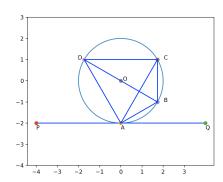
ICSE 2017 Q8 b

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0.1. Solution:

Also $\angle CAB = 30^{\circ}$ $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC$ is an isosceles triangle



Steps for drawing the diagram:

Symbol	Value	Description
r	2	Radius
0	(0,0)	Center
P	(-4,-2)	Point on the tangent
Q	(4, -2)	Point on the tangent
A	(0, -2)	Point of contact of the tangent
B	$(1, -\sqrt{3})$	$(2rsin\theta cos\theta, 2rsin^2\theta - 2)$
C	$(1,\sqrt{3})$	$(2r\sin\theta\cos\theta, 2 - 2r\sin^2\theta)$
D	$(-1, \sqrt{3})$	$(-2rsin\theta cos\theta, 2 - 2rsin^2\theta)$

TABLE 0.1.1

Finding the coordinates of the points A.

- a) A is on the line segment PQ.
- b) The point closest to the circle on the segment lies on a line passing through O and

perpendicular to PQ $\Rightarrow A(0, -2)$.

Finding the coordinates of the points B.

- a) A(0. -2).
- b) $\angle BAQ = 30^{\circ}$
- c) |AB| = 2
- d) $\Rightarrow B(1, -\sqrt{3})$

Finding the coordinates of the points C.

- a) A(0. -2).
- b) $\angle CAQ = 60^{\circ}$
- c) $|AC| = 2\sqrt{3}$
- d) $\Rightarrow C(1,\sqrt{3})$

Finding the coordinates of the points D.

- a) A(0. -2).
- b) $\angle DAP = 60^{\circ}$
- c) $|AD| = 2\sqrt{3}$
- d) $\Rightarrow D(-1,\sqrt{3})$