

Trova l'equazione della circonferenza che passa per i punti  $A(0; -1)$  e  $B(-3; 0)$  e ha il centro  $C$  sulla retta di equazione  $6x - y + 4 = 0$ . Traccia per il punto  $D$  di intersezione della circonferenza con il semiasse positivo delle  $x$  la corda  $DE$  parallela all'asse  $y$  e trova le equazioni delle tangenti in  $D$  e in  $E$  alla circonferenza che si intersecano in  $F$ . Calcola l'area del quadrilatero  $CDFE$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & [x^2 + y^2 - 8y - 9 = 0; \\ & 3x + 4y - 41 = 0; 3x - 4y - 9 = 0; \frac{100}{3}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} // \\ -\frac{b}{2} = 4 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = -9 \\ -3a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \\ b = -8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0 \quad C\left(-\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{b}{2}\right)$$

$$A \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 - b + c = 0 \\ 9 - 3a + c = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$B \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 - 3a + c = 0 \\ 6 \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{2}\right) - \left(-\frac{b}{2}\right) + 4 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

CERCO

$$c = b - 1$$

$$9 - 3a + b - 1 = 0$$

$$-3a + \frac{b}{2} + 4 = 0$$

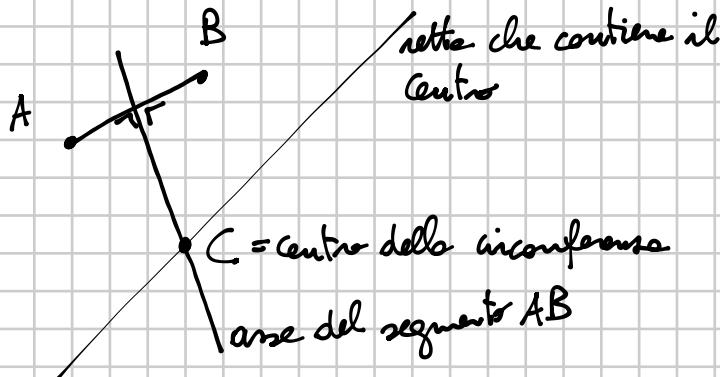
$$c = b - 1$$

$$-3a = -8 - b$$

$$-8 - b + \frac{b}{2} + 4 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 - 8y - 9 = 0}$$

### ALTERNATIVA



$A(0, -1) \quad B(-3, 0)$

ASSE DEL SEGMENTO  $AB$

$$(x - x_A)^2 + (y - y_A)^2 = (x - x_B)^2 + (y - y_B)^2$$

$$(x - 0)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = (x + 3)^2 + (y - 0)^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 1 + 2y = x^2 + 9 + 6x + y^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6x - 2y + 8 = 0 \\ 6x - y + 4 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6x - 4 + 4 = 0 \\ y = 4 \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ y = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

$\hookrightarrow$  CENTRO  $C(0, 4)$

$$6x - 2y + 8 = 0$$

Penso trovare il raggio

$$r = CA = \sqrt{(0-0)^2 + (4+1)^2} = 5$$

$$(x - 0)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 25$$

La circonferenza è  $(x - \alpha)^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = r^2$

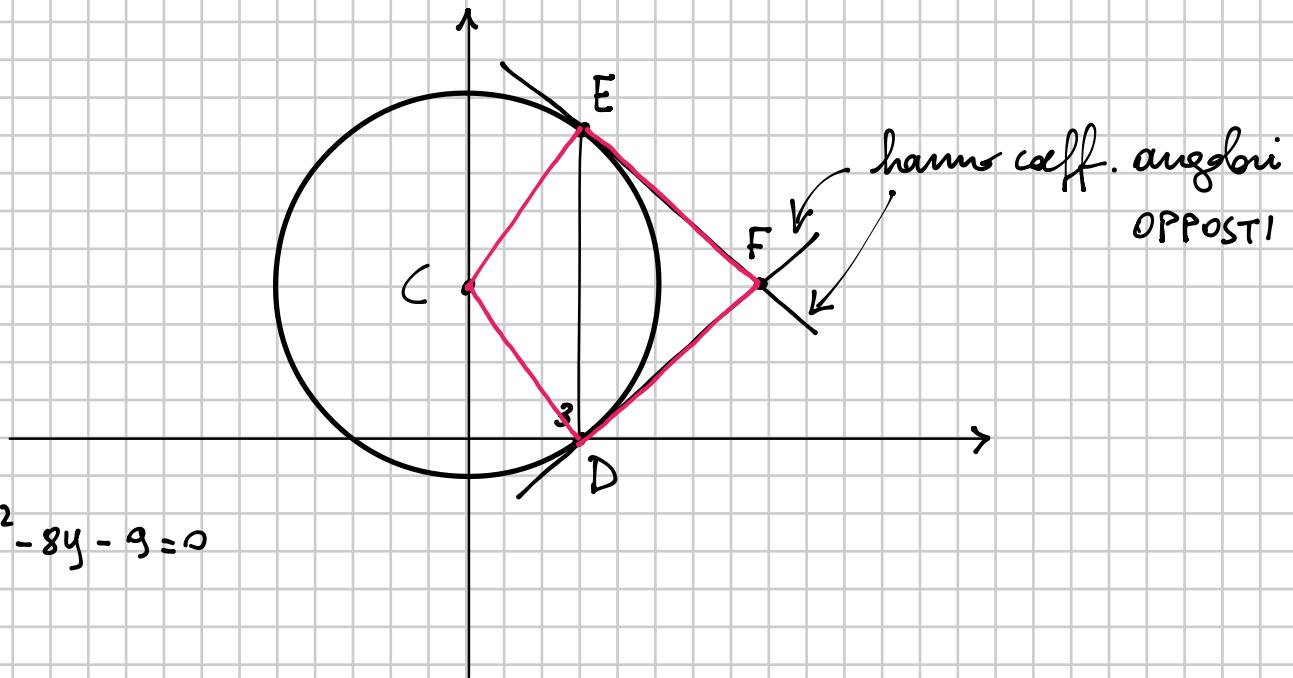
$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 - 8y - 9 = 0}$$

