

Define each key term:

circle -

radius - (1)

(2)

diameter - (1)

(2)

congruent circles -

chord -

secant -

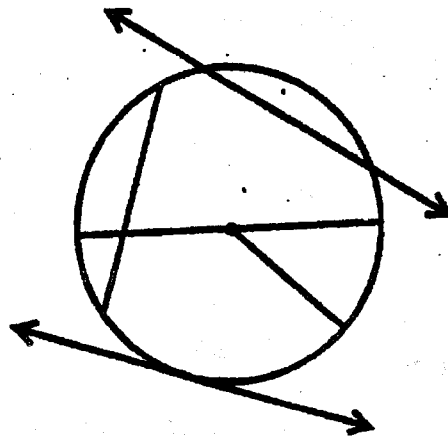
tangent - (not to be confused with the trigonometric ratio *tangent*)

interior of a circle -

exterior of a circle -

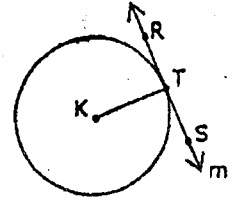
point of tangency -

In the figure below, find and label a radius, diameter, chord, secant and tangent.

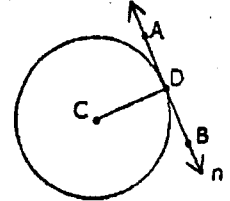


Read the three theorems about tangents to circles (pages 597 - 598, Theorems 10.1, 10.2 and 10.3). Answer the following questions:

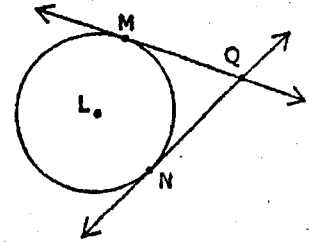
In the figure on the right, line  $m$  is tangent to circle  $K$  at point  $T$ . What can we conclude about the measure of angle  $KTR$  and angle  $KTS$ ?



In the figure on the right, radius  $\overline{CD}$  is perpendicular to line  $n$ . What can we conclude about the relationship between line  $n$  and circle  $C$ ?



In the figure on the right, lines  $\overleftrightarrow{QM}$  and  $\overleftrightarrow{QN}$  are tangent to circle  $L$  at points  $M$  and  $N$  respectively. What can we conclude about the relationship between segments  $\overline{QM}$  and  $\overline{QN}$ ?



Copy and work out completely example 4:

Copy and work out completely example 5:

Copy and work out completely example 7:

**Practice A**

For use with pages 595-602

The diameter of a circle is given. Find the radius.

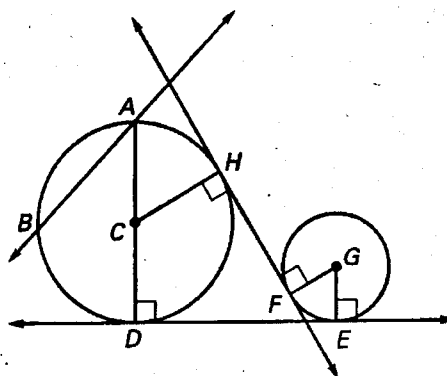
1.  $d = 6$  in.                      2.  $d = 24$  cm                      3.  $d = 15$  ft                      4.  $d = 9$  in.

The radius of a circle is given. Find the diameter.

5.  $r = 11$  cm                      6.  $r = 8$  ft                      7.  $r = 10$  in.                      8.  $r = 4.6$  cm

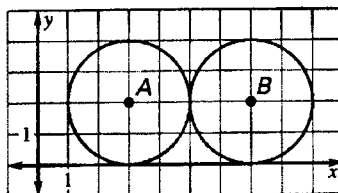
Match the notation with the term that best describes it.

