Calendar Math Pink

Factoring GCF

Greatest Common Factor

The first step anytime you factor is to pull out the GCF.

Mar 21-11:48 AM

Ex. 1 $3x^2 + 9$

$3x^2 + 3 \cdot 3$

$3(x^2 + 3)$

Mar 21-11:50 AM

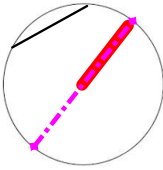Ex 2. $3x^3 + 6x^2 + x$

$x(3x^2 + 6x + 1)$

Mar 21-11:51 AM

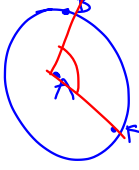Ex 3: $5x^2 - 5x$

$5x(x - 1)$

Mar 21-11:53 AM

9.1

Circle: The set of all points equidistant from a given point which is called the center of the circle.

Radius: From the center to the outside edge.
Any segment with endpoints that are the center and a point on the circle.
Radii: more than one.

Chord: A segment with endpoints on the circle.
This stops on the circle-does not extend beyond the circle.

Diameter: A special chord. Passes through the center. Longest chord in the circle.

Mar 21-11:54 AM

9.2 Central and Inscribed Angles

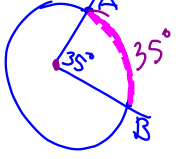Central angle: An angle with a vertex as a center of a circle

∠BAF A vertex
central angle

Mar 21-12:08 PM

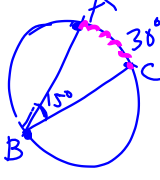**Arc:** the central angle and the Inscribed arc are the same measure.

Central
Same

A
35°
35°
B

Mar 21-12:11 PM

Inscribed angle: the vertex is on the circle
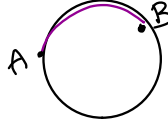
Intercepted arc is 2 times the inscribed angle.

A
30°
C
15°
B

Mar 21-12:13 PM

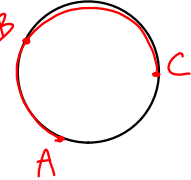**Arc:** a portion of a circles circumference
part of the edge

Mar 21-12:16 PM

minor arcs: less than 180°
labeled using 2 variables

A
B

⌢AB

Mar 21-12:17 PM

major arc: more than 180°
label 3 variables

B
C
A

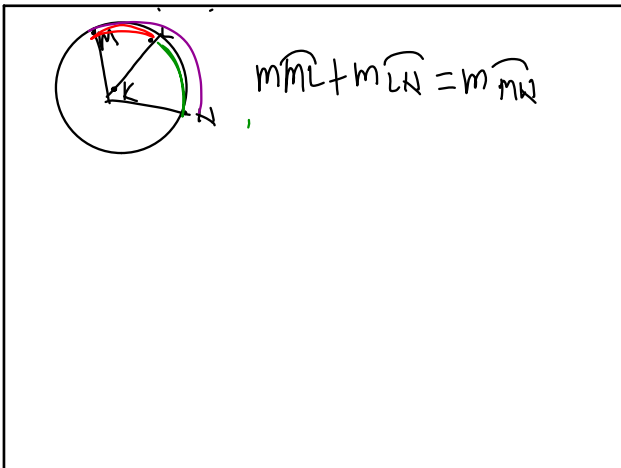⌢ABC

Mar 21-12:19 PM

Semi-circle: half a circle
180°

Add two arcs together
The measure of an arc formed by two adjacent arcs is the sum of the measures of the arcs
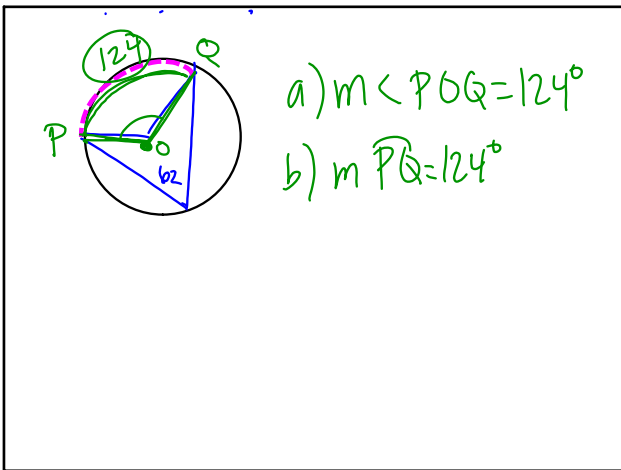
Mar 21-12:20 PM

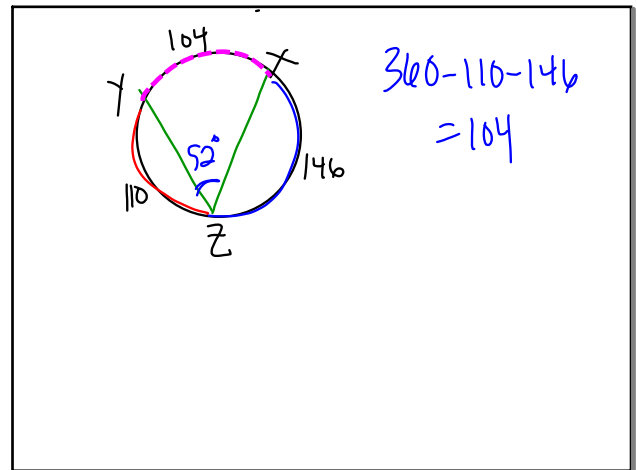$$m \overarc{ML} + m \overarc{LN} = m \overarc{MN}$$

Mar 21-12:22 PM

Circumscribed by a Circle: A polygon that has all of it's vertices on the circle. The polygon is completely contained within the circle.

Tangent Line: A line that intersects a circle in exactly one point.

Secant Line: A line with endpoints on the circle. A line that intersects the circle in two points.
It keeps going outside of the circle-it's a line

*Figures that are similar have corresponding parts that are proportional. To prove that a circle is similar to another circle, you will need to prove that their corresponding parts are proportional (ie. radius, diameters, circumferences...)

Mar 21-12:05 PM

a) $m < POQ = 124°$

b) $m \overarc{PQ} = 124°$

Mar 21-12:29 PM

360-110-146
=104

Mar 21-12:32 PM