

Homework Review

Ex 6c Q7

$$P(2, 2)$$

$$Q(2+\sqrt{3}, 5)$$

$$R(2-\sqrt{3}, 5)$$

$$(x-2)^2 + (y-4)^2 = r^2$$

$$(2-\cancel{2})^2 + (2-\cancel{4})^2 = r^2$$

$$0 + 4 = r^2$$

$$\underline{r = 2}$$

$$|PQ| = \sqrt{(2+\sqrt{3}-2)^2 + (5-2)^2} = \sqrt{3+9} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$|PR| = \sqrt{(2-\sqrt{3}-2)^2 + (5-2)^2} = \sqrt{3+9} = \sqrt{12}$$

$$|QR| = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + 0} = \sqrt{12}$$

Equilateral since all sides = $\sqrt{12}$

Aside

Consider $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$b^2 - 4ac$ is called the discriminant

If $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ two real roots

If $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ one repeated root

If $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ no real roots

Exercise 6D

7) $y = 2x - 2$ (1) (2) $(x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 20$

Solve for y in (2)

$$(x-2)^2 + (2x-2-2)^2 = 20$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + (2x-4)^2 = 20$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 + 4x^2 - 16x + 16 = 20$$

$$5x^2 - 20x + 20 = 20$$

$$5x^2 - 20x = 0$$

$$5x(x-4) = 0$$

Either $x=0$ or $x=4$

$$y = 2(0)-2$$

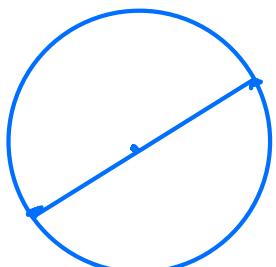
$$y = -2$$

$$y = 2(4)-2$$

$$y = 6$$

$$A(0, -2)$$

$$B(4, 6)$$



$$\begin{aligned} |AB| &= \sqrt{(4-0)^2 + (6-(-2))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16 + 64} = \sqrt{80} \\ &= \sqrt{16 \times 5} = 4\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Radius} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$455 < 2 \times 255 \therefore AB$ is a diameter

$$9) (x-4)^2 + (y+7)^2 = 50$$

$$x - y - 5 = 0$$

$$x = y + 5$$

Sub for x in circle

$$(y+5-4)^2 + (y+7)^2 = 50$$

$$(y+1)^2 + (y+7)^2 = 50$$

$$y^2 + 2y + 1 + y^2 + 14y + 49 = 50$$

$$2y^2 + 16y = 0$$

$$2y(y+8) = 0$$

$$y=0 \quad \text{or} \quad y=-8$$

$$x = 0 + 5$$

$$x = -8 + 5$$

$$x = 5$$

$$x = -3$$

$$A(5, 0)$$

$$B(-3, -8)$$

$$\text{gradient } AB = \frac{-8-0}{-3-5} = \frac{-8}{-8} = 1$$

$$\perp \text{ bisector gradient} = -1$$

$$AB \text{ midpoint } \left(\frac{5+(-3)}{2}, \frac{0+(-8)}{2} \right) = (1, -4)$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - -4 = -1(x - 1)$$

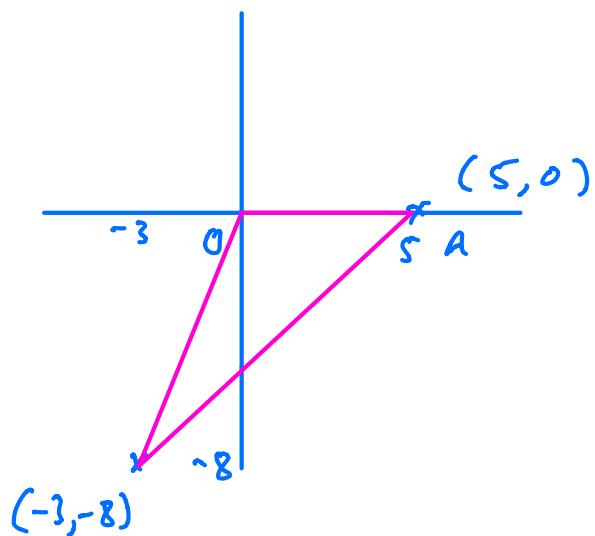
$$y + 4 = -x + 1$$

$$y = -x - 3$$

c) Centre of circle = (4, -7)

Show (4, -7) on \perp bisector

$$-7 = -4 - 3$$



Area $\triangle ABC$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ base} \times \text{height}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 5$$

$$= 20 \text{ units}^2$$

Exercise 6E

5) $x^2 + 18x + y^2 - 2y + 29 = 0$

a) $(-7, -6)$

$$(-7)^2 + 18(-7) + (-6)^2 - 2(-6) + 29$$

$$= 49 - 126 + 36 + 12 + 29$$

$$= 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{on circle}$$

b) $(x+9)^2 - 81 + (y-1)^2 - 1 + 29 = 0$

$$(x+9)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 53$$

Centre $A(-9, 1)$

P $(-7, -6)$

$$\text{gradient of radius } AP = \frac{1 - -6}{-9 - -7} = \frac{7}{-2} = -\frac{7}{2}$$

$$\text{gradient of tgt at P} = +\frac{2}{7}$$

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

$$y - -6 = \frac{2}{7}(x - -7)$$

$$y + 6 = \frac{2}{7}(x + 7)$$

$$y = \frac{2}{7}x + 2 - 6$$

$$y = \frac{2}{7}x - 4$$

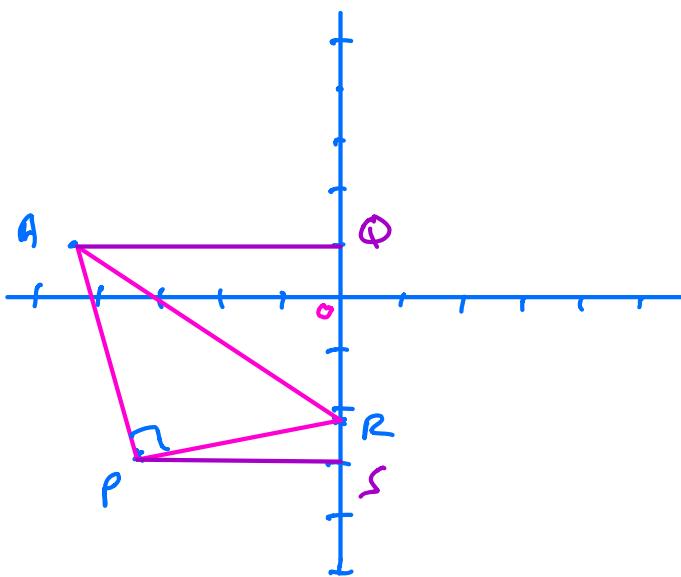
c) On y-axis $x = 0$

$$y = 0 - 4 \quad R(0, -4)$$

$A(-9, 1)$

$P(-7, -6)$

$R(0, -4)$



$$\Delta APR = \text{Area } \triangle_{APQ} - \text{Area } \triangle_{AQR} - \text{Area } \triangle_{PRS}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(9+7)7 - \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 9 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 7$$

$$= 56 - 22.5 - 7$$

$$= 26.5$$

Hwk Ex 6D 6, 8, 10, 12
