

Chapter 10

Circles



10.1 Lines and Segments That Intersect Circles

10.2 Finding Arc Measures

10.3 Using Chords

10.4 Inscribed Angles and Polygons

10.5 Angle Relationships in Circles

10.6 Segment Relationships in Circles

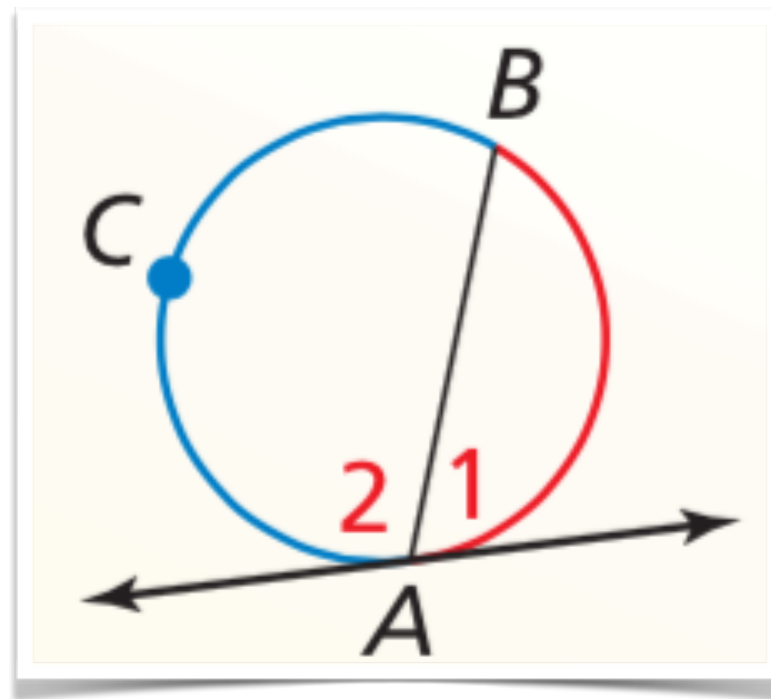
10.7 Circles in the Coordinate Plane

10.5 Angle Relationships in Circles

Theorem

Tangent and Intersected Chord Theorem

If a tangent and a chord intersect at a point on a circle, then the measure of each angle formed is one-half the measure of its intercepted arc.



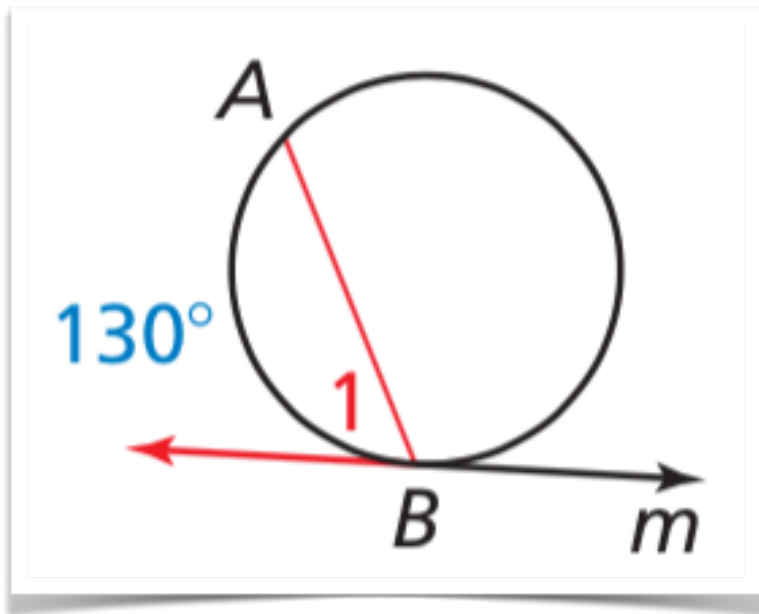
$$m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}m\widehat{AB}$$

