

(8)

$$\frac{-14 \pm \sqrt{228}}{2}$$

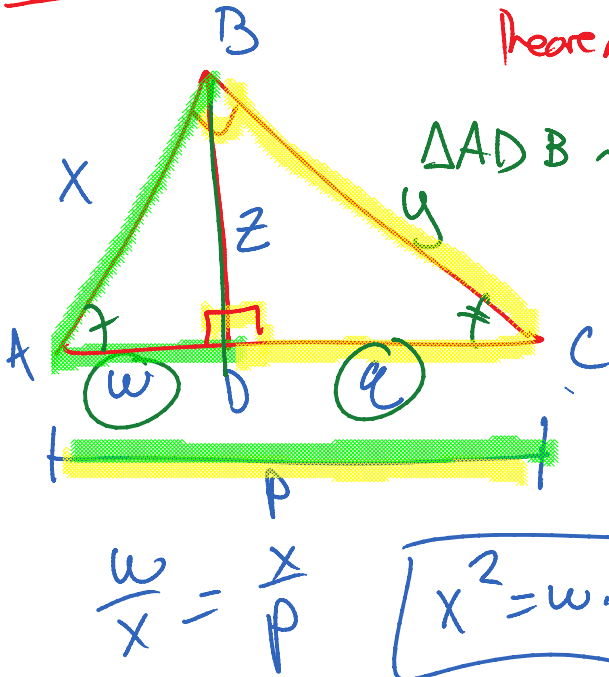
$$= \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{57}}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{228} \\ \times \quad \backslash \\ \quad \quad 114 \\ \times \quad \backslash \\ \quad \quad \quad 57 \end{array}$$

$$= -7 \pm \sqrt{57}$$

Section 9.3

Theorem (Alt. on the hypo.)



$$\triangle ADB \sim \triangle ABC \sim \triangle BDC$$

$$\frac{w}{z} = \frac{z}{q}$$

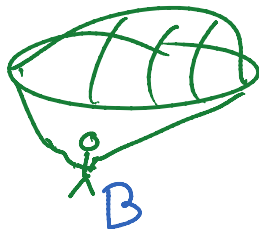
$$z^2 = w \cdot q$$

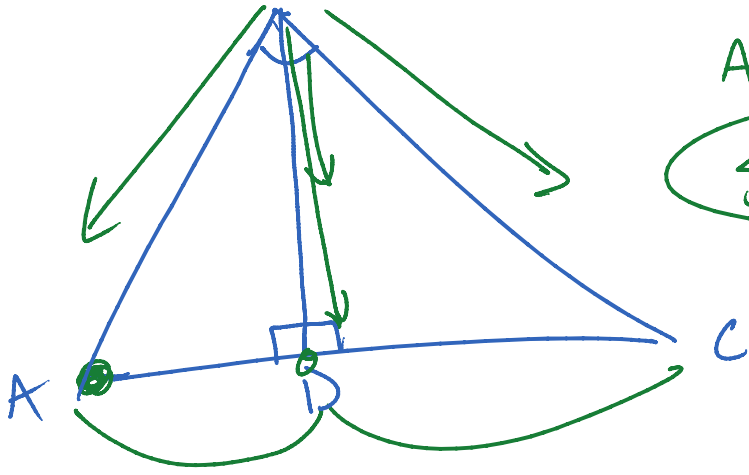
$$\frac{q}{y} = \frac{y}{p}$$

$$y^2 = q \cdot p$$

$$\frac{w}{x} = \frac{x}{p}$$

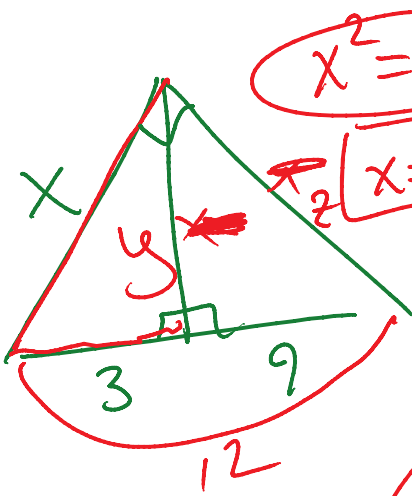
$$x^2 = w \cdot p$$



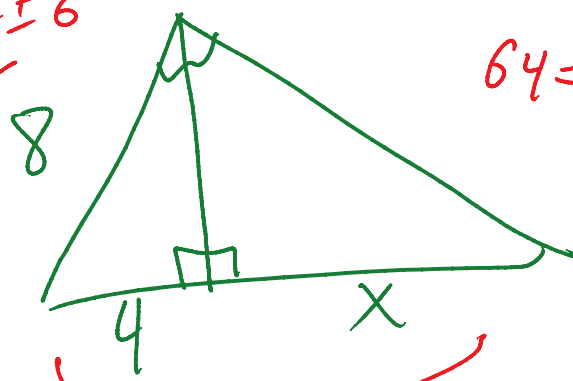


$$AB^2 = AD \cdot AC$$

Slide² = walk · walk

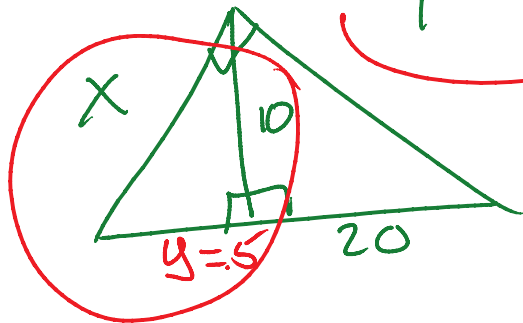


$x^2 = 36$
 $x = \pm 6$
 $x = 6$



$$64 = 4(4+x)$$

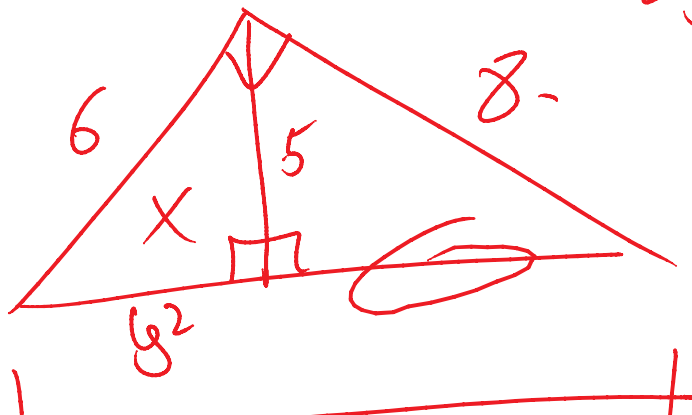
$x = 12$



$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{5(25)}$$

$x = 5\sqrt{5}$

$$\text{leg}^2 + \text{leg}^2 = \text{hypo}^2$$



$$36 + 64 = x^2$$

$x = 10$

$$| \overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{y^2} |$$
$$x = 10$$