## Circles Objective Questions

1. The point $(2,-3)$ lies on the circle with equation $x^{2}+y^{2}+6 x-2 y+c=0$.

What is the value of $c$ ?
A. -31
B. -13
C. -1
D. 9

| Key | Outcome | Grade | Facility | Disc. | Calculator | Content | Source |
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| A | 2.4 | C | 0.62 | 0.57 | CN | G10, A6 | HSN 065 |

Let $(x, y)=(2,-3)$ :

$$
\begin{aligned}
2^{2}+(-3)^{2}+6(2)-2(-3)+c & =0 \\
4+9+12+6+c & =0 \\
c & =-31 . \quad \text { Option } A
\end{aligned}
$$

2. A circle has centre $(2,4)$ and passes through $(-1,1)$.

What is the equation of the circle?
A. $(x-2)^{2}+(y-4)^{2}=\sqrt{18}$
B. $(x-2)^{2}+(y-4)^{2}=18$
C. $(x+2)^{2}+(y+4)^{2}=18$
D. $(x+2)^{2}+(y+4)^{2}=26$

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| B | 2.4 | C | 0.51 | 0.17 | NC | G10, G9 | HSN 063 |

$r^{2}=(2-(-1))^{2}+(4-1)^{2}=3^{2}+3^{2}=18$.
The equation is: $(x-2)^{2}+(y-4)^{2}=18$. Option $B$
3. The point $\mathrm{P}(-2,4)$ lies on the circle with equation $x^{2}+y^{2}-2 x+2 y-32=0$. What is the gradient of the tangent to the circle at P ?
A. $\frac{1}{3}$
B. $\frac{3}{5}$
C. 1
D. 3

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| B | 2.4 | C | 0.7 | 0.06 | NC | G11 | HSN 056 |

Centre: $(1,-1)$.
$m_{\text {radius }}=\frac{4-(-1)}{-2-1}=-\frac{5}{3}$.
$m_{\text {tangent }}=\frac{3}{5}$ since the radius and tangent are perpendicular. Option B
4. A circle has equation $(x+1)^{2}+(y-2)^{2}=29$.

What is the gradient of the tangent to the circle at the point $(1,-3)$ ?
A. $\frac{2}{5}$
B. 0
C. $-\frac{5}{2}$
D. $-\frac{1}{2}$

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| A | 2.4 | C | 0.49 | 0.48 | NC | G11 | HSN 014 |

The centre is $(-1,2)$.
$m_{\text {radius }}=\frac{2-(-3)}{-1-1}=-\frac{5}{2}$.
$m_{\text {tangent }}=\frac{2}{5}$ since $m_{\text {radius }} \times m_{\text {tangent }}=-1 . \quad$ Option $A$
5. A circle has equation $x^{2}+y^{2}-2 x-4 y+1=0$.

Here are two statements about the circle:
I. The circle has centre $(-2,-4)$.
II. The circle has radius 1 .

Which of the following is true?
A. neither statement is correct
B. only statement I is correct
C. only statement II is correct
D. both statements are correct

| Key | Outcome | Grade | Facility | Disc. | Calculator | Content | Source |
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| A | 2.4 | C | 0.77 | 0.57 | CN | G9 | HSN 072 |

Comparing to $x^{2}+y^{2}+2 g x+2 f y+c=0$, we have $g=-1, f=-2$ and $c=1$

The centre is $(1,2)$ and the radius is $\sqrt{g^{2}+f^{2}-c}=\sqrt{1+4-1}=2$.
6. A circle has equation $x^{2}+y^{2}-4 x+6 y+4=0$.

Here are two statements about the circle:
I. The circle has centre $(-2,3)$.
II. The circle has radius 3 units.

Which of the following is true?
A. neither statement is correct
B. only statement I is correct
C. only statement II is correct
D. both statements are correct

| Key | Outcome | Grade | Facility | Disc. | Calculator | Content | Source |
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| C | 2.4 | C | 0.47 | 0.64 | NC | G9 | HSN 076 |

The centre is $(2,-3)$
$g=-2$
$f=3$
$c=4$
The radius is $\sqrt{g^{2}+f^{2}-c}$
$c=4$
$=\sqrt{4+9-4}$
$=\sqrt{9}$
$=3$ units.
Option C
7. A circle has equation $x^{2}+y^{2}-a x+2 b y+c=0$. The centre of the circle is $(-1,4)$.
What are the values of $a$ and $b$ ?
A.

| $a$ | $b$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | -4 |
| -1 | -2 |
| -2 | -4 |
| 2 | 4 |


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| C | 2.4 | C | 0.33 | 0.23 | NC | G9 | HSN 19 |

The centre is $\left(\frac{a}{2},-b\right)$.

So $\frac{a}{2}=-1$ i.e. $a=-2$,
and $-b=4$ i.e. $b=-4$
Option C
8. A circle has centre $(2,-1)$, and has the $y$-axis as a tangent.

What is the equation of the circle?
A. $(x+2)^{2}+(y-1)^{2}=4$
B. $(x-2)^{2}+(y+1)^{2}=4$
C. $(x+2)^{2}+(y-1)^{2}=1$
D. $(x-2)^{2}+(y+1)^{2}=1$

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| B | 2.4 | C | 0.55 | 0.41 | NC | G9, G10 | HSN 087 |

The radues is 2 units.

$$
(x-2)^{2}+(y+1)^{2}=4
$$



Option B
9. What is the largest range of values of $k$ for which the equation $x^{2}+y^{2}-6 x+4 y+k=0$ represents a circle?
A. $k<52$
B. $k<13$
C. $k>-13$
D. All real $k$

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| B | 2.4 | C | 0.49 | 0.3 | NC | G9, G15 | HSN 16 |

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
\text { A circle when } g^{2}+f^{2}-c>0 \text { where } \begin{array}{rl}
g & =-3 \\
f & =2 \\
c & =k
\end{array} \\
\qquad \begin{array}{rl}
\text { The radius is }
\end{array} \\
9+4-k & >0 \\
k & <13 \\
\sqrt{g^{2}+f^{2}-c}
\end{array}\right\} \text { Option } B
$$