$$m\angle 2 = \frac{1}{2}m\widehat{BCA}$$

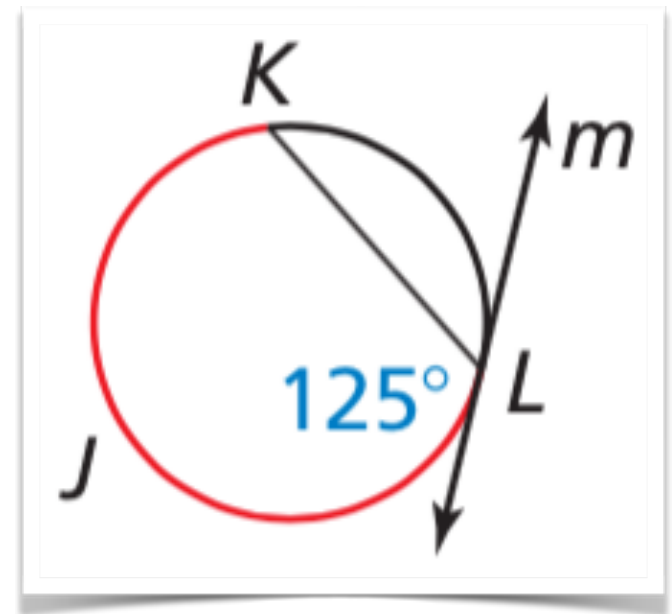
10.5 Angle Relationships in Circles

Examples

a) Solve for $\angle 1$



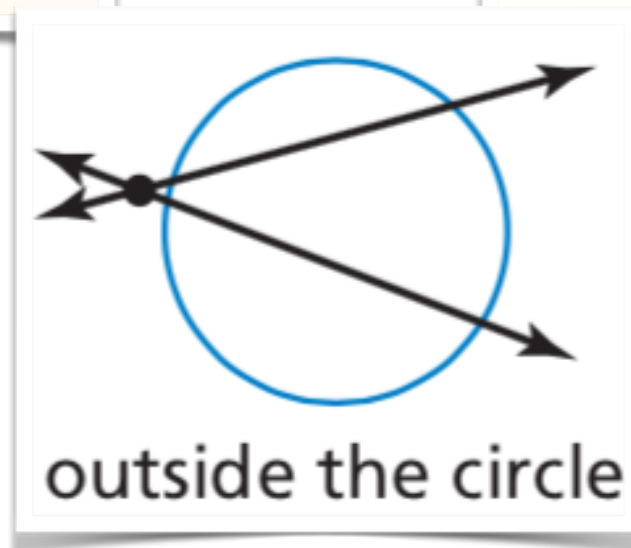
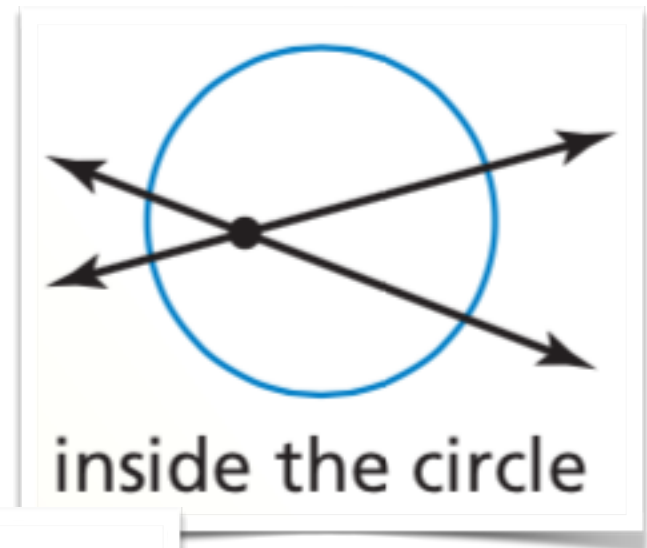
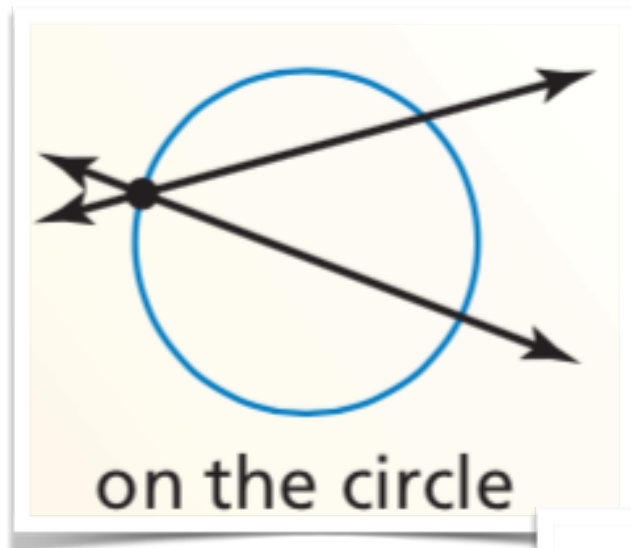
b) Solve for $m\widehat{KJL}$



