

Using Coordinates To Prove Theorems - Guided Lesson Explanation**Explanation # 1**

The distance from the center to the given point on the circle is

$$d_1 = \sqrt{(-6.2 - (-8.1))^2 + (-3.2 - (-7.3))^2}$$

$$d_1 = \sqrt{(-6.2 + 8.1)^2 + (-3.2 + 7.3)^2}$$

$$d_1 = \sqrt{20.42}$$

$$d_1 = 4.59$$

Step 2) The distance from the center to the point in equation is

$$d_1 = \sqrt{(-2.1 - (-8.1))^2 + (-4.4 - (-7.3))^2}$$

$$d_1 = \sqrt{(-2.1 + 8.1)^2 + (-4.4 + 7.3)^2}$$

$$d_1 = \sqrt{44.41}$$

$$d_1 = 6.65$$

These are not same value. So both the points don't lie on one circle.

Explanation # 2

The distance from the center to the given point on the circle is

$$d_1 = \sqrt{(4 - 1)^2 + (6 - 2)^2}$$

$$d_1 = \sqrt{25}$$

$$d_1 = 5$$

Step 3) The distance from the center to the point in equation is

$$d_1 = \sqrt{(-2 - 1)^2 + (-2 - 2)^2}$$

$$d_1 = \sqrt{25}$$

$$d_1 = 5$$

These are the same value. There, point (4, 6) lies on the circle centered at (1, 2), and containing the point (-2, -2).



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Explanation # 3

The distance from the center to the given point on the circle is

$$d_1 = \sqrt{(7 - 2)^2 + (17 - 5)^2}$$

$$d_1 = \sqrt{169}$$

$$d_1 = 13$$

Step 3) The distance from the center to the point in equation is

$$d_1 = \sqrt{(-3 - 2)^2 + (-7 - 5)^2}$$

$$d_1 = \sqrt{169}$$

$$d_1 = 13$$

these are the same value. There point (7, 17) lies on the circle centered at (2, 5), and containing the point (-3, -7)

