

Precalculus
 Lesson 1.5: Circles
 Mrs. Snow, Instructor

Standard Form of an Equation of a Circle

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

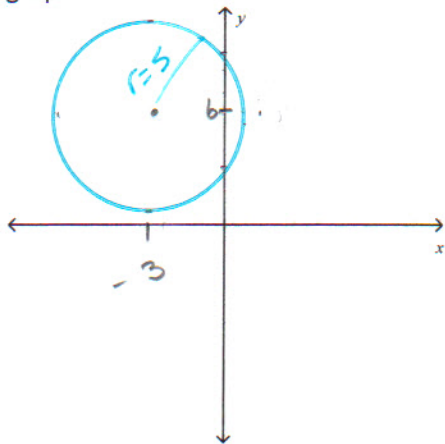
center located at (h, k)
 radius of r

Write the standard form of the equation of the circle, radius 5 and a center $(-3, 6)$. Then graph.

$$r^2 = 25$$

(h, k)

$$(x + 3)^2 + (y - 6)^2 = 25$$



Graph an equation of a circle in general form:

$$x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 6y + 12 = 0$$

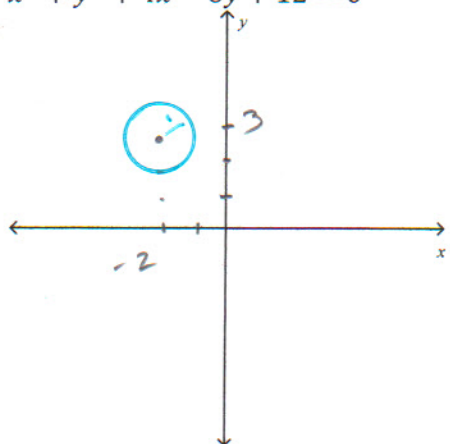
$$x^2 + 4x + 4 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = -12$$

$\frac{1}{2}(4)$ $\frac{1}{2}(-6)$

$$(x + 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 1$$

Center $(-2, 3)$

$$r = 1$$



Find the general equation of a circle with the given center of $(1, -2)$ whose graph contains the point $(4, -2)$

(x, y)

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

have (h, k)
need r

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

$$9 = r^2$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 9 \quad \underline{\text{standard form}}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + \underline{1} + y^2 + 4y + \underline{4} - \underline{9} = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y - 4 = 0 \quad \underline{\text{general form}}$$