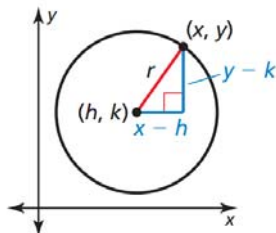


## Core Concept

### Standard Equation of a Circle

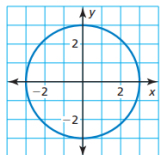
Let  $(x, y)$  represent any point on a circle with center  $(h, k)$  and radius  $r$ . By the Pythagorean Theorem



This is the **standard equation of a circle** with center  $(h, k)$  and radius  $r$ .

**Note:** If the center is  $(0, 0)$  then the equation of the circle is:

1) Find the equation of the circle.

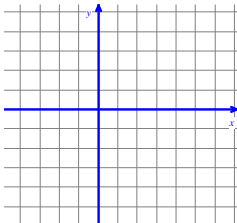


Center: \_\_\_\_\_

Radius: \_\_\_\_\_

Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

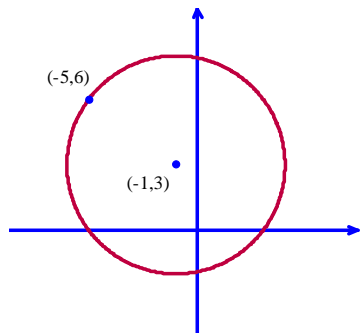
2) Graph:  $(x-3)^2 + y^2 = 4$



Center: \_\_\_\_\_

Radius: \_\_\_\_\_

3) Find the radius using Distance Formula or the Pythagorean Theorem and then write the equation of the circle in Standard Form and General Form.  
Find the length of the radius:



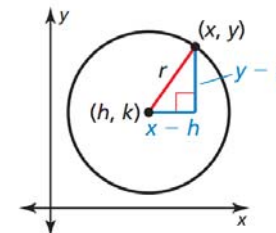
Equation of circle in Standard Form: \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of circle in General Form: \_\_\_\_\_

## Core Concept

### Standard Equation of a Circle

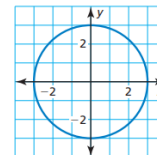
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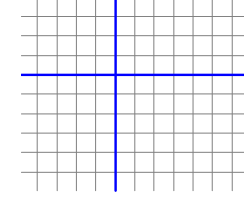


Center: \_\_\_\_\_

Radius: \_\_\_\_\_

Equation: \_\_\_\_\_

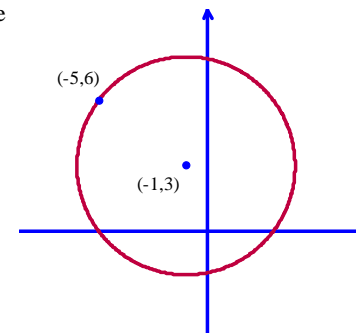
2) Graph:  $(x-3)^2 + y^2 = 4$



Center: \_\_\_\_\_

Radius: \_\_\_\_\_

3) Find the radius using Distance Formula or the Pythagorean Theorem and then write the equation of the circle in Standard Form and General Form.  
Find the length of the radius:



Equation of circle in Standard Form: \_\_\_\_\_

Equation of circle in General Form: \_\_\_\_\_