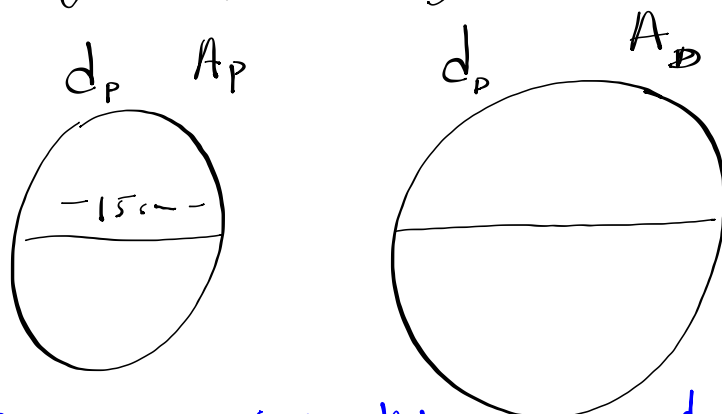


making an equation by translating a sentence.

p 4.12  
#5



The area of Doroth's dart board is 4 times that of Paul's. (dart board area)

$$\frac{A_D}{A_P} = \frac{4 \cdot A_P}{A_P}$$

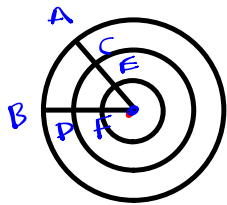
$$\frac{A_D}{A_P} = 4$$

Th is  $\frac{A_D}{A_P} = \frac{d_D^2}{d_P^2} = x$

$$4 = \frac{x^2}{(15)^2}$$

Pretest A

# 2



$$\underline{m\widehat{AB} = 3 \cdot m\widehat{FE}}$$

$$\frac{OA}{OE} = \frac{3 \cdot OE}{OE}$$

$$\frac{OA}{OE} = 3$$

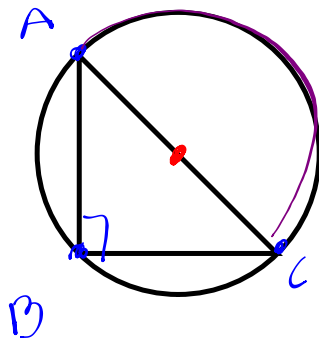
Th 13

$$\frac{r_B}{r_S} = \frac{AIC}{AIC}$$

$$\angle EOF = \angle AOB$$

Unit 5: Theorems Involving  
Right Triangles

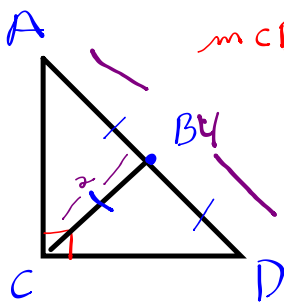
Theorem 18



$\overline{AC}$  - hypo  
 $\perp$  diameter.

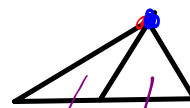
Theorem 19:

$mCB = \frac{1}{2} mAD$   
 $mCB = mAB = mBD$

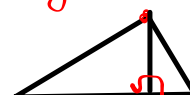


$AD = 4 \text{ units}$   
 $CB = 2 \text{ units}$

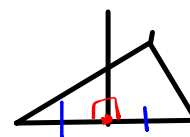
Recall:  
Median:



altitude/height

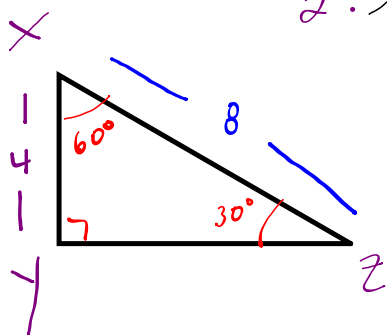


perpendicular  
 bisector



Theorem 20

$$2 \cdot m \times y = \left( \frac{1}{2} m \times z \right) \cdot 2$$

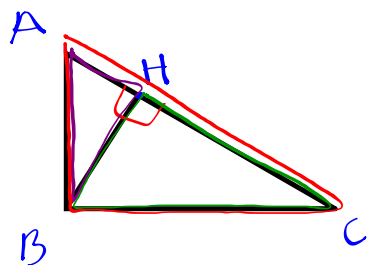


Based on th 20,  
true or false:

$$\underline{2 m \times y = m \times z}$$

True.

