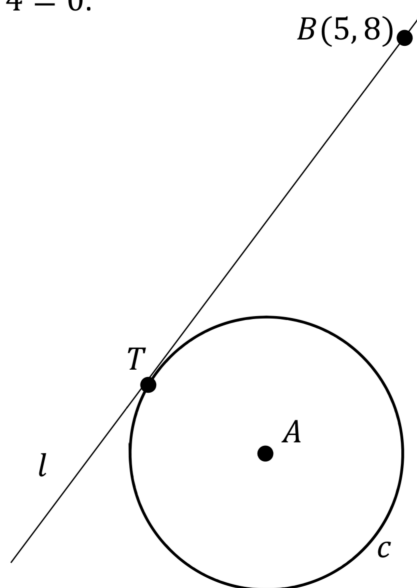


Question 2**(25 marks)**

- (a) The circle c has equation $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 2y - 4 = 0$.
The point A is the centre of the circle.
The line l is a tangent to c at the point T ,
as shown in the diagram.
The point $B(5, 8)$ is on l .
Find $|BT|$.



- (b) Two circles, c_1 and c_2 , have their centres on the x -axis. Each circle has a radius of 5 units.
The point $(1, 4)$ lies on each circle. Find the equation of c_1 and the equation of c_2 .

Q2	Model Solution – 25 Marks	Marking Notes
(a)	<p>Centre: $(2, -1)$</p> <p>Radius: $\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 4} = 3$</p> <p>Distance from centre to B: $\sqrt{90}$</p> <p>Pythagoras: $BT ^2 = 90 - 3^2 = 81$ $\Rightarrow BT = 9$</p>	<p>Scale 10D (0, 3, 5, 8, 10)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit:</i> Centre or radius</p> <p><i>Mid Partial Credit:</i> $\sqrt{90}$</p> <p><i>High Partial Credit:</i> Pythagoras fully substituted (: $BT ^2$)</p>
(b)	<p>Centre $(-g, 0)$.</p> <p>Radius $= \sqrt{g^2 + (0)^2 - c} = 5$ $\Rightarrow g^2 - c = 25$ Equation (i)</p> <p>Equation is $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + c = 0$</p> <p>Sub $(1, 4)$:</p> <p>$1^2 + 4^2 + 2g(1) + c = 0$ $\Rightarrow 17 + 2g + c = 0$ Equation (ii)</p> <p>Solve (i) and (ii)</p> <p>$17 + 2g + (g^2 - 25) = 0$ $\Rightarrow g^2 + 2g - 8 = 0$</p> <p>Solve for g:</p> <p>$g = 2$ and $g = -4$</p> <p>Centres are $(-2, 0)$ and $(4, 0)$</p> <p>Equations:</p> <p>$(x + 2)^2 + y^2 = 25,$ $(x - 4)^2 + y^2 = 25$</p> <p>Or</p>	<p>Scale 15D (0, 4, 7, 11, 15)</p> <p><i>Low Partial Credit:</i> Centre $(-g, 0)$ or equivalent Some substitution of $(1, 4)$ into general equation of circle</p> <p><i>Mid Partial Credit:</i> 2 relevant equations in g and c</p> <p><i>High Partial Credit:</i> Quadratic in g ($g^2 + 2g - 8 = 0$ or equivalent)</p>

Centre: $(-g, 0)$

$$\sqrt{(1+g)^2 + (4-0)^2} = 5$$

$$(1+g)^2 = 9$$

$$1+g = \pm 3$$

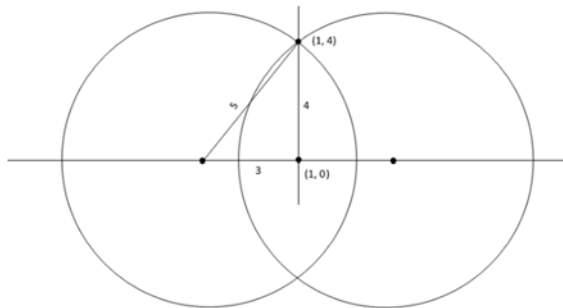
$$g = -4 \text{ or } g = 2$$

Equations:

$$(x+2)^2 + y^2 = 25,$$

$$(x-4)^2 + y^2 = 25$$

or



Centres $(-2, 0)$ and $(4, 0)$; radius = 5

Equations:

$$(x+2)^2 + y^2 = 25,$$

$$(x-4)^2 + y^2 = 25$$

Scale 15D (0, 4, 7, 11, 15)

Low Partial Credit:

Centre $(-g, 0)$ or equivalent

Some substitution into distance formula

Mid Partial Credit:

Distance formula fully substituted

High Partial Credit:

Quadratic in g

Scale 15D (0, 4, 7, 11, 15)

Low Partial Credit:

Diagram with $(1, 0)$ identified

Mid Partial Credit:

-2 or 4 identified

High Partial Credit:

$g = -4$ and $g = 2$