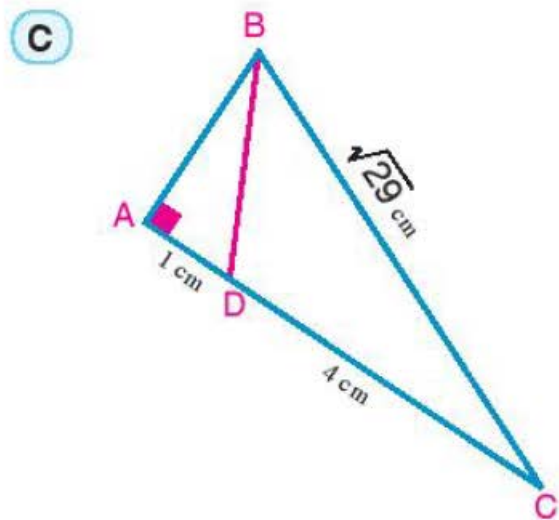
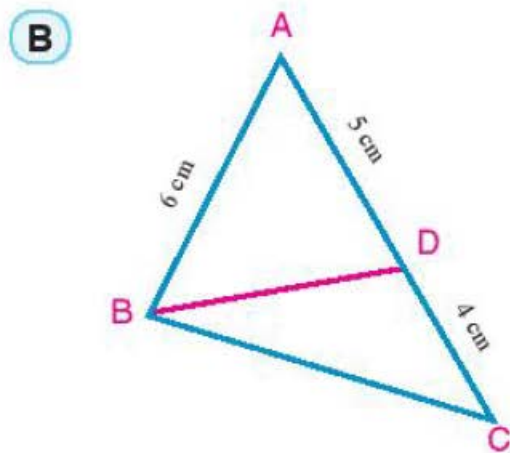
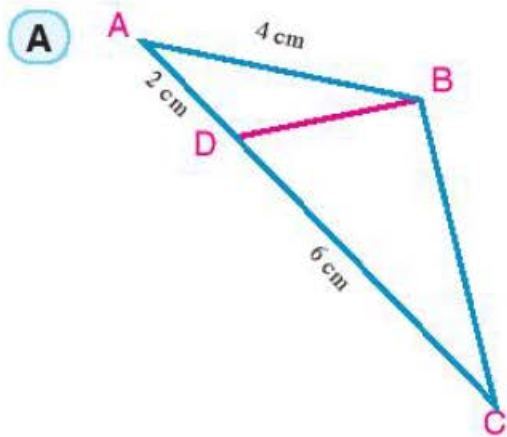


- 3 In which of the following figures, \overline{AB} is a tangent to the circle passing through the points B, C and D.



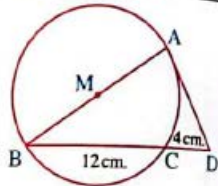
- 4 Two circles are intersected at A and B. $C \in \overleftrightarrow{AB}$ and $C \notin \overline{AB}$, From C, The two tangent segments \overline{CX} and \overline{CY} are drawn to the circle at X and Y respectively. Prove that $CX = CY$.

7 In the opposite figure :

\overline{AB} is a diameter in the circle M ,

\overline{AD} is a tangent to the circle at A

Find the area of the circle M



« $48 \pi \text{ cm}^2$ »

26 ABC is a triangle, \overline{AD} bisects $\angle BAC$ and intersects \overline{BC} at D, $E \in \overline{AD}$ where $AD = DE$

If $(AD)^2 = DB \times DC$

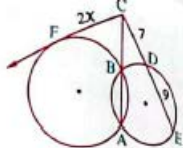
, prove that : (1) $\Delta ECD \sim \Delta EAC$

$$(2) (EC)^2 = 2 (ED)^2$$

(34) In the opposite figure :

$X = \dots\dots\dots$

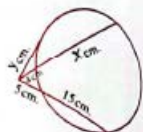
- (a) $\sqrt{7}$ (b) $2\sqrt{7}$
 (c) $3\sqrt{7}$ (d) $4\sqrt{7}$



(35) In the opposite figure :

$X + y = \dots\dots\dots$ cm.

- (a) 9 (b) 18 (c) 22



(d) 31

(36) In the opposite figure :

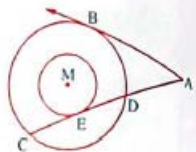
two concentric circles at M

, \overline{AB} is a tangent to the bigger circle

, \overline{AE} is a tangent to the smaller one

, $AD = 4$ cm. and $DE = 2.5$ cm. , then $AB = \dots\dots\dots$ cm.

- (a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 4

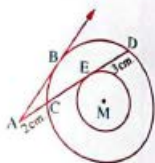


(d) 8

(37) In the opposite figure :

$AB = \dots\dots\dots$ cm.

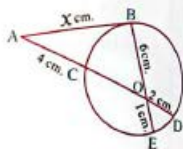
- (a) 4 (b) 5
 (c) 6 (d) 8



(38) In the opposite figure :

$X = \dots\dots\dots$

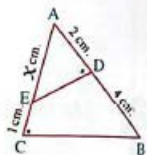
- (a) 8 (b) 6
 (c) 4.8 (d) 5



(39) In the opposite figure :

$X = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 4 (b) 3
 (c) 4.5 (d) 5



(40) In the opposite figure :

$X = \dots\dots\dots$

- (a) 4 (b) 3.2
 (c) 5 (d) 3

