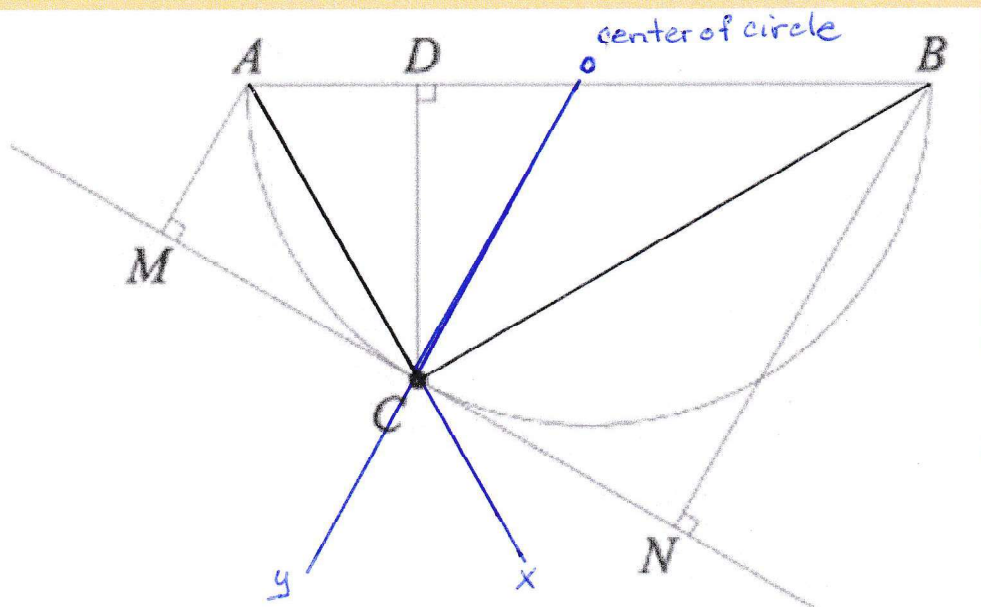


In the accompanying drawing below, C is a point on the semicircle with AB as diameter. MN is tangent to the semicircle at C . AM and BN are perpendicular to MN , and CD is perpendicular to AB . Find an expression for the length of the segment \overline{CD} as a function of the lengths of \overline{AM} and \overline{BN} .



① Angle $\angle BCA = 90^\circ$ Thales's theorem

② Triangles $\triangle ACM \cong \triangle ACD$ are congruent (5)

③ Triangles $\triangle BCN \cong \triangle BCD$ are congruent (similar to (5))

From 2

$$AC^2 = CD^2 + AD^2; AD = AM \Rightarrow AC^2 = CD^2 + AM^2$$

From 3

$$BC^2 = BN^2 + CN^2; CD = CN \Rightarrow BC^2 = BN^2 + CD^2$$

$$AC^2 + BC^2 = CD^2 + AM^2 + BN^2 + CD^2 \quad (4)$$

From 1

$$AB^2 = BC^2 + AC^2; AB = AD + BD; AD = AM \neq BD = BN$$

$$(AM + BN)^2 = BC^2 + AC^2$$

$$(4) \quad (AM + BN)^2 = CD^2 + AM^2 + BN^2 + CD^2$$

$$AM^2 + 2AM \cdot BN + BN^2 = 2CD^2 + AM^2 + BN^2$$

$$CD = \sqrt{AM \cdot BN}$$

QED \odot

⑤ $\triangle ACO$ is isosceles $\therefore \angle OAC = \angle OCA$

AC intersects $AM \neq OC$ which are $\parallel \therefore \angle MAC = \angle XCY = \angle OCA = \angle OAC$

$$\angle MAC = \angle OAC$$

2 Right \triangle s with same hypotenuse $\neq = \angle$ s are congruent

$\therefore \triangle ACM \cong \triangle ACD$