

Good afternoon: no warm up, check hw answers now; we will randomize then start our lesson when the bell rings

1) $\frac{35\pi}{3}$ in

2) $\frac{56\pi}{3}$ yd

3) $\frac{55\pi}{3}$ yd

4) $\frac{25\pi}{3}$ cm

9) $\frac{112\pi}{3}$ yd²

10) $\frac{392\pi}{3}$ yd²

11) $\frac{297\pi}{2}$ mi²

12) 48π yd²

Reminders:
assessment Thursday
retakes in DS

EOC

Starts next week!

Thursday, Part 1 (no calculator) 35min

Monday, Part 2 50min (M 4/30 is an A-day)

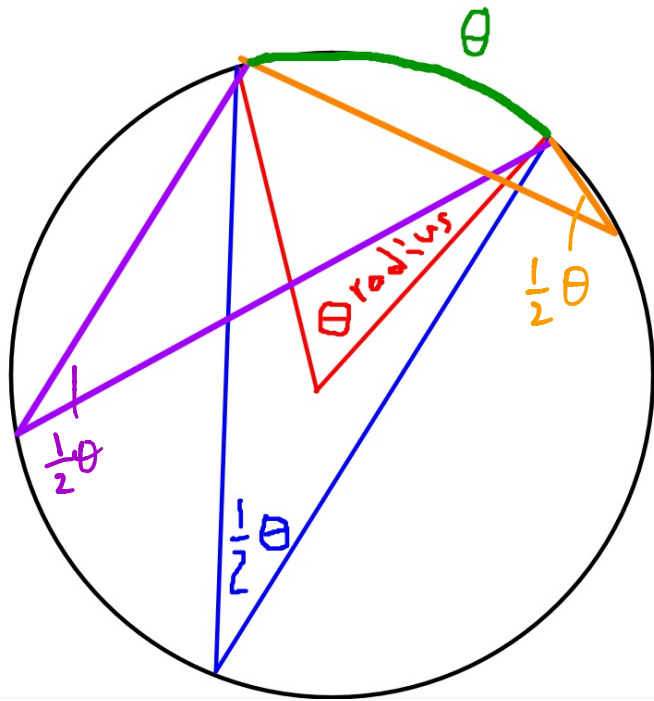
Tuesday, Part 3 60min

Formulas Quiz Tuesday.

Have all of them memorized!

The EOC provides nothing!



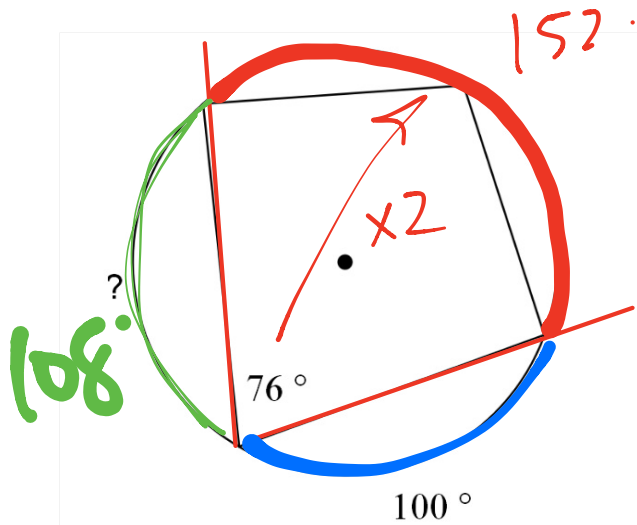


Central Angle

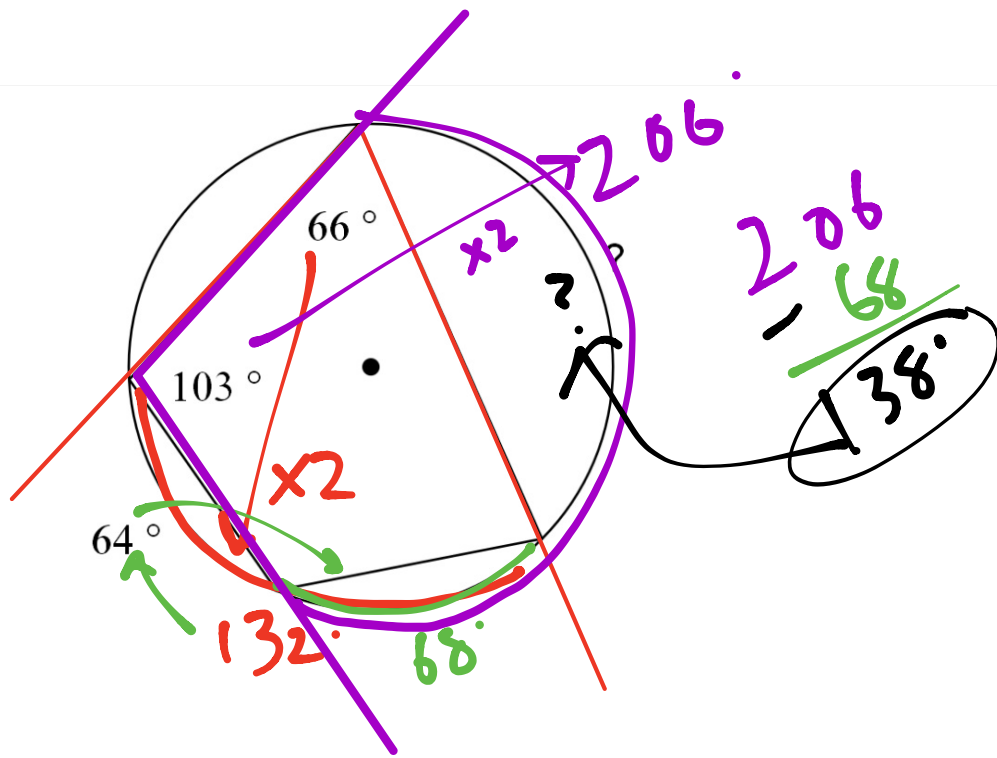
Intercepted Arc

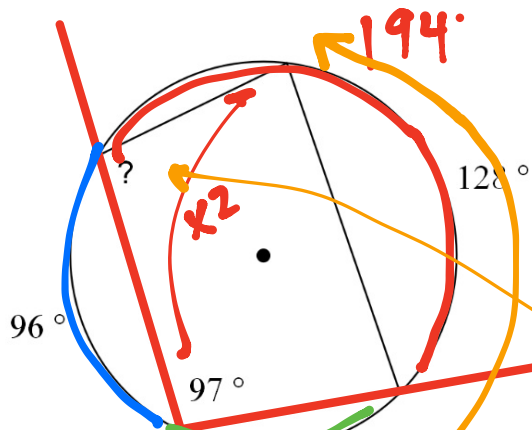
Inscribed Angle

<https://www.geogebra.org/m/aFXfGSNH>



$$\begin{array}{r}
 360^\circ \\
 -152 \\
 -100 \\
 \hline
 108^\circ
 \end{array}$$





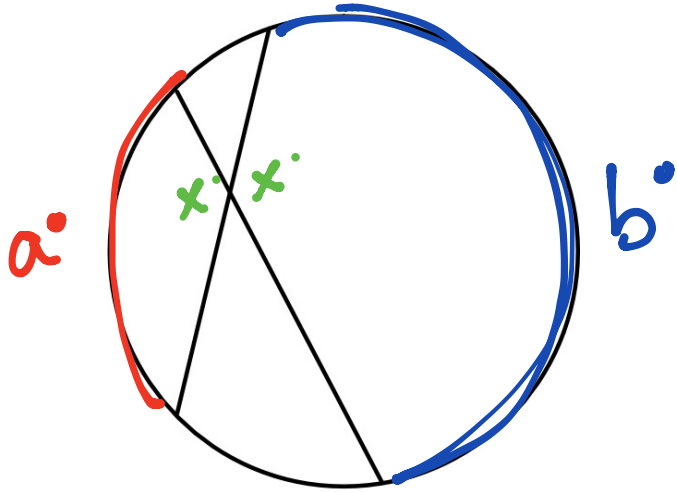
$$\begin{array}{r}
 360^\circ \\
 - 194 \\
 \hline
 96 \\
 \hline
 70
 \end{array}$$

÷ 2

$$129 + 70 = \underline{\underline{199}}$$

$$? = 99$$

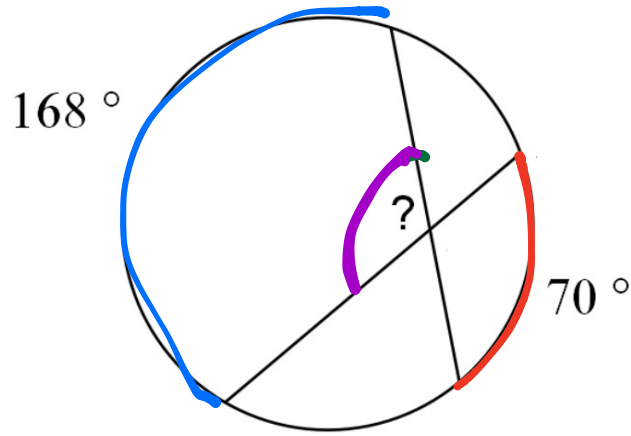
Arcs Formed by Chords



$$x = \frac{a + b}{2}$$

average of the 2 arcs

ex

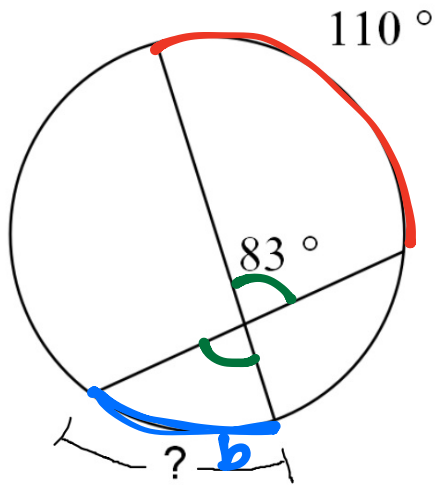


$$\frac{168 + 70}{2}$$

$$= \frac{238}{2}$$

$$= 119^\circ$$

ex



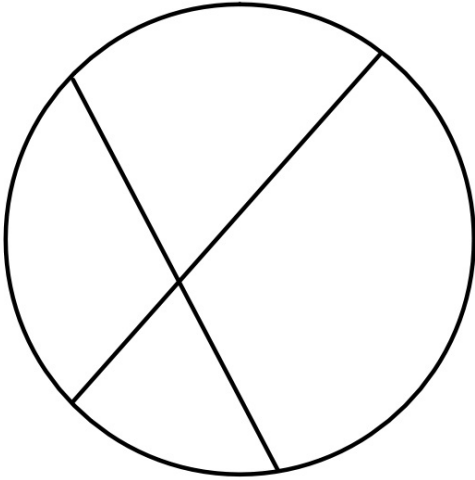
$$83 = \frac{110 + b}{2}$$

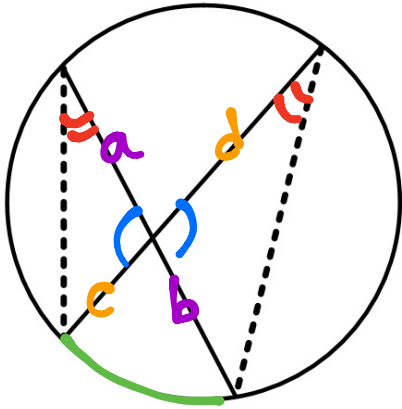
$$2(83) = \left(\frac{110 + b}{2}\right) 2$$

$$166 = 110 + b$$

$$\boxed{56^\circ = b}$$

Chord Lengths





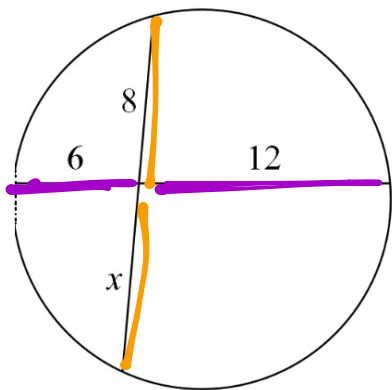
$AA \sim$

$$\frac{a}{d} = \frac{c}{b}$$

$$a \cdot b = c \cdot d$$



ex

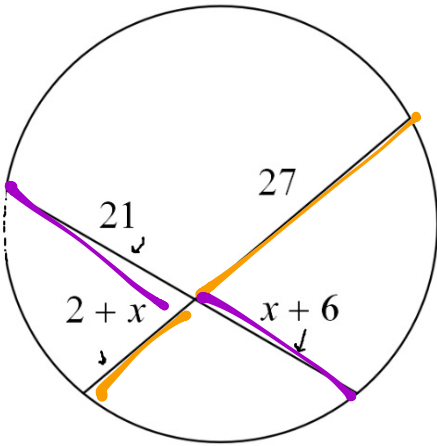


$$6 \cdot 12 = 8 \cdot x$$

$$72 = 8x$$

$$9 = x$$

ex



$$21(x+6) = 27(2+x)$$

$$21x + 126 = 54 + 27x$$

$$72 = 6x$$

$$12 = x$$

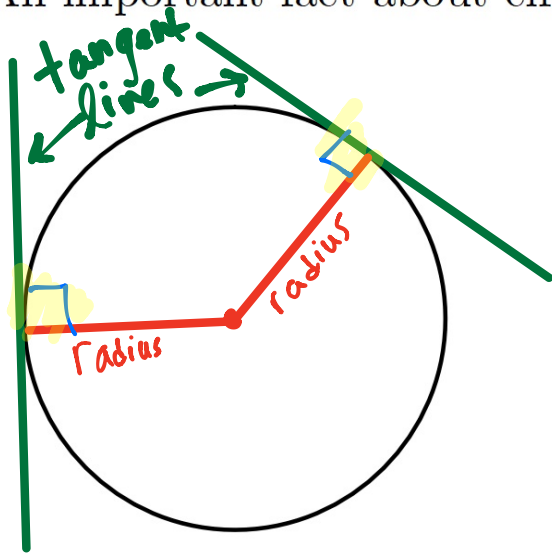
Practice

Do #2-14 (evens) for independent practice

Answers are taped to front door

get as much done as reasonable by 3:43p

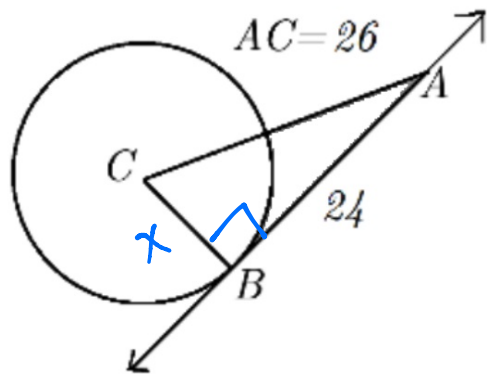
An important fact about circles:



radius \perp tangent line

<https://www.desmos.com/calculator/yakd45auzz>

<https://www.geogebra.org/m/bfgNqrHz>



Find the diameter of the circle.

$$24^2 + x^2 = 26^2$$

$$576 + x^2 = 676$$

$$x^2 = 100$$

$$\underline{x = 10} \rightarrow \text{radius,}$$

$$\text{SO}$$

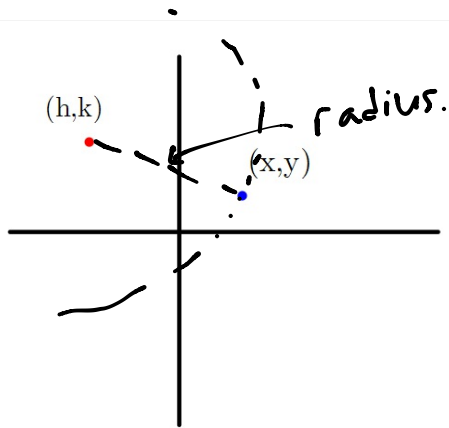
$\text{Diameter} = 20$

The Equation of a Circle

NOTES

What is the precise definition of a circle?

Set of all points in the plane equidistant from a center



Let (h,k) be the center of some circle

Let (x,y) be any other point

Distance formula:

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Distance between \bullet and \bullet ? Radius!

$$r = \sqrt{(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{r^2 = (x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2}}$$

EQUATION OF A CIRCLE

[need to memorize this!]

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

Center: (h, k)

radius: r

→ looks like Pythag. Theorem!

Write the equation of a circle with center $(2, -4)$ and radius 3


$$(x - 2)^2 + (y - -4)^2 = 3^2$$



$$(x - 2)^2 + (y + 4)^2 = 9$$

Write the equation of a circle with center $(-3, -2)$ and radius $\sqrt{12}$

$$(x - (-3))^2 + (y - (-2))^2 = (\sqrt{12})^2$$


$$(x + 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 = 12$$

What is the center and radius of this circle?

$$(x-1)^2+(y+2)^2=16$$

$$\underbrace{(x-1)}_h^2 + \underbrace{(y+2)}_k^2 = \underbrace{4}_r^2$$

center: $(1, -2)$

radius: 4

What is the center and radius of this circle?

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9$$
$$(x - 0)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = 3^2$$

Center: (0, 0)

radius: 3

Does $(3,4)$ lie on a circle centered at $(1,-2)$ with a radius of 5? Show the calculations that justify your answer.

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

Annotations: x, y above the equation; h, k above $(1, -2)$; r above 5 ; "Step 1" with an arrow pointing to the equation.

Step 2
Plug in

$$(3-1)^2 + (4+2)^2 = 5^2$$

$$(2)^2 + (6)^2 = 25$$

$$4 + 36 = 25$$

$40 = 25 \dots$ is this true??

NO!!

So point is not
on circle.

Write the equation of a circle where (13,-3) and (-1,11) are endpoints of a diameter.

Step 1: find center: (midpoint of diameter)

$$\text{Midpt: } \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{13 + (-1)}{2}, \frac{(-3) + 11}{2} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{12}{2}, \frac{8}{2} \right) \rightarrow (6, 4)$$

H K

Step 2
plug in
either
given point.

$$(x - 6)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = r^2$$

(13, -3)

$$(13 - 6)^2 + ((-3) - 4)^2 = r^2$$

$$7^2 + (-7)^2 = r^2$$

$$49 + 49 = r^2 \rightarrow \underline{\underline{98 = r^2}}$$

← Plug in

Step 3
replace r^2

$$(x - 6)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 98$$

HW

try the practice assessment #1-12, check solutions mgeo.weebly.com
assessment Thursday

DS Peer Tutoring

same seats as usual

What to work on:

- quiz each other on formulas: bit.ly/formulas18
- finish mini handout on arc length/sector area if needed
- do hw needed to retake volume/surface area assessment; retake skill(s)
- start the new practice assessment (ask me for help, we learn a lot of it
in class today)

Please keep noise to a whisper as many are finishing/retaking/making up tests!