

Find the center and the radius of the circle.

$x^2 + y^2 = 16x$

$(x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2 = 400$

$|x^2 - 16x + y^2 =$

To find the center and the radius, complete the square and then write the equation in standard form.

$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$

Regroup the terms.



$(x^2 - 16x) + y^2 = 0$

$x^2 + Ax + y^2 + Cy = D$
is a circle IF the RHS ends up positive after completing the square.

First complete the square for $x^2 - 16x$.

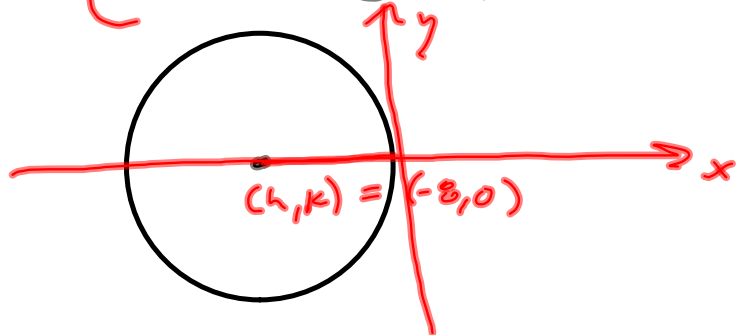
What do you need to add in order to complete the square? 64 *Fantastic!*

To complete the square, add and subtract 64 inside the first set of parentheses.

$(x^2 + 16x + 64 - 64) + y^2 = 0$
WRONG!

$y^2 = (y-0)^2$
 $(x+8)^2 = (x-(-8))^2$
 $(x-h)^2$

OK { $x^2 + 16x + 8^2 + y^2 = 0 + 64$
 $(x+8)^2 + y^2 = 64$
circle of radius $r = 8$
centered @ $(h,k) = (-8,0)$

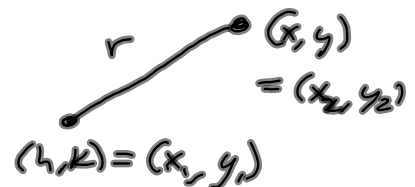


Circle is set of all points $P(x,y)$ equidistant from a fixed point.

