

## Chapter 10: Properties of Circles

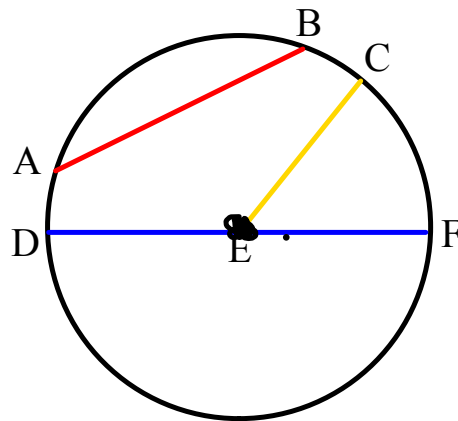
### 10.1: Properties of Tangents

#### Parts of a circle:

Chord:  $\overline{AB}$

Diameter:  $\overline{DF}$

Radius:  $\overline{EC}$

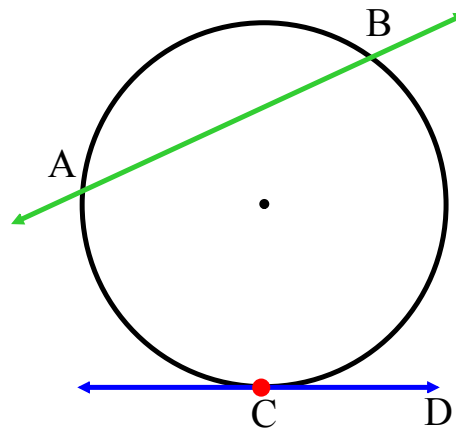


More Parts:

Secant:  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$

Tangent:  $\overleftrightarrow{CD}$

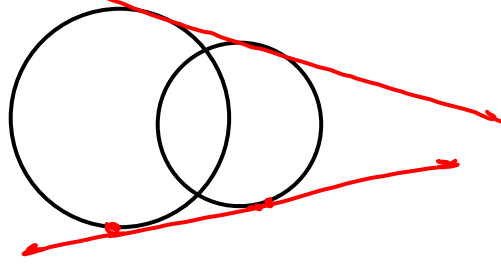
Point of tangency:  
 $P$  C



### Common Tangents:

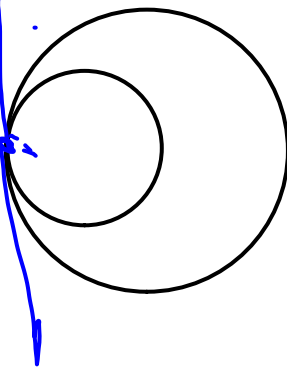
How many common tangents do the circles have:

a.)



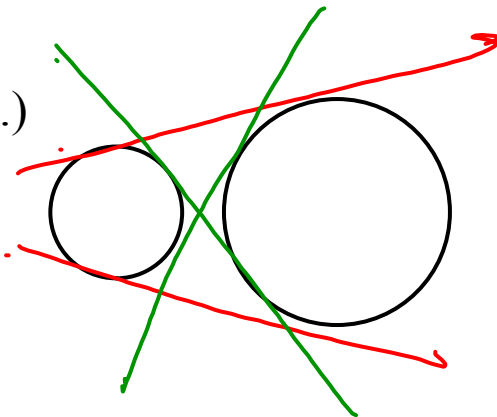
2

b.)



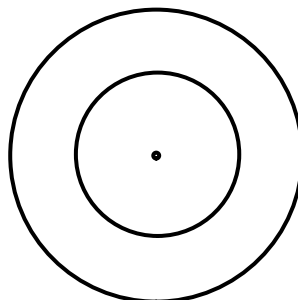
1

c.)



