

## Circles - Class XI

### Related Questions with Solutions

#### Questions

##### Question: 01

If  $(-4, 3)$  and  $(12, -1)$  are the ends of diameter of a circle which makes an intercept of  $2\lambda$  on the y-axis, then  $\lambda$  is

- A.  $\sqrt{13}$
- B.  $4\sqrt{13}$
- C.  $3\sqrt{13}$
- D.  $2\sqrt{13}$

##### Question: 02

The parametric equations of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 + x + \sqrt{3}y = 0$  are

- A.  $x = 1 + \cos \theta, y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sin \theta$
- B.  $x = -\frac{1}{2} + \cos \theta, y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sin \theta$
- C.  $x = \frac{1}{2} + \cos \theta, y = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sin \theta$
- D.  $x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta, y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta$

##### Question: 03

If a circle  $C$ , whose radius is 3, touches externally the circle,  $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y - 4 = 0$  at the point  $(2, 2)$ , then the length of the intercept cut by this circle  $C$ , on the x-axis is equal to :

- A.  $2\sqrt{3}$
- B.  $3\sqrt{2}$
- C.  $\sqrt{5}$
- D.  $2\sqrt{5}$

##### Question: 04

If the curve  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y + 1 = 0$  intersects or touches the co-ordinate axes at  $A$  and  $B$ , then equation of straight line joining  $A$  and  $B$  is

- A.  $x + y = \sqrt{2}$
- B.  $x + y = 1$
- C.  $x - y = 1$
- D.  $x - y = \sqrt{2}$

##### Question: 05

The equation of two circles which touch the y-axis at  $(0, 3)$  and make an intercept of 8 units on x-axis are

- A.  $x^2 + y^2 \pm 10x - 6y + 9 = 0$
- B.  $x^2 + y^2 \pm 6x - 10y + 9 = 0$
- C.  $x^2 + y^2 - 8x \pm 10y + 9 = 0$
- D.  $x^2 + y^2 + 10x \pm 6y + 9 = 0$

##### Question: 06

The length of the chord of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 + 3x + 2y - 8 = 0$  intercepted by the y-

axis is

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**Solutions**

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**Solution: 01**

The circle is  $[x + 4][x - 12] + [y - 3][y + 1] = 0$

Also,  $x = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 2y - 51 = 0$

$y$  intercept  $= 2\sqrt{(1)^2 - (-51)}$

$(\because y - \text{intercept} = 2\sqrt{f^2 - c})$

$= 2\sqrt{52} = 4\sqrt{13}$

$\Rightarrow 2\lambda = 4\sqrt{13} \Rightarrow \lambda = 2\sqrt{13}$

**Solution: 02**

For a circle of the form,

$(x - \alpha)^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = r^2$ , the parametric equation of the circle is,

$x = \alpha + r \cos \theta, y = \beta + r \sin \theta$

$x^2 + y^2 + x + \sqrt{3}y = 0$  has centre at  $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$  and radius  $= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} - 0} = 1$

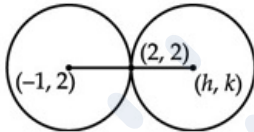
So, the parametric equations are,

$x = -\frac{1}{2} + \cos \theta, y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sin \theta$

**Solution: 03**

Centre of circle  $x^2 + y^2 + 2x - 4y - 4 = 0$  is  $(-1, 2)$  and radius  $= \sqrt{1 + 4 + 4} = 3$

Let  $[h, k]$  be the centre of another circle.



Now,  $\frac{h - 1}{2} = 2$  and  $\frac{k + 2}{2} = 2$

$\Rightarrow h = 4 + 1 = 5$  and  $k = 4 - 2 = 2$

So, centre of required circle is  $[5, 2]$  and radius  $= 3$ .

$\therefore$  Equation of circle becomes  $(x - 5)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = (3)^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 4y + 20 = 0$  .....[i]

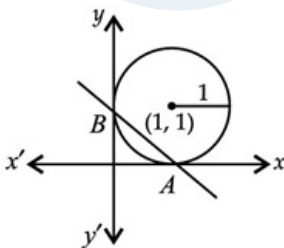
Length of intercept made by [i] on  $x$ -axis

$= 2\sqrt{g^2 - c} = 2\sqrt{25 - 20}$

$(\because g = -5, c = 20)$

$= 2\sqrt{5}$

**Solution: 04**



Given curve is  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y + 1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x - 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1^2$

Above equation is the equation of circle, centre at  $[1, 1]$  and radius  $1$ .

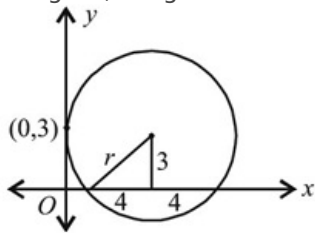
$\therefore$  Coordinates of  $A$  and  $B$  are  $(1, 0)$  and  $(0, 1)$  respectively.

$\therefore$  Equation of  $AB$  is  $y - 0 = \frac{1 - 0}{0 - 1}(x - 1)$

$\Rightarrow -y = x - 1 \Rightarrow x + y = 1$

**Solution: 05**

From figure, we get  $r = 5$



So, centre of circle is  $[5, 3]$

Similarly, if circle lies in left of  $y$ -axis its centre is  $[-5, 3]$

$\therefore$  Equation of circle of centre  $(5, 3)$  and radius 5 is  $(x - 5)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 5^2$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 10x - 6y + 9 = 0$$

and equation of circle of centre  $(-5, 3)$  and radius 5 is  $(x + 5)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 5^2$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 10x - 6y + 9 = 0$$

Hence, equation of circle are  $x^2 + y^2 \pm 10x - 6y + 9 = 0$

**Solution: 06**

We have,  $x^2 + y^2 + 3x + 2y - 8 = 0$

Here,  $g = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $f = 1$ ,  $c = -8$

Length of intercept made by  $y$ -axis

$$= 2\sqrt{f^2 - c} = 2\sqrt{(1) + 8} = 6$$

**Correct Options**

**Answer:01**

**Correct Options: D**

**Answer:02**

**Correct Options: B**

**Answer:03**

**Correct Options: D**

**Answer:04**

**Correct Options: B**

**Answer:05**

**Correct Options: A**

**Answer:06**

**Correct Answer: 6**