

## **CIRCLES with CENTER at (h, k)**

The equation of a circle centered at any point, **(h, k)** with a radius of **r**, is given by:

$$(x - \mathbf{h})^2 + (y - \mathbf{k})^2 = \mathbf{r}^2$$

This equation of a circle is also said to be expressed in **standard form**.

\*\*\* It should be readily seen that this equation reduces to  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$  if the point **(0, 0)** is substituted for **(h, k)**.

## Example 1

Determine the center and radius for each circle defined by the following equations:

$$A: (x - 4)^2 + (y + 5)^2 = 36 \quad B: (x + 9)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 14$$

## Solution

$$A: \text{Center } (4, -5); r = \sqrt{36} = 6 \quad B: \text{Center } (-9, 3); r = \sqrt{14}$$

$$C: (x + \underline{4})^2 + (y - \underline{3})^2 = \underline{20}$$

$$\text{Center: } (\underline{-4}, \underline{3})$$

$$r = \sqrt{20}$$

$$r = \sqrt{4 \times 5}$$

$$r = 2\sqrt{5}$$

## Example 2

Give the equation of the circle in standard form with a radius of 4 units and a center at (-3, 6).

$$(x + 3)^2 + (y - 6)^2 = (4)^2$$

## Solution

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

$$(x - (-3))^2 + (y - 6)^2 = (4)^2$$

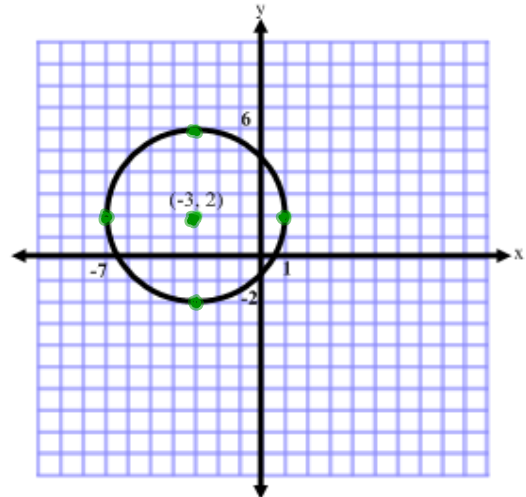
$$(x + 3)^2 + (y - 6)^2 = 16$$

### Example 3

Given the equation,  $(x + 3)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 16$ , find the center and radius of the circle and sketch the graph. What is the Domain? Range?

### Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Center } (-3, 2); \quad r &= \sqrt{16} \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Domain: } \{x \mid -7 \leq x \leq 1, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\text{Range: } \{y \mid -2 \leq y \leq 6, y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

\*\*For the circle with a defining equation of  $(x - \mathbf{h})^2 + (y - \mathbf{k})^2 = \mathbf{r}^2$ , you can see that:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Domain: } \{x \mid \underline{-7} \leq x \leq \underline{1}, x \in \mathbb{R}\} \\ \text{Range: } \{y \mid \underline{-2} \leq y \leq \underline{6}, y \in \mathbb{R}\} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (-3, 2) \\ h = -3 \\ k = 2 \\ r = 4 \end{array}$$

where the \_\_\_'s in the domain are filled with  $h \pm r$ , and the \_\_\_'s in the range are filled with  $k \pm r$ .

## Homework

# 1-4

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x^2 + y^2 + 8x - 4y + 3 = 0$$

a)  $M(-3, -2)$   
     $x, y$

$$(-3)^2 + (-2)^2 + 8(-3) - 4(-2) + 3 = 0$$

$$9 + 4 - 24 + 8 + 3 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Since LHS = RHS the  $(-3, -2)$  is on the circle