Tangent to a circle from an external point

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Tangent to a circle from an external point

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simple curve of euclidea geometry this article concerns the shape and the mathematical concept. for other oi, see circle (disambiguation.) "360 degrees" and "360°" redirect here. for others, see 360 degrees (disambiguation.) . redirects here. for the song, see the circle red circle (black,) which is measured by its circumference (c,) diameter (d) in blue, and radius (r) in red; its center (or) is green. parallelo , equivalent is the curve drawn from a point moving in a plane so that its distance from a given point is constant. the distance between any point of the circle and the center is called radius. This article covers circles in Euclidean geometry, and in particular the Euclidean plane, except where otherwise noted. Specifically, a circle is a simple closed curve that divides the plane into two regions: an interior and an exterior. in daily life, the term circle can be oated interchangeably to refer to the boundary of the figure, or to the whole figure including its interior; in strict technical oo, the circle is only the border and all the figure is called a disk. a circle can also be defined as a special type of ellipse where the two seals areand eccentricity is 0, or the two-dimensional form that encloses most area per square perimeter unit, using the calculation of variations. The definition of Euclid A circle is a flat figure bounded by a curved line, and such that all straight lines drawn from a certain point within it to the boundary line, are equal. The border line is called circumference and point, its center.— Euclid, Elements, Book I[1]: 4 Topological definition In the field of topology, a circle is not limited to the geometric concept, but to all its homeomorphisms. Two topological circles are equivalent if one can be transformed into another through a deformation of R3 on itself (known as environmental isotopia). [2] Terminology Annulus: a ring-shaped object, the region bounded by two concentric circles. Arc: any connected part of a circle. Specify two final points of an arch and a center allows two arches that together make up a complete circle. Center: the equidistant point from all points on the circle. Chord: a line segment whose endpoints are on the circle, thus splitting a circle into two segments. Circumference: the length of a circuit along the circle, or the distance around the circle. Diameter: a line segment whose endpoints are located on the circle and passing through the center; or the length of that line segment. This is the largest distance between two points on the circle. It is a special case of an agreement, namely the longest agreement for a certain circle, and its length is twice the length of a ray. Disc: the plane region delimited by a circle. Lenten: the common region (the intersection of) two overlapping discs. Passant: a straight line coplanar that has no point in common with the circle. Radio: a line segment that combines the center of a circle with any single point on the circle itself; or the length of such a segment, which is half (the length of) a diameter. Sector: a region bordered by two radii of equal length with a common center and one of the two possible arches, determined by this center and the endpoints of the radii. Segment: a region bordered by an agreement and one of the arches linking the final points of the agreement. The length of the agreement imposes a limit lower than the diameter of the possible arches. Sometimes the term segment is used only for regions that do not contain the center of the circle to which their arc belongs. Secant: an extended agreement, a straight line coplanar, intersecting a circle in two points. Semicircolare: one of the two possible arches determined by the final points of a diameter, taking its central point as a center. In common non-technical use can mean the inside of the two-dimensional region bounded by a diameter and one of its arches, which is technically called a disk medium. A disk medium is a special case of a segment,to say the greatest. Tangent: a straight line that has a single point in common with a circle ("touches the circle at this point"). All specified regions can be considered open, i.e. nottheir borders, or as closed, including their respective borders. chord, secant, tangent, radius and arc diameter, sector and segment history the compass in this manuscript of the 18th century is a symbol of the act of creation of god. also notice the circular form of the alo. the circle of word derives from the Greek κίρκος/κύκλος (kirkos/kuklos), itself a metathesis of the omerian Greek κρίκος (krikos,) meaning hoop or ring. [3] the origins of circus and circuit words are closely related. circular silk piece with Mongolian images circles in an old Arabic astronomical design. the circle is known from before the beginning of recorded history. natural circles, such as the moon, the sun, and a short vegetal stem blowing in the wind on the sand, forming a circle in the sand. the circle is the base for the wheel, which, with related inventions like gears, makes possible much of the modern machinery. in mathematics, the study of the circle helped inspire the development of geometry, astronomy and calculation. primitive science, in particular geometry and astronomy and astronomy, was connected to the divine for most medieval scholars, and many believed that there was something inherently divine or perfect that could be found in circles. [4][5] some highlights in the history of the circle are: 1700 BC – the rhind papyrus gives a method to find the area of a circular field. the result corresponds to 256/81 (3.16049...) as an approximate value of π.[6] tughrul tower from within 300 BC – the book 3 of euclid elements deals with the properties of the circles. in the seventh letter of platoon there is a detailed definition and an explanation of the circle. platone explains the perfect circle, and how it is different from any design, words, definition or explanation. 1880 c – lindemann shows that π is transcendental, effectively setting the thousandth anniversary problem of squaring the circle. [7] results analytical main article: circumference the circumference ratio of a circle to its diameter is π (pi,) an irrational constant approximately equal to 3.141592654. Thus the circumference c is connected to the radius r and diameter d by: c = 2 π r = π d . {\displaystyle C=2\pi r=\pi d\,.} area enclosed by a circle = π × area of the square shaded main article: area of a circle as demonstrated by Archimedes, in its measurement of a circle, the area enclosed by a circle is equal to that of a triangle whose base has the length of the circle circumference and whose height is equal to the radius of the circle,[8] which is multiplied by the square radius: a r and a = π r 2 . {\displaystyle \mathrm {area}\=pi r^{2}.\,} equivalently, indicating the diameter of d, a r and a = π d 2 4 ≈ 0 . 7854 d 2 , {\displaystyle \mathrm {area} {\=frac {\pi d^{2}}{4}}\approx 0{.}7854d^{2},(the side of which is length d). The circle is the curve of the plane that enclosesarea for a given arch length. This concerns the circle to a problem in the calculation of variations, namely isoperimetric inequality. Cartesian coordinates R = 1 radius circle (a, b) = (1.2, −0.5) Equation of a circle In a x-y-cartesian coordinate system, the circle with central coordinates (a, b) and r radius is the set of all points (x, y) such that (x − a) 2 + (y − b) 2 = r 2 . {\displaystyle x-a)^{2}+(y-b)^{2}=r^{2. This equation, known as the equation of the circle, follows from the Pythagorean theorem applied at any point of the circle: as shown in the adjacent diagram, the radius is the hypotenuse of a triangle on the right, whose other sides are |x − a| and |y − b.| If the circle is centered on the origin (0, 0) then the equation simplifies to x 2 + y 2 = r 2 . {\displaystyle x^{2}+y^{2}=r^ {2. = b = r {\displaystyle y=b+r\,\sin t,\c= In this parameterization, the relationship between t and r can be interpreted geometrically as the stereographic projection of the line that passes through the center parallel to the x axis (see the replacement of the middle angle Tangent). However, this parameterization only works if t is done for range not only through all reals but also at a point in infinity; Otherwise, the leftmost point of the circle would be omitted. Shape at 3 points x 3 − x − x , , , , , , , , , , , , , (x 3 , y 3) {\displaystyle x },y_{1}),(x_{2}),(x_{3},y_{3 not on a line is obtained by a 3 point conversion of a circle equation: {\displaystyle {\frac}{\color green}-x_{1})({\color green}x}-x_{2}}+({\color red}-y_{1})({\color red}-y_{2})}{({\color x_{3}-y_{1})({\color green}-x_{2})-({\"_{3}{\"}{\"_{3}}}{\"}{\"{\"{\"{\"{\"{\"}{\"{\"{\"{\"{\"{\"}{\"{\"{\"{\"{\"