$Q(h,k)$

$$D(P,Q) = r$$

$$\sqrt{(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2} = r$$

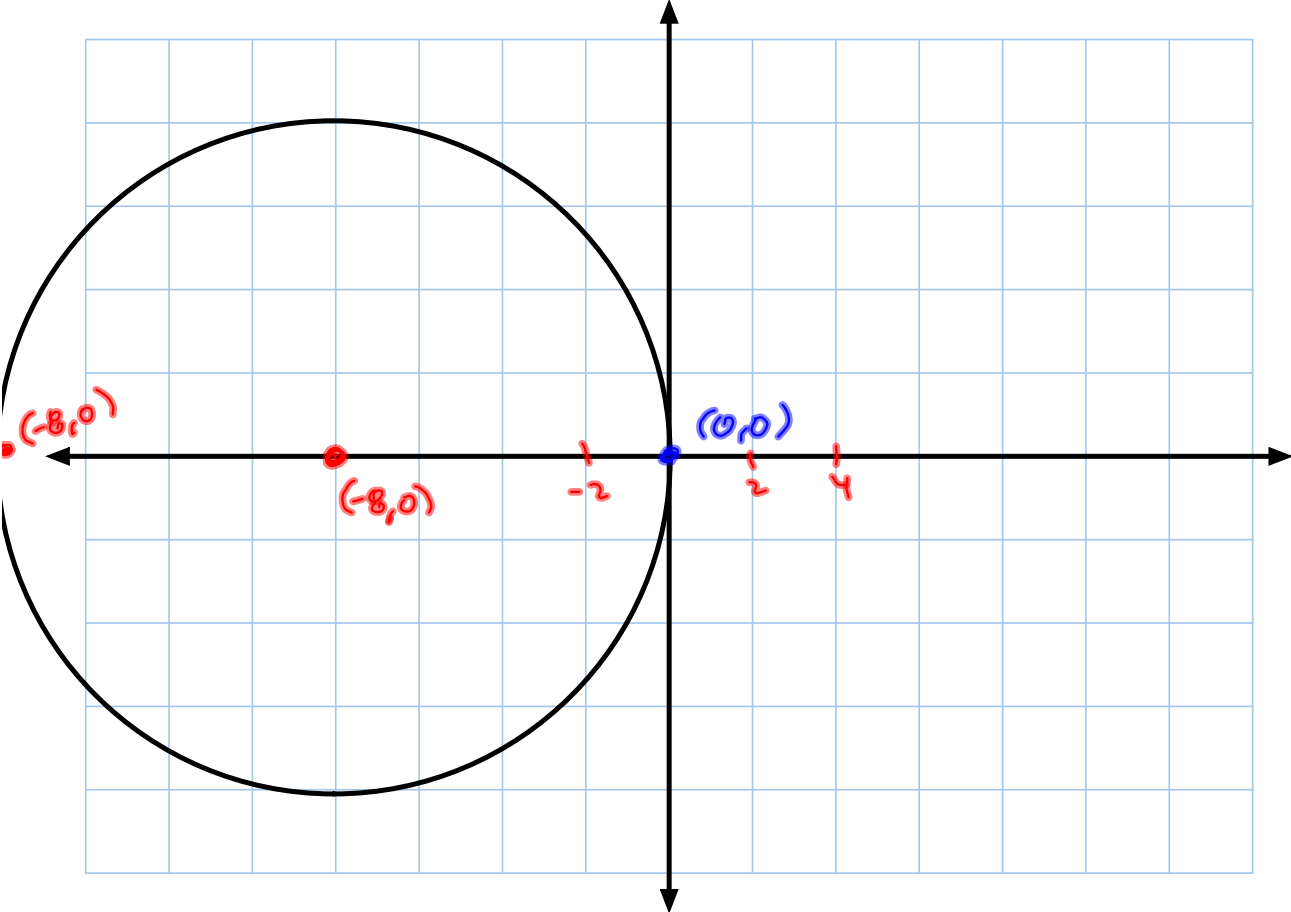


$$\left(\sqrt{(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2}\right)^2 = r^2$$

$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$ is eq'n of circle centered @ (h,k) of radius r .

$$(x-8)^2 + (y-0)^2 = 8^2$$

$$(h,k) = (8,0), r = 8$$



$$\underline{(x+b)^2} = (x+b)(x+b) = \underline{x^2 + 2bx + b^2}$$

$$x^2 + cx \boxed{+} = (x+?)^2$$

$$x^2 + 2bx + b^2 = (x+b)^2$$

$$x^2 + 16x + 8^2 = (x+8)^2$$

$$16 = 2b$$

$$8 = b \rightsquigarrow b^2 = 8^2$$

Day on Practice Tests

Piecewise Linear Curve

A - 85 - 100

(85, 90), (100, 100)

B - 70 - 84

(70, 80), (84, 89)

