

Good afternoon

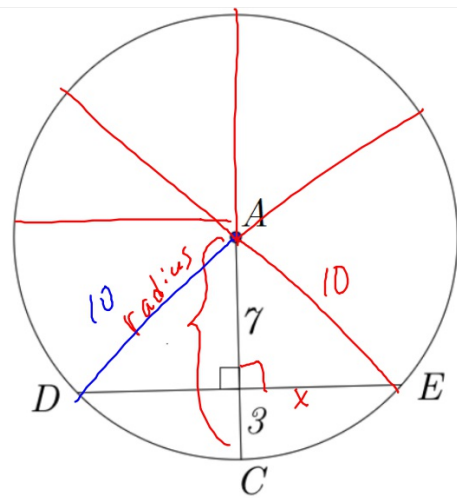
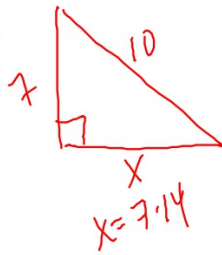
Attach warmups to text (p. 339)

or your notes

**Find the length of chord**

**DE.**

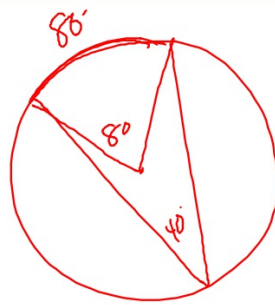
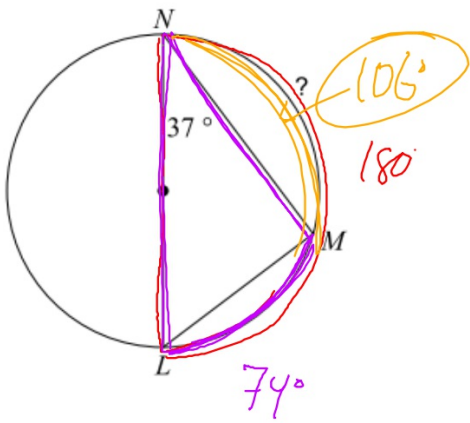
14.28



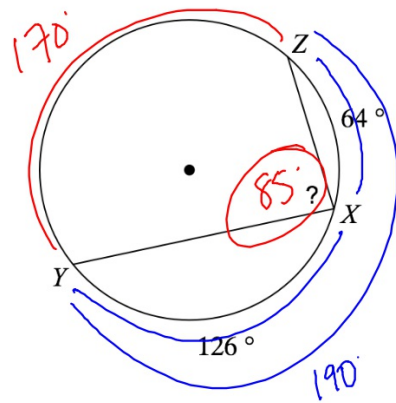
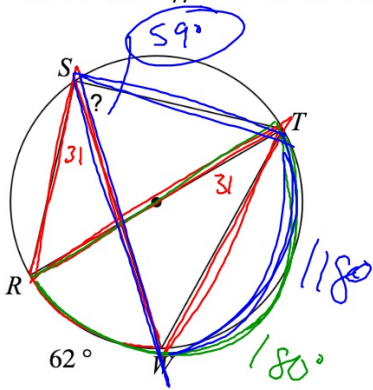
Reminders:

- Tutoring today after school
- Reassess any DS this week except Weds.
- Assess. Thursday
- EOC is 3.14. Formulas!!

13)

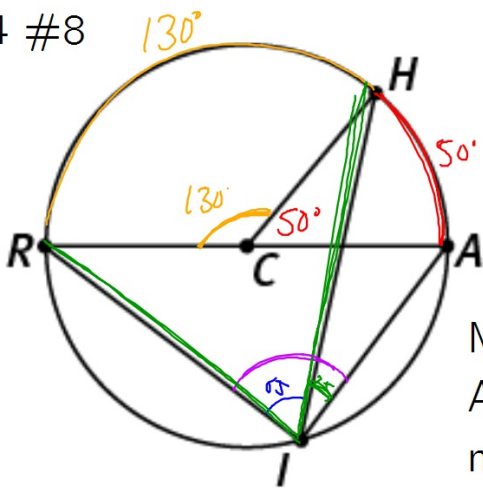


Now do #14 and 16:



More Practice (Assessment Preview!!!)

p. 354 #8



a)  $25^\circ$

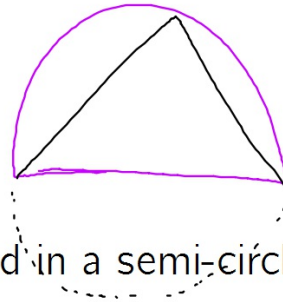
b)  $130^\circ$

c)  $65^\circ$

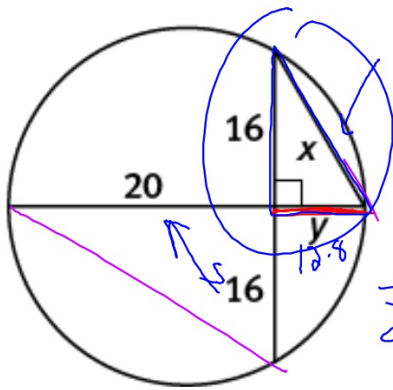
d)  $90^\circ$

Meaning:

An angle inscribed in a semi-circle must be  $90^\circ$ .



#17 on pg 344



$$\sqrt{2 \cdot 8^2 + 16^2} = x^2$$

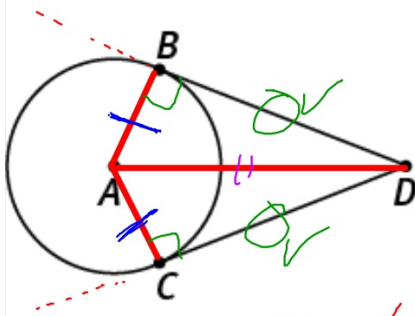
$$x = 20.5$$

$$20 \cdot y = 16 \cdot 16$$

$$\frac{16}{20} \times \frac{8}{16}$$

$$20y = 256$$
$$y = 12.8$$

Tangents Theorem: p 345



#tbt

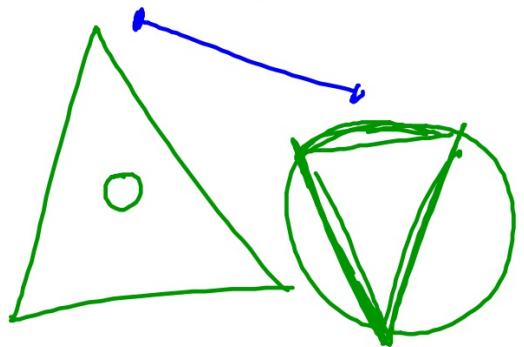
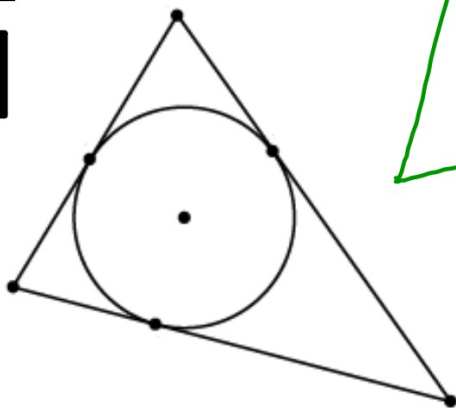
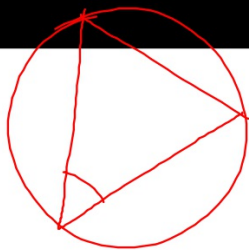
~~A~~  
S  
S

Given:  $\overline{BD}$  and  $\overline{CD}$  are tangents.  
 Prove:  $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{CD}$

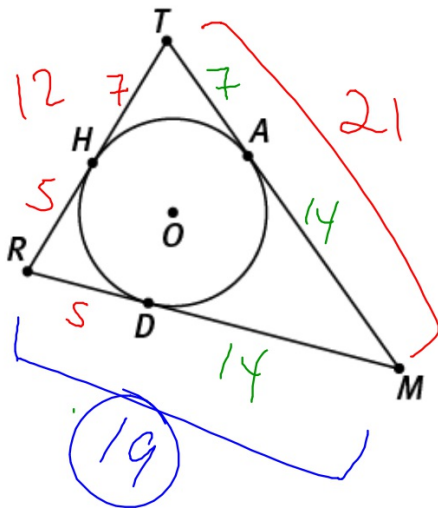
Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{BD}$ and $\overline{CD}$ tangents	1. Given
2. $\angle B = 90^\circ$ $\angle C = 90^\circ$	2. Radius and tangent must be perpendicular
3. $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{AB}$	3. Radii
4. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{AD}$	4. Reflexive Property.
5. $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$	5. HL
6. $\overline{BD} \cong \overline{CD}$	6. C.P.C.T.C.

What key word from Monday's lesson describes this circle?

**INSCRIBEDCIRCLE**



#2 p 346 (Assessment question preview!!!)



a. Find RM's length.

b. Find OT's length.



HW p. 348 #10 and 12  
p. 369 #1 and 3