

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY I

29 JULY 2013

Lesson Description

In this lesson, we:

- Apply the concepts of distance formula, mid-point formula, gradient and inclination to prove various concepts using analytical methods.
- Find the equation of a circle with centre off the origin
- Apply analytical methods to solve questions involving circles.

Key Concepts

The Distance Formula

$$AB^2 = (x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2$$

The Mid-Point Formula

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

The Gradient of a Line

$$m = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}$$

Inclination of a Line

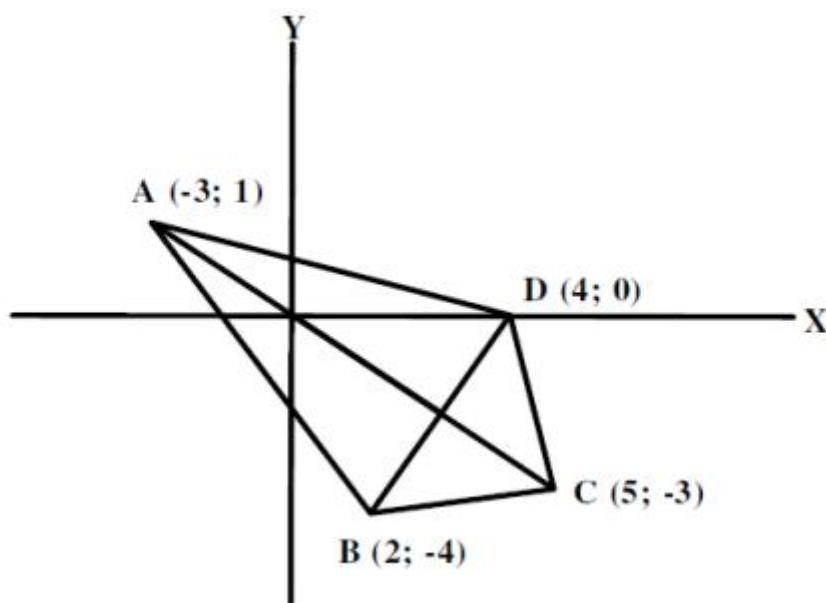
$$\tan \theta = m$$

Equation of Circle with Centre (m ; n)

$$(x - m)^2 + (y - n)^2 = r^2$$

Questions

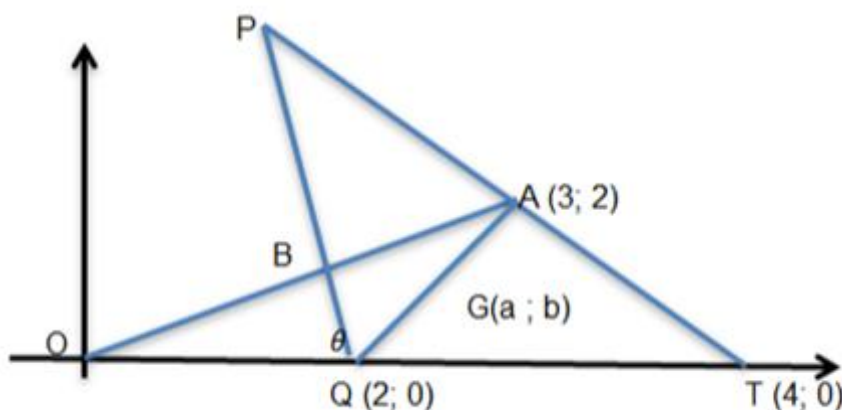
Question 1



- Calculate the length of AC and leave your answer in simplest surd form.
- Determine the equation of the line AC.
- Show that AC is the perpendicular bisector of DB if the equation on DB is given as $y = 2x - 8$
- Determine the area of the kite ABCD.
- Calculate the inclination of AB.
- Hence, or otherwise, calculate the size of $\hat{B}AD$

Question 2

In the diagram, which is not drawn to scale, A is the midpoint of the line segment TP. $\angle QOA = \theta$ and $PQ \perp OA$.



Determine:

- The coordinates of P
- The gradient of AQ

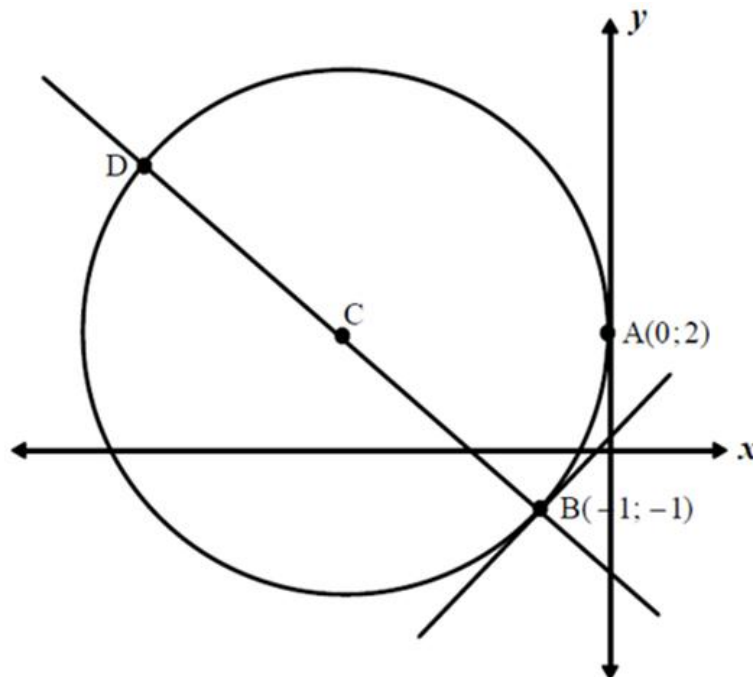
- c.) The angle of θ to one decimal place
- d.) Find the area of ΔAQO
- e.) $G(a; b)$ is a point of AQ . Show that $b = 2a - 4$
- f.) Find the size of $\angle AT$

Question 3

Calculate the value of k if the points $A(6;5)$, $B(3;2)$ and $C(2k; k+4)$ are collinear.

Question 4

In the diagram below, a circle centre C touches the y -axis at $A(0;2)$. A straight line with equation $3x + 4y = -7$ cuts the circle at $B(-1; -1)$ and D .



- a.) Determine the equation of the tangent to the circle at B
- b.) Determine the equation of the circle in the form $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2$
- c.) Determine the coordinates of D

Question 5

Given a circle with the equation $2x^2 + 2y^2 - 12y + 4x = 30$

- a.) Show that the coordinates of the circle centre are $(-1;3)$
- b.) Find the length of the diameter
- c.) Find the equation of the tangent to the circle at $B(2;7)$