C2 COORDINATE GEOMETRY *Worksheet A*

1 Write down an equation of the circle with the given centre and radius in each case.

a centre (0, 0) radius 5 **b** centre (1, 3) radius 2 **c** centre (4, −6) radius 1

d centre (−1, −8) radius 3 **e** centre $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ radius $\frac{1}{2}$ **f** centre (−3, 9) radius $2\sqrt{3}$

2 Write down the coordinates of the centre and the radius of each of the following circles.

a $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ **b** $(x - 6)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 81$ **c** $(x + 1)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 121$

d $(x - 7)^2 + y^2 = 0.09$ **e** $(x + 2)^2 + (y + 5)^2 = 32$ **f** $(x - 8)^2 + (y + 9)^2 = 108$

3 Find the coordinates of the centre and the radius of each of the following circles.

a $x^2 + y^2 - 4y + 3 = 0$ **b** $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 10y - 23 = 0$

c $x^2 + y^2 + 12x - 8y + 36 = 0$ **d** $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 16y = 35$

e $x^2 + y^2 = 8x - 6y$ **f** $x^2 + y^2 + 10x - 2y - 19 = 0$

g $4x^2 + 4y^2 - 4x - 24y + 1 = 0$ **h** $9x^2 + 9y^2 + 6x - 24y + 8 = 0$

4 Find an equation of the circle

a with centre (1, −2) which passes through the point (4, 2),

b with centre (−5, 7) which passes through the point (0, 5).

5 Find an equation of the circle in which AB is a diameter in each case.

a A (1, −2) B (3, −2) **b** A (−7, 2) B (1, 8) **c** A (1, 1) B (4, 0)

6 The points P (0, 1), Q (3, 10) and R (6, 9) all lie on circle C.

a Show that $\angle PQR$ is a right-angle.

b Hence, show that C has the equation $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 10y + 9 = 0$.

7 Find in each case whether the given point lies inside, outside or on the given circle.

a (0, −9) $x^2 + y^2 = 64$ **b** (4, 7) $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 6y - 26 = 0$

c (7, −3) $x^2 + y^2 + 10x - 4y = 140$ **d** (−4, 1) $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 8y - 13 = 0$

8 The point P lies on the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 + 12x - 6y + 27 = 0$ and the point Q has coordinates (8, 1). Find the minimum length of PQ giving your answer in the form $k\sqrt{2}$.

9 Find an equation of the circle which crosses the x-axis at the points (2, 0) and (8, 0) and touches the y-axis at the point (0, 4).

10 Given that the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 + 8x - 12y + k = 0$ does not touch or cross either of the coordinate axes, find the set of possible values of the constant k.

11 The circle C passes through the points P, Q and R with coordinates (−2, −2), (2, −4) and (7, 1) respectively.

a Find an equation of the perpendicular bisector of the points P and Q.

b Find the coordinates of the centre of C.

c Find an equation of C.

12 The circle C has the equation $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 4y - 28 = 0$.

a Find the distance of the point A (10, 8) from the centre of C.

The tangent to C at the point B passes through A.

b Find the length AB.

13 A circle has the equation $x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 2y = 0$ and passes through the point P.

Given that the tangent to the circle at P passes through the point Q (2, 6), find the exact length PQ in its simplest form.

14 The circle C has the equation $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 10y + 16 = 0$ and passes through the point A (6, 2).

a Find the coordinates of the centre of C.

b Find the gradient of the normal to the circle at A.

c Find an equation of the normal to the circle at A.

15 Find an equation of

a the normal to the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 + 4x = 13$ at the point $(-1, 4)$,

b the tangent to the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 + 2x + 4y - 40 = 0$ at the point (5, 1),

c the tangent to the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 - 10x + 4y + 4 = 0$ at the point (2, 2).

16 Find the coordinates of the points where the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 - 6x + 6y - 16 = 0$ intersects the coordinate axes.

17 Find in each case the coordinates of the points where the line l intersects the circle C.

a $l : y = x - 4$ $\quad C : x^2 + y^2 = 10$

b $l : 3x + y = 17$ $\quad C : x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y - 15 = 0$

c $l : y = 2x + 2$ $\quad C : 4x^2 + 4y^2 + 4x - 8y - 15 = 0$

18 The line with equation $y = 1 - x$ intersects the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 2y = 27$ at the points A and B.

Find the length of the chord AB, giving your answer in the form $k\sqrt{2}$.

19 Show that the line with equation $y = 2x + 1$ is a tangent to the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 8y + 27 = 0$ and find the coordinates of the point where they touch.

20 The line with equation $y = x + k$ is a tangent to the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 8y + 17 = 0$.

Find the two possible values of k.

21 The line with equation $y = mx$ is a tangent to the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 - 8x - 16y + 72 = 0$.

Find the two possible values of m.

