

# Equation of a Circle

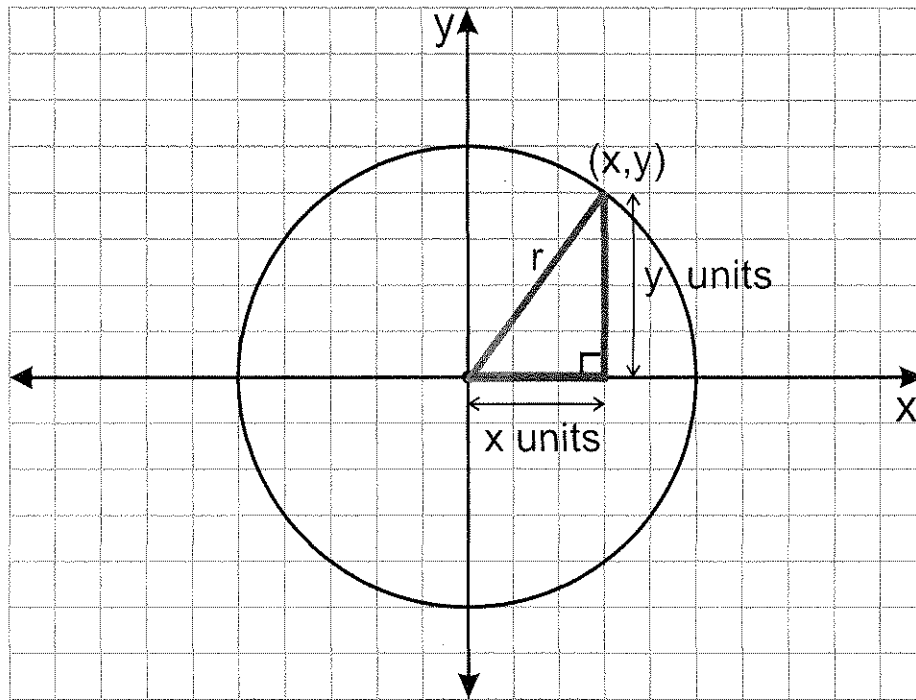
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Answer Key \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

The center of the circle below is located at the origin of the coordinate plane. We can use Pythagorean's Theorem to write an equation that relates the  $(x,y)$  coordinates that make up the circle with the circle's radius. If a right triangle is sketched inside of a circle with the acute vertices located at the circle's center and a point on the circle, then we are easily able to derive the equation for a circle.

Equation of circle below in terms of  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $r$ :  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

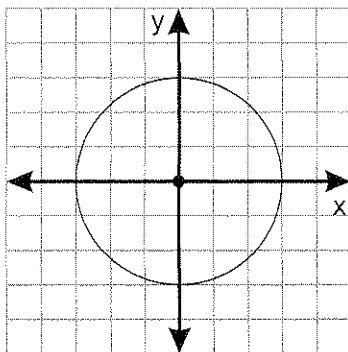
Now, count to find the radius for this example. Substitute this value for  $r$  in the equation you derived above.

Equation of circle below in terms of  $x$  and  $y$ :  $x^2 + y^2 = 25$



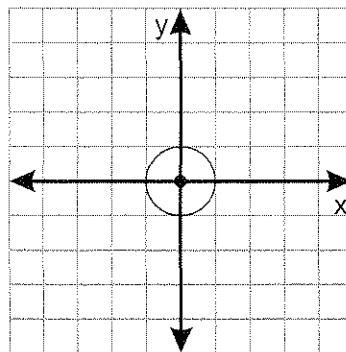
1) Practice: For each circle below, find the radius and then write the equation for the circle.

a)



$r = 3$ ;  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$

b)

