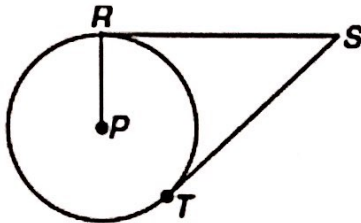


6.7 Tangent Lines of Circles

SWBAT solve for unknown variables using theorems about tangent lines of circles.

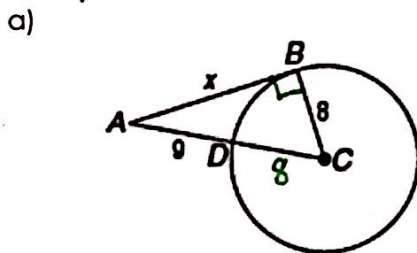
<p>Tangent to a Circle Ex: (AB)</p>	<p>A line in the plane of the circle that intersects the circle in <u>exactly one point</u>. Ex: Segment AB is a tangent to Circle O.</p>	
<p>Point of Tangency</p>	<p>The point where a circle and a tangent intersect. Ex: Point P is a point of tangency on Circle O.</p>	

<p>Tangent Theorem 1: If a line is tangent to a circle, then it is perpendicular to the radius draw to the point of tangency.</p>	<p>Converse Theorem 1: If a line is perpendicular to the radius of a circle at its endpoint on a circle, then the line is tangent to the circle.</p>
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Example: If RS is tangent, then PR \perp RS.

Example 1: Find the measure of x.



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

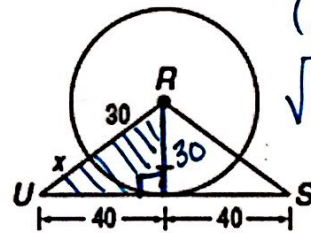
$$x^2 + 8^2 = 17^2$$

$$x^2 + 64 = 289$$

$$\quad \quad -64 \quad \quad -64$$

$$x^2 = 225$$

$$x = 15$$



* Other method is ~~*~~
to factor

$$(x+30)^2 = 40^2 + 30^2$$

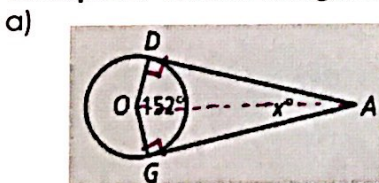
$$\sqrt{(x+30)^2} = \sqrt{2500}$$

$$x+30 = 50$$

$$\quad \quad -30 \quad \quad -30$$

$$x = 20$$

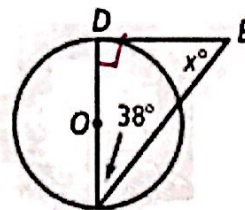
Example 2: Find x. All segments that appear tangent are tangent to Circle O.



$$90 + 90 + 152 + x = 360$$

$$180 + 152 + x = 360$$

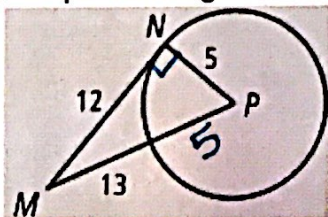
$$x = 28^\circ$$



$$180 - 90 - 38 = x$$

$$x = 52^\circ$$

Example 3: Is segment MN tangent to Circle O at P? Explain.



$$12^2 + 5^2 = (13+5)^2$$

$$144 + 25 = 18^2$$

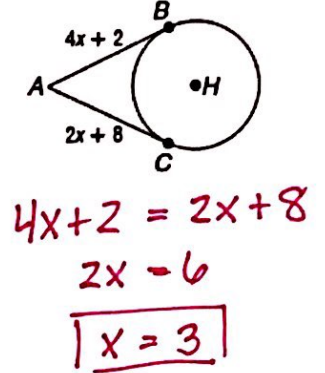
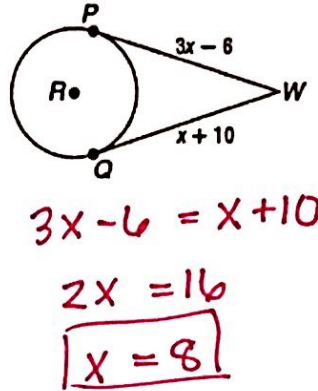
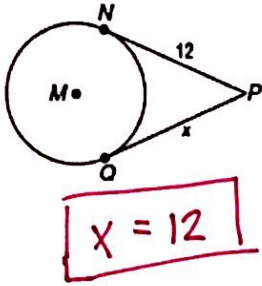
$$169 \neq 324$$

Nope!

Tangent Theorem 2:

If two tangent segments to a circle share a common endpoint outside the circle, then the two segments are congruent.

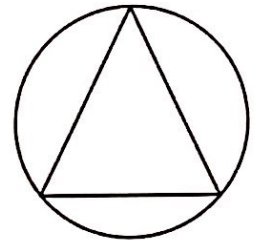
Example 4: Solve for x.



Circumscribed vs. Inscribed

To **circumscribe** is when you draw a figure around another, touching it at points as "outside" possible.

To **inscribe** is to draw a figure within another so that the inner figure lies entirely within the boundary of the "inside" outer.

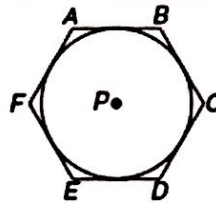
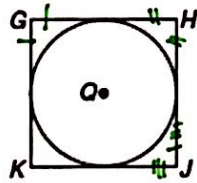


Ex: The circle is circumscribed about the triangle.

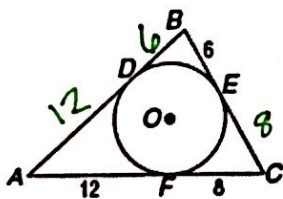
Ex: The triangle is inscribed in the circle.

Tangent Theorem 3: (Circumscribed Polygons)

When a polygon is circumscribed about a circle, all of the sides of the polygon are tangent to the circle.



Example 5: Triangle ABC is circumscribed about $\odot O$. Find the perimeter of triangle ABC.



$(12+6) + (6+8) + (12+8)$
 $= 52$

You Try! Find x. Assume that segments that appear to be tangent are tangent.