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 9. $D$                        | A. Center                  |
| 10. $\overleftrightarrow{FH}$ | B. Chord                   |
| 11. $\overline{CD}$           | C. Diameter                |
| 12. $\overline{AB}$           | D. Radius                  |
| 13. $C$                       | E. Point of tangency       |
| 14. $\overline{AD}$           | F. Common external tangent |
| 15. $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ | G. Common internal tangent |
| 16. $\overleftrightarrow{DE}$ | H. Secant                  |

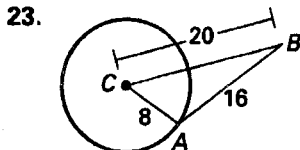
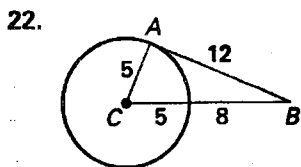


Use the diagram at the right.

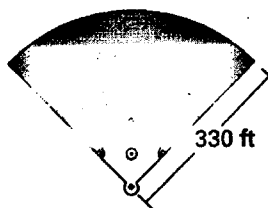
- What are the center and radius of  $\odot A$ ?
- What are the center and radius of  $\odot B$ ?
- Describe the intersection of the two circles.
- Describe all the common tangents of the two circles.
- Are the two circles congruent? Explain.



Tell whether  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  is tangent to  $\odot C$ . Explain your reasoning.



24. **Baseball Stadium** The shape of the outfield fence in a baseball stadium is that of a quarter circle. If the distance from home plate to the wall is 330 feet, what is the radius of the entire circle? What is the diameter of the circle?

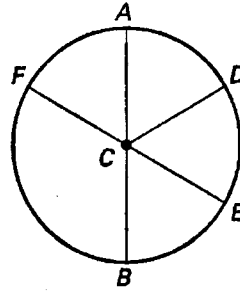


**Practice A**

For use with pages 603-611

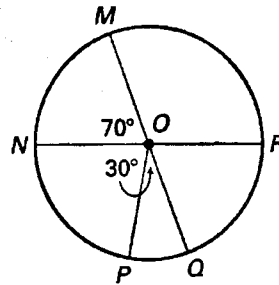
Determine whether the arc is a *minor arc*, a *major arc*, or a *semicircle* of  $\odot C$ .

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. $\widehat{AE}$  | 2. $\widehat{AEB}$ |
| 3. $\widehat{FDE}$ | 4. $\widehat{DFB}$ |
| 5. $\widehat{FA}$  | 6. $\widehat{BE}$  |
| 7. $\widehat{BDA}$ | 8. $\widehat{FB}$  |

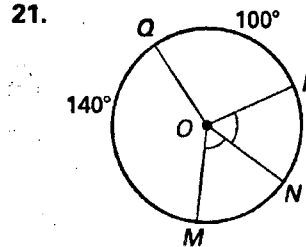
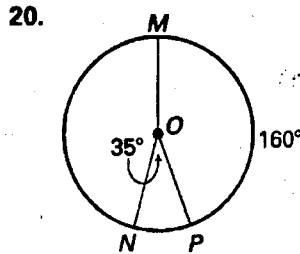
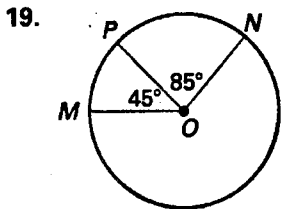


$\overline{MQ}$  and  $\overline{NR}$  are diameters. Find the indicated measure.

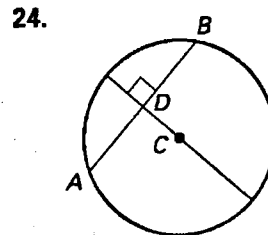
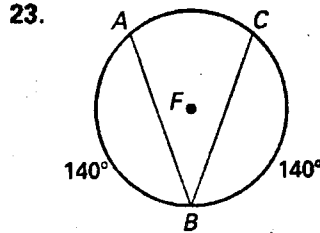
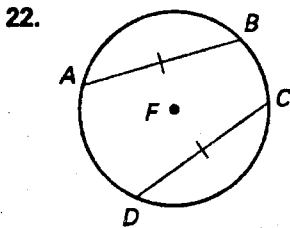
- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 9. $m\widehat{MN}$   | 10. $m\widehat{NQ}$  |
| 11. $m\widehat{NQR}$ | 12. $m\widehat{MRP}$ |
| 13. $m\widehat{QR}$  | 14. $m\widehat{MR}$  |
| 15. $m\widehat{QMR}$ | 16. $m\widehat{PQ}$  |
| 17. $m\widehat{PRN}$ | 18. $m\widehat{MQN}$ |



Find the measure of  $\widehat{MN}$ .