10.5 Angle Relationships in Circles

Intersecting Lines and Circles

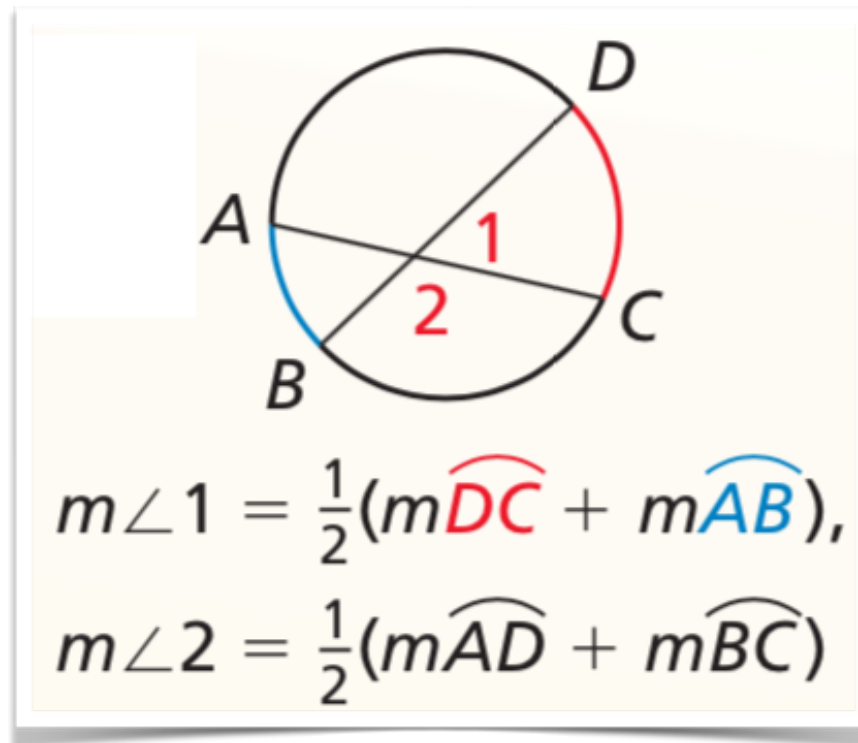
- If two nonparallel lines intersect a circle, there are three places where the lines can intersect.



10.5 Angle Relationships in Circles

Theorem

| | |
|---|--|
| Angles Inside the Circle Theorem | If two chords intersect inside a circle, then the measure of each angle is one-half the sum of the measures of the arcs intercepted by the angle and its vertical angle. |
|---|--|



When is
 $m\angle 1 = m\widehat{DC}$
?

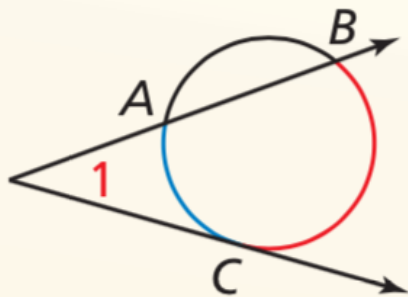
10.5 Angle Relationships in Circles

Theorem

Angles Outside the Circle Theorem

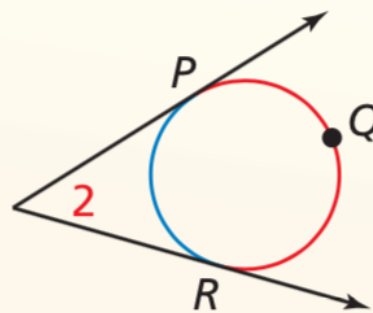
If a tangent and a secant, two tangents, or two secants intersect outside a circle, then the measure of the angle formed is one-half the difference of the measures of the intercepted arcs.

Case 1: Tangent-Secant



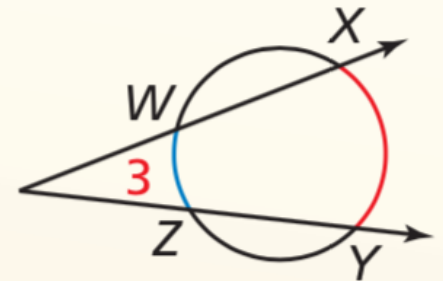
$$m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{BC} - m\widehat{AC})$$

Case 2: Tangent-Tangent



$$m\angle 2 = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{PQR} - m\widehat{PR})$$

Case 3: Secant-Secant



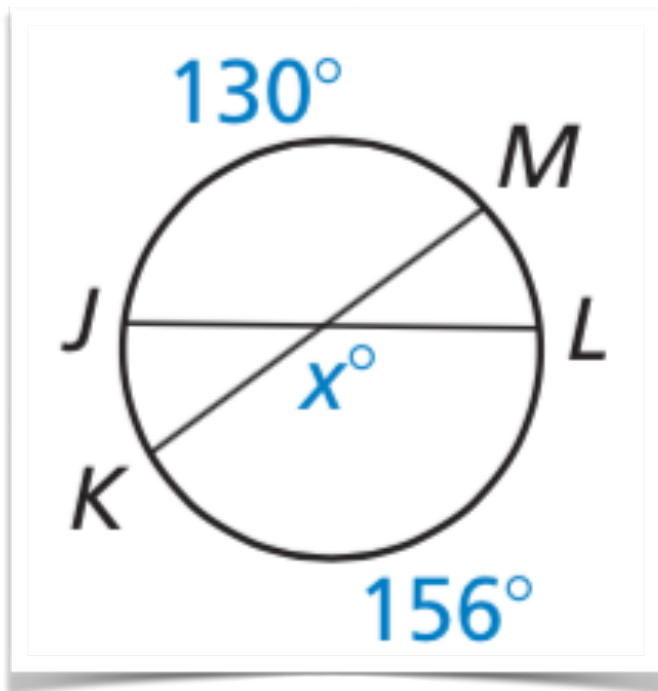
$$m\angle 3 = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{XY} - m\widehat{WZ})$$

10.5 Angle Relationships in Circles

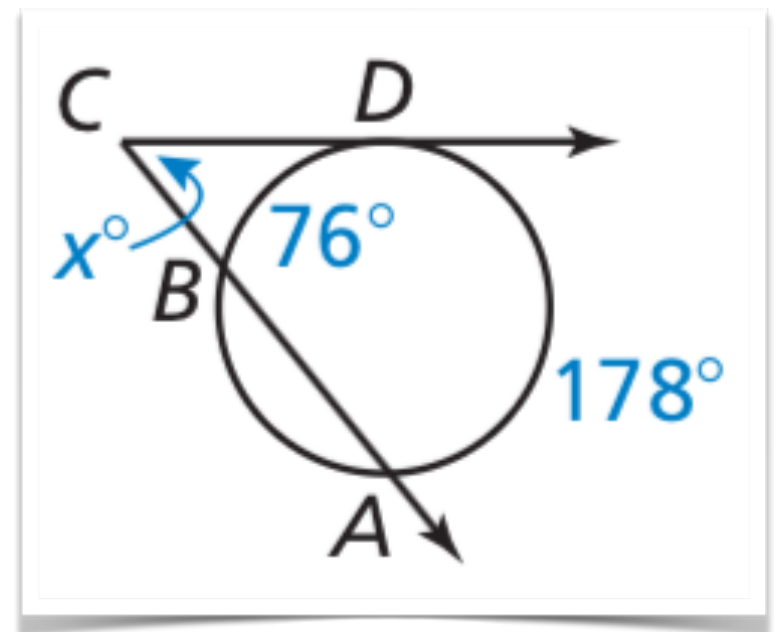
Examples

Calculate x .

a)



b)

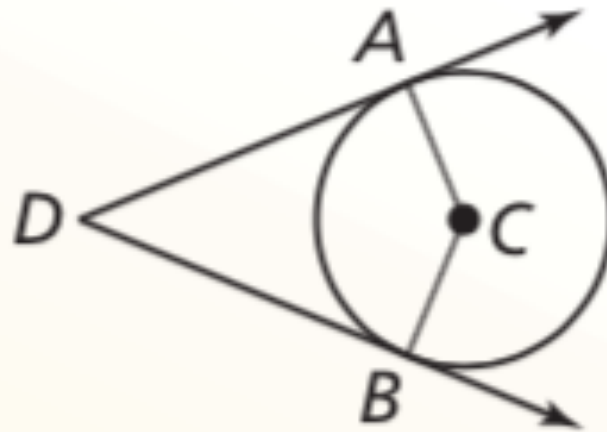


10.5 Angle Relationships in Circles

Theorem

Circumscribed Angle Theorem

The measure of a circumscribed angle is equal to 180° minus the measure of the central angle that intercepts the same arc.



$$m\angle ADB = 180^\circ - m\angle ACB$$

10.5 Angle Relationships in Circles

Examples

Calculate x .

