

**Zadatak 38.** Odredi jednadžbe zajedničkih tangenata dviju kružnica:

1)  $(x + 1)^2 + y^2 = 5$  i  $(x - 4)^2 + y^2 = 20$ ;

2)  $(x - 1)^2 + (y + 1)^2 = 25$  i  
 $(x - 4)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 100$ ;

3)  $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y + 4 = 0$  i  
 $x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 2y - 4 = 0$ .

**Rješenje.** 1)  $S_1(-1, 0)$ ,  $r_1^2 = 5$   
 $S_2(4, 0)$ ,  $r_2^2 = 20$

$$\begin{aligned} 5(1 + k^2) &= (0 + k - l)^2 \\ 20(1 + k^2) &= (0 - 4k - l)^2 \\ \hline 5 + 5k^2 &= k^2 - 2kl + l^2 \\ 20 + 20k^2 &= 16k^2 + 8kl + l^2 \\ \hline 4k^2 + 2kl - l^2 &= -5 \\ 4k^2 - 8kl - l^2 &= -20 \\ \hline 10kl &= 15 \\ k &= \frac{3}{2l} \frac{9}{l^2} + 3 - l^2 = -5 \\ l^4 - 8l^2 - 9 &= 0 \\ l_{1,2}^2 &= \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 36}}{2} \\ l_{1,2}^2 &= \frac{8 \pm 10}{2} \\ k_{1,2}^2 &= 4 \pm 5 \\ l_{1,2} &= \pm 3k_{1,2} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x - 2y + 6 = 0 \text{ i } x + 2y + 6 = 0.$$

2)

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 + 2y + 1 = 25$$

$$x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 - 6y + 9 = 100$$

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$$6x + 8y = -52$$

$$y = \frac{-26 - 3x}{4}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + \frac{(-26 - 3x)^2}{16} + 2 \cdot \frac{(-26 - 3x)}{4} = 23$$

$$16x^2 - 32x + 676 + 156x + 9x^2 - 208 - 24x = 368$$

$$25x^2 + 100x + 100 = 0$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0$$

$$(x + 2)^2 = 0$$

$$x = -2$$

$$y = -5$$

Manja kružnica dira veću iznutra u točki  $D(-2, -5)$ .

$$(x_1 - p)(x - p) + (y_1 - q)(y - q) = r^2$$

$$(-2 - 1)(x - 1) + (-5 + 1)(y + 1) = 25$$

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$$-3x + 3 - 4y - 4 = 25$$

$$3x + 4y + 26 = 0$$

Jedina zajednička tangenta je pravac  $3x + 4y = -26$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) S_1(2, 1), r_1^2 = 1 \\ S_2(-2, -1), r_2^2 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + k^2) &= (1 - 2k - l)^2 \\ 9(1 + k^2) &= (-1 + 2k - l)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + k^2 &= 1 - 4k + 4k^2 - 2l + 4kl + l^2 \\ 9 + 9k^2 &= 4k^2 - 4k + 1 + 2l - 4kl + l^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -3k^2 - l^2 + 4k + 2l - 4kl &= 0 \\ 5k^2 - l^2 + 4k - 2l + 4kl + 8 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$-8k^2 - 8 = -4l + 8kl$$

$$-2k^2 - 2 = l(2k - 1)$$

$$l = \frac{-2(k^2 + 1)}{2k - 1}$$

$$l = \frac{2(k^2 + 1)}{1 - 2k}$$

$$-3k^2 - \frac{4(k^2 + 1)^2}{(1 - 2k)^2} + 4k + 4 \frac{k^2 + 1}{1 - 2k} \cdot (1 - 2k) = 0$$

$$-3k^2 - 4 \frac{(k^2 + 1)^2}{(1 - 2k)^2} + 4k + 4k^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$k^2 + 4k + 4 = 4 \frac{(k^2 + 1)^2}{(1 - 2k)^2}$$

$$(k + 2)^2 = \left( 2 \frac{k^2 + 1}{1 - 2k} \right)^2$$

$$k + 2 = 2 \frac{k^2 + 1}{1 - 2k}$$

$$k - 2k^2 + 2 - 4k = 2k^2 + 2$$

$$-4k^2 - 3k = 0$$

$$k(4k + 3) = 0$$

$$k_1 = 0, \quad l_1 = 2$$

$$4k = -3$$

$$k_2 = -\frac{3}{4}, \quad l_2 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y - 2 &= 0, \\ 3x + 4y - 5 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$k + 2 = -2 \frac{k^2 + 1}{1 - 2k}$$

$$k - 2k^2 + 2 - 4k = -2k^2 - 2$$

$$-3k = -4$$

$$k_3 = \frac{4}{3}, \quad l_3 = -\frac{10}{3}$$

$$4x - 3y - 10 = 0$$

$$x - 1 = 0$$