

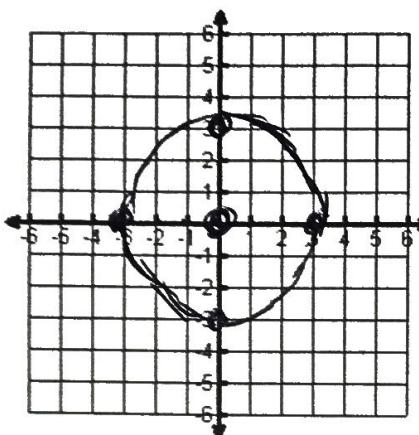
Geometry  
 Unit 7B – Coordinate Geometry  
**Day 1 Homework – Equations of Circles**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_

**Graph the following circles. State the center and radius.**

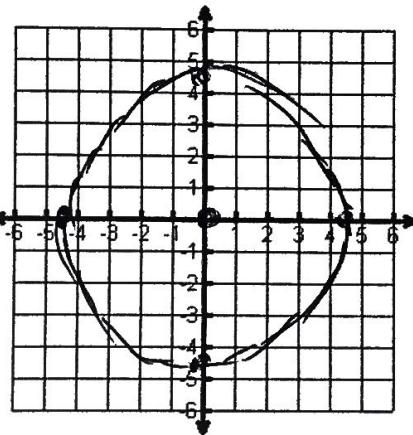
1.  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$

Center: (0, 0)  
 Radius: 3



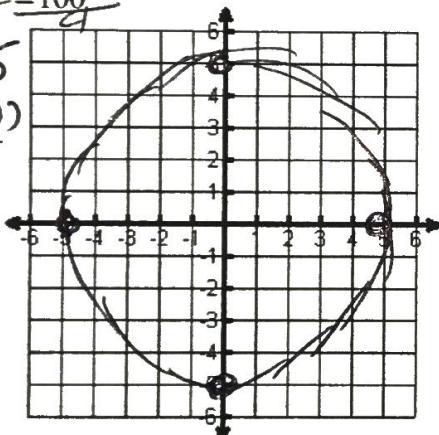
2.  $x^2 + y^2 = 20$

Center: (0, 0)  
 Radius:  $\sqrt{20}$



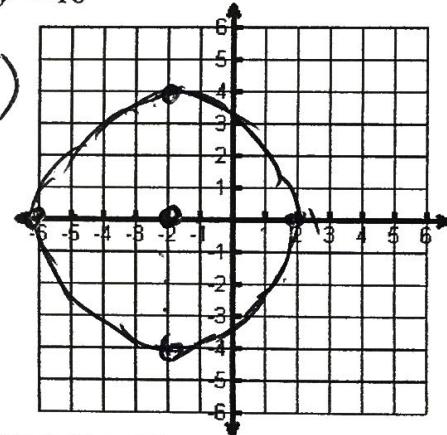
3.  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 100$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = 25$

