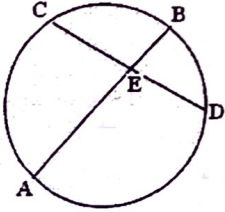
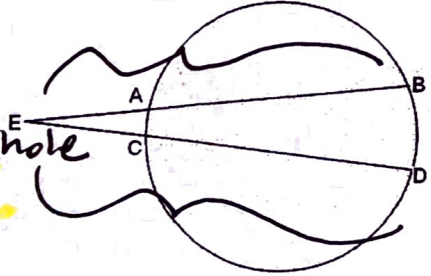
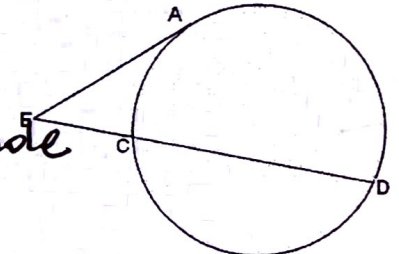
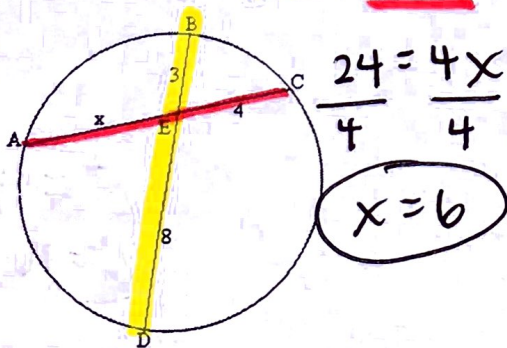


<p>Segments of Chords If two chords intersect in the interior of a circle, then the product of the lengths of the segments of one chord is equal to the product of the lengths of the segments of the other chord.</p>	<p>$AE \cdot EB = CE \cdot ED$ part · part = part · part</p>	
<p>Segments of Secants If 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.</p>	<p>$EA \cdot EB = EC \cdot ED$ outside part · whole = outside part · whole</p>	
<p>Segments of Secants and Tangents 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.</p>	<p>$EA^2 = CE \cdot ED$ tangent² = outside · whole part</p>	

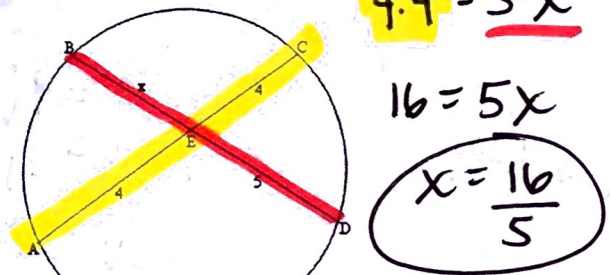
EXAMPLES: Solve for x

$8 \cdot 3 = 4 \cdot x$

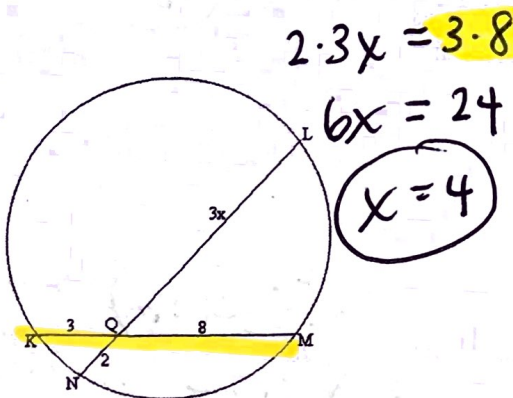
a.



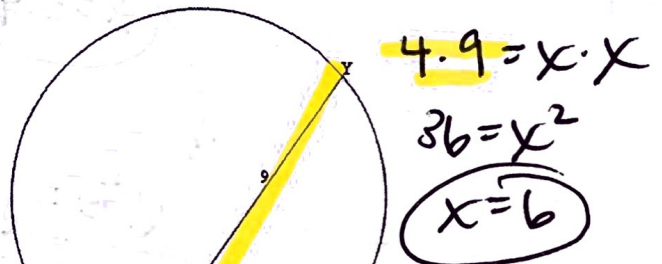
b.



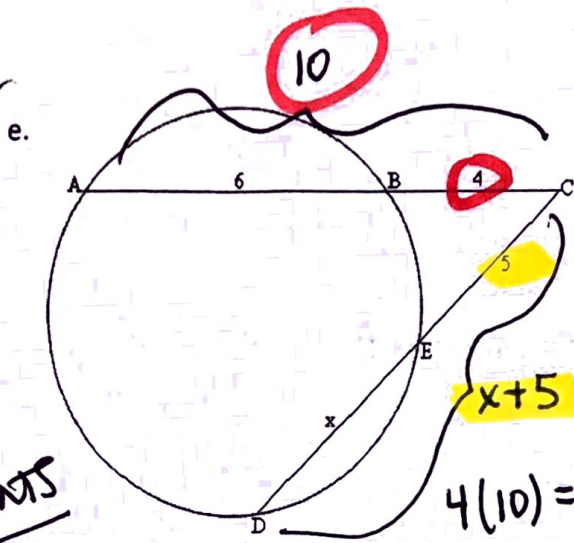
c.



d.