Theorem 21

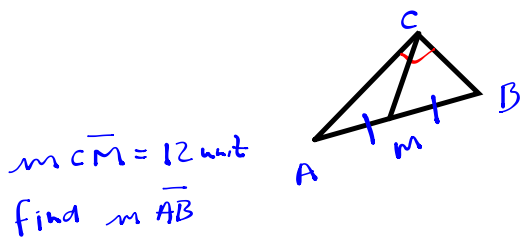


red  
purple

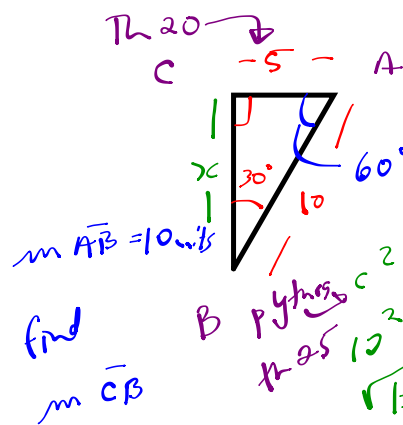
$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ABH \sim \triangle BHC$$

green  $\frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{HB}{AH} = \frac{CH}{BH}$   
 Small

$$\frac{\text{hypo}_m}{\text{hypo}_s} = \frac{\text{small}_m}{\text{small}_s} = \frac{\text{median}_m}{\text{median}_s}$$



justify answer  
w/ theorem



Pythagoras

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

$$10^2 = 5^2 + b^2$$

$$\sqrt{b^2} = \sqrt{10^2 - 5^2}$$

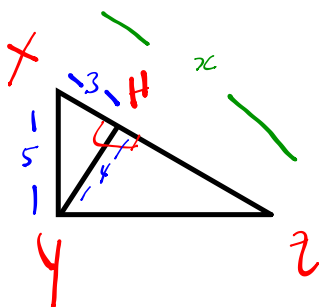
• identify what you're looking at and pick appropriate theorem.

$$m\overline{XH} = 3$$

$$m\overline{YH} = 4$$

$$m\overline{XY} = 5$$

find  $m\overline{XZ}$



Th 20

$$\frac{\text{Big}}{\text{Small}} : \frac{x}{xy} = \frac{xy}{HY}$$

$$\frac{x}{5} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{25}{4}$$



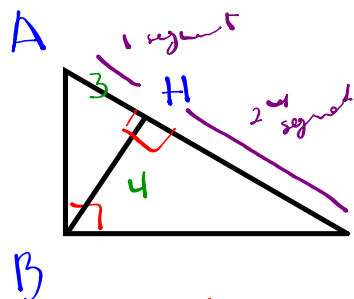
Definition:

Arithmetic Mean:  $\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n}$   
(Average)

Geometric Mean:  $\sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdot \dots \cdot x_n}$

Find the geo mean of  $\{81, 83, 89\}$  | geo mean  $\{77, 79\}$

Theorem 22



$$m \overline{BH}^2 = \overline{AH} \cdot \overline{HC}$$

$$m \overline{BH} = \sqrt{\overline{AH} \cdot \overline{HC}}$$

$$(4)^2 = (\sqrt{3 \cdot HC})$$

$$\frac{16}{3} = \frac{3 \cdot HC}{3}$$

$$HC = 5.33$$

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= 3 + 5.33 \\ AC &= 8.33 \end{aligned}$$