Center: (0, 0)  
 Radius: 5



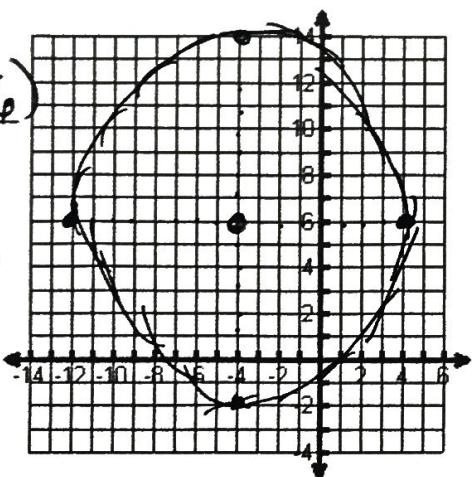
4.  $(x+2)^2 + y^2 = 16$

Center: (-2, 0)  
 Radius: 4



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

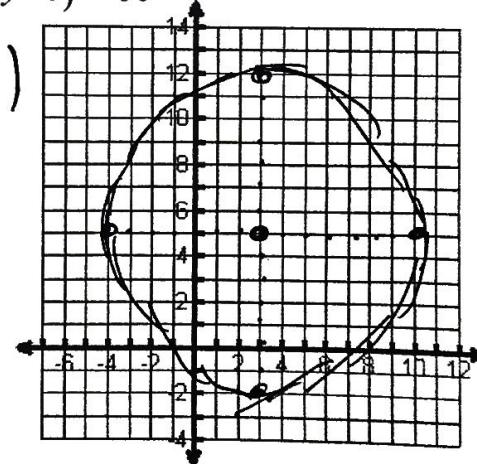
Center: (-4, 6)  
 Radius: 8



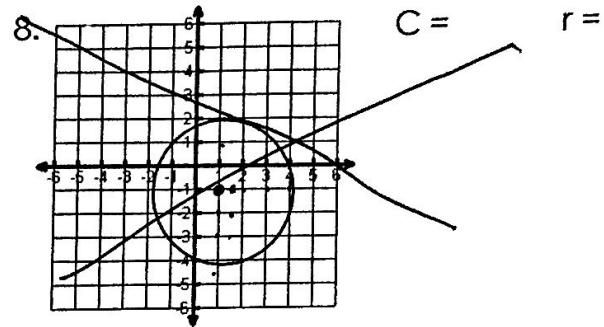
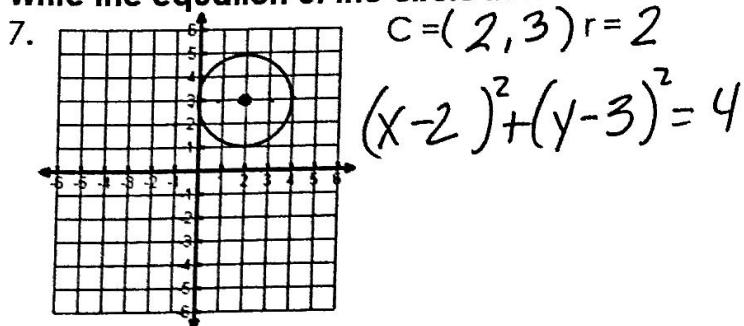
6.  $(x-3)^2 + (y-5)^2 = 50$

Center: (3, 5)  
 Radius:  $\sqrt{50}$

7.1



**Write the equation of the circle in standard form.**



**Write the equation of a circle with the given radius and whose center is the origin.**

9.  $r = 13$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 169$$

10.  $r = \sqrt{8}$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 8$$

11.  $r = 3\sqrt{5} \cdot 3\sqrt{5} = 9 \cdot 5$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 45$$

**Write the equation of a circle with the given radius and center.**

12.  $r = 6$ , Center at  $(3, -1)$

$$(x-3)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 36$$

13.  $r = 2\sqrt{6}$ , Center at  $(-5, 2)$

$$(x+5)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 24$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{6} \cdot 2\sqrt{6}}{4 \cdot 6}$$

$$24$$

**Write the equation of the circle given a point on the circle and its center.**

14. Point  $(-2, -2)$ , Center  $(-5, -8)$   $r = \sqrt{(-2+5)^2 + (-2+8)^2}$

$$r = \sqrt{(-5+3)^2 + (-8+2)^2}$$

$$(-2)^2 + (-6)^2$$

$$4 + 36$$

$$\sqrt{40}$$

$$(x+5)^2 + (y+8)^2 = 40$$

15. Point  $(-3, 1)$ , Center  $(5, 4)$   $r = \sqrt{(5+3)^2 + (4-1)^2}$

$$r = \sqrt{(5+3)^2 + (4-1)^2}$$

$$8^2 + 3^2$$

$$64 + 9$$

$$73$$

$$(x+3)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 73$$

**Write the equation of the circle given the endpoints of a diameter of the circle.**

16.  $(-3, 5)$  and  $(5, -1)$   $r = \sqrt{(-3-5)^2 + (5+1)^2}$

find mP  $\left(\frac{-3+5}{2}, \frac{5-1}{2}\right)$   $\left(\frac{2}{2}, \frac{4}{2}\right)$   $(1, 2)$

Find mP

$$r = \sqrt{25}$$

17.  $(8, 3)$  and  $(2, 5)$

$$\left(\frac{8+2}{2}, \frac{3+5}{2}\right)$$

$$(5, 4)$$

$$r = \sqrt{(5-2)^2 + (4-5)^2}$$

$$(3)^2 + (1)^2$$

$$9+1 = 10$$

$$r = \sqrt{(1-5)^2 + (2+1)^2}$$

$$4^2 + 3^2$$

$$16+9=25$$