

Zadatak 34. Iz točke $P(2, -2)$ povučene su tangente na kružnicu $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y - 3 = 0$. Pod kojim se kutom sijeku te tangente? Kolika je udaljenost dirališta tangenata?

Rješenje. $-2 = 2k + l \Rightarrow l = -2k - 2$, $-2 = -2p \Rightarrow p = 1$, $-2 = -2q \Rightarrow q = 1$, $-3 = 1 + 1 - r^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = 5$

$$r^2(1+k^2) = (q-kp-l)^2$$

$$5(1+k^2) = (1-k+2k+2)^2$$

$$5(1+k^2) = (3+k)^2$$

$$5 + 5k^2 = 9 + 6k + k^2$$

$$4k^2 - 6k - 4 = 0$$

$$2k^2 - 3k - 2 = 0$$

$$k_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{4}$$

$$k_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4}$$

$$k_1 = 2, \quad l_1 = -6k_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad l_2 = -1$$

Tangente su pravci $y = 2x - 6$ i $y = -\frac{1}{2}x - 1$ i oni su okomiti.

$$x^2 + (2x-6)^2 - 2x - 2(2x-6) - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x^2 - 24x + 36 - 2x - 4x + 12 - 3 = 0$$

$$5x^2 - 30x + 45 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0$$

$$(x-3)^2 = 0$$

$$x = 3, \quad y = 0D_1(3, 0)$$

$$x^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}x - 1\right)^2 - 2x - 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}x - 1\right) - 3 = 0$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + x + 1 - 2x + x + 2 - 3 = 0$$

$$\frac{5}{4}x^2 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = -1$$

$$D_2(0, -1)$$

$$d(D_1, D_2) = \sqrt{9+1} = \sqrt{10}$$