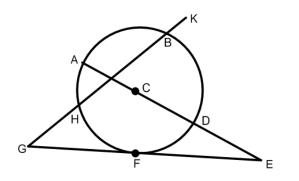
Name: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary, Central Angles & Inscribed Angles

Circle	set of all points equidistant from a given point called the center of the circle			
Chord	a segment whose endpoints are on the circle	·		
Diameter	distance across the circle through its center			
Radius	distance from the center to point on circle			
Secant	a line that intersects the circle at exactly TWO points	·		
Tangent	a line that intersects the circle exactly ONE time			
Point of Tangency	where the tangent line intersects the circle			

EXAMPLE 1: Tell whether the line or segment is best described as a chord, a secant, a tangent, a diameter, or a radius—be specific!

c. \overline{EG}



- a. \overline{AD} b. \overline{CD}
 - d. \overline{HB}

g. \overline{FE} e. \overline{FB}

Central Angle: an angle whose vertex is the center of a circle	·
Minor Arc: part of a circle that measures less than 180°	·
Major Arc: part of a circle that measures between 180° and 360°	·
Semicircle: an arc with endpoints that are the endpoints of a diameter of a circle. The measure of a semicircle is 180°	•

BASIC REVIEW:

- A circle has _____
- A semicircle has ______
- Vertical angles are ______
- Linear pairs are ______

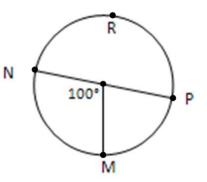
EXAMPLE 1: Finding measures of each arc of circle R. (NP is a diameter)

a. *MN*

b. MPN

c. PMN

d. *PM*



Arc Addition Postulate	
The measure of an arc	
formed by two adjacent arcs	
is the sum of the measures of	
the two arcs	

EXAMPLE 2: Finding the measures of Arcs

a. <i>GE</i> c. <i>GF</i>	b. <i>GEF</i> d. <i>FHE</i>	F 80 110
Congruent Circles: Two circles that have the same radius.		
Congruent Arcs: Two arcs that have the same measure. They are part of the same circle or congruent circles		

EXAMPLE 3: Tell whether the highlighted arcs are congruent. Explain why or why not. a. b.