4

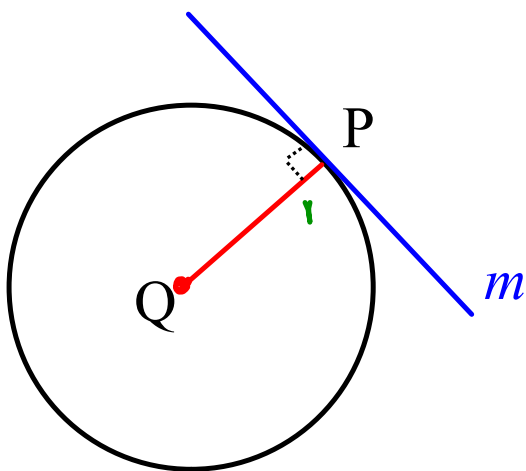
d.) 2 circles that are concentric



None

## Theorem 10.1

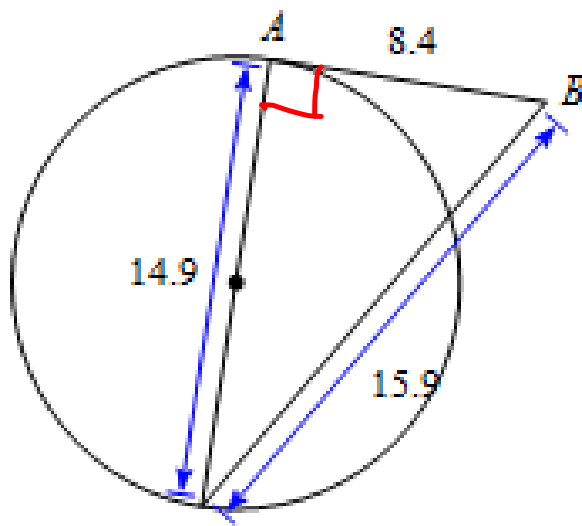
a line is tangent to a circle if it is perpendicular to a radius of that circle



if :  $\overleftrightarrow{m}$  is tangent  
to  $\odot Q$  at  
pt  $P$

then :  $\angle 1 = 90^\circ$

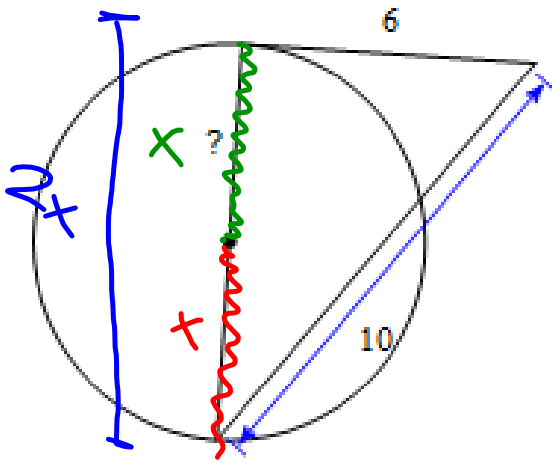
Example 1: Determine if AB is tangent to the circle



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$
$$8.4^2 + 14.9^2 = 15.9^2$$
$$70.56 + 222.01$$
$$292.57 = 252.81$$

Not tangent

Example 2: Find the segment length, assume the lines are tangent that look tangent



$$(2x)^2 + 6^2 = 10^2$$

$$4x^2 + 36 = 100$$

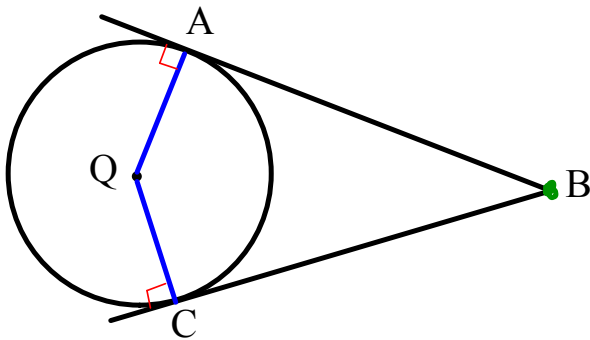
-36      -36

$$\frac{4x^2}{4} = \frac{64}{4}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{16}$$

$$x = 4$$

Theorem 10.2: tangent segments from a common external point are congruent.



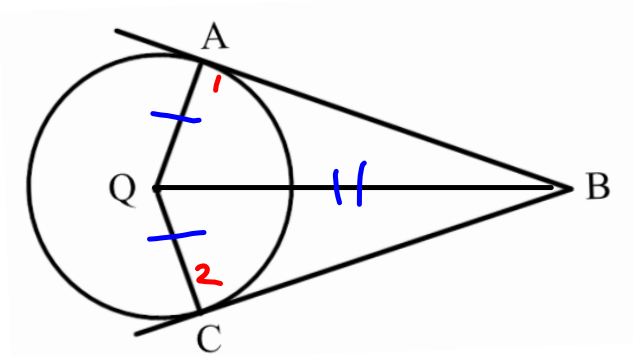
if:  $AB$  &  $CB$   
are tangent to  $\odot Q$

then:  
 $AB \cong CB$

## Proving thrm 10.2

Given: AB and CB are tangents

Prove:  $AB=CB$



- 
- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| ① ~~~~~                                       | ① Given        |
| ② $AQ \cong CQ$                               | ② Def of radii |
| ③ $QB \cong QB$                               | ③ Reflexive    |
| ④ $\angle 1 = 90^\circ$ $\angle 2 = 90^\circ$ | ④ 10.1         |
| ⑤ $\triangle ABQ \cong \triangle CBQ$         | ⑤ RHL          |
| ⑥ $AB \cong CB$                               | ⑥ CPCT         |



