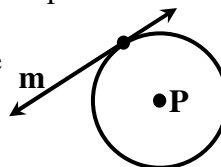


Section 9.3 – Tangents and Secant Properties

Note: Chapter structured differently from book.

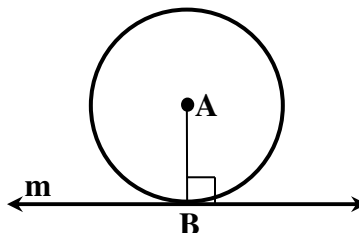
In the diagram, line m is called a _____ because it intersects $\odot P$ at exactly ____ point.



Tangent and Radius Theorem

If a line is tangent to a circle, then it is perpendicular to its radius.

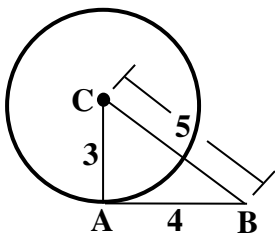
Line m is tangent to $\odot A \iff m \perp \overline{AB}$



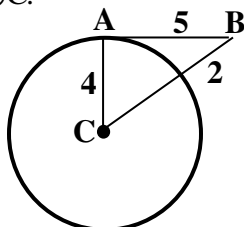
Ex 1:

Determine whether \overline{AB} is tangent to $\odot C$.

a)

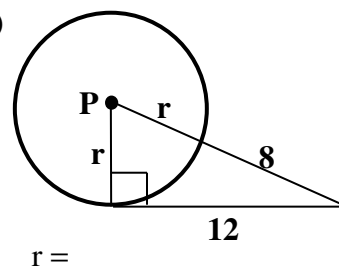


b)



Find the value of the variable.

c)

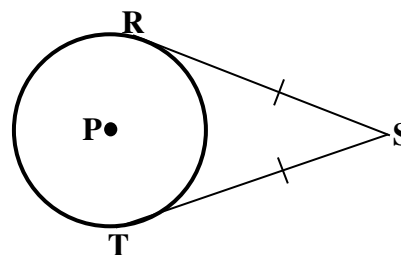


$r = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Tangent Segments Theorem

Tangent segments from a common external point are congruent.

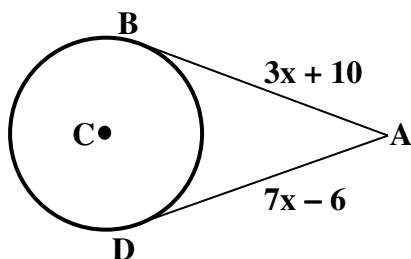
If \overline{SR} and \overline{ST} are tangent segments, then $\overline{SR} \cong \overline{ST}$.



Ex 2:

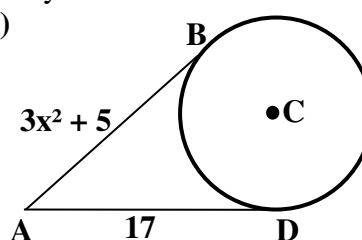
Find the value of the variable. B and D are points of tangency.

a)



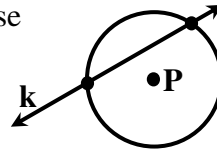
$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b)

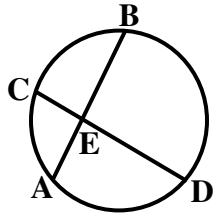


$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

In the diagram, line k is called a _____ because
it intersects $\odot P$ the circle at ____ points.

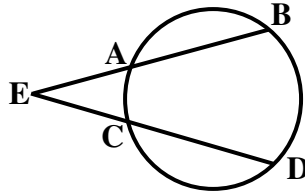


**Intersecting Chords
Theorem**



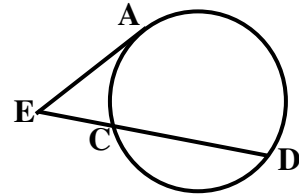
$$EA \cdot EB = EC \cdot ED$$

**Secant Segment Lengths
Theorem**



$$EA \cdot EB = EC \cdot ED$$

**Tangent and Secant Segment Lengths
Theorem**

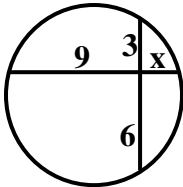


$$(EA)^2 = EC \cdot ED$$

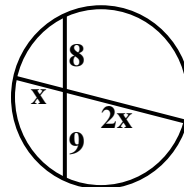
Ex 3:

Find the value of x .

a)



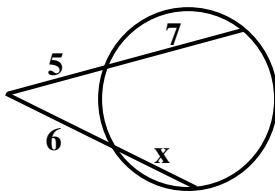
b)



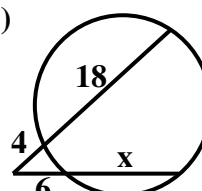
Ex 4:

Find the value of x .

a)



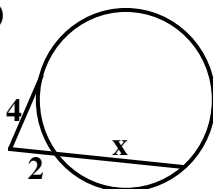
b)



Ex 5:

Find the value of x .

a)



b)