2 SEPARATE

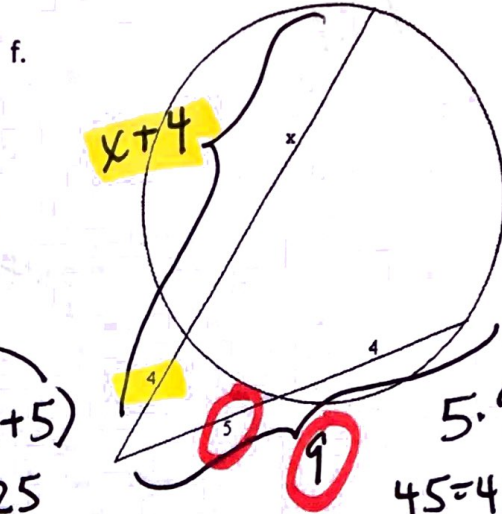


$$4(10) = 5(x+5)$$

$$40 = 5x + 25$$

$$15 = 5x$$

$$x = 3$$



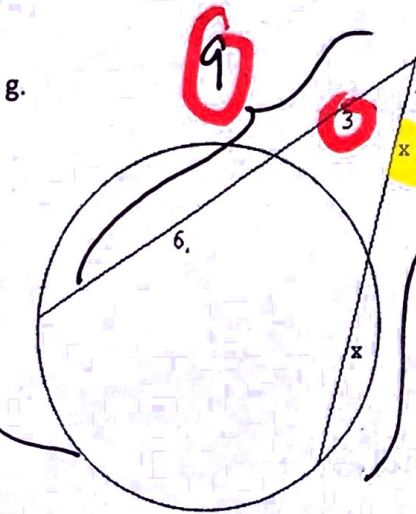
$$5 \cdot 9 = 4(x+4)$$

$$45 = 4x + 16$$

$$29 = 4x$$

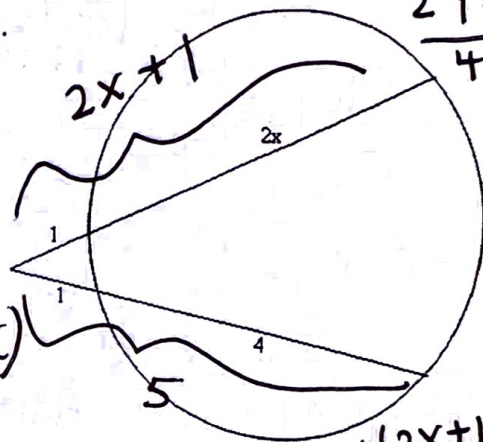
$$\frac{29}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$$

$$x = 7.25$$



$$3 \cdot 9 = x(2x)$$

$$27 = 2x^2$$

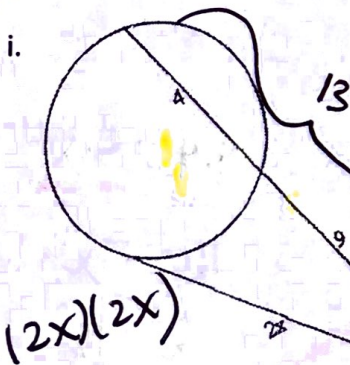


$$1(2x+1) = 1(5)$$

$$2x+1 = 5$$

$$2x = 4$$

$$x = 2$$



$$\sqrt{13 \cdot 5} = x^2$$

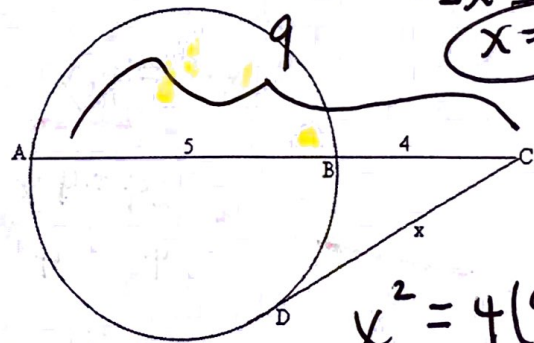
$$x = 3.67$$

$$(2x)^2 = 9(13)$$

$$4x^2 = 117$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{29.25}$$

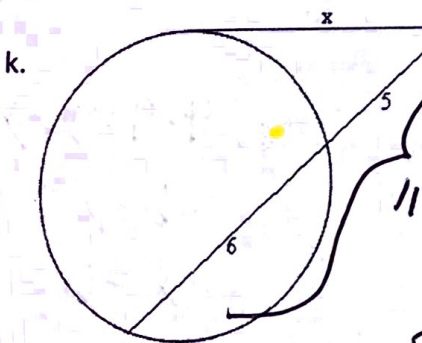
$$x = 5.4$$



$$x^2 = 4(9)$$

$$x^2 = 36$$

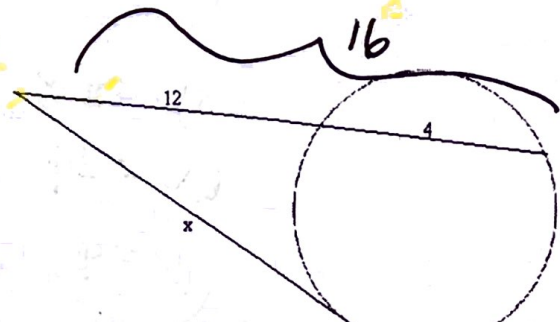
$$x = 6$$



$$x^2 = 5(11)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{55}$$

$$x = 7.42$$



$$x^2 = 12(16)$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{192}$$

$$x = 13.86$$