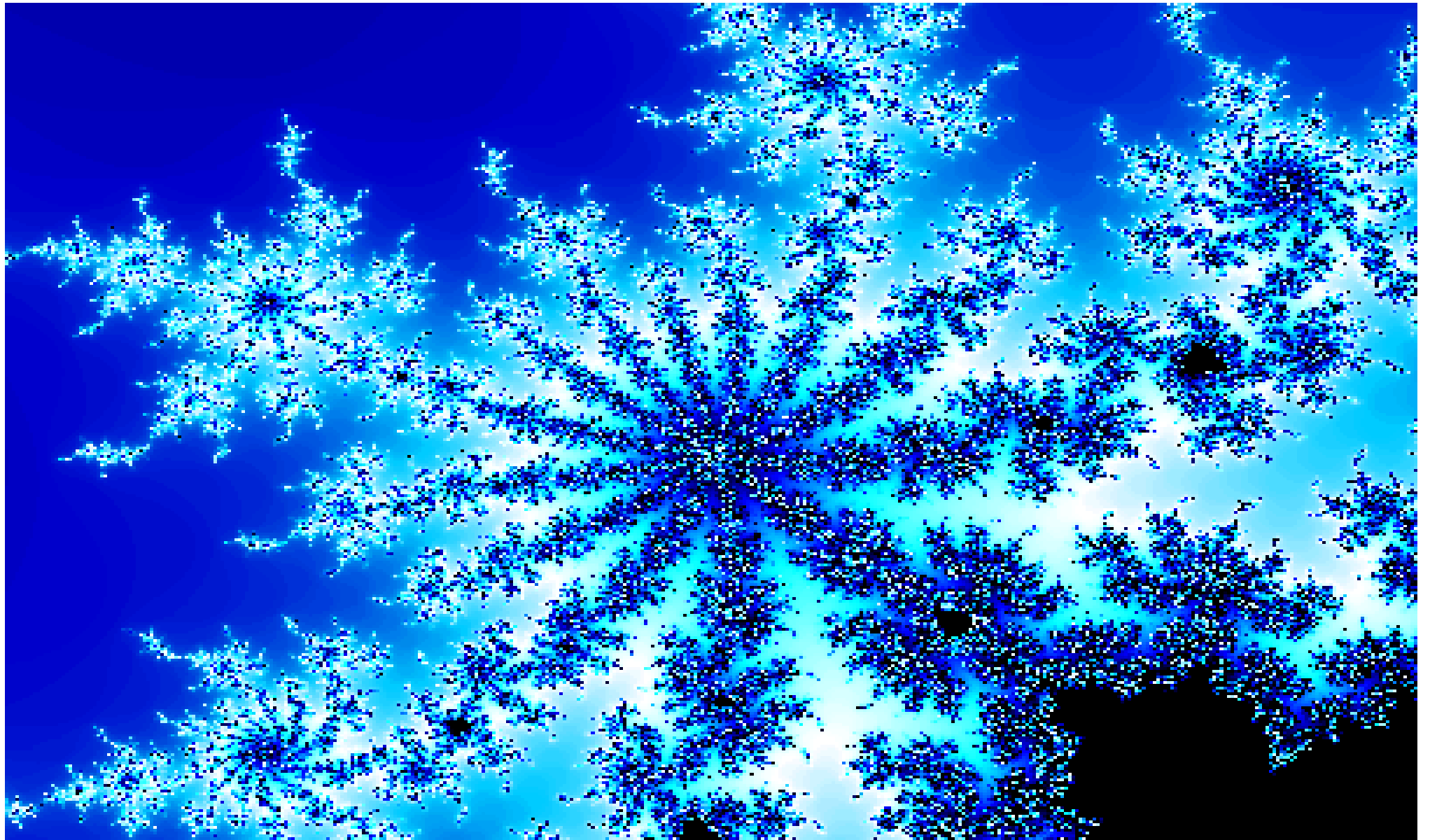
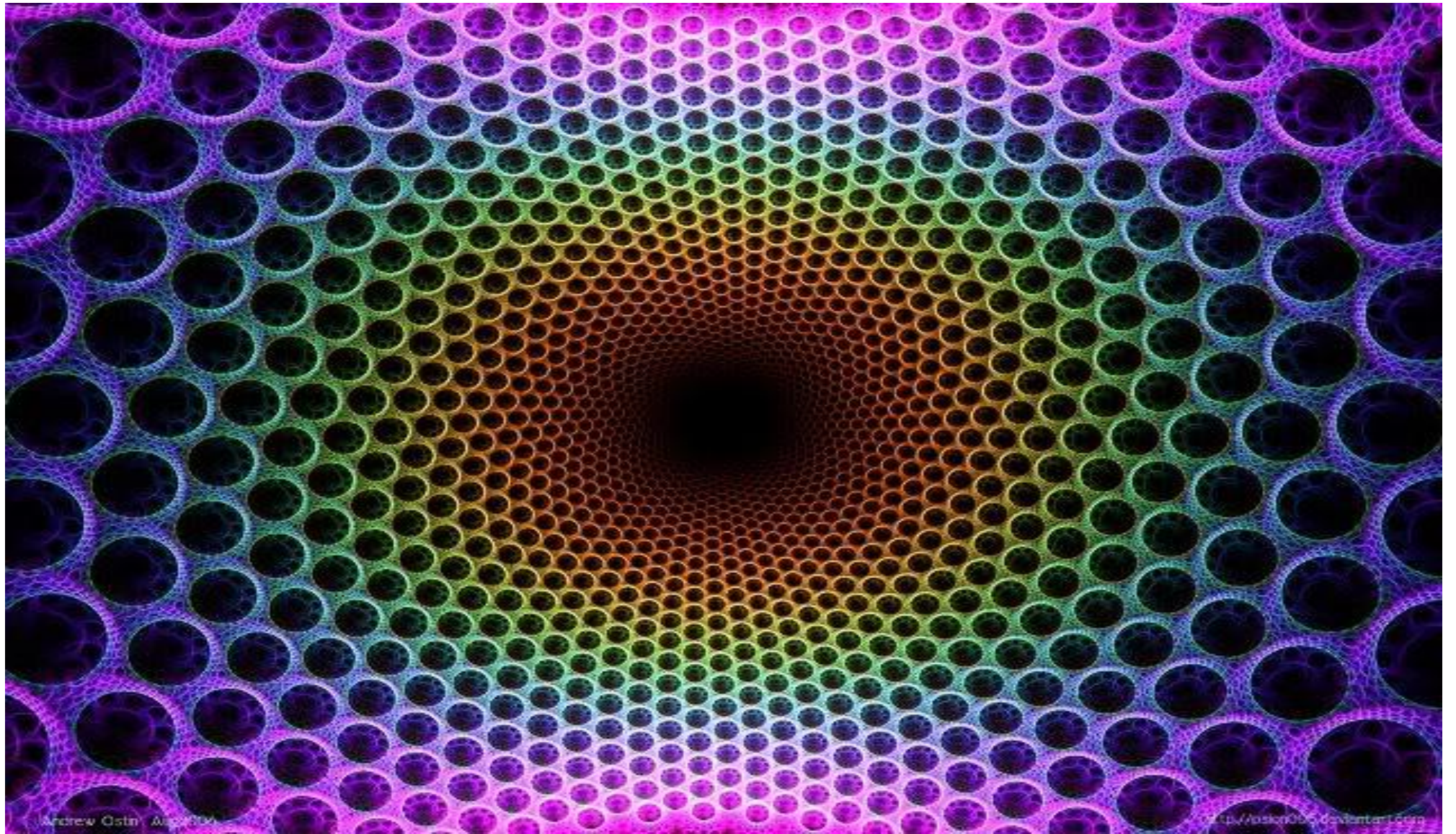


<p>The design consists of three circles.</p>	<p>The two smaller circles are contained within the largest circle.</p>	<p>All three circles have their centres on the positive x axis.</p>	<p>The two smaller circles overlap.</p>	<p>The largest circle passes through the point $(0,2)$.</p>
<p>The ratio of the radii of the two smaller circles is 2:3</p>	<p>The smallest circle passes through the centre of the largest circle.</p>	<p>The second largest circle passes through the origin.</p>	<p>The second smallest circle passes through the centre of the smallest circle.</p>	<p>The centres of the two smaller circles are three units apart.</p>
<p>The largest circle passes through the point $(8,-2)$</p>	<p>The design has reflection symmetry.</p>	<p>The areas of the three circles are in the ratio 4:9:20</p>	<p>The area of the largest circle is 5 times the area of the smallest circle.</p>	<p>The point $(5,0)$ is inside all three circles.</p>



<p>The design consists of three circles.</p>	<p>The areas of the circles in the design are in the ratio 1:1:4</p>	<p>The large circle has its centre on the line $y = x$.</p>	<p>Two of the circles have the same radius.</p>	<p>All three circles have centres on the line $x + y = 8$.</p>
<p>The two small circles touch at only one point.</p>	<p>The large circle passes through the origin.</p>	<p>The design has two lines of reflection symmetry.</p>	<p>The large circle passes through the point (8,8).</p>	<p>One of the small circles passes through the point (0,4)</p>
<p>Both small circles are inside the large circle.</p>	<p>Each small circle passes through the centre of the large circle.</p>	<p>The small circles do not overlap.</p>	<p>The tangent to one of the small circles at the point (4,8) crosses the line $y = x$ at (6,6)</p>	<p>The line $y = 4$ crosses each circle twice.</p>



Andrew Ostin, Aug 2004

http://ostin005.deviantart.com

There are three circles in the design.	The sum of the areas of the two small circles equals the area of the large circle.	The two small circles intersect on the circumference of the large circle and on the line $3x - 4y = 70$.	The diameters of the circles are in the ratio 3:4:5	The centre of the large circle is on the line $y = -x$
The large circle touches the y axis once at $(0, -10)$	The smallest circle intersects the largest circle twice on the line $x = 2$	Each circle intersects each other circle twice.	The centres of the three circles form a right angled triangle.	The second smallest circle intersects the largest circle twice on the line $y = -4$
The large circle touches the x axis once at $(10, 0)$	All three circles overlap.	The centres of all three circles are in the fourth quadrant.	The centres of the smallest circle and largest circle are on the same horizontal line.	The centres of the second smallest circle and the largest circle are on the same vertical line.



There are three different sized circles in the design.	The line $y = 2x - 9$ is a tangent to all three circles.	The line $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$ is a tangent to all three circles.	The largest circle touches the line $y = 2x - 9$ at the point $(2, -5)$	The largest circle touches the line $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3$ at the point $(-4, 1)$
The ratio of the areas of the three circles is 1:4:16	The distance between the centre of the largest circle and the centre of the second largest circle is $5\sqrt{2}$ units.	The distance between the centres of the two smallest circles is half that of the distance between the two largest circles.	The centres of all three circles lie on the same straight line.	The circles do not overlap.
The centre of the smallest circle is a distance of $\frac{15\sqrt{2}}{2}$ units from the point of intersection of the two given tangents.	The centre of the largest circle is in the third quadrant.	The radius of the largest circle is 4 times the radius of the smaller circle.	The smallest circle is entirely within the first quadrant.	The second largest circle intersects the x axis at two points.

