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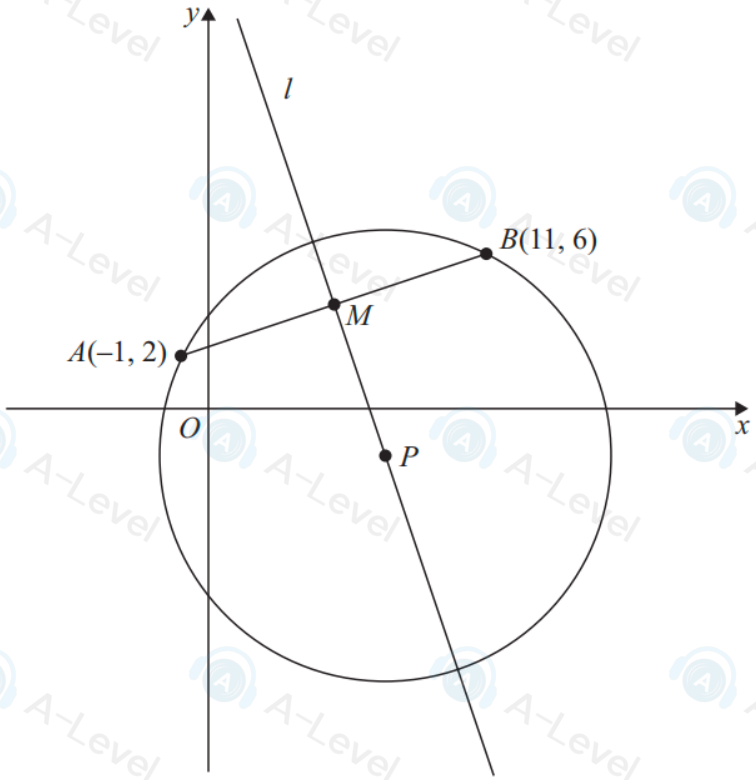

Figure 2

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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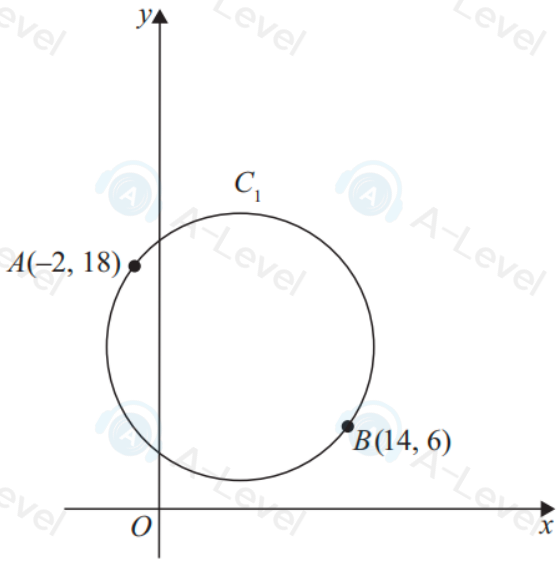

Figure 2

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)

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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)

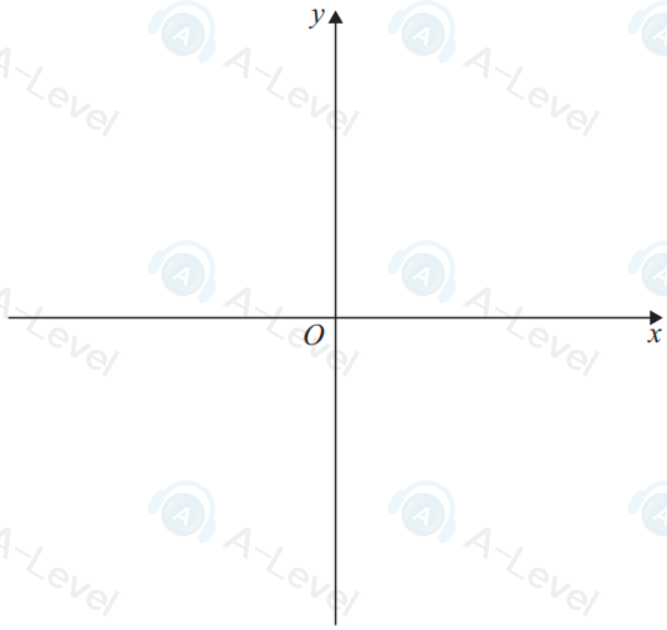

Diagram 1

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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10. The circle C has equation

$$x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 30y + 209 = 0$$

(a) Find

(i) the coordinates of the centre of C,

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

(3)

The line L has equation $y = mx + 1$, where m is a constant.

Given that L is the tangent to C at the point P,

(b) show that

$$2m^2 - 7m - 22 = 0$$

(3)

(c) Hence find the possible pairs of coordinates of P.

(4)

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