

ESSENTIAL QUESTION: How do you find the measure of an inscribed angle?

QUESTIONS:

Vocabulary:

Inscribed Triangle

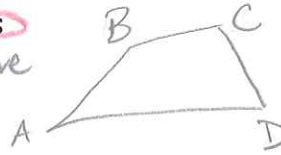
A Δ whose vertices are on the circle



Opposite Angles

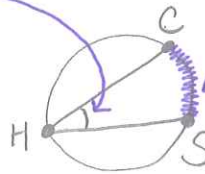
Non-consecutive

$\angle A \neq \angle C$
 $\angle B \neq \angle D$



Inscribed Angle

An angle in a circle with its vertex on the circle $\rightarrow \angle CHS$



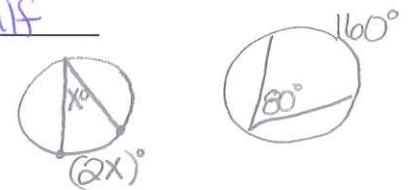
Intercepted Arc

An arc formed by the sides of an angle

\widehat{CS} is an intercepted arc

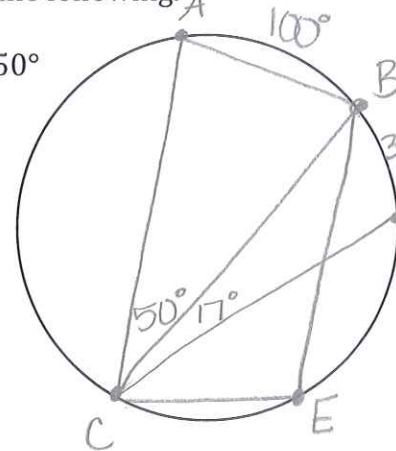
Theorem 10.7:

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



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

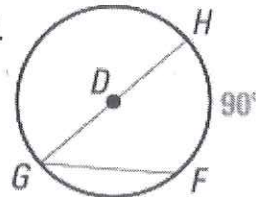
- a. Inscribed Angle $\angle ACB$ with measure of 50°
- b. \widehat{DB} with a measure of 34°
- c. Chord \overline{CD}
- d. Inscribed Quadrilateral C A B E
- e. $m\widehat{AB} = 50(2) = 100^\circ$
- f. $m\angle DCB = \frac{34}{2} = 17^\circ$



A2. Find $m\angle G$ and $m\widehat{HGF}$.

$\frac{90}{2} = 45$

$m\angle G = 45^\circ$



$\frac{360}{-90}$
 $\hline 270$

$m\widehat{HGF} = 270^\circ$

SUMMARY:

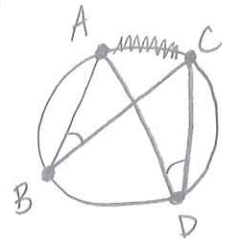
An inscribed angle is half the measure of the intercepted arc.

QUESTIONS:

Theorem 10.8:

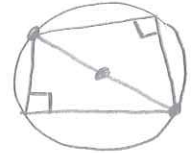
If two inscribed angles of a circle intercept the same arc, then the angles are congruent.

$$m\angle ABC = m\angle ADC$$

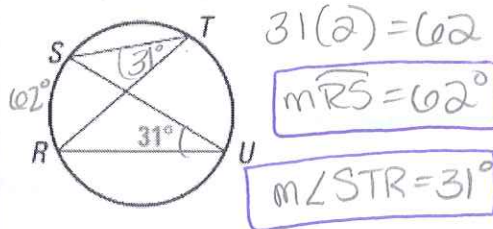


Theorem 10.9:

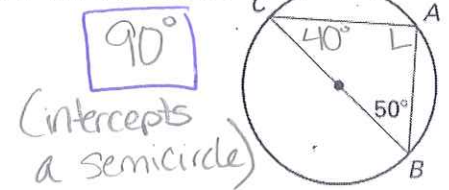
An inscribed angle is a right angle if and only if the angle intercepts a Semicircle.



A3. Find $m\widehat{RS}$ and $m\angle STR$.



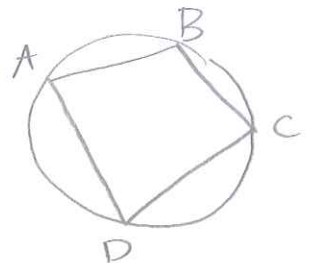
A4. Find $m\angle CAB$.



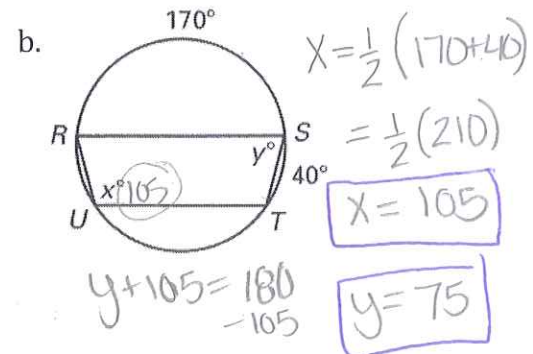
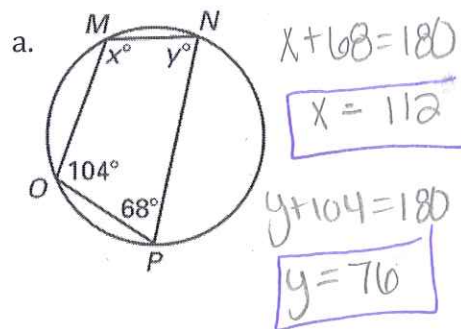
Theorem 10.10:

A quadrilateral can be inscribed in a circle if and only if its opposite angles are Supplementary.

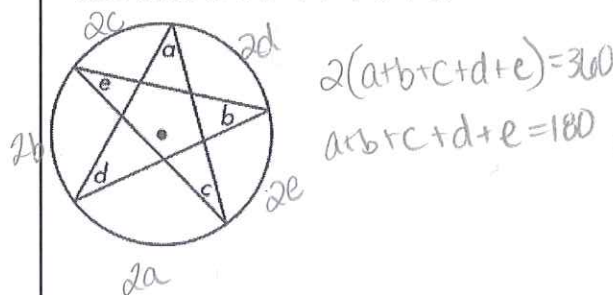
$$m\angle A + m\angle C = m\angle B + m\angle D = 180^\circ$$



A5. Find values of the variables.



A6. Find $a + b + c + d + e$.



A7. Find the value of y .

