## TOPIC 14-6: WRITING EQUATIONS OF CIRCLES

## REVIEW:

1. Write the equation of a circle with a radius of 3 and is centered at (1, 2).
2. Multiply: $(x+3)^{2}=$
3. Factor the trinomial: $x^{2}-12 x+36$
***For $\mathbf{x}^{2}+\mathrm{bx}+\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{c}=$ $\qquad$
EXAMPLE 1: What term is needed to complete the square?
a) $a^{2}+8 a+$ $\qquad$ b) $x^{2}-6 x+$

EXAM $\bar{M} \bar{L} \bar{L} \overline{2}: \overline{\text { 2 }}$ Complete the $\overline{\text { Square }}$.

## HINTS:

1. Move the constant to the other side.
2. Divide everything by the coefficient of $x^{2}$.
3. Add the new number to BOTH sides.
4. Factor.
a) $x^{2}+6 x+8=0$
b) $4 x^{2}+8 x-16=0$

A circle can be written in general form instead of standard form.

$$
A x^{2}+B y^{2}+C x+D y+E=0, \text { where } A=B
$$

Standard form for a circle: $(\mathrm{x}-\mathrm{h})^{2}+(\mathrm{y}-\mathrm{k})^{2}=\mathrm{r}^{2}$
EXAMPLE 3: Convert each equation into standard form by completing the square.
a) $x^{2}+y^{2}+10 x-4 y+20=0$
b) $3 x^{2}+3 y^{2}-6 x+24 y+24=0$
c) $x^{2}+y^{2}+14 x+45=0 \quad$ Graph the circle.


