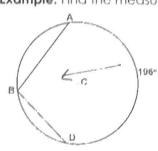
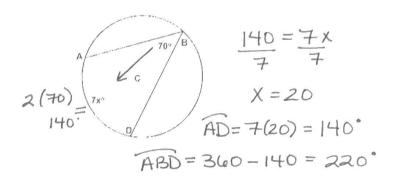
## Inscribed & Circumscribed Angles and Intercepted Arcs

## Name **Picture** Definition Measure The measure of an An angle whose vertex is inscribed angle is half the on a circle and whose Inscribed Angle measure of its sides contain chords of intercepted arc. the circle m LACB = = AB An arc whose endpoints The measure of an lie on the sides of an intercepted arc is double Intercepted Arc inscribed anale and all the measure of the the points of the circle inscribed angle. between them. AB = 2 · mZACB

Example: Find the measure of angle ABD.



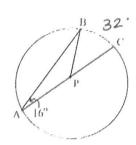
$$\frac{196}{2} = 98^{\circ}$$

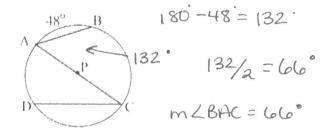


**Example:** Find the measure of angle BAC.

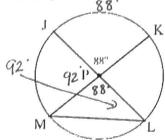
**Example:** Find the value of x and arc AD and arc ABD.

**Example:** Find the measure of arc AB and BC.



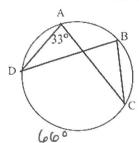


Example: Find the measure of angle JLM.

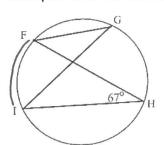


Name	Theorem	Hypothesis	Conclusion
Intercepted Arcs Corollary	If inscribed angles of a circle intercept the same arc, then the angles are congruent	S A B	m LCAD = m LCB b/c they both intercept arc cD

**Example:** Find the measure of angle B.

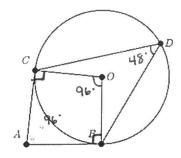


**Example:** Find the measure of angle G and arc IF.



Name	Theorem	Hypothesis	Conclusion
Circumscribed Angle	Angle formed by two rays that are each tangent to a circle.	The measure of a circumscribed angle is equal to 180 degrees minus the measure of the central angle that forms the intercepted arc. The rays are perpendicular to the radii of the circle.	

**Example:** What is the measure of angle A if angle D is 48 degrees?

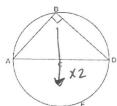


$$48 \times 2 = 96$$
 $360 - (276) = 84^{\circ}$ 
 $96 + x = 180$ 
 $x = 84^{\circ}$ 

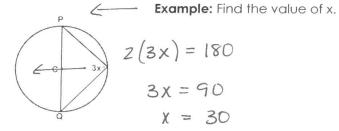
## Circumscribed and Inscribed Polygons

Name	Theorem	Hypothesis	Conclusion
Inscribed Right Triangle Diameter Theorem	If a triangle is inscribed in a circle such that one side of the triangle is a diameter of the circle, then the triangle is a right triangle.	M D T	m LMTE = 180 = 9
Converse of Right Triangle Diameter Theorem	If a right triangle is inscribed in a circle, then the hypotenuse is a diameter of the circle.	M D E	•

**Example:** Find the measure of arc AED.



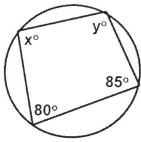
1800



**Example:** Find the value of x and y.

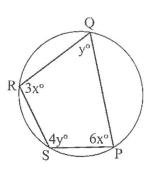
Name Theorem	Hypothesis	Conclusion
nscribed Polygons  A polygon whose vertices lie on the circle.	Opposite angles are supplementary.  ZB+ZD = 180	A B

**Example:** Find the value of x and y.



$$x = 95^{\circ}$$

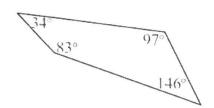
$$y + 80 = 180$$
  $y = 100^{\circ}$ 



$$3x + 6x = 180$$
  
 $9x = 180$   
 $x = 20$ 

$$y + 4y = 180$$
  
 $5y = 180$ 

**Example:** Can this quadrilateral be inscribed inside a circle?



83 + 97 = 180 yes! opposite L's
are supplementary

Name	Definition	Measure	Picture
Circumcenter	When a triangle is inscribed in a circle, the center is called the circumcenter (formed by perpendicular bisectors).	The circumcenter is equidistant from the vertices of the triangle.	$C = \overline{QA} = \overline{QB} = \overline{Q}$ (au Radii)
Inscribed Circle Or Circumscribed Triangle	Circle enclosed in a polygon, where every side of the polygon is tangent to the circle	NA	• Q
Incenter	When a circle is inscribed in a triangle, the center is called the incenter (formed by angle bisectors).	The incenter is equidistant from the sides of the triangle.	