$$D = \text{interset. delle circ. col semiasse positivo } x$$

-3 Neu Arc.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 8y - 9 = 0 \\ y = 0 \leftarrow \text{asse } x \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2 - 9 = 0 \\ y = 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = \pm 3 \\ y = 0 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D(3, 0)$$



$$E \quad \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 8y - 9 = 0 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 8y - 9 = 0 \\ x = 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y(y-8) = 0 \\ x = 3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y = 0 \vee y = 8 \\ x = 3 \end{cases} \rightarrow E(3, 8)$$

Troriamo la tangente per  $D(3, 0)$

$$y - 0 = m(x - 3)$$

$$mx - y - 3m = 0$$

centro  
 $C(0, 4)$

$$R = 5$$

$$\frac{|-4 - 3m|}{\sqrt{1+m^2}} = 5$$

$$|-4 - 3m| = 5\sqrt{1+m^2}$$

$$16 + 9m^2 + 24m = 25(1+m^2)$$

1a TANGENTE

$$9m^2 + 24m + 16 - 25 - 25m^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{4}x - y - \frac{9}{4} = 0$$

$$-16m^2 + 24m - 9 = 0$$

$$16m^2 - 24m + 9 = 0 \quad (4m - 3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = \frac{3}{4}$$

La tangente per  $E(3,8)$  ha coeff. angolare  $m' = -\frac{3}{4}$  (opposto di  $m = \frac{3}{4}$ )

$$y - 8 = -\frac{3}{4}(x - 3)$$

PER SIMMETRIA

$$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{51}{4} + 8$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{41}{4} \quad 2^{\text{a}} \text{ TANGENTE}$$

$$F \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4y - 3x + 9 = 0 \\ y = -\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{41}{4} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4\left(-\frac{3}{4}x + \frac{41}{4}\right) - 3x + 9 = 0 \\ // \end{array} \right. \quad -3x + 41 - 3x + 9 = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$-6x = -50$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{25}{3} + \frac{41}{4} = \frac{16}{4} = 4 \quad F\left(\frac{25}{3}, 4\right)$$

$$x = \frac{50}{6} = \frac{25}{3}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{CDEF} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{CF} \cdot \overline{DE} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{25}{3} \cdot 8^4 = \frac{100}{3}$$

Dato il triangolo di vertici  $A(-4; 3)$ ,  $B(-6; -3)$  e  $C(0; -5)$ , determina:

- l'equazione della circonferenza circoscritta;
- le equazioni delle tangenti alla circonferenza perpendicolari alla retta di equazione  $x - 2y - 9 = 0$ .

[a)  $x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 2y - 15 = 0$ ;  
 b)  $2x + y + 15 = 0, 2x + y - 5 = 0$ ]

$$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$$

$A(-4, 3)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 + 9 - 4a + 3b + c = 0 \\ 36 + 9 - 6a - 3b + c = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 - 4a + 3b + 5b - 25 = 0 \\ 45 - 6a - 3b + 5b - 25 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$B(-6, -3)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 36 + 9 - 6a - 3b + c = 0 \\ 25 - 5b + c = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 45 - 6a - 3b + 5b - 25 = 0 \\ c = 5b - 25 \end{array} \right.$$

