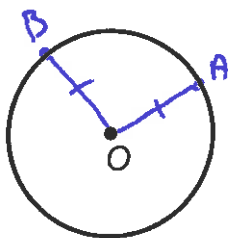


## Circles

**Radii** – A segment drawn from the center of a circle to a point on the circle.

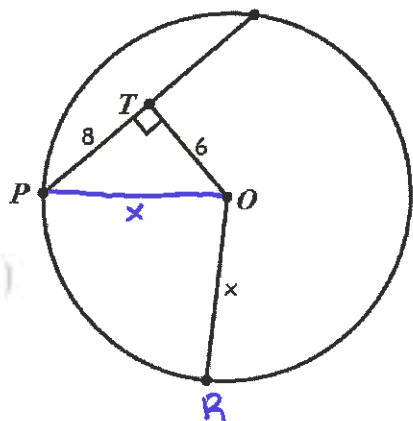


**Theorem:** In a circle or  $\cong$  circles, all radii are  $\cong$ .

$$\overline{AO} \cong \overline{BO}$$

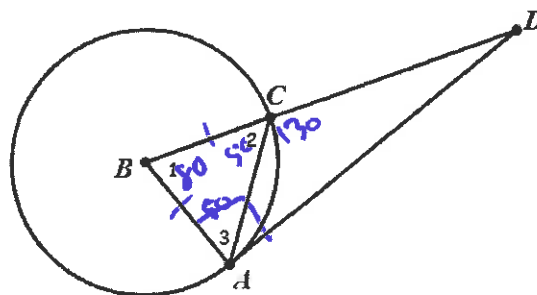
1. Apply the radii theorem to complete each example.

a. Solve for x.



$$\begin{aligned} PO &= RO \\ 6^2 + 8^2 &= x^2 \\ 36 + 64 &= x^2 \\ 100 &= x^2 \\ \boxed{x=10} \end{aligned}$$

b.  $m\angle 1 = 80^\circ$ ,  $m\angle BAD = 90^\circ$ . Find  $m\angle ACD$ .



$$AB = CB, \text{ so } \angle 2 \cong \angle 3.$$

$$180 - 80 = 100$$

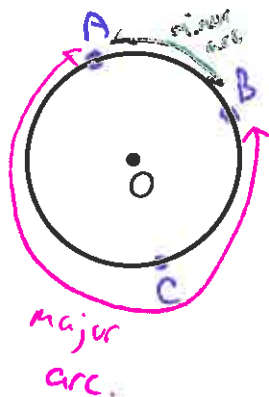
$$\frac{100}{2} = 50$$

$$m\angle 2 = m\angle 3 = 50^\circ$$

$$m\angle ACD + m\angle 2 = 180^\circ$$

$$\boxed{m\angle ACD = 130^\circ}$$

**Arcs** – A portion of a circle.



**Minor Arc** – An arc measuring less than  $180^\circ$ .

$\widehat{AB}$

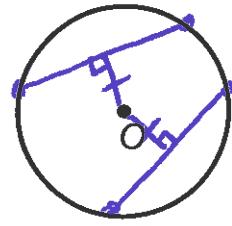
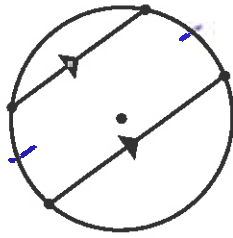
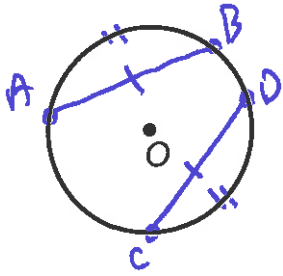
uses 2 or more letters

**Major Arc** – An arc measuring more than  $180^\circ$ .

$\widehat{ACB}$

use 3 or more letters.

**Chord** – A segment connecting two points on a circle.



**Theorem:**

In a circle or  $\cong$  circles,  
 $\cong$  chords cut  $\cong$  arcs.

**Theorem:**

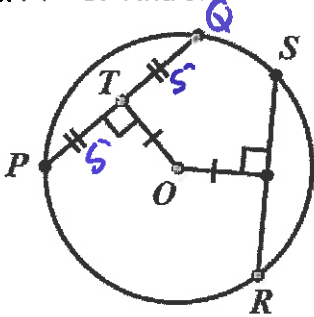
In a circle,  
 $\parallel$  chords cut  $\cong$  arcs.

**Theorem:**

In a circle,  
 $\cong$  chords are equidistant to  
 the center of the circle.

**2. Apply the chord theorems to complete each problem.**

a.  $PT = 5$ . Find  $SR$ .

