PAG. 266 N 131

CONCENTRICA → STESSO CENTRO

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

$C(1,-2)$

$A(1,-8)$

$R = \overline{AC} = \sqrt{(1-1)^2+(-2+8)^2} = 6$

$(x-1)^2+(y+2)^2 = 6^2$

$x^2+1-2x+y^2+4+4y-36=0$

$$\boxed{x^2+y^2-2x+4y-31=0}$$

182

$$\begin{cases} x^2+y^2-8x+10y+25=0 \\ y+9=0 \rightarrow y=-9 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2+81-8x-90+25=0$$

$$x^2-8x+16=0$$

$\Delta = 64-4\cdot 16=0$ retta tangente

$$x=\frac{8\pm 0}{2}=4$$

$P(4,-9)$

189

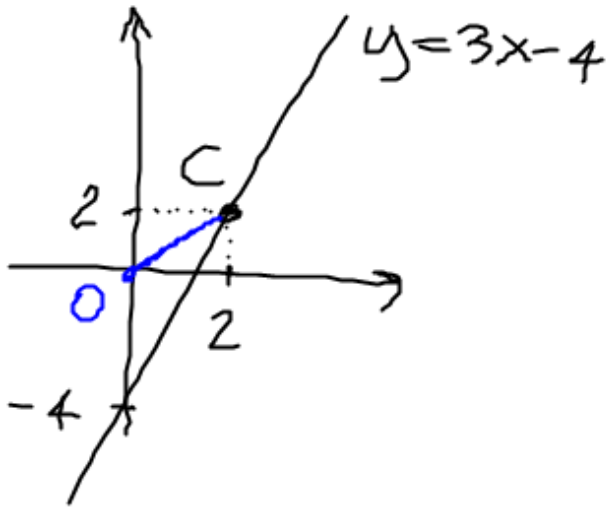
$y = 3x - 4$

ordinata $y = 2$ $\quad 2 = 3x - 4$

$3x = 6$

$x = 2$

$C(2,2)$



$\overline{CO}$ = raggio

$$\overline{CO} = \sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (2-0)^2} = \sqrt{8}$$

$$(x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 8$$

$$x^2 + 4 - 4x + y^2 + 4 - 4y - 8 = 0$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 4y = 0}$$

RETTA $y = 3x + 2$

PERPENDICOLARE ? $y = -\frac{1}{3}x + k$

PERPENDICOLARE PASSANTE PER $A(-1, 7)$

$7 = -\frac{1}{3}(-1) + k$

$k = 7 + \frac{1}{3}(-1) =$

$= 7 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{20}{3}$

$y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{20}{3}$