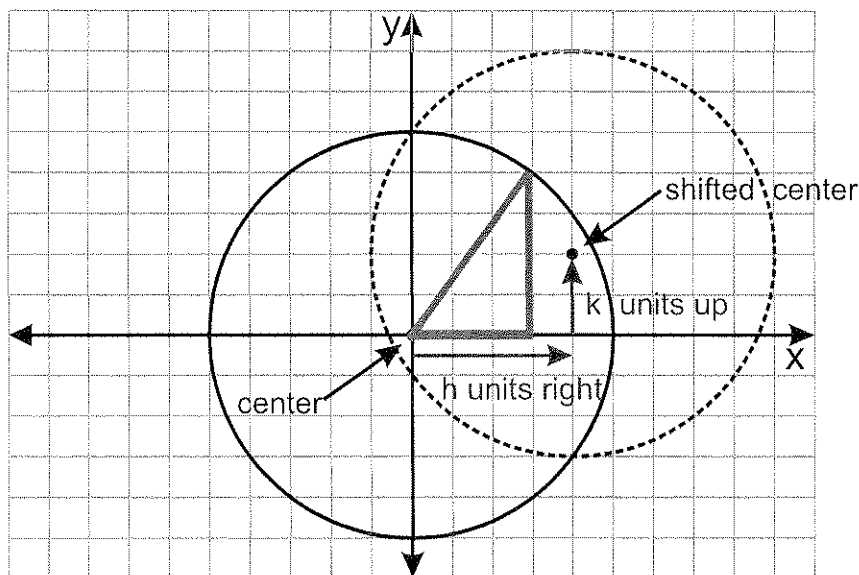


$r = 1$ ;  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

A translated circle will not be centered at the origin. The dashed circle below represents a translated circle.

Let  $h$  = horizontal shift  
 $k$  = vertical shift

This shifts the translated circle's center to the coordinate  $(h,k)$ .



Now, let's use the circle below to derive the equation for a circle not centered at the origin. We can still use Pythagorean's Theorem to complete this task.

Find the length of each leg of the triangle:

horizontal leg =  $x-h$       vertical leg =  $y-k$       Center:  $(h, k)$

Use these values in Pythagorean's Theorem to find the equation for the circle.

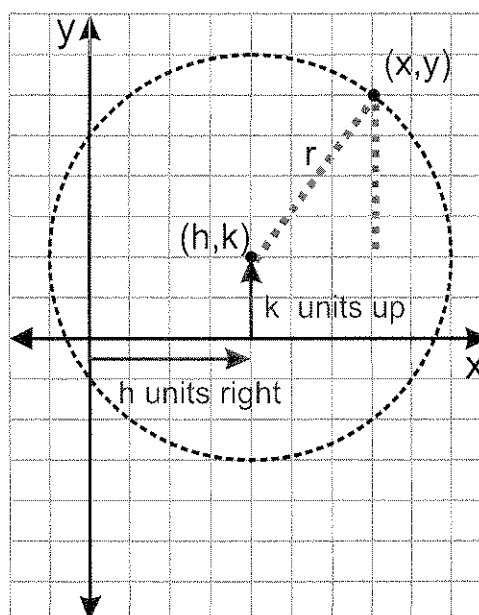
Equation of circle below in terms of  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $r$ :

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

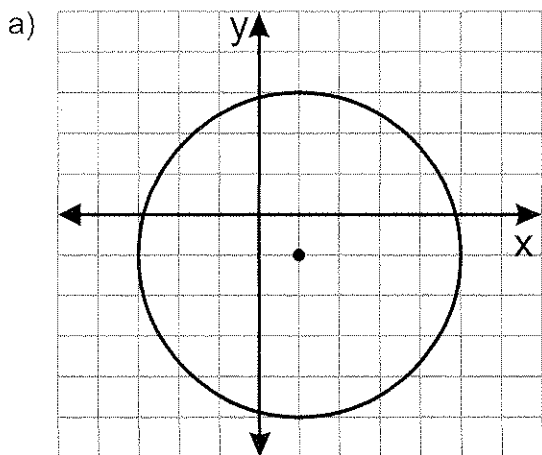
Now, count to find the radius for this example. Substitute this value for  $r$  in the equation you derived above.  $r = 5$

Equation of circle below in terms of  $x$  and  $y$ :

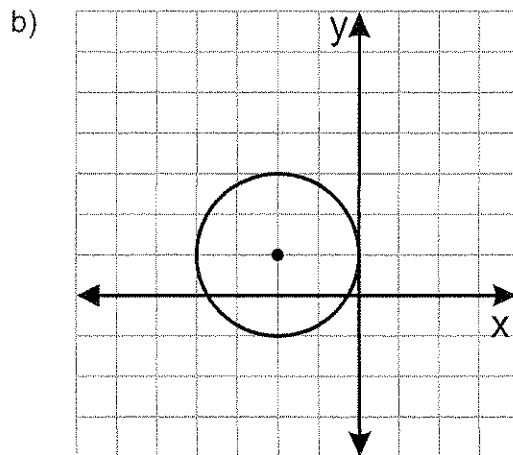
$$\underline{(x-4)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 25}$$



2) Practice: For each circle and its center graphed below, find the radius and then write the equation for the circle.



$$r = 4; (x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 16$$



$$r = 2; (x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4$$

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

For the equation below, find the center and the radius. Then, graph the circle.