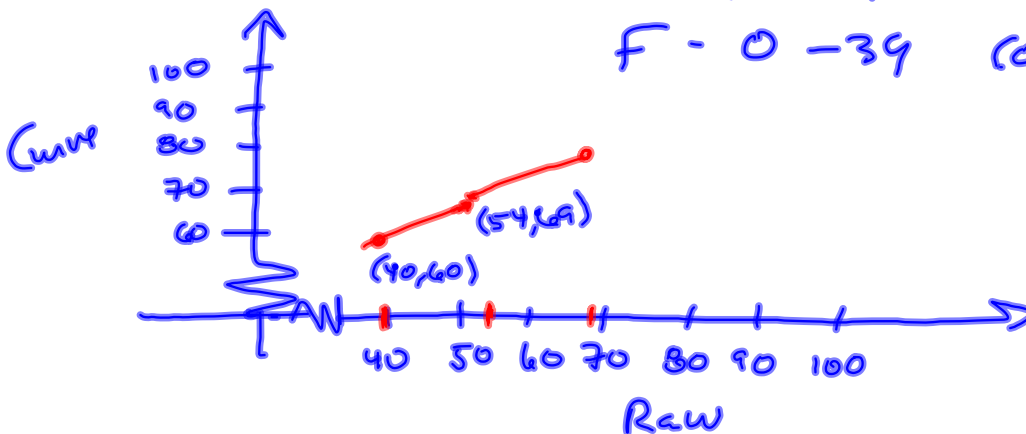
C - 55 - 69

(55, 70), (69, 79)

D - 40 - 54

(40, 60), (54, 69)

F - 0 - 39 (0, 0), (39, 59)



$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{69 - 60}{54 - 40} = \frac{9}{14} = m$$

$$y = m(x - x_1) + y_1$$

$$y = \frac{9}{14}(x - 40) + 60$$

curve formula for a grade (RAW)
between 40 & 60 on Practice Test.

#22 Method: get y's on one side;
factor; Divide

Solve $5 - 2y = 4 + 3xy$ for y

$$-3xy - 2y = -1$$

$$3xy + 2y = 1$$

$$y(3x+2) = 1$$

$$\frac{y(3x+2)}{3x+2} = \frac{1}{3x+2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{3x+2}$$

$$3xy = 1 - 2y$$
$$x = \frac{1 - 2y}{3y} = \frac{(\frac{1}{y} - 2)y}{3y}$$

(29)

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} .$$



$$y = m(x - x_1) + y_1 \quad \text{My version of point-slope}$$

Hint: Let $x = \#$ of years after 1997, i.e.,

$$x = \text{Year} - 1997$$

$$\#30 \text{ is } \$1.5$$

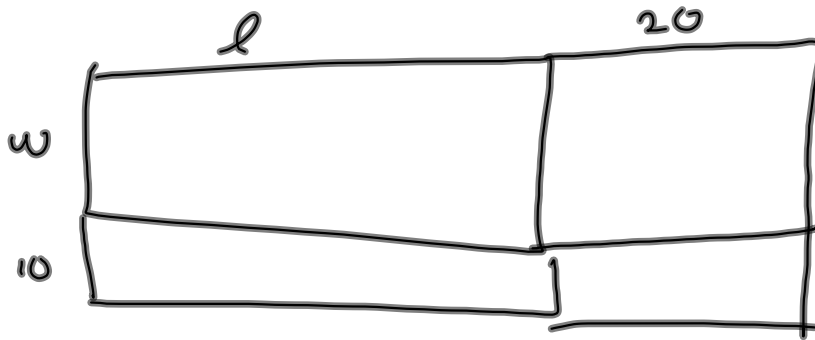
$$1997 \longmapsto \bigcirc = x_1$$

$$2015 - 1997 = 18$$

$y = f(x) = \text{price as linear function of the year}$

(27) Terry's Patio is **SQUARE!**

Expand length by 20ft & width by 10 ft & area is 999 ft²



$$(w+10)(l+20) = 999$$

$$(w+10)(w+20) = 999 \quad \text{is the setup.}$$

$$w^2 + 30w + 200 = 999$$

$$w^2 + 30w + 15^2 = 799 + 225$$

$$(w+15)^2 = 1024$$

$$(w+15)^2 = 2^{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w+15 &= \pm \sqrt{2^{10}} = \pm (2^{10})^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \pm 2^5 = \pm 32 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \overline{)1024} \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \overline{)512} \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \overline{)256} \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \overline{)128} \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \overline{)64} \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \overline{)32} \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \overline{)16} \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \overline{)8} \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \overline{)4} \\ \underline{2} \\ 2 \end{array}$$