10.6 Lesson

Core Vocabulary

segments of a chord, *p. 574* tangent segment, *p. 575* secant segment, *p. 575* external segment, *p. 575*

What You Will Learn

Use segments of chords, tangents, and secants.

Using Segments of Chords, Tangents, and Secants

When two chords intersect in the interior of a circle, each chord is divided into two segments that are called **segments of the chord**.

S Theorem

Theorem 10.18 Segments of Chords Theorem

If two chords intersect in the interior of a circle, then the product of the lengths of the segments of one chord is equal to the product of the lengths of the segments of the other chord.



Proof Ex. 19, p. 578

EXAMPLE 1

Using Segments of Chords

Find *ML* and *JK*.



SOLUTION

$NK \bullet NJ = NL \bullet NM$
$x \cdot (x+4) = (x+1) \cdot (x+2)$
$x^2 + 4x = x^2 + 3x + 2$
4x = 3x + 2
x = 2

Segments of Chords Theorem Substitute. Simplify. Subtract x^2 from each side. Subtract 3x from each side.

> (x + 4)2 + 4

Find *ML* and *JK* by substitution.

$$ML = (x + 2) + (x + 1) \qquad JK = x + = 2 + 2 + 2 + 1 \qquad = 2 + = 7 \qquad = 8$$

So, ML = 7 and JK = 8.

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Find the value of *x*.







G Core Concept

Tangent Segment and Secant Segment

A **tangent segment** is a segment that is tangent to a circle at an endpoint. A **secant segment** is a segment that contains a chord of a circle and has exactly one endpoint outside the circle. The part of a secant segment that is outside the circle is called an **external segment**.



 \overline{PS} is a tangent segment. \overline{PR} is a secant segment. \overline{PQ} is the external segment of \overline{PR} .

5 Theorem

Theorem 10.19 Segments of Secants Theorem

If two secant segments share the same endpoint outside a circle, then the product of the lengths of one secant segment and its external segment equals the product of the lengths of the other secant segment and its external segment.



Proof Ex. 20, p. 578

EXAMPLE 2

Using Segments of Secants

Find the value of *x*.



SOLUTION

$$RP \cdot RQ = RS \cdot RT$$

9 \cdot (11 + 9) = 10 \cdot (x + 10)
180 = 10x + 100
80 = 10x
8 = x

Segments of Secants Theorem Substitute. Simplify.

Subtract 100 from each side.

Divide each side by 10.

The value of x is 8.

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Find the value of x.



4. $\frac{3}{x+2}$

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G Theorem

Theorem 10.20 Segments of Secants and Tangents Theorem

If a secant segment and a tangent segment share an endpoint outside a circle, then the product of the lengths of the secant segment and its external segment equals the square of the length of the tangent segment.



16

Q

20 ft

С

Proof Exs. 21 and 22, p. 578

EXAMPLE 3

Using Segments of Secants and Tangents

Find RS.

SOLUTION



Use the positive solution because lengths cannot be negative.

So, $x = -4 + 4\sqrt{17} \approx 12.49$, and $RS \approx 12.49$.

EXAMPLE 4 Finding the Radius of a Circle

Find the radius of the aquarium tank.

SOLUTION

$CB^2 = CE \cdot CD$	Segments of Secants and Tangents Theorem
$20^2 = 8 \cdot (2r + 8)$	Substitute.
400 = 16r + 64	Simplify.
336 = 16r	Subtract 64 from each side.
21 = r	Divide each side by 16.

So, the radius of the tank is 21 feet.

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Find the value of x.



8. WHAT IF? In Example 4, CB = 35 feet and CE = 14 feet. Find the radius of the tank.

ANOTHER WAY In Example 3, you can draw segments \overline{QS} and \overline{QT} .



Because $\angle RQS$ and $\angle RTQ$ intercept the same arc, they are congruent. By the Reflexive Property of Congruence (Theorem 2.2), $\angle QRS \cong \angle TRQ$. So, $\triangle RSQ \sim \triangle RQT$ by the AA Similarity Theorem (Theorem 8.3). You can use this fact to write and solve a proportion to find *x*.