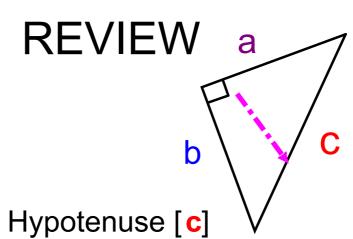
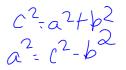


$$c^2=a^2+b^2$$

$$a^2=c^2-b^2$$

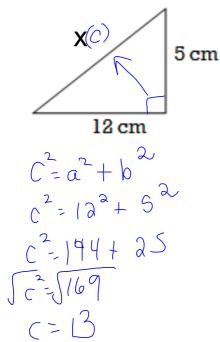


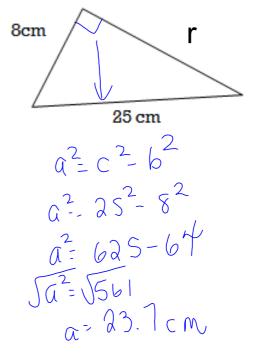
\*the longest side
\*opposite the right angle



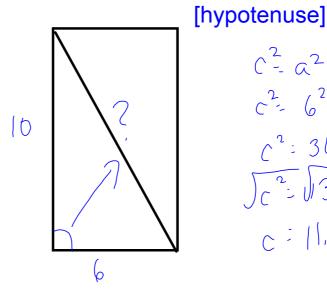
Find the measurement of the unknown side. C2-a2+b2

• Draw an arrow to the hypotenuse.



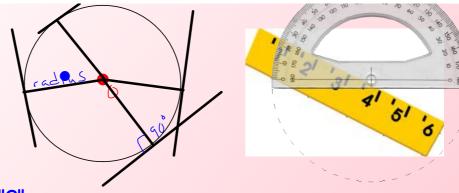


A rectangle has base 6 and height 10. What is the length of the diagonal?



 $\frac{c^{2}-a^{2}+b^{2}}{c^{2}-6^{2}+10^{2}}$   $\frac{c^{2}-3b+100}{\int c^{2}-\sqrt{3}b}$ 

c: 11,7



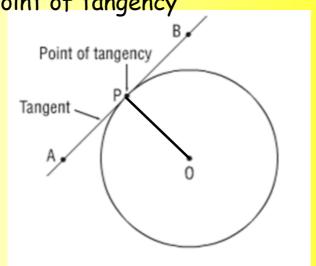
- 1. Label the center "O"
- 2. Draw a radius that touches the circle only at the endpoint of the radius.
- 3. Draw a line to touch the radius and passes on the outside of the circle
- 4. Repeat steps 2-3 THREE times
- 5. Measure the angle between the radius and the line.

## **Tangent To A Circle**

\* A line that intersects a circle at only **ONE POINT** is a tangent to the circle

\*The point where the tangent intersects the circle is the point of tangency.

\*Line AB is a TANGENT to the circle with center O
Point P is the point of tangency

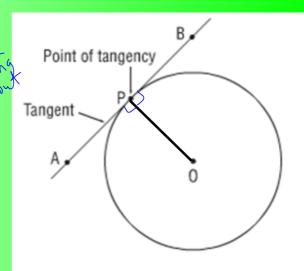


## Tangent-Radius Property

\*A tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius at the point of tangency.

\* <APO = <BPO = 90°

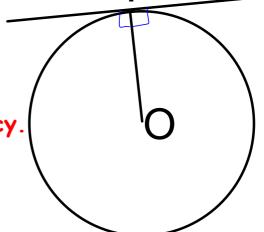
\* use three letters when naming an angle!



Identify the radius.



Identify the point of tangency. 2.



R

Name the tangent 3.



What is the relationship between the tangent and the radius? Where the tangent and the radius meet they form a 90° angle

5. Name the 90 angle

< STD 61 < OTS } < RTD 61 < OTR

S



In triangle OAB, <AOB = 63

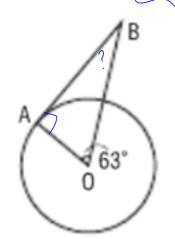
Remember: sum angles of triangle

is 180°!!!

 Find the measure of **<OBA** ⇒ 27°  $63 + 90^{\circ} + 21 = 180^{\circ}$ 

(2) Tangent:

(3) List the three angles:



Name the radius:

## Name and identify all angles in Triangle EOF

