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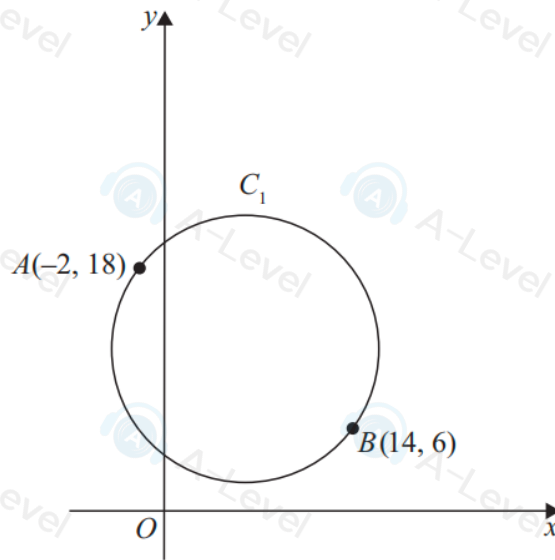


Figure 2

The points $A(-2, 18)$ and $B(14, 6)$ lie on a circle C_1 as shown in Figure 2.

Given that AB is a diameter of the circle C_1

(a) find an equation for C_1 making your method clear.

(5)

A circle C_2 has its centre at the origin.

Given that circles C_1 and C_2 touch,

(b) find possible equations for C_2

(4)

2. A circle C has equation

$$x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 10y - 21 = 0$$

Find

(a) (i) the coordinates of the centre of C ,

(ii) the exact value of the radius of C .

(3)

The point $P(5, 4)$ lies on C .

(b) Find the equation of the tangent to C at P , writing your answer in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants to be found.

(4)

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10. The circle C has centre $X(3, 5)$ and radius r

The line l has equation $y = 2x + k$, where k is a constant.

(a) Show that l and C intersect when

$$5x^2 + (4k - 26)x + k^2 - 10k + 34 - r^2 = 0$$

(3)

Given that l is a tangent to C ,

(b) show that $5r^2 = (k + p)^2$, where p is a constant to be found.

(3)

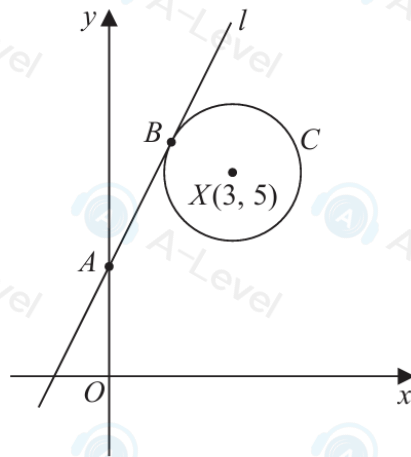


Figure 2

The line l

- cuts the y -axis at the point A
- touches the circle C at the point B

as shown in Figure 2.

Given that $AB = 2r$

(c) find the value of k

(6)

3. A circle C has centre $(2, 5)$

Given that the point $P(8, -3)$ lies on C

(a) (i) find the radius of C

(ii) find an equation for C

(3)

(b) Find the equation of the tangent to C at P giving your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$ where a , b and c are integers to be found.

(4)

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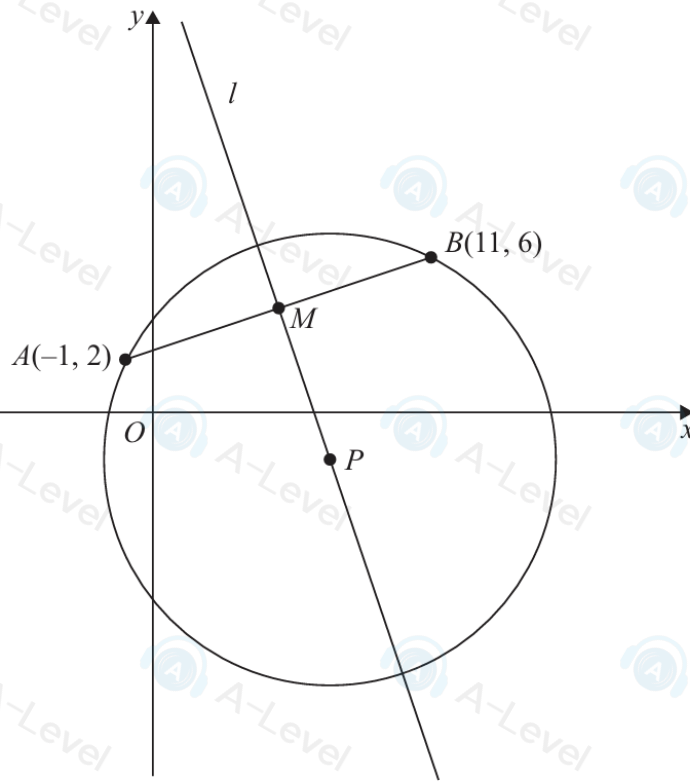


Figure 2

The point $A(-1, 2)$ and the point $B(11, 6)$ both lie on a circle with centre P .

The point M is the midpoint of AB .

