

Whole-exterior = whole-exterior
 $w.e = w.e$

Name Schlansky
 Mr. Schlansky

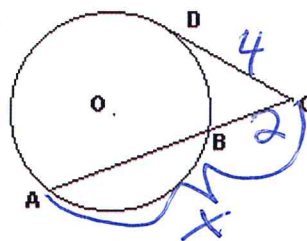
Date _____
 Geometry

Exterior Angles (Segments)

1. In the diagram, tangent \overline{DC} and secant \overline{CBA} are drawn to circle O from external point C . If $\overline{DC} = 4$ and $\overline{BC} = 2$, find \overline{AC} .

$$\begin{aligned} w.e &= w.e \\ 4 \cdot 4 &= x \cdot 2 \\ \frac{16}{2} &= \frac{2x}{2} \\ 8 &= x \end{aligned}$$

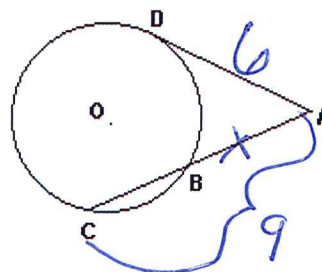
$$\overline{AC} = 8$$



2. In the diagram, \overline{AD} is tangent to circle O at D , and \overline{CBA} is a secant. If $\overline{AD} = 6$ and $\overline{AC} = 9$, what is \overline{AB} ?

$$\begin{aligned} w.e &= w.e \\ 6 \cdot 6 &= 9 \cdot x \\ \frac{36}{9} &= \frac{9x}{9} \\ 4 &= x \end{aligned}$$

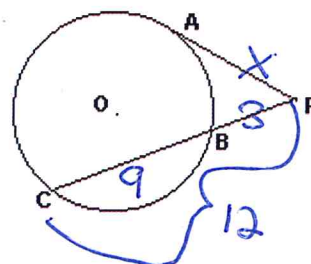
$$\overline{AB} = 4$$



3. In the diagram, \overline{AP} is a tangent and \overline{PBC} is a secant to circle O . If $\overline{PC} = 12$ and $\overline{BC} = 9$, what is \overline{AP} ?

$$\begin{aligned} w.e &= w.e \\ x \cdot x &= 12 \cdot 3 \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{36} \\ x &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{AP} = 6$$

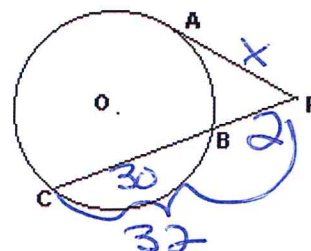


$$12 - 9 = 3$$

4. In the diagram, \overline{AP} is a tangent and \overline{PBC} is a secant to circle O . If $\overline{PB} = 2$ and $\overline{BC} = 30$, what is \overline{AP} ?

$$\begin{aligned} w.e &= w.e \\ x \cdot x &= 32 \cdot 2 \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{64} \\ x &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{AP} = 8$$



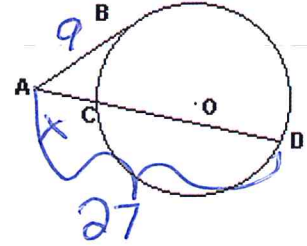
5. In the diagram, \overline{AB} is tangent to circle O at B , and \overline{ACD} is a secant. If $\overline{AB} = 9$ and $\overline{AD} = 27$, find \overline{AC} .

$$w \cdot e = w \cdot e$$

$$9 \cdot 9 = 27 \cdot x$$

$$\frac{81}{27} = \frac{27x}{27}$$

$$3 = x$$



6. In the diagram below of circle O , secant \overline{AB} intersects circle O at D , secant \overline{AOC} intersects circle O at E , $AE = 4$, $AB = 12$, and $DB = 6$.

What is the length of \overline{OC} ?

- 1) 4.5
- 2) 7
- 3) 9
- 4) 14

$$w \cdot e = w \cdot e$$

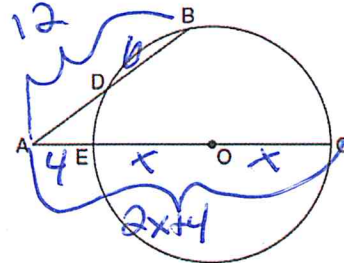
$$12 \cdot 6 = (2x + 4) \cdot 4$$

$$72 = 8x + 16$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ -16 \\ \hline 56 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 8x + 16 \\ -16 \\ \hline 8x \end{array}$$

$$\frac{56}{8} = \frac{8x}{8}$$

$$7 = x$$



(Not drawn to scale)

7. In the diagram below of circle O , \overline{PA} is tangent to circle O at A , and \overline{PBC} is a secant with points B and C on the circle.

If $PA = 8$ and $PB = 4$, what is the length of \overline{BC} ?

- 1) 20
- 2) 16
- 3) 15
- 4) 12

$$w \cdot e = w \cdot e$$

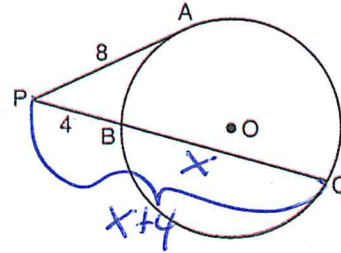
$$8 \cdot 8 = (x + 4) \cdot 4$$

$$64 = 4x + 16$$

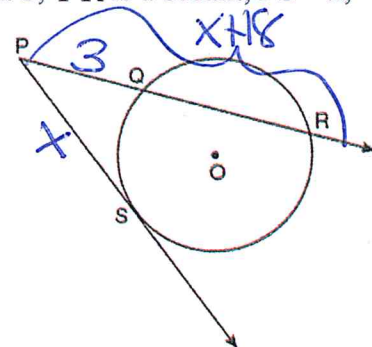
$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ -16 \\ \hline 48 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 4x + 16 \\ -16 \\ \hline 4x \end{array}$$

$$\frac{48}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$$

$$12 = x$$



8. In the diagram below, \overline{PS} is a tangent to circle O at point S , \overline{PR} is a secant, $PS = x$, $PQ = 3$, and $PR = x + 18$. What is the length of \overline{PS} ?



(Not drawn to scale)

Quadratic Equations

- 1) Bring everything to 1 side
- 2) Factor
- 3) Set each factor equal to 0

$$w \cdot e = w \cdot e$$

$$x \cdot x = 3(x + 18)$$

$$x^2 = 3x + 54$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 \\ -3x - 54 \\ \hline -3x - 54 \\ -3x - 54 \\ \hline x^2 - 3x - 54 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$(x - 9)(x + 6) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x - 9 = 0 \quad x + 6 = 0 \\ +9 \quad +9 \quad -6 \quad -6 \\ \hline x = 9 \quad x = -6 \end{array}$$

$$\overline{PS} = 9$$