10-8 Study Guide and Intervention *Equations of Circles*

Equation of a Circle A **circle** is the locus of points in a plane equidistant from a given point. You can use this definition to write an equation of a circle.

Standard Equation	An equation for a circle with center at (h, k)
of a Circle	and a radius of r units is $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$.



Use the formula $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$ with h = -1, k = 3, and r = 6. $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$ Equation of a circle $(x - (-1))^2 + (y - (-3))^2 = 6^2$ Substitution $(x + 1)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 36$ Simplify.

Exercises

Write the equation of each circle.

1. center at (0, 0), radius 8

- **3.** center at (2, -4), radius 1
- **5.** center at (-2,-6), diameter 8
- 7. center at (3, -4), passes through (-1, -4)



2. center at (-2, 3), radius 5

4. center at (-1, -4), radius 2

6. center at origin, diameter 4

8. center at (0, 3), passes through (2, 0)



10-8 Study Guide and Intervention (continued) **Equations of Circles**

Graph Circles If you are given an equation of a circle, you can find information to help you graph the circle.

Example: Graph $(x + 3)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 9$.

Use the parts of the equation to find (h, k) and r.

Rewrite $(x + 3)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 9$ to find the center and the radius.

 $[x - (-3)]^{2} + (y - 1)^{2} = 3^{2}$ $\uparrow \qquad \uparrow \qquad \uparrow$ $(x - h)^{2} + (y - k)^{2} = r^{2}$ So h = -3, k = 1, and r = 3. The center is at (-3, 1) and the radius is 3.



For each circle with the given equation, state the coordinates of the center and the measure of the radius. Then graph the equation.







Write an equation of a circle that contains each set of points. Then graph the circle.

5. F(-2, 2), G(-1, 1), H(-1, 3)



6. R(-2, 1), S(-4, -1), T(0, -1)

0

2. $(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9$

0

4. $x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 9$

0 x

50



x

x