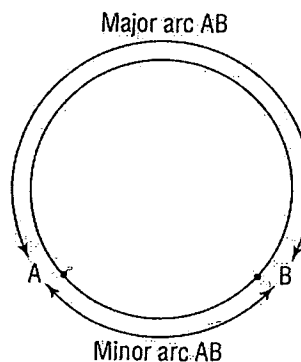


**Arcs**

A section of the **circumference** of a circle is an **arc**.

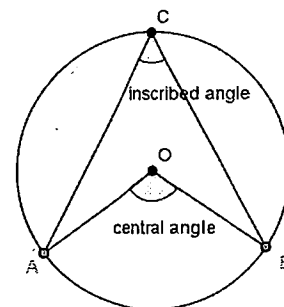
The shorter arc AB is the **minor** arc.

The longer arc AB is the **major** arc.

**Angles**

The angle formed by joining the **endpoints** of an **arc** to the **centre** of the circle is called a **central** angle.

The angle formed by joining the endpoints of an arc to a **point** on the circle is called an **inscribed** angle.



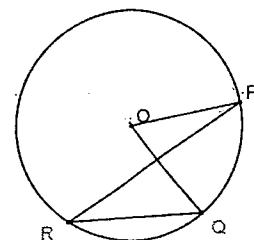
The inscribed and central angles in this circle are **subtended** by the arc **AB**.

**Central and Inscribed Angle Property:**

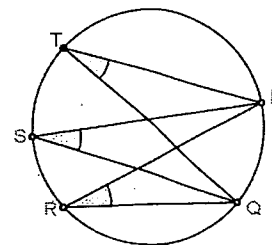
The **central** angle is **twice** the size of the **inscribed** angle when both angles are subtended by the same arc.

$$\angle POQ = 2 \angle PRQ$$

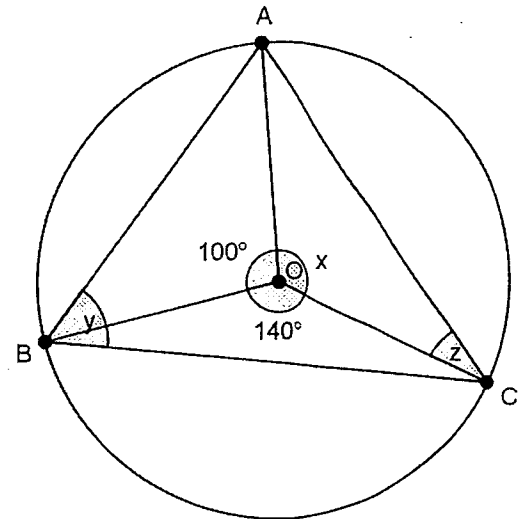
$$\angle PRQ = \frac{1}{2} \angle POQ$$

**Inscribed Angles Property:**

All inscribed angles **subtended** by the same arc are **congruent (equal)**.



**Ex. 3** Triangle ABC is inscribed in a circle, centre O.  
 $\angle AOB = 100^\circ$  and  $\angle COB = 140^\circ$   
 Determine the values of  $x^\circ$ ,  $y^\circ$  and  $z^\circ$ .

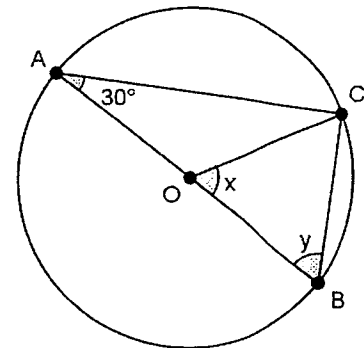


**Answer:** To solve  $\angle x$ :  
 All angles in a circle add up to  $360^\circ$ , so  
 $360 - 100 - 140 = 120^\circ$

To solve  $\angle y$ :  
 Since  $\angle ABC$  is an inscribed angle and  
 $\angle AOC$  is a central angle subtended by  
 the same arc,  $\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC$   
 Therefore,  $\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} (120) = 60^\circ$

To solve  $\angle z$ :  
 Since OB, AO and OC are radii, all of the triangles are isosceles.  
 Therefore  $\angle z = \angle OAC$ . Since all angles of a triangle add up to  $180^\circ$ ,  
 $120 + z + z = 180$   
 $2z = 180 - 120$   
 $2z = 60$   
 $z = 30^\circ$

**Ex. 4** Point O is the centre of the circle. Determine the value of  $x^\circ$  and  $y^\circ$ .  
 Which circle properties did you use?



**Answer:** Since AO, OC, and OB are all radii, they are  
 isosceles triangles.  
 Therefore,  $\angle OAC = \angle ACO = 30^\circ$   
 So  $\angle AOC = 180 - 30 - 30 = 120^\circ$ .  
 And  $\angle x = 180 - 120 = 60^\circ$   
 $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$ , so  $\angle ABC = 180 - 30 - 90 = 60^\circ$

**Assignment**

Do #3-6, 11 p. 410

Do #1 - 10 p. 418 Chapter Review

This is the end of Unit 7 - Circle Geometry. The unit test will be on \_\_\_\_\_ !