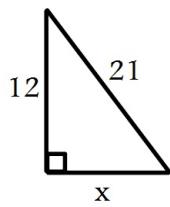


Spiral Review:

1. Solve for x.



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 12^2 &= 21^2 \\ x^2 + 144 &= 441 \\ -144 &-144 \\ \hline x^2 &= 297 \\ \sqrt{x^2} &= \sqrt{297} \\ x &= 17.2 \end{aligned}$$

3. Factor the quadratic.

a.) $x^2 - 4x - 5$

$$(x-5)(x+1)$$

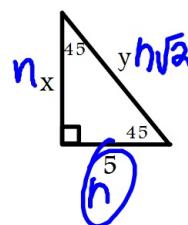
b.) $x^2 + 6x + 8$

$$(x+4)(x+2)$$

2. Find the sum of the interior angles of a octagon.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= (n-2) \cdot 180 \\ &= (8-2) \cdot 180 \\ &= 6 \cdot 180 \\ S &= 1080 \end{aligned}$$

4. Solve for x and y.

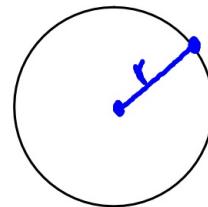


$$\begin{aligned} n &= 5 \\ x &= 5 \\ y &= 5\sqrt{2} \\ &\approx 7.1 \end{aligned}$$

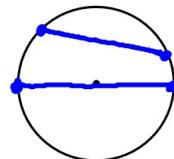
p.697 10.1 Circles and Circumference

Parts of a Circle:

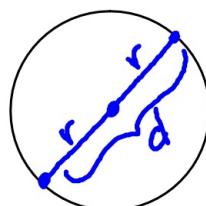
A radius is a segment with endpoints at the center and on the circle.



A chord is a segment with endpoints on the circle.



A diameter of the circle is a chord that passes through the center and is made up of 2 radii.



Example 1:

1. Name the circle.

circle P, $\odot P$

2. Name a radius.

\overline{PC}

3. Name a chord.

$\overline{DE}, \overline{AB}$

4. Name a diameter.

\overline{AB}

5. Name a radius not drawn as part of a diameter.

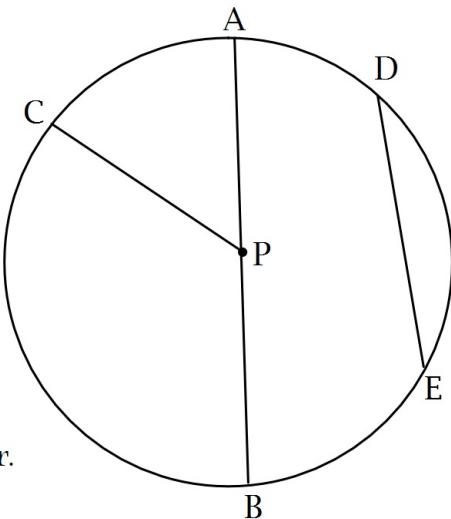
\overline{CP}

6. Suppose the diameter of the circle is 16cm. Find

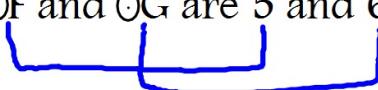
$$\text{the radius. } \frac{16}{2} = 8\text{cm}$$

7. If $PC = 11$ in, find AB .

$$\begin{array}{l} (\text{radius}) \quad (\text{diameter}) \\ 11(\text{a}) = 22 \text{in} \end{array}$$

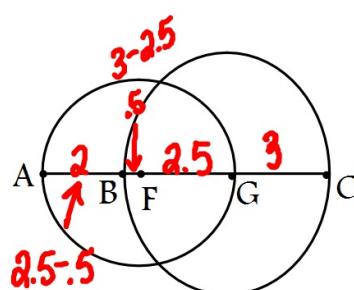
**Example 2:** The diameters of $\odot F$ and $\odot G$ are 5 and 6 units.

Find each measure.



1. BF

.5



$$\frac{5}{2} = 2.5$$

$$\frac{6}{2} = 3$$

2. AB

2

Example 3: Find the diameter and radius with the given circumference. Round to the nearest hundredth (2 decimal places).

$$C = 2\pi r, C = \pi d$$

1. $C = 36 \text{ m}$

$$C = \pi d$$

$$\frac{36}{\pi} = \frac{\pi d}{\pi}$$

$$d = 11.46 \text{ m}$$

$$r = \frac{11.46}{2}$$

$$r = 5.73 \text{ m}$$

2. $C = 12.2 \text{ ft}$

$$\frac{12.2}{\pi} = d$$

$$d = 3.88 \text{ ft}$$

$$r = \frac{3.88}{2}$$

$$r = 1.94 \text{ ft}$$

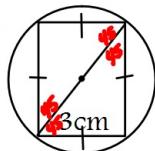
3. $C = 81.3 \text{ cm}$

4. $C = 5 \text{ yd}$

Example 4: Find the exact circumference of each circle.

no decimal

1.



Find diameter (hypotenuse)

$$3^2 + 3^2 = d^2$$

$$9 + 9 = d^2$$

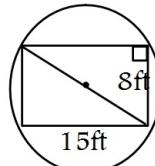
$$\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{d^2}$$

6
3
3
3
3

$$3\sqrt{2} = d$$

$$C = 3\sqrt{2}\pi \text{ cm}$$

2.



$$8^2 + 15^2 = d^2$$

$$64 + 225 = d^2$$

$$\sqrt{289} = \sqrt{d^2}$$

$$d = 17$$

$$C = 17\pi \text{ ft}$$

Turn -in:
Quick Check 10.1

HW:
p.701 (10-17, 19, 20, 22-32 evens, 36)