$C(0, -5)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8b - 4a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2b \\ 20 - 6a + 2b = 0 \\ // \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 2b \\ 20 - 12b + 2b = 0 \Rightarrow b = 2 \\ // \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = 4 \\ b = 2 \\ c = -15 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 2y - 15 = 0}$$

$$\text{CENTRO } C'(-2, -1)$$

$$r = \sqrt{4+1+15} = \sqrt{20}$$

$$x - 2y - 9 = 0 \Rightarrow 2y = x - 9 \quad y = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m_{\perp} = -2$$

$$y = -2x + k$$

$$2x + y - k = 0$$

$$2x + y - k = 0 \quad C(-2, -1) \quad r = \sqrt{20}$$

$$\frac{|-4 - 1 - k|}{\sqrt{4 + 1}} = \sqrt{20}$$

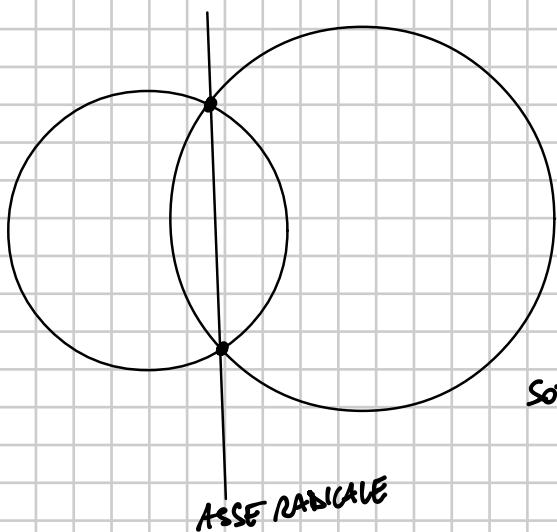
$$|-5 - k| = \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt{20}$$

$$|-5 - k| = \sqrt{100}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -5 - k &= 10 & k &= -15 \\ -5 - k &= \pm 10 & \swarrow & \uparrow \\ -5 - k &= -10 & k &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$2x + y - k = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{2x + y + 15 = 0 \quad \vee \quad 2x + y - 5 = 0}$$

# INTERSEZIONI FRA 2 CIRCONFERENZE



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 + a'x + b'y + c' = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad // // (a-a')x + (b-b')y + c-c' = 0$$

SOTTRAGGO

eq. di una retta



ASSE RADICALE

## ESEMPIO

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 + x - 2y + 1 = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2x + y - 2 = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad // // 3x - 3y + 3 = 0$$

ASSE RADICALE

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 + x - 2y + 1 = 0 \\ x - y + 1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + (x+1)^2 + x - 2(x+1) + 1 = 0 \\ y = x + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

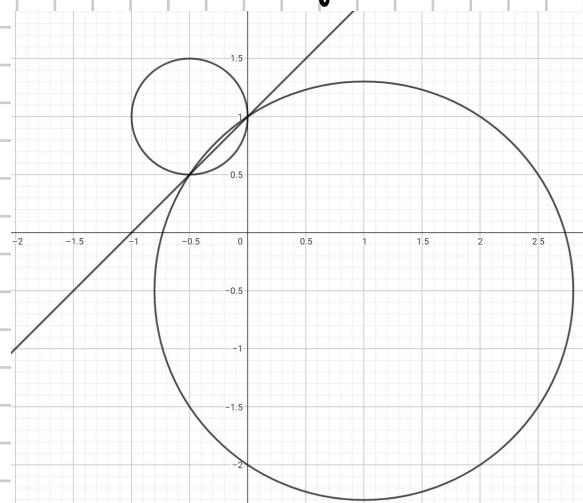
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + x^2 + 1 + 2x + x - 2x - 2 + 1 = 0 \\ y = x + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x^2 + x = 0 \\ y = x + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(2x+1) = 0 \\ y = x + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \quad \vee \quad 2x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ y = x + 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$A(0, 1)$   $B(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$



Determina l'equazione della circonferenza tangente alla retta di equazione  $x - 2y + 4 = 0$  nel suo punto di ascissa -2 e passante per  $P(1; 0)$ .

$$[x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y - 3 = 0]$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0$$

$$P(1, 0) \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 + a + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$T(-2, 1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 + 1 - 2a + b + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + c = -1 \\ -2a + b + c = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$x - 2y + 4 = 0$$

$$x = -2 \Rightarrow -2 - 2y + 4 = 0$$

$$T(-2, 1) \quad y = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + ax + by + c = 0 \\ x - 2y + 4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (2y - 4)^2 + y^2 + a(2y - 4) + by + c = 0 \\ x = 2y - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$4y^2 + 16 - 16y + y^2 + 2ay - 4a + by + c = 0$$

$$5y^2 + (2a + b - 16)y - 4a + c + 16 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 0 \quad \begin{cases} (2a + b - 16)^2 - 20(-4a + c + 16) = 0 \\ a + c = -1 \\ -2a + b + c = -5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} // \\ c = -1 - a \\ -2a + b - 1 - a = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (2a + 3a - 4 - 16)^2 - 20(-4a - 1 - a + 16) = 0 \\ c = -1 - a \\ b = 3a - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$(5a - 20)^2 - 20(-5a + 15) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 2 \\ b = 2 \\ c = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$25a^2 + 400 - 200a + 100a - 300 = 0$$

$$25a^2 - 100a + 100 = 0$$

$$a^2 - 4a + 4 = 0$$

$$(a - 2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 2y - 3 = 0}$$