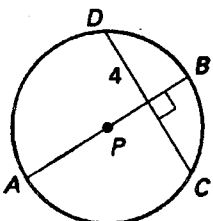


What can you conclude about the diagram? State a postulate or theorem that justifies your answer.

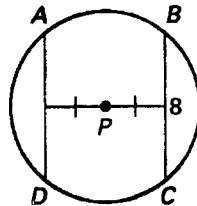


Find the indicated measure for  $\odot P$ .

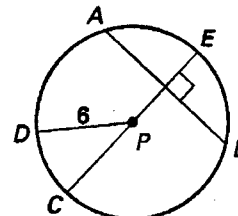
25.  $DC = \underline{\quad ? \quad}$



26.  $AD = \underline{\quad ? \quad}$



27.  $EC = \underline{\quad ? \quad}$



SOLVING SYSTEMS OF EQUATIONS  
SUBSTITUTION METHOD

Use the **substitution method** to solve the following systems of equations. Follow the example given here. Show your work NEATLY and **BOX** your final answer.

**Example:**

$$\begin{array}{l} y = x + 3 \\ 3x + y = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y = \underline{x + 3} \\ \downarrow \\ 3x + y = 3 \rightarrow 3x + (x + 3) = 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x + 3 = 3 \\ -3 \quad -3 \\ \hline 4x = 0 \\ \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{0}{4} \\ x = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y = (0) + 3 \\ y = 3 \end{array}$$

Solution:  $\boxed{(0, 3)}$

---

1)  $\begin{array}{l} y = 2x - 3 \\ 3x - 4y = -3 \end{array}$

2)  $\begin{array}{l} x = -4y + 3 \\ 4x - y = -5 \end{array}$

3)  $\begin{array}{l} x = y - 3 \\ 2x + y = 0 \end{array}$

4)  $\begin{array}{l} x - 4y = 4 \\ y = -3x - 1 \end{array}$

5)  $\begin{array}{l} y = 2x - 5 \\ 4x - y = 7 \end{array}$

6)  $\begin{array}{l} 2x - 3y = 12 \\ x = 4y + 1 \end{array}$

7)  $\begin{array}{l} x = 3y - 1 \\ x + 2y = 9 \end{array}$

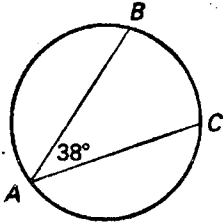
8)  $\begin{array}{l} -2x + 3y = 14 \\ x = -2y + 7 \end{array}$

**Practice A**

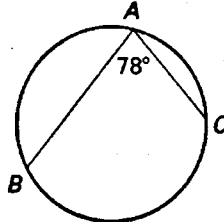
For use with pages 613-620

Find the measure of the indicated arc or angle.

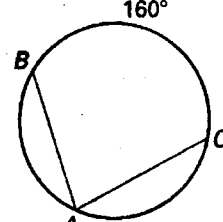
1.  $m\widehat{BC} = \underline{\quad?}$



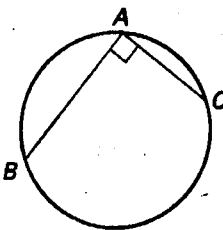
2.  $m\widehat{BC} = \underline{\quad?}$



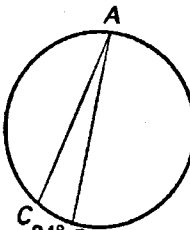
3.  $m\angle BAC = \underline{\quad?}$



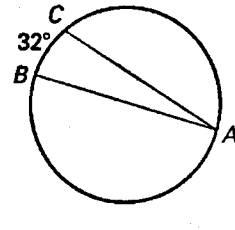
4.  $m\widehat{BC} = \underline{\quad?}$



5.  $m\angle BAC = \underline{\quad?}$



6.  $m\angle BAC = \underline{\quad?}$



Find the measure of the arc or angle in  $\odot M$ .