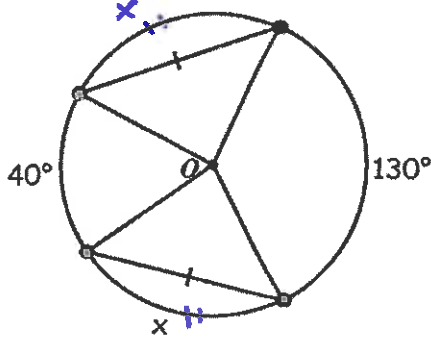


$$PQ = SR$$

$$PQ = 10$$

$$SR = 10$$

b. Find the value of  $x$ .



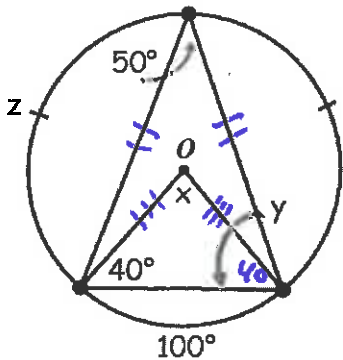
$$2x + 40 + 130 = 360$$

$$2x + 170 = 360$$

$$2x = 190$$

$$x = 95^\circ$$

c. Find  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$ .



$$x = 180 - 80 = 100^\circ$$

$$2y + 50 = 180$$

$$2y = 130$$

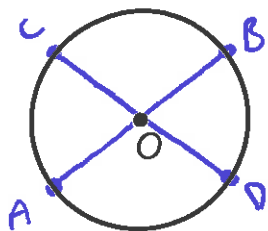
$$y = 65^\circ$$

$$2z + 100 = 360$$

$$2z = 260$$

$$z = 130^\circ$$

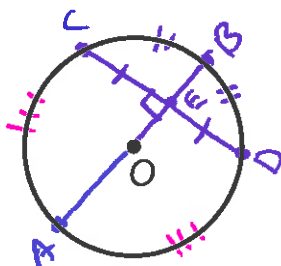
**Diameters** – A chord that passes through the center of a circle.



$$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$$

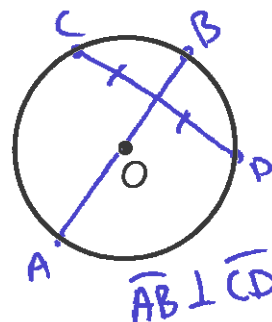
**Theorem:**

In a circle or  $\cong$  circles,  
All diameters are  $\cong$ .



**Theorem:**

In a circle, a diameter  $\perp$  to a  
chord also bisects the chord  
(and the arcs).

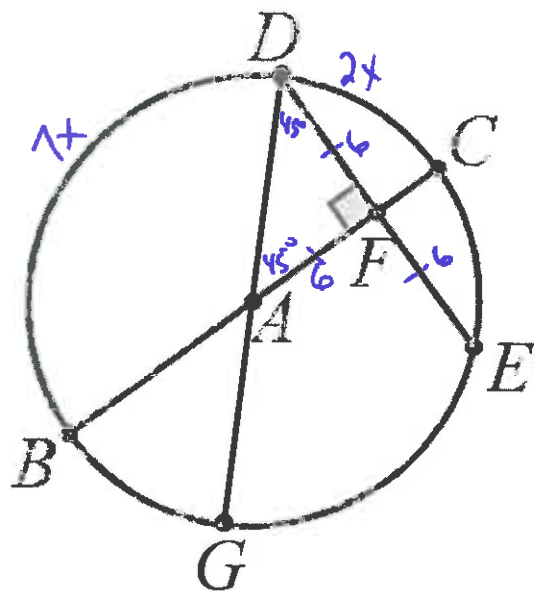


**Theorem:**

In a circle, a diameter  
bisecting a chord is also  $\perp$  to  
the chord.

**3. Apply the Diameter Theorems to complete the problem.**

Given:  $\odot A$  with  $DE = 12$ ,  $AF = 6$  and  $\widehat{BD} : \widehat{DC} = 7 : 2$ . Find:



a.  $\widehat{BD}$  and  $\widehat{DC}$

$$2x + 7x = 180$$

$$9x = 180$$

$$x = 20$$

$$m\widehat{BD} = 140^\circ$$

$$m\widehat{DC} = 40^\circ$$

b.  $\widehat{CE}$

$$m\widehat{CE} = m\widehat{DC}$$

$$= 40^\circ$$

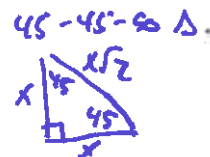
c.  $DF$

$$= \frac{12}{2}$$

$$= 6$$

d.  $AB$

$$6\sqrt{2}$$



e.  $DG$

$$= 2(AB)$$

$$= 2(6\sqrt{2})$$

$$= 12\sqrt{2}$$