Given that the line l passes through M and P , as shown in Figure 2,

- (a) find an equation for l , giving your answer in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants.

(4)

Given that P has coordinates $(7, k)$, where k is a constant,

- (b) find the value of k ,

(1)

- (c) find an equation for the circle.

(3)

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9. A circle C has equation

$$(x - k)^2 + (y - 2k)^2 = k + 7$$

where k is a positive constant.

- (a) Write down, in terms of k ,
- the coordinates of the centre of C ,
 - the radius of C .

(2)

Given that the point $P(2, 3)$ lies on C

- (b) (i) show that $5k^2 - 17k + 6 = 0$
- (ii) hence find the possible values of k .

(3)

The tangent to the circle at P intersects the x -axis at point T .

Given that $k < 2$

- (c) calculate the exact area of triangle OPT .

(5)

3. A circle has equation

$$x^2 + y^2 + 8x - 14y - 79 = 0$$

- (a) Find
- the coordinates of the centre of the circle,
 - the radius of the circle.

(3)

Given that P is the point on the circle that is nearest the origin O ,

- (b) find the exact length of OP

(2)

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9: The circle C

- has a centre which lies on the x -axis
- touches the y -axis
- passes through the point $(5, 6)$

(a) On Diagram 1, sketch a graph of C .

(1)

(b) Find an equation for C .

(4)

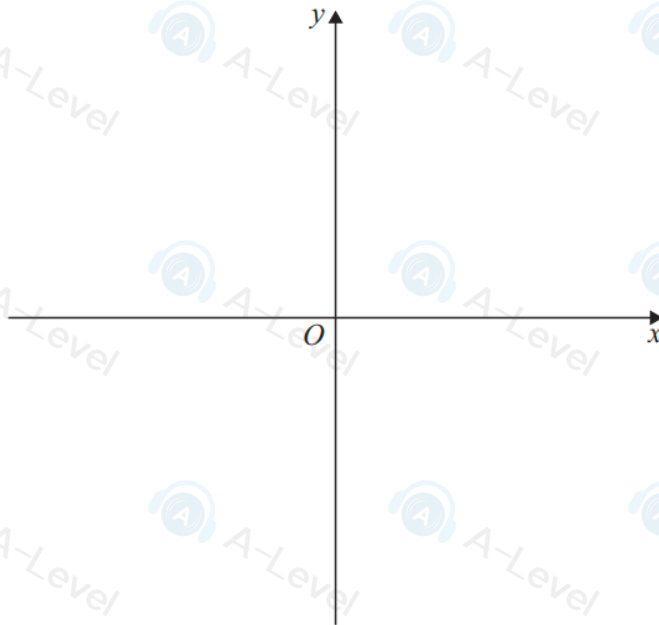


Diagram 1

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6.

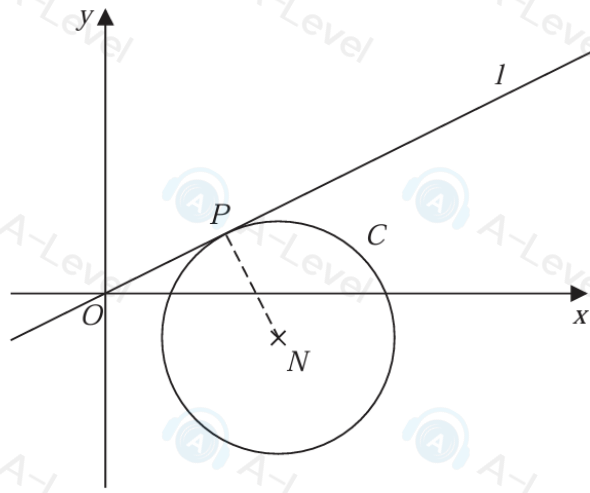


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of a circle C with centre $N(4, -1)$.

The line l with equation $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ is a tangent to C at the point P .

Find

(a) the equation of line PN in the form $y = mx + c$, where m and c are constants,

(2)

(b) the equation of C .

(5)

2: The line joining the points $(-2, 5)$ and $(4, 15)$ is the diameter of a circle C .

(a) Find an equation for C .

(5)

(b) Hence find the exact coordinates of the point on C that is nearest the x -axis.

(2)

7 The curve with equation $e^{2x} - 18x + y^3 + y = 11$ has a stationary point at (p, q) .

(a) Find the exact value of p .

[4]

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6. The circle C has equation

$$x^2 + y^2 + 8x - 4y = 0$$

(a) Find

- (i) the coordinates of the centre of C ,
- (ii) the exact radius of C .

(3)

The point P lies on C .

Given that the tangent to C at P has equation $x + 2y + 10 = 0$

(b) find the coordinates of P

(4)

(c) Find the equation of the normal to C at P , giving your answer in the form $y = mx + c$ where m and c are integers to be found.

(3)

2: The line joining the points $(-2, 5)$ and $(4, 15)$ is the diameter of a circle C .

(a) Find an equation for C .

(5)

(b) Hence find the exact coordinates of the point on C that is nearest the x -axis.

(2)

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