

The Equation of a Circle in Standard Position

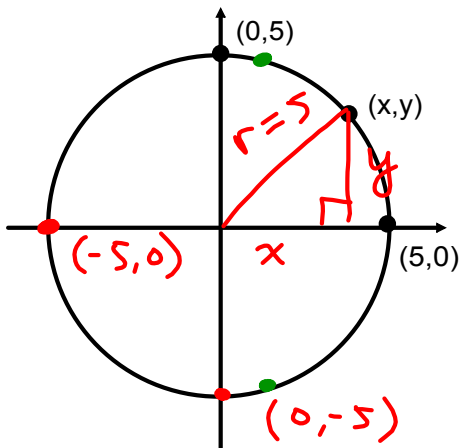
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Circle: The set of all points that are equidistant from a reference point (the centre).

Standard Position: The centre of the circle is at the origin (0, 0).

We can use this definition, along with the distance formula, to determine the equation of a circle.

Suppose we have a circle with a radius of 5, so every point on the circle is 5 units from the origin.



$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$5^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$25 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 = 25}$$

Equation of a circle with radius 5.

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In general, a circle has a radius, r , and the equation of a circle in standard position is:

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

Ex.1. Write the equation of a circle in standard position with:

(a) $r = 2$

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

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

(b) $r = 3\frac{1}{5}$

$$r = 3 + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$r = \frac{15}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$$

$$r = \frac{16}{5}$$

$$\left(\frac{16}{5}\right)\left(\frac{16}{5}\right)$$

$$=$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{16}{5}\right)^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{256}{25}$$

$$25x^2 + 25y^2 = 256$$

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Ex.2 What is the radius of each circle?

(a) $x^2 + y^2 = 49$ (b) $x^2 + y^2 = 37$

$$r^2 = 49$$

$$r = \pm\sqrt{49}$$

$$r = 7$$

(r is a distance)

$$r^2 = 37$$

$$r = \sqrt{37}, r > 0$$

Assigned Work:

p.91-92 # 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5, 6, 8

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Assigned Work:

p.91-92 # 1, 2, 3a, 4, 5, 6, 8

5.

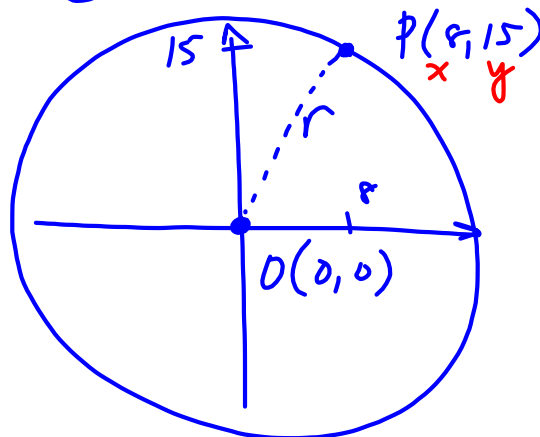
$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$(8)^2 + (15)^2 = r^2$$

$$r^2 = 64 + 225$$

$$r^2 = 289$$

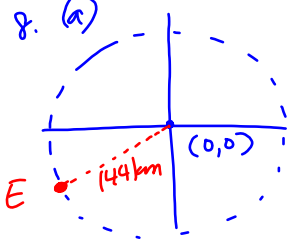
$$r = 17, r > 0$$



$$(b) x^2 + y^2 = 289$$

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8. (a)



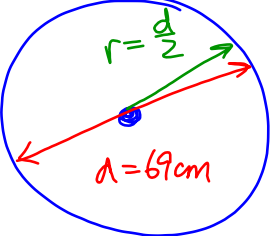
$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 144^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 20736$$

$r = 144$

(c)



$$x^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{69}{2}\right)^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{4761}{4}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1190.25$$

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