

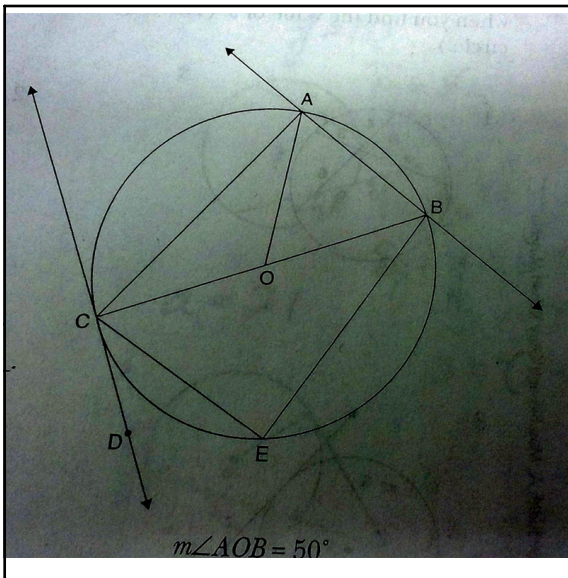
COMPLETE THE CIRCLE

Feb 9-10:44 PM

Answer Bank

Center	Exterior	Complementary
Diameter	Right	Supplementary
Chord	Major	Isosceles
90	Minor	50
Secant Line	130	Radii
Acute	65	Tangent Line
Right Triangle	Semicircle	

Feb 10-7:52 AM



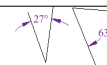
Feb 10-8:31 AM

Complementary Angles

These two angles (40° and 50°) are Complementary Angles, because they add up to 90° . Notice that together they make a [HYPERLINK ".rightangle.html"right angle](#).



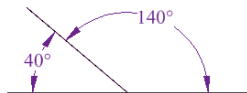
But the angles don't have to be together. These two are complementary because $27^\circ + 63^\circ = 90^\circ$



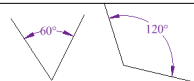
Feb 10-12:00 AM

Supplementary Angles

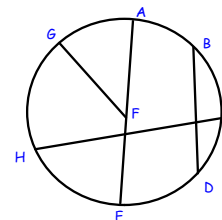
These two angles (140° and 40°) are Supplementary Angles, because they add up to 180° . Notice that together they make a [HYPERLINK "straight-angle.html"straight angle](#).



But the angles don't have to be together. These two are supplementary because $60^\circ + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$



Feb 9-11:54 PM

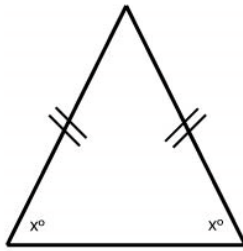


GF, AF, EF are radii
 HC, BD, AE, are chords
 AE is a diameter

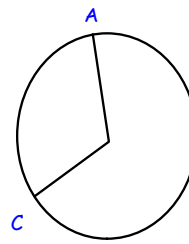
Dec 6-10:59 AM

The isosceles triangle:

The isosceles triangle (I can NEVER remember how to spell isosceles) has two sides that are the same length (congruent) and two angles that are the same size (congruent).



Feb 9-10:58 PM



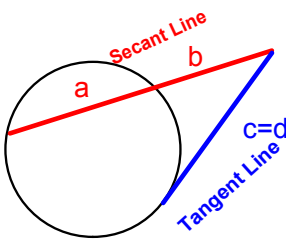
A minor arc is less than 180° , and can be identified by the 2 end points

AC

ABC

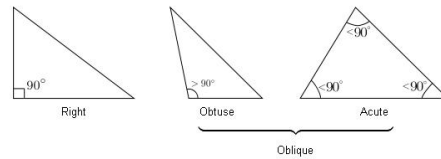
A major arc is more than 180° , and can be identified by the 2 end points and one point in between.

Dec 7-8:39 PM



$$b(a+b) = d^2$$

Feb 9-8:40 AM



Feb 9-11:51 PM

#2 A Circular Chain

Factoring $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

1. $ab = cd$
 $3x = b(4)$
 $3x = 24$
 $x = 8$

#2. $b(a+b) = d(c+d)$
 $9(11+9) = 4(y+8)$
 $180 = y^2 + 8y$
 $0 = y^2 + 8y - 180$
 $(y+18)(y-10)$
 -18 10

Feb 10-8:06 AM

Feb 10-2:18 PM