

The Equation of a Circle in Standard Position

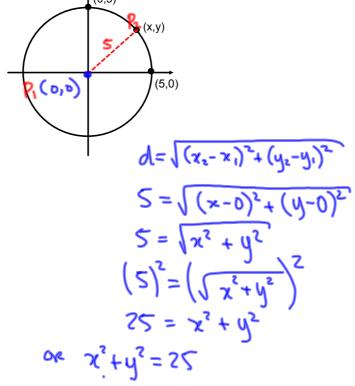
Oct 4/2011

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 <u>distance</u> <u>formula</u>, 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. (0,5)



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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)
$$r = 2$$
 (b) $r = 3\frac{1}{5}$ $3\frac{1}{5} = \frac{16}{5}$ $x^2 + y^2 = (2)^2$ $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{16}{5}$ $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{16}{5}$ $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{256}{5}$ $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{256}{5}$

Ex.2 What is the radius of each circle?

(a)
$$x^2 + y^2 = 49$$
 (b) $x^2 + y^2 = 37$
 $z^2 + y^2 = \Gamma^2$
 $\Gamma = 37$
 $\Gamma = \pm \sqrt{49}$
 $\Gamma = \pm 7$

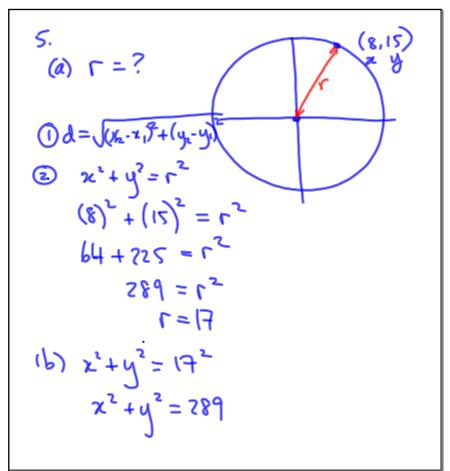
but distances

Gre positive

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Assigned Work:

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



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