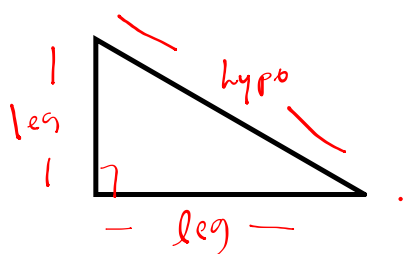
Based on this diagram

- $BH = \sqrt{AH \cdot CA}$

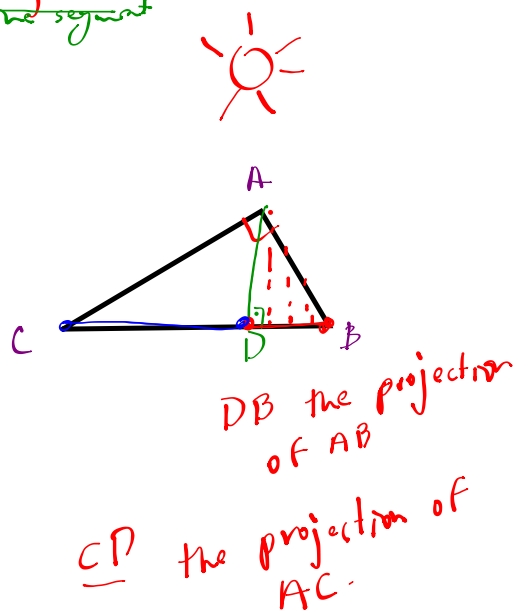
- $BH^2 = HA \cdot HC$

$$BH = \sqrt{AH \cdot CH}$$

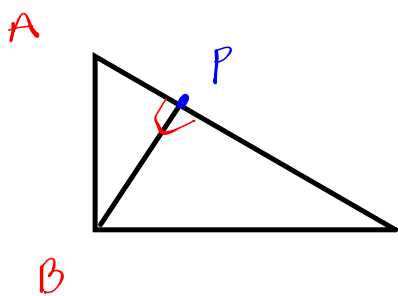
Definition:



The projection of AB onto BC  
a line segment



Theorem 23:

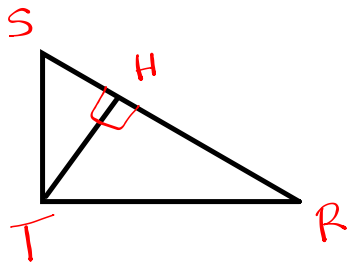


$$m \overline{AB} = \sqrt{\overline{AP} \cdot \overline{AC}}$$

$$m \overline{BC} = \sqrt{\overline{PC} \cdot \overline{AC}}$$

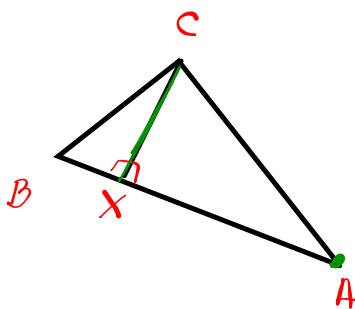
True or False? Based on the diagram:  
 $\overline{BA} = \sqrt{\overline{AP} \cdot \overline{PC}}$   
 $\overline{BP} = \sqrt{\overline{AP} \cdot \overline{PC}}$

Theorem 24:



$$\overline{ST} \cdot \overline{TR} = \overline{SR} \cdot \overline{TH}$$

$m\overline{BX} = 4.5$   
 $m\overline{CX} = 6$   
 find  $m\overline{CA}$



Pick a theorem  
 that has what  
you have and  
what you want

Prove that  
 $\angle A = \angle B$

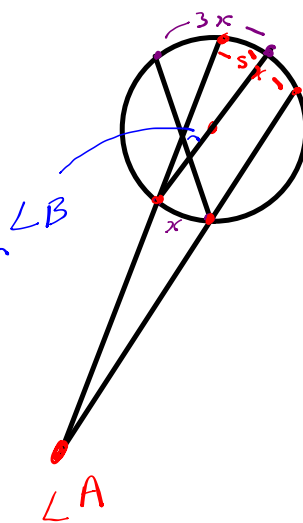
Statements

$\angle A$   
 $\frac{1}{2}(5x - x)$   
 $\frac{1}{2}(4x)$  (22)  
 $\frac{1}{2}(3x + x)$   
 $\angle B$