22 The line with equation $2x + 3y = k$ is a tangent to the circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 4y = 0$.

Find the two possible values of k.

23 The circle with equation $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y = 7$ crosses the y-axis at the points A and B.

a Find the coordinates of the points A and B.

b Find the coordinates of the point where the tangent to the circle at A intersects the tangent to the circle at B.

1 The circle C has centre $(3, -2)$ and radius 5.

a Write down an equation of C in cartesian form.

The line $y = 2x - 3$ intersects C at the points A and B.

b Show that $AB = 4\sqrt{5}$.

2 The line AB is a diameter of circle C.

Given that A has coordinates $(-5, 6)$ and B has coordinates $(3, 8)$, find

a the coordinates of the centre of C,

b a cartesian equation for C,

c an equation of the tangent to C at A.

3 The circle C has equation $x^2 + y^2 + 8x - 16y + 62 = 0$.

a Find the coordinates of the centre of C and the exact radius of C.

The line l has equation $y = 2x + 1$.

b Show that the minimum distance between l and C is $3(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2})$.

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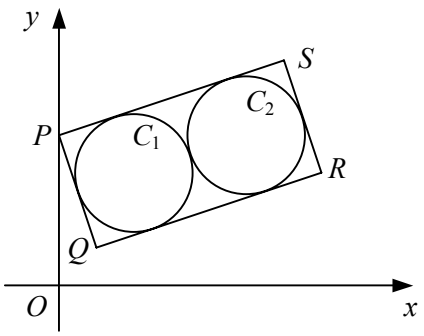

The diagram shows rectangle $PQRS$ and circles C_1 and C_2.

Each circle touches the other circle and three sides of the rectangle. The coordinates of the corners of the rectangle are P (0, 4), Q (1, 1), R (7, 3) and S (6, 6).

a Find the radius of C_1.

b Find the coordinates of the point where the two circles touch.

c Show that C_1 has equation $2x^2 + 2y^2 - 8x - 12y + 21 = 0$.

5 The circle C touches the y-axis at the point A (0, 3) and passes through the point B (2, 7).

a Find an equation of the perpendicular bisector of AB.

b Find an equation for C.

c Show that the tangent to C at B has equation

$$3x - 4y + 22 = 0.$$

6 The point $P(x, y)$ moves such that its distance from the point $A(-3, 4)$ is twice its distance from the point $B(0, -2)$.

Show that the locus of P is a circle and find the coordinates of the centre and the exact radius of this circle.

7 The points P (−4, 9) and Q (−2, −5) are such that PQ is a diameter of circle C.

a Find the coordinates of the centre of C.

b Find an equation for C.

c Show that the point R (2, 7) lies on C.

d Hence, state the size of $\angle PRQ$, giving a reason for your answer.

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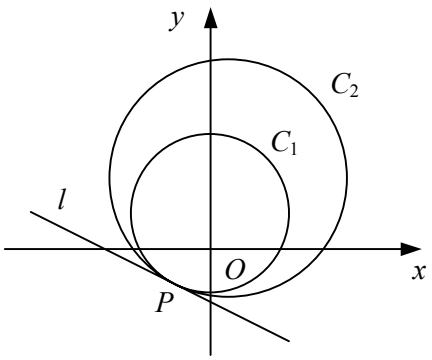

The diagram shows circles C_1 and C_2, which both pass through the point P, and the common tangent to the circles at P, the line l.

Circle C_1 has the equation $x^2 + y^2 - 4y - 16 = 0$.

a Find the coordinates of the centre of C_1.

Circle C_2 has the equation $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 8y - 60 = 0$.

b Find an equation of the straight line passing through the centre of C_1 and the centre of C_2.

c Find an equation of line l.

9 The circle C has equation $x^2 + y^2 - 8x + 4y + 12 = 0$.

a Find the coordinates of the centre of C and the radius of C.

The point P has coordinates (3, 5) and the point Q lies on C.

b Find the largest and smallest values of the length PQ, giving your answers in the form $k\sqrt{2}$.

c Find the length of PQ correct to 3 significant figures when the line PQ is a tangent to C.

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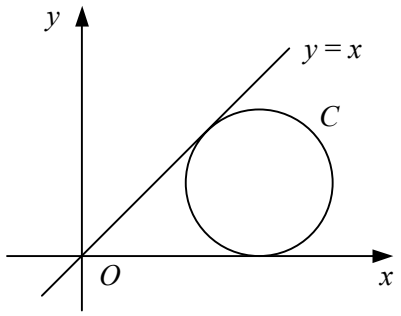

The diagram shows the circle C and the line $y = x$.

Given that circle C has centre (a, b), where a and b are positive constants, and that C touches the x-axis,

a find a cartesian equation for C in terms of a and b.

Given also that the line $y = x$ is a tangent to C,

b show that $a = (1 + \sqrt{2})b$.