

Finding the Measures of Arcs:

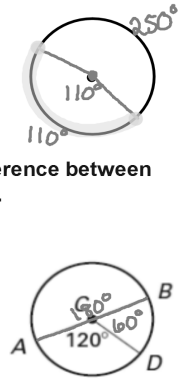
Central Angle - An angle whose vertex is the center of a circle.

The measure of a minor arc is equal to the measure of its central angle.

The measure of a major arc is defined by the difference between 360° and the measure of its associated minor arc.

Ex. Find the measure of each arc of $\odot C$.

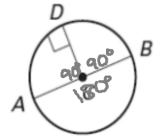
1. \widehat{AD} 120°
2. \widehat{ADB} 180°
3. \widehat{DBA} 240°
4. \widehat{BD} 60°



Arc Addition Rule - The measure of an arc formed by 2 adjacent arcs is the sum of the measures of the two arcs.

Ex. Find the measure of each arc of $\odot C$.

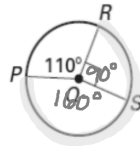
1. \widehat{ADB} 180°
2. \widehat{AD} 90°
3. \widehat{DB} 90°
4. \widehat{DBA} 270°



Arc Addition Rule - The measure of an arc formed by 2 adjacent arcs is the sum of the measures of the two arcs.

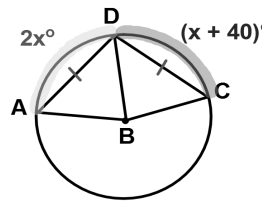
Ex. Find the measure of each arc of $\odot Q$.

1. \widehat{PR} 110°
2. \widehat{PRS} 200°
3. \widehat{PS} 160°
4. \widehat{RSP} 250°



Congruent Chord and Arc - In the same circle, or in congruent circles, 2 minor arcs are congruent if and only if their corresponding chords are congruent.

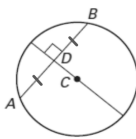
Find $m\widehat{AD}$.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{arc} &= \text{arc} \\ 2x &= x + 40 \\ -x & \quad -x \\ \hline x &= 40 \\ m\widehat{AD} &= 2x \\ &= 2(40) = 80^\circ \end{aligned}$$

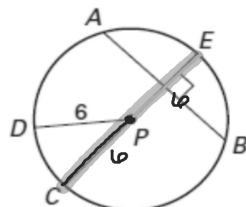
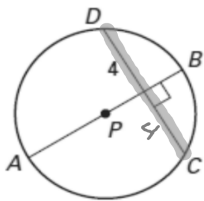
Diameter Perpendicular to Chord - If a diameter of a circle is perpendicular to a chord, then the diameter bisects the chord and its arc.

Perpendicular Bisector of Chord - If one chord is a perpendicular bisector of another chord, then the first chord is a diameter.



EX. 1: $DC = 8$

EX. 2: $EC = 12$

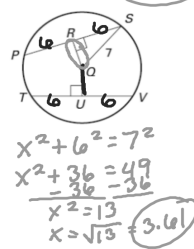


Congruent Chords - In the same circle, or in congruent circles, 2 chords are congruent if and only if they are equidistant from the center.

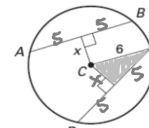
EX. 1: $PS = 12$
 $TV = 12$
 $SQ = 7$
 Find QU. 3.61

EX. 2: $AB = DE = 10$
 radius = 6
 Find x. 3.32

EX. 3: $QV = 2$
 $QU = 2$
 $SU = 3$
 Find x. 3



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 6^2 &= 7^2 \\ x^2 + 36 &= 49 \\ -36 & \quad -36 \\ \hline x^2 &= 13 \\ x &= \sqrt{13} = 3.61 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 5^2 &= 6^2 \\ x^2 + 25 &= 36 \\ -25 & \quad -25 \\ \hline x^2 &= 11 \\ x &= \sqrt{11} = 3.32 \end{aligned}$$