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

To find h, think about what value is being subtracted from x:  $(x - \underline{2})$

To find k, think about what value is being subtracted from y:  $(y - \underline{-3})$

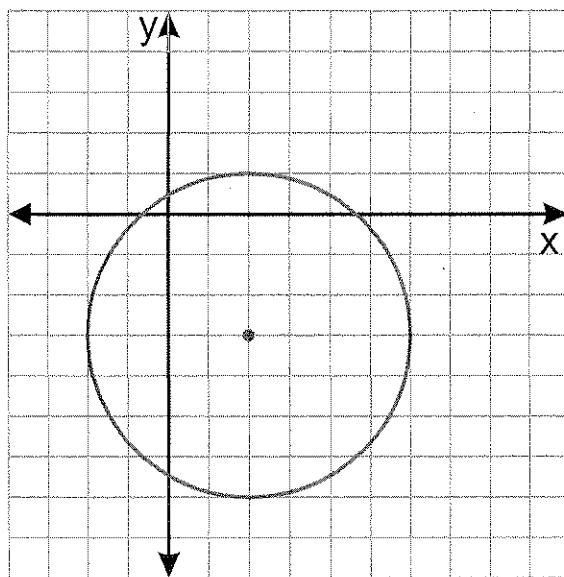
Next, find the radius by taking the square root of the right side of the equation, 16 for this example.

$$r^2 = 16, \text{ so } r = \sqrt{16} \rightarrow r = 4$$

Plot a point at the circle's center  $(\underline{2}, \underline{-3})$

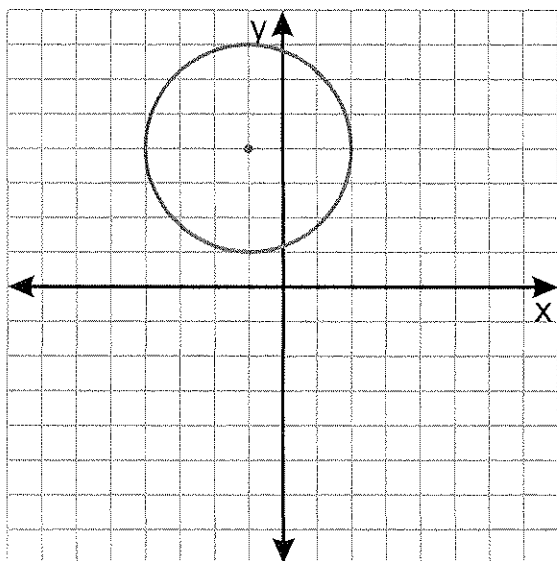
Use the radius to plot 4 more points from the center and sketch in the remainder of the circle.

Or, use a compass centered at the circle's center with the radius.

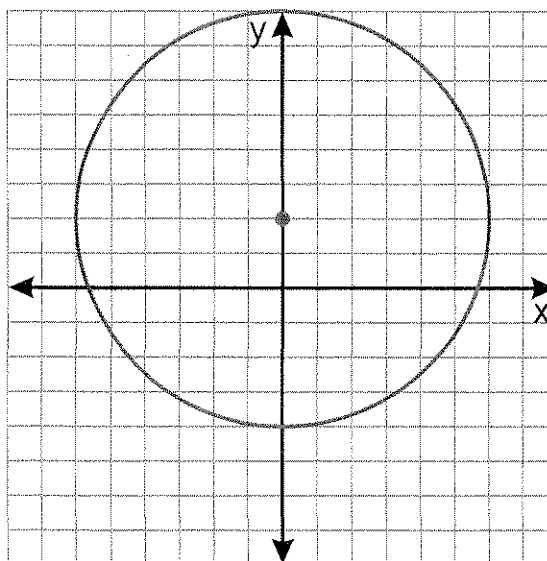


3) Practice: Graph the equation of each circle below.

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



b)  $(x)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 36$



## Self Assess

★ Equation of a circle:  $(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

Sketch a circle on the graph.

Write an equation for  
your circle:

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

SAMPLE ANSWER GIVEN

