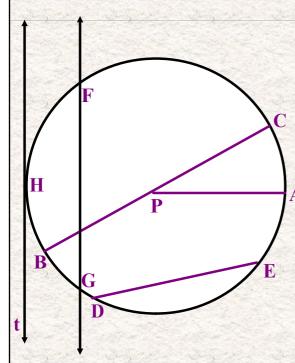
Today we will begin Circles and Spheres.

EQ: What are the different parts of a circle?

MCC9-12.G.C.2 Identify and describe relationships among inscribedangles, radii, and chords. Include the relationship between central, inscribed, and circumscribed angles; inscibed angles on a diameter are right angles, the radius of a circle is perpendicular to the tangent where the radius intersects the circle.

Parts of the Circle



A <u>circle</u> is the set of all points equidistance from a point.

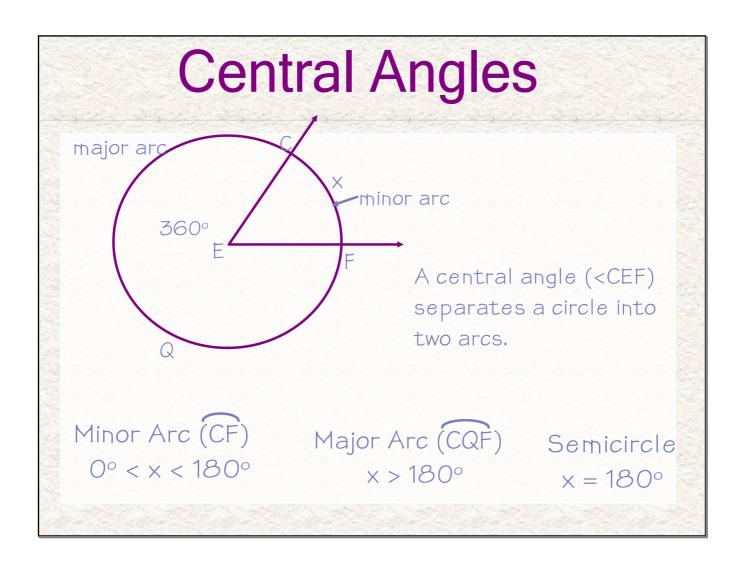
The <u>radius</u> is the distance from a point on the circle to the center.

A A <u>chord</u> is a line segment whose endpoints lie on a circle.

The <u>diameter</u> is a chord that passes through the center of a circle.

A <u>tangent</u> is a line that intersects a circle at exactly one point.

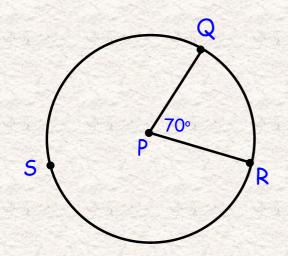
A <u>secant</u> is a line intersects the circle at exactly two points.



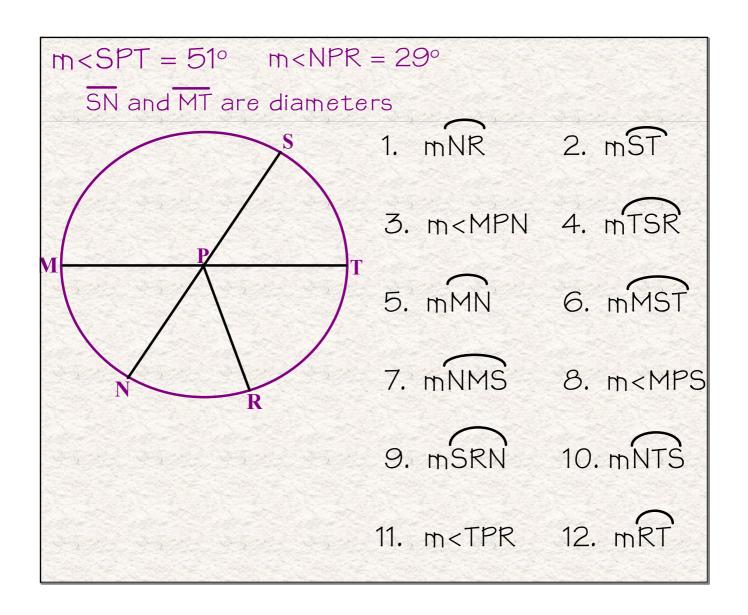
Arcs are measured by their corresponding central angles.

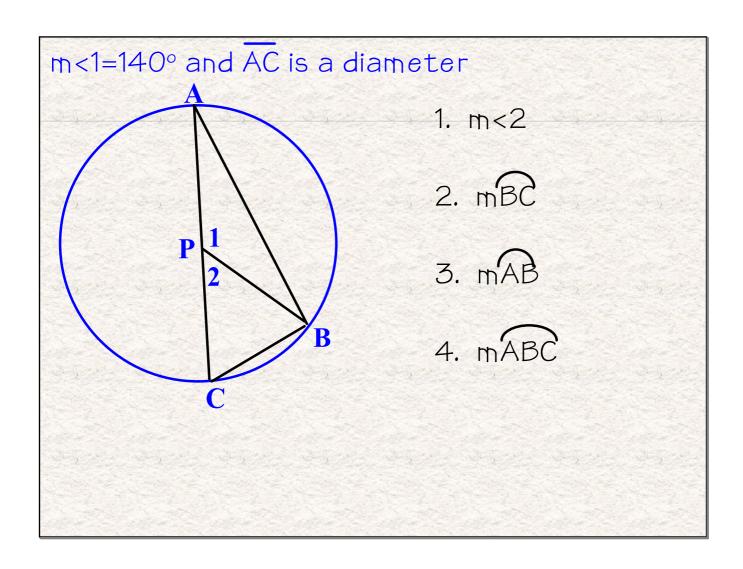
So.....

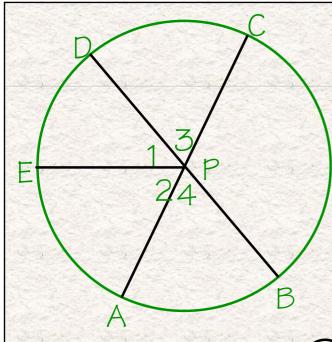
central angle = corresponding arc.



$$\widehat{QR} = ?$$







m < 2 = m < 1

 $m<2 = (4x + 35)^{\circ}$

 $m<1 = (9x + 5)^{\circ}$

BD and AC are diameters.

