Geometric Mean

Let's Review:

<u>Algebraic Mean</u>: The average. Add numbers up and divide by the number of numbers.

Example: Lucy scored a 75, 92, 83, 85 & 89 on her chapter tests. What is her test average?

New Information:

<u>Geometric mean</u>: a special type of average. Multiply numbers together and take a square root (for two numbers), cube root (for three numbers)...

Example: Find the geometric mean of 2 and 18.

Why do we need this?

The geometric mean is useful when we want to compare things with very different properties. As you can see a rectangle with dimensions of 2 and 18 has the same area as a square with a side length of 6. $2 \boxed{3} = 6 \boxed{3} = 6$

Example: you want to buy a new camera.

- One camera has a zoom of 200 and gets an 8 in reviews,
- The other has a zoom of 250 and gets a 6 in reviews.

Comparing using the usual <u>arithmetic mean</u> gives (200+8)/2 = 104 vs (250+6) = 128. The zoom is such a big number that the user rating gets lost.

But the geometric means of the two cameras are:

- $\sqrt{200 \times 8} = 40$
- √(250 × 6) = **38.7...**

So, even though the zoom is 50 bigger, the lower user rating of 6 is still important.

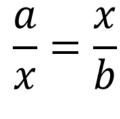


Find the geometric mean of each pair of numbers. If necessary, give the answer in simplest radical form.

2a. 2 and 8 **2b.** 10 and 30 **2c.** 8 and 9

How can we use this?		
Geometric means can also be v	written as proportions.	
Can you find a number that fits below?		
l :: 4	2 : : : 18	4 : : 36

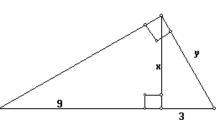
SECOND DEFINITION: A proportion where the numerator of one ratio is the denominator of the other.



_ _ _ _ _ _ Goal:

Prove:

Find missing side lengths given a triangle like the one on the right. In a right triangle, an altitude drawn from the vertex of the right angle to the hypotenuse forms two right triangles.



These three triangles are similar with index cards.

Name:	
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Problem:

Since we have proved these triangles similar, we know the sides must be proportional (definition of similarity).

Find x & y.

