

## Equation of a Circle

## Equation of a Circle

► We saw an equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center at  $(0, 0)$  is:

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

## Equation of a Circle

► We saw an equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center at  $(0, 0)$  is:

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

What if the center is not at the origin?

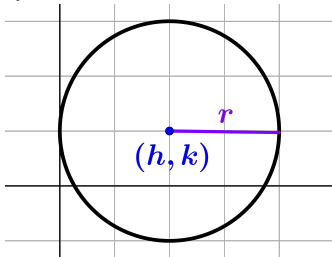
## Equation of a Circle

► We saw an equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center at  $(0, 0)$  is:

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

What if the center is not at the origin?

Can we find a similar equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center  $(h, k)$



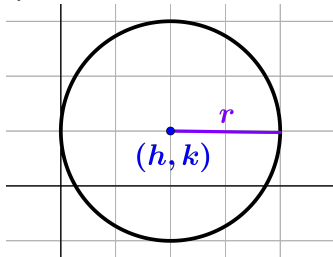
## Equation of a Circle

► We saw an equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center at  $(0, 0)$  is:

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

What if the center is not at the origin?

Can we find a similar equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center  $(h, k)$



Recall that our definition of a circle is all points  $(x, y)$  so that the distance between  $(x, y)$  and  $(h, k)$  is  $r$

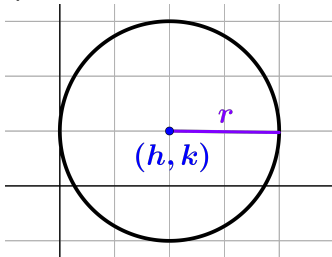
## Equation of a Circle

► We saw an equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center at  $(0, 0)$  is:

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

What if the center is not at the origin?

Can we find a similar equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center  $(h, k)$



Recall that our definition of a circle is all points  $(x, y)$  so that the distance between  $(x, y)$  and  $(h, k)$  is  $r$

► Using the Distance Formula we want all points so that:

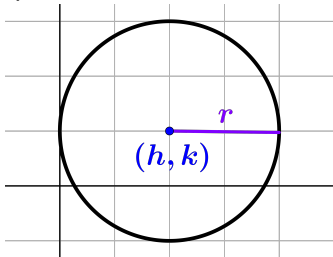
## Equation of a Circle

► We saw an equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center at  $(0, 0)$  is:

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

What if the center is not at the origin?

Can we find a similar equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center  $(h, k)$



Recall that our definition of a circle is all points  $(x, y)$  so that the distance between  $(x, y)$  and  $(h, k)$  is  $r$

► Using the Distance Formula we want all points so that:

$$\text{distance}^2 = (x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2$$

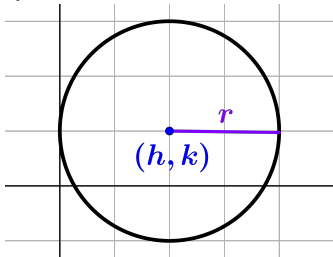
## Equation of a Circle

► We saw an equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center at  $(0, 0)$  is:

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

What if the center is not at the origin?

Can we find a similar equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center  $(h, k)$



Recall that our definition of a circle is all points  $(x, y)$  so that the distance between  $(x, y)$  and  $(h, k)$  is  $r$

► Using the Distance Formula we want all points so that:

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



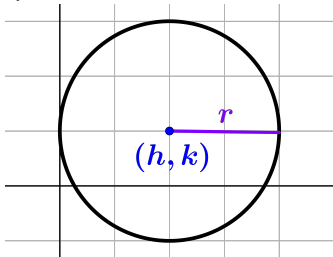
## Equation of a Circle

► We saw an equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center at  $(0, 0)$  is:

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

What if the center is not at the origin?

Can we find a similar equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center  $(h, k)$



Recall that our definition of a circle is all points  $(x, y)$  so that the distance between  $(x, y)$  and  $(h, k)$  is  $r$

► Using the Distance Formula we want all points so that:

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

**Conclusion:** The circle with radius  $r$  and center  $(h, k)$  is all the points  $(x, y)$  so that:

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

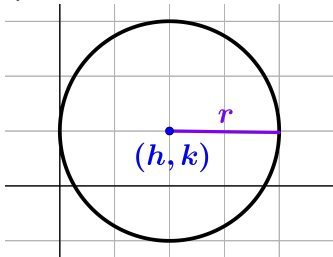
## Equation of a Circle

► We saw an equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center at  $(0, 0)$  is:

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

What if the center is not at the origin?

Can we find a similar equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center  $(h, k)$



Recall that our definition of a circle is all points  $(x, y)$  so that the distance between  $(x, y)$  and  $(h, k)$  is  $r$

► Using the Distance Formula we want all points so that:

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

**Conclusion:** The circle with radius  $r$  and center  $(h, k)$  is all the points  $(x, y)$  so that:

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

Note: To solve this for  $r$  directly, we take the square root of both sides:

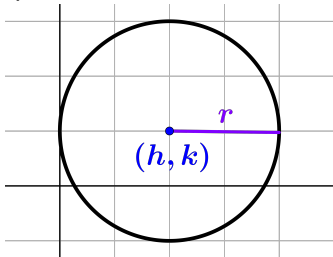
## Equation of a Circle

► We saw an equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center at  $(0, 0)$  is:

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

What if the center is not at the origin?

Can we find a similar equation for the circle of radius  $r$  and center  $(h, k)$



Recall that our definition of a circle is all points  $(x, y)$  so that the distance between  $(x, y)$  and  $(h, k)$  is  $r$

► Using the Distance Formula we want all points so that:

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

**Conclusion:** The circle with radius  $r$  and center  $(h, k)$  is all the points  $(x, y)$  so that:

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

Note: To solve this for  $r$  directly, we take the square root of both sides:

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