

Definition of a circle:

When a circle has its center on the origin, then its equation is always of the form:

When a circle has its center someplace other than the origin, then its equation is of the form:

Where (h, k) represent the coordinates of the center point.

For example, a circle which has center at $(5, -3)$ and with a radius of 10, has the equation:

Write an equation for each indicated circle:

1. center $(1, 5)$, radius 12

2. center $(-4, 0)$, radius 5

3. center $(-7, -1)$, radius $\sqrt{3}$

4. center $(-2, 6)$, radius $\sqrt{7}$

For each circle whose equation is given below, state the coordinates of the center point and state the radius:

5. $(x - 5)^2 + (y - 7)^2 = 81$

6. $(x + 4)^2 + (y + 9)^2 = 64$

7. $(x + 3)^2 + y^2 = 16$

8. $(x - 6)^2 + (y + 5)^2 = 12$

Now suppose I have a circle with center point $(5, -4)$. I don't know the radius but do know the circle goes through the point $(2, -8)$. I want to find the equation of the circle:

Step 1: Use the Distance Formula to find the radius:

Distance Formula _____

Step 2: Write the equation of the circle in the usual way:

