Activity

Part 1:

1. Use a compass to draw a circle. Label the center *P*.

2. Draw lines AB and CB so that they intersect circle *P* only at A and C and intersect each other at point B.

*Lines AB and CB are tangent to circle *P*.

3. Measure segments AB and CB and compare their lengths.

4. Repeat 1-3 with 3 different circles comparing the lengths of AB and CB for each different circle.

A Tangent line is a line that intersects a circle at exactly 1 point.

Part 2:

1. Make a conjecture about the lengths of tangent segments that have a common endpoint.

2. In the diagram, L, Q, N, and P, are points of *tangency.* Use your conjecture from number 1 to find LQ and NP if LM = 7 and MP = 5.5

3. In the diagram below, A, B, D, and E are endpoints of *tangency.* Use your conjecture to explain why AB is congruent to ED.





Can we name any of these lines?







Cord: A segment whose endpoints are on a circle Diameter: A chord that contains the center of a circle



Secant: a line that intersects a circle in two points

Tangent: a line that intersects the circle in exactly 1 point

Identify each of the following lines, segments, or rays as either a radius, chord, diameter, secant, or tangent.



Coplanar Circles



Common Tangents

A line, ray, or segment that is tangent to two coplanar circles is called a common tangent



How many common tangents do these circles have?



Theorem:

In a plane, a line is tangent to a circle *if and only if* the line is perpendicular to a radius of the circle at it's endpoint on the circle.



Is CB tangent to circle A?



B is the point of tangency of circle A. Find the radius, r, of circle A.



RS is tangent to circle C. Find the value of x



Theorem:

Tangent segments from a common external point are congruent.



Prove that triangle RSC is congruent to triangle RTC.



Exit ticket

Summarize what you learned today.

Review the main ideas of todays class, important ideas we discussed, or anything else that stood out as important to todays class.