Right Triangles – Geometric Mean Notes Section 8.3

Geometric Mean: The geometric mean between two positive numbers, *a* and *b*, is the positive number *x* where $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{b}{x}$.

By multiplying both sides by the denominators, we can see that $x^2 = ab$.

Example of why $x^2 = ab$: Find geometric mean of 5 and 20

$$\frac{x}{5} = \frac{20}{x}$$

$$x^{2} = \frac{20}{x}$$

$$x^{2} = \frac{200}{x}$$

$$x^{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100}}$$

Find the geometric mean, x, for each of the following pairs of numbers. 6 and 27 #1)

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$$\chi^{2} = G(27)$$

$$\chi^{2} = \frac{4}{6(27)}$$

$$\chi^{2} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5}$$

#2)
$$\frac{3}{2}$$
 and $\frac{2}{3}$

$$\chi^{2} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$
$$\chi = \frac{1}{1}$$
$$\chi = 1$$

Name

Theorem 8-1: If the altitude is drawn from the vertex of the right angle of a right triangle to its hypotenuse, then the two triangles formed are similar to the given triangle and each other.



This theorem leads us to 3 specific geometric means.

Geometric Mean 1



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









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