## 10.2: Find Arc Measures

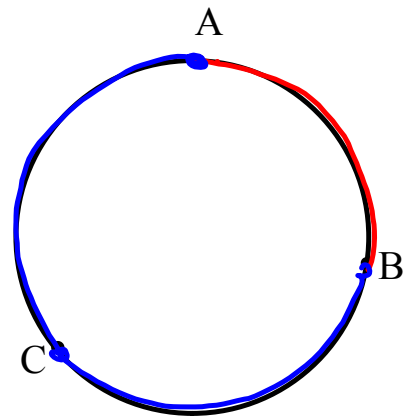
What is an Arc?

Minor arc: less than 180

$\widehat{AB}$

Major arc: greater than 180

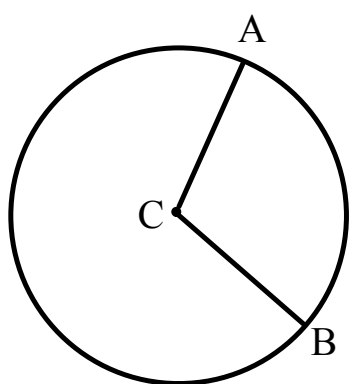
$\widehat{ACB}$



Arcs can be measured 2 ways:

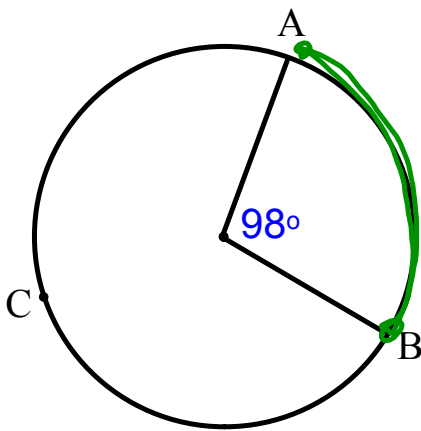
- degree's
- length

**Central Angle:** is an angle whose vertex is the center of the circle



**Semicircle:** an arc with endpoints that are the endpoints of a diameter

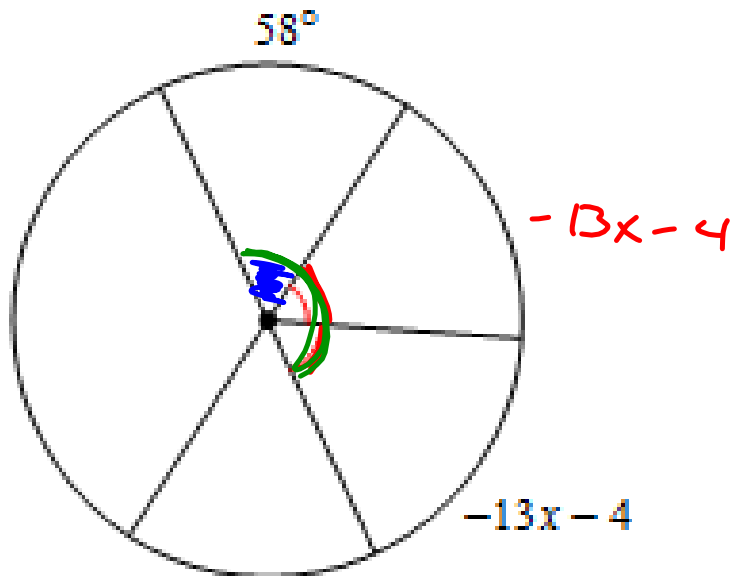
Measuring Arcs using a central angle:



$$m \widehat{\text{Arc}} = \text{Central Angle}$$

$$m \widehat{AB} = 98^\circ$$

Example 1: Solve for x



$$-13x - 4 + -13x - 4 + 58 = 180$$

$$-26x - 8 + 58 = 180$$

$$-26x + 50 = 180$$

$$-26x = 130$$

$$x = -5$$