Circles and the Pythagorean Theorem Questions

1. What happens as h moves in the positive direction?

2. What happens as h moves in the negative direction?

3. What kind of transformation does changing h create?

4. What happens as k moves in the positive direction?

5. What happens as k moves in the negative direction?

6. What kind of transformation does changing k create?

7. What happens as r gets further from zero?

8. What happens as r gets closer to zero?

9. What kind of transformation does changing r create?

10. Why does the equation for a circle so closely resemble the Pythagorean Theorem and the distance formula? *(Hint: think of the definition of a circle)*