

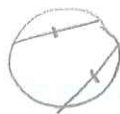
ESSENTIAL QUESTION: How can you tell if two chords in a circle are congruent?

QUESTIONS:

**Vocabulary:**

Congruent Chords

Chords of the same length

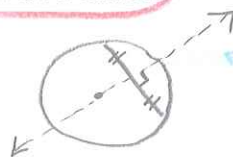


Bisecting Arcs Any ray, line, or segment that contains common endpoint of  $\cong$  adjacent arcs



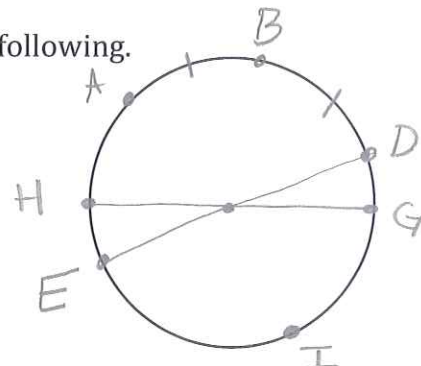
Perpendicular Bisector of a Chord

Form  $90^\circ \angle$



A1. Use the circle at the right to sketch the following.

- a.  $\widehat{AB} \cong \widehat{BD}$
- b. Semicircle  $\widehat{GIH}$
- c. Diameter  $\overline{HG}$
- d. Chord  $\overline{ED} \cong \overline{GH}$



**Theorem 10.3**

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



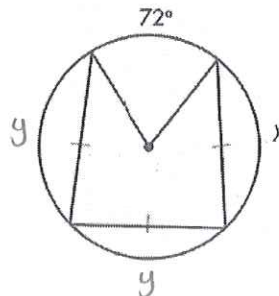
then  $x=y$

A2. Find the value of  $y$ .

$$3y + 72 = 360$$

$$3y = 288$$

$$y = 96^\circ$$

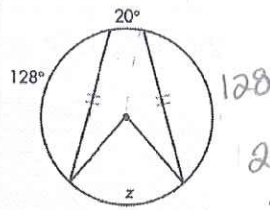


SUMMARY:

Chords are  $\cong$  iff their <sup>(1)</sup> corresponding minor arcs are  $\cong$  or <sup>(2)</sup> if they're equidistant from the center

QUESTIONS:

A3. Find the value of  $z$ .

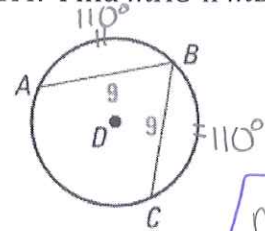


$$20 + 2(128) + z = 360$$

$$276 + z = 360$$

$$z = 84^\circ$$

A4. Find  $m\widehat{AC}$  if  $m\widehat{BC} = 110^\circ$ .



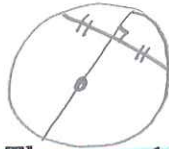
$$360 - 110$$

$$- 110$$

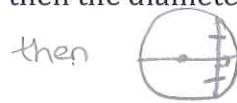
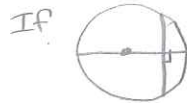
$$\hline 140$$

$$m\widehat{AC} = 140^\circ$$

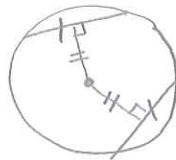
**Theorem 10.4:** If one chord is a perpendicular bisector of another chord, then the first chord is a diameter.



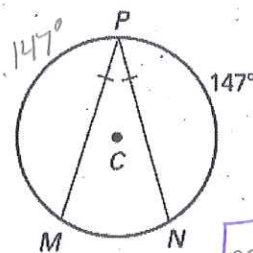
**Theorem 10.5:** If a diameter of a circle is perpendicular to a chord, then the diameter bisects the chord and its arc.



**Theorem 10.6:** In the same circle, or in congruent circles, two chords congruent if and only if they are equidistant from the center.



A5. Find the measure of arc MN.



$$360 - 147$$

$$- 147$$

$$\hline 66$$

$$m\widehat{MN} = 66^\circ$$

(Thm 10.3)

A6. Find the value of  $x$ .

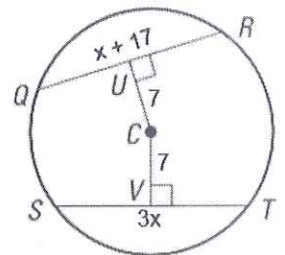
$$3x = x + 17$$

$$-x$$

$$2x = 17$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{17}{2}$$

$$x = 8.5$$



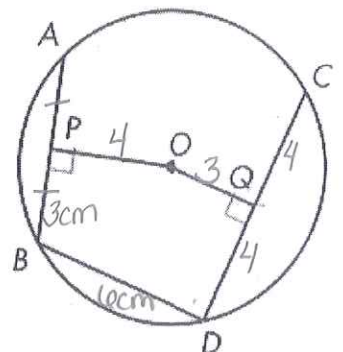
(Thm 10.6)

A7. Find the perimeter of OPBDQ if  $AB = BD = 6$  cm,  $OP = 4$  cm,  $CD = 8$  cm, and  $OQ = 3$  cm.

$$OP + PB + BD + DQ + QO$$

$$4 + 3 + 6 + 4 + 3$$

$$= 20 \text{ cm}$$



(Thm 10.5)  
(Thm 10.6)