Step 1: Open Geogebra and hide the axes with the $\square$ button.
Step 2: Use the circle button to create circle $c$ with center $A$ and point $B$ on the circle. (It does not matter where the points are, or what size your circle is.)

Step 3: Use the point button $\bullet^{A}$ to make point $C$ outside of the circle (anywhere).
Step 4: Use the tangent button to create 2 tangent lines from point $C$ to the circle.
Step 5: Use the intersect button to create point $D$ and $E$ which intersect with the tangent line and the circle.


Step 6: Use the segment button $\square$ to create a segment between $C$ and $D$ (this will be on top of the line already there.)

Step 7: Use the segment button to create a segment from $C$ to $E$ (again on top of the line already there.)

Step 8: Steps 6 and 7 created the segments $h$ and $i$, look in the Algebra pane and check the lengths of these two segments.

What do you notice about their lengths? $\qquad$
Click and hold any of the points $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$, or C . What do you notice about segments h and i now?

Compare your results with the results of others near you. Your next conjecture could be:

Tangent segments to a circle from a point outside the circle are $\qquad$

