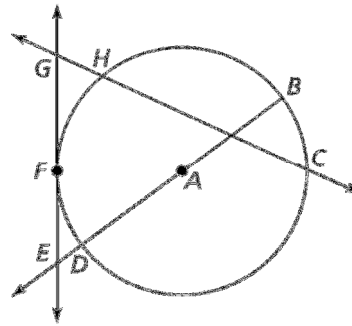


10.1

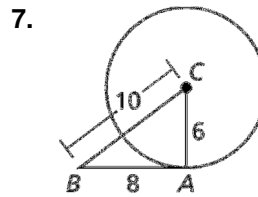
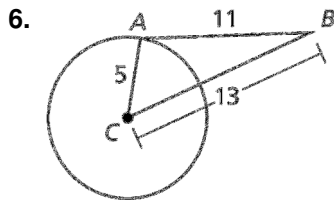
Practice A

In Exercises 1–5, use the diagram.

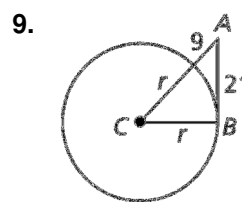
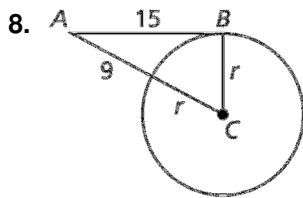
1. Name the circle.
2. Name two radii.
3. Name two chords.
4. Name a secant.
5. Name a tangent.



In Exercises 6 and 7, tell whether \overline{AB} is tangent to $\odot C$. Explain your reasoning.

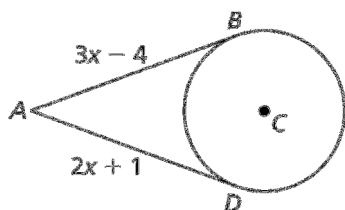


In Exercises 8 and 9, point B is a point of tangency. Find the radius r of $\odot C$.

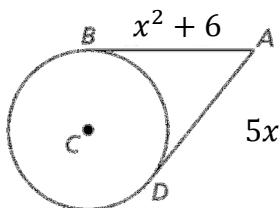


In Exercises 10 and 11, points B and D are points of tangency. Find the value(s) of x .

10.



11.

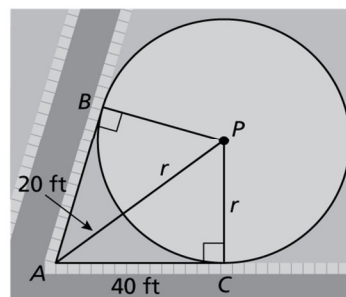


12. Construct $\odot C$ with a 1-inch radius and a point A outside of $\odot C$. Then construct a line tangent to $\odot C$ that passes through A .

13. Two sidewalks are tangent to a circular park centered at P , as shown.

a. What is the length of sidewalk \overline{AB} ? Explain.

b. What is the diameter of the park?



Answers

10.1 Practice A

1. $\odot A$ 2. $\overline{AB}, \overline{AD}$ 3. $\overline{BD}, \overline{CH}$
4. \overline{CH} 5. \overline{EG}
6. no; $\triangle ABC$ is not a right triangle because the side lengths do not satisfy the Pythagorean Theorem (Thm. 9.1).
7. yes; $\triangle ABC$ is a right triangle because the side lengths satisfy the Pythagorean Theorem (Thm. 9.1).
8. $r = 8$ 9. $r = 20$
10. 5 11. $x = 2$ or 3
13. a. 40 ft; By the External Tangent Congruence Theorem (Thm. 10.2), the sidewalks are the same length.
b. 60 ft