Justification

Th 17  
 Simplify  
 Algebra  
 Th 16 (in reverse)



$$\begin{aligned} \angle B &= \frac{1}{2}(3x + x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(4x) \\ &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

$D_0$  # 8 and # 9  
of  
Pre test C



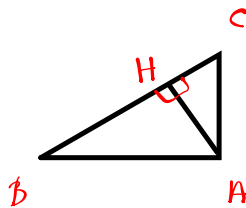
$$m \overline{AH} = 5$$

$$m \overline{CH} = x$$

find  $m \overline{BH}$

(find answer in terms of  $x$ )

(rewrite  $\overline{BH}$  in symbolic language (the symbol being  $x$ ))



Th 22

$$HA = \sqrt{HB \cdot HC}$$

$$(5)^2 = (\sqrt{BH \cdot x})^2$$

isolate BH  
solve for BH  
in terms of  
 $x$ .

$$\angle A = \frac{1}{2} (5x - x)$$

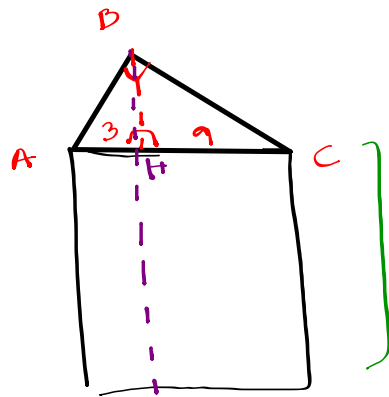
$$\angle A = 2x$$

$$\frac{25}{x} = \frac{BH \cdot x}{x}$$

$$BH = \frac{25}{x}$$

Unit 6: More Word Questions

P 6.4



How tall is the house?

Th 20

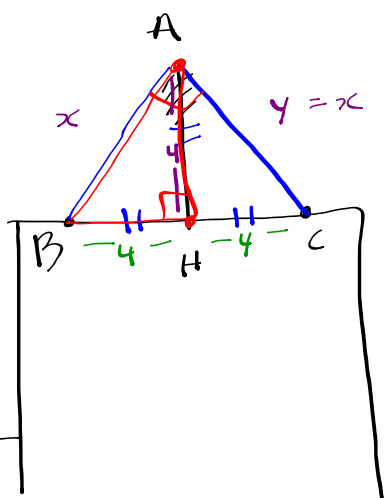
$$BH = \sqrt{AH \cdot HC}$$

$$BH = \sqrt{3 \cdot 9}$$

$$BH = 5.19$$

Total height =  $5.19 + 12 = 17.196 \text{ units}$

P  
6.5



Th 19

Th 25

The  $24$   
 $x \cdot x = 4(8)$   
 $\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{32} \quad x = 5.65$

How much cable does he need?

Th 23

$$AB = \sqrt{BH \cdot BC}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{4 \cdot 8}$$

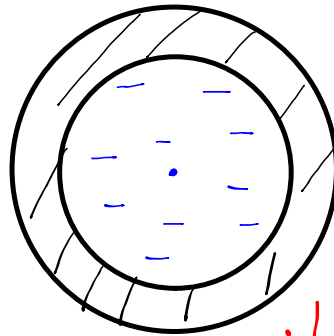
$$AB = 5.65$$

Total cable:  $5.65 \times 2 = 11.3$  units.

The area of the ice rink is  $30\text{m}^2$ .

The radius of the larger circle is 1.5 times larger than the radius of the ice rink.

Determine the area of the pavement.



- Label
- Translate sentences into equations
- Pick theorem that uses element of the question.

$$\frac{r_L}{r_I} = 1.5$$

$$\frac{A_L}{A_I} = \frac{r_L^2}{r_I^2}$$

$$A_{\text{pave}} = A_L - A_I = 67.5 - 30$$

$$\frac{A_L}{A_I} = \left(\frac{r_L}{r_I}\right)^2$$

$$A_{\text{pavement}} = 37.5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\frac{A_L}{30} = (1.5)^2$$

$$A_L = 30 \cdot (1.5)^2$$

$$A_L = 67.5$$