7.  $m\angle QMP$

8.  $m\angle NMO$

9.  $m\angle PNO$

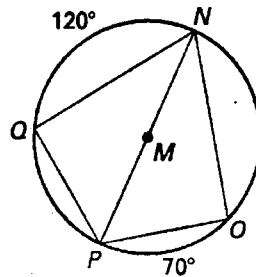
10.  $m\angle QNP$

11.  $m\widehat{QO}$

12.  $m\widehat{NOP}$

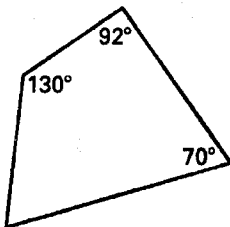
13.  $m\widehat{PQ}$

14.  $m\widehat{OQ}$

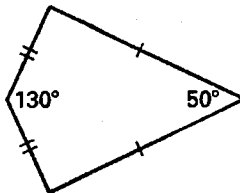


Decide whether a circle can be circumscribed about the quadrilateral.

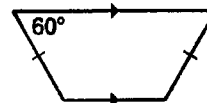
15.



16.

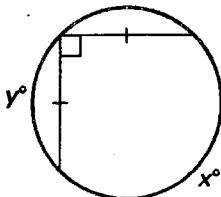


17.

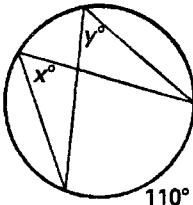


Find the value of each variable.

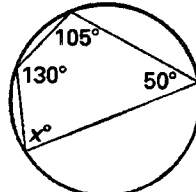
18.



19.



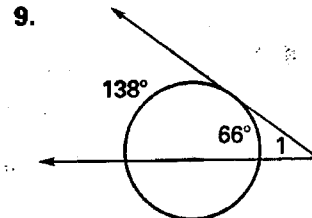
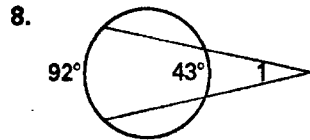
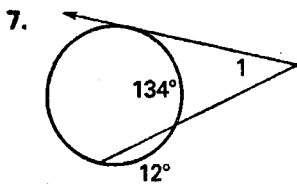
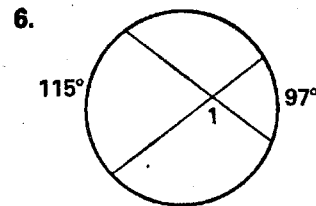
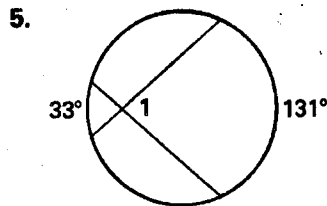
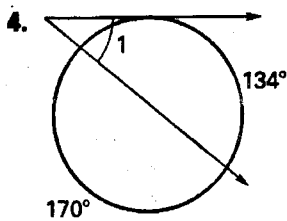
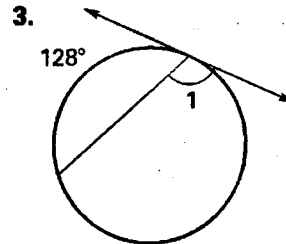
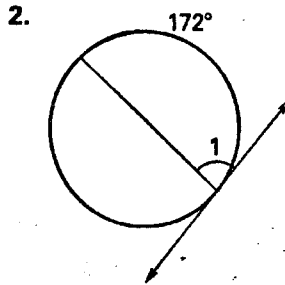
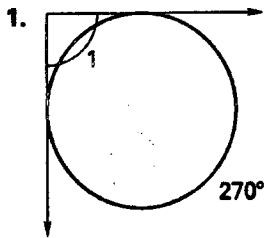
20.



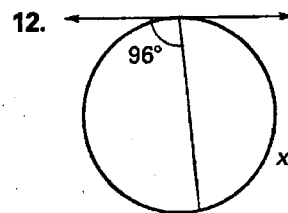
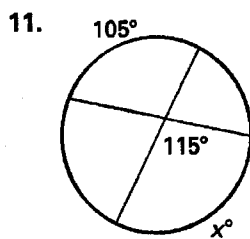
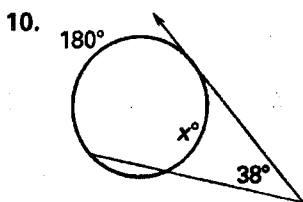
**Practice A**

For use with pages 621-627

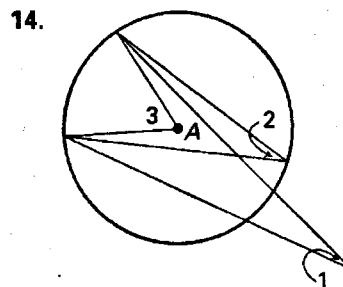
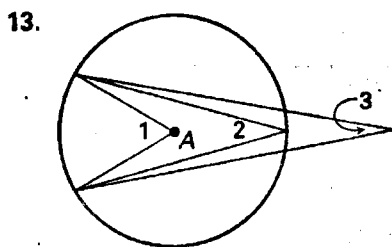
Find the measure of  $\angle 1$ .



Write an equation that can be used to solve for  $x$ . Then solve the equation for  $x$ .

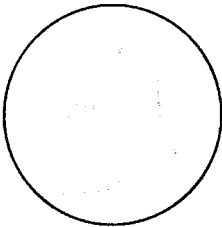


Use the diagram of  $\odot A$  to write the  $m\angle 1$ ,  $m\angle 2$ , and  $m\angle 3$  in order of increasing measure.

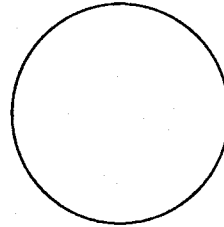


**Chapter 10 Concept and Theorem Review Sheet**  
**Circles, Chords, Tangents, Arcs, Inscribed Angles. Etc.**

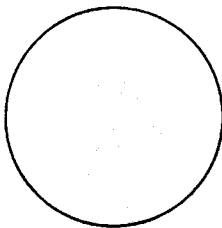
**Theorem 10.1/2:**  
A radius is perpendicular to a tangent line at the point of tangency.



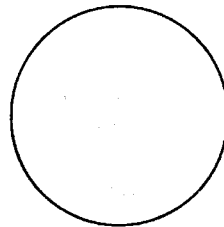
**Theorem 10.3:**  
If two segments from the same exterior point are tangent to a circle, then the segments are congruent.



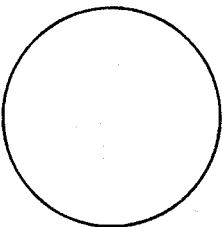
**Theorem 10.4/5:**  
If a diameter is perpendicular to a chord, then the diameter bisects the chord.



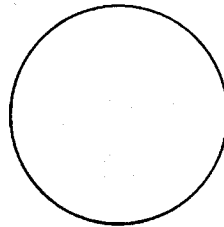
**Theorem 10.11:**  
If a quadrilateral is inscribed in a circle, then its opposite angles are supplementary.



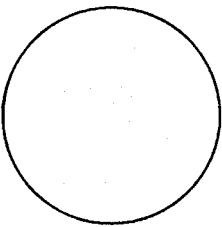
**Theorem "X": (Arc Measure)**  
The measure of an arc is the measure of its central angle.



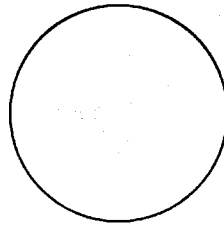
**Theorem 10.8: (Inscribed Angle Measure)**  
The measure of an inscribed angle is half the measure of its intercepted arc.



**Theorem 10.9:**  
If two inscribed angles intercept the same arc, then the angles are congruent.

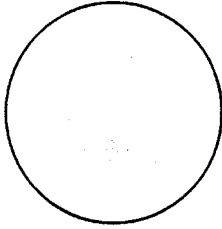


**Theorem 10.10:**  
If a triangle is inscribed in a circle so that a side of the triangle is the diameter of the circle, then the triangle is a right triangle.



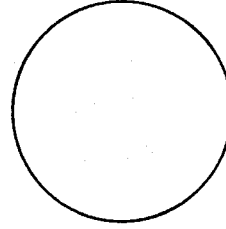
Theorem 10.13:

$$m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{CD} + m\widehat{AB})$$



