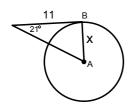
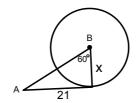
# Bellwork

1.



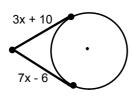
2.



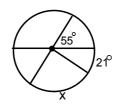
3.



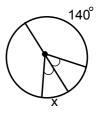
4.



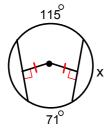
5.



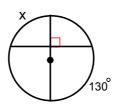
6.



7.

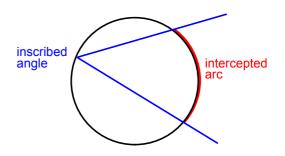


8.



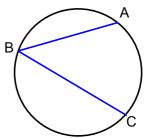
- **9.** If the diameter of a circle is 32 mm long and a chord is 26 mm long, how far from the center is the chord?
- **10.** If a chord is 18 ft. long and is 6 ft. from the center, what is the radius of the circle?

An **inscribed angle** is an angle whose vertex is on a circle and whose sides contain chords of the circle. The arc that lies in the interior of an inscribed angle and has endpoints on the angle is called the **intercepted arc** of the angle.

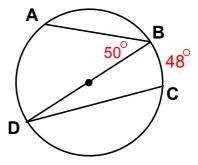


The measure of an inscribed angle is one half the measure of its intercepted arc.

$$m \angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} mAC$$

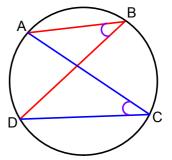


Find all the measure of all the arcs and angles.



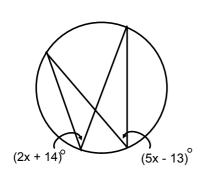
★ If two inscribed angles of a circle intercept the same arc, then the angles are conguent.

 $m \angle ABD$   $m \angle ACD$ 

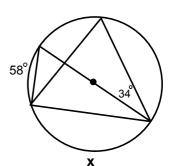


Can you name two other congruent angles?

Find the value of x.

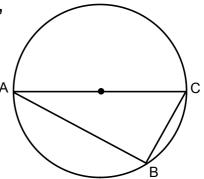


#### Try this one!

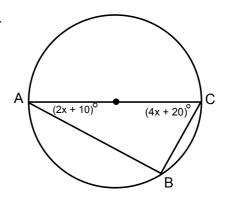


★If an inscribed angle intercepts a diameter, then the angle is a right angle.

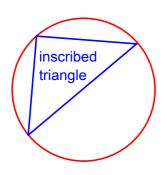
If  $\overline{AC}$  is a diameter then  $\angle ABC$  is a right angle.



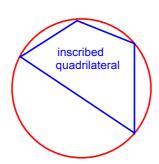
Find the value of x.



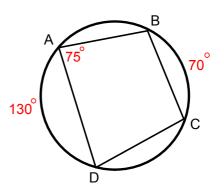
A polygon is an **inscribed polygon** if all of its vertices lie on a circle. The circle that contains the vertices is a **circumscribed circle**.



circumscribed circles



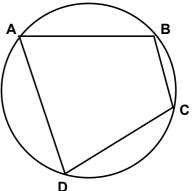
Find all the angles and arcs.



Do you notice anything about the opposite angles of the quadrilateral?

★ The opposite angles of an inscribed quadrilateral are supplementary.

$$m \angle A + m \angle C = 180^{\circ}$$
  
 $m \angle B + m \angle D = 180^{\circ}$ 



Find all the missing angles and arcs.

