Coordinate Geometry – 2021 AS

1. June/2021/Paper_9709/11/No.10

The equation of a circle is $x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 6y - 77 = 0$.

(a) Find the x-coordinates of the points A and B where the circle intersects the x-axis.

[2]

(b) Find the point of intersection of the tangents to the circle at A and B.

[6]

2. June/2021/Paper_9709/11/No.6

Points A and B have coordinates (8, 3) and (p, q) respectively. The equation of the perpendicular bisector of AB is y = -2x + 4.

Find the values of p and q. [4]



June/2021/Paper_9709/12/No.7

The point A has coordinates (1, 5) and the line l has gradient $-\frac{2}{3}$ and passes through A. A circle has centre (5, 11) and radius $\sqrt{52}$.

(a) Show that l is the tangent to the circle at A.

[2]

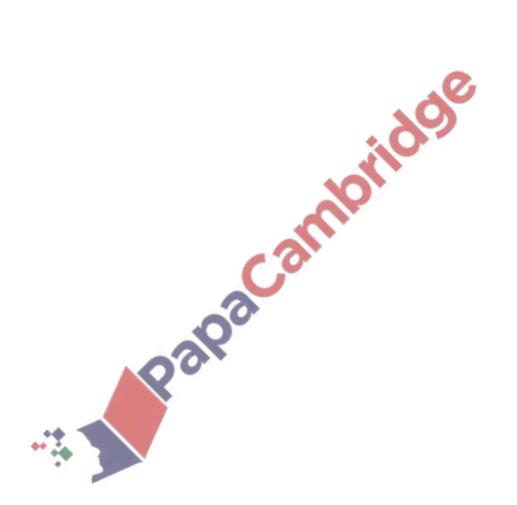
mbridge (b) Find the equation of the other circle of radius $\sqrt{52}$ for which l is also the tangent at A.

[3]

4. June/2021/Paper_9709/13/No.3

A line with equation y = mx - 6 is a tangent to the curve with equation $y = x^2 - 4x + 3$.

Find the possible values of the constant m, and the corresponding coordinates of the points at which the line touches the curve. [6]



June/2021/Paper_9709/13/No.10

Points A(-2, 3), B(3, 0) and C(6, 5) lie on the circumference of a circle with centre D.

(a) Show that angle $ABC = 90^{\circ}$.

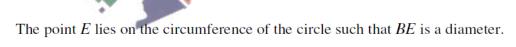
[2]

Papacamoridoe (b) Hence state the coordinates of D.

[1]

(c) Find an equation of the circle.

[2]



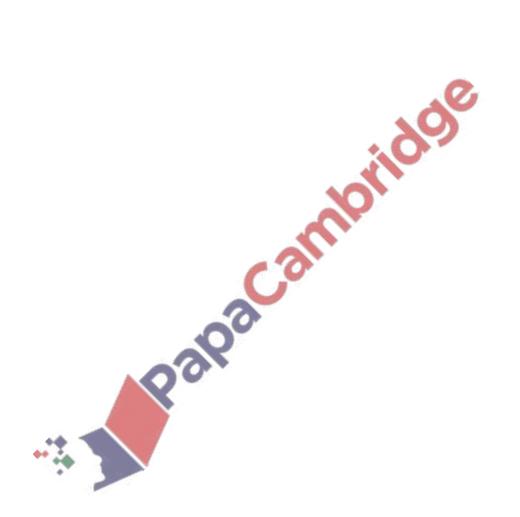
(d) Find an equation of the tangent to the circle at *E*.

[5]

6. March/2021/Paper_9709/12/No.4

A line has equation y = 3x + k and a curve has equation $y = x^2 + kx + 6$, where k is a constant.

Find the set of values of k for which the line and curve have two distinct points of intersection. [5]



7. March/2021/Paper_9709/12/No.8

The points A(7, 1), B(7, 9) and C(1, 9) are on the circumference of a circle.

(a) Find an equation of the circle.

[5]

(b) Find an equation of the tangent to the circle at *B*.

[2]

