

Q1. Find the equation of the circle which touches x-axis and whose centre is (1, 2).

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S1. Since the circle has a centre (1, 2) and also touches x-axis.

Radius of the circle is, r = 2

The equation of a circle having centre (h, k), having radius as r units, is

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

So, the equation of the required circle is:

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

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 - 4y + 4 = 4$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 1 = 0$$

The equation of the circle is

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y + 1 = 0$$

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Q2. True/False: The point (1, 2) lies inside the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 6y + 1 = 0$.

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S2. Recall from lec-2 that we just simply have to put substitute coordinates in the circle equation. So,

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 6y + 1 = 1^2 + 2^2 - 2 + 6x^2 + 1 = 16 > 0$$

Since value is positive, we can say that point is lies outside of the Circle. So it is a FALSE statement.



Q3. Find the equation of the circle having (1, -2) as its centre and passing through

$$3x + y = 14, 2x + 5y = 18$$

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S3. First don't get stressed that you have solved this problem in less page, I have just tried to give a detailed step wise solution; that is why it seems too lengthy. Solving the given equations,

$$3x + y = 14$$

$$2x + 5y = 18$$

Multiplying the first equation by 5, we get

$$15x + 5y = 70$$

$$2x + 5y = 18$$

Subtract equations, we get 13x = 52. Therefore x = 4 Substituting x = 4, in first equation, we get

$$3(4) + y = 14$$

$$y = 14 - 12 = 2$$

So, the point of intersection is (4, 2).

Since, the equation of a circle having centre (h, k), having radius as r units, is

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

Putting the values of (4, 2) and centre co-ordinates (1,-2) in the above expression, we get

$$(4-1)^2 + (2-(-2))^2 = r^2$$

$$3^2 + 4^2 = r^2$$

$$r^2 = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$r = 5$$

units

So, the expression is

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-(-2))^2 = 5^2$$

Expanding the above equation we get genreal form of circle

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + (y+2)^2 = 25$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 + 4y + 4 = 25$$

$$x^2 - 2x + y^2 + 4y - 20 = 0$$

Hence the required expression is

$$x^2 - 2x + y^2 + 4y - 20 = 0.$$



Q4. If one end of a diameter of the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 11 = 0$ is (3, 4), then find the coordinate of the other end of the diameter.

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Given equation of the circle, we first convert it into center-radius form to get center of the circle, or one can simply use center result from genreal form of circle.

$$x^2 - 4x + y^2 - 6y + 11 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 - 6y + 9 + 11 - 13 = 0$$

the above equation can be written as

$$x^{2} - 2(2)x + 2^{2} + y^{2} - 2(3)y + 3^{2} + 11 - 13 = 0$$

on simplifying we get

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

$$(x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2$$

Since, the equation of a circle having centre (h, k), having radius as r units, is

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

We have centre = (2, 3)

The centre point is the mid-point of the two ends of the diameter of a circle. Let the points be (p, q). So,

$$\frac{p+3}{2} = 2$$
$$\frac{q+4}{2} = 3$$

$$\frac{q+4}{2}=3$$

by solveing above we get, p = 1 and q = 2

Hence, the other ends of the diameter are (1, 2).



Q5. True/False: The line x + 3y = 0 is a diameter of the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 2y = 0$.

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S5. For given line to be a diameter of the circle, it has to have intersection on two points and those points should have distance equal to 2r. Recall from notes that to have two intersection point, quadratic equation in one variable has to have two real roots. Put x = -3y in circle equation,

$$9y^{2} + y^{2} - 18y + 2y = 0$$
$$10y^{2} - 16y = 0$$
$$y(y - \frac{8}{5}) = 0$$

Put values of y in x = -3y, and we get two intersection points as: (0,0) and $(\frac{-24}{5}, \frac{8}{5})$. And distance between them,

$$2r = \sqrt{\frac{(24)^2 + (8)^2}{5^2}} = \sqrt{25.6} = 5.05$$

And from genreal form of circle we get $2r = 2\sqrt{g^2 + f^2 - c} = 2\sqrt{10}2x3.16 = 6.32$. It is clear that intersection points of line with circle makes a secant rather than a diameter. So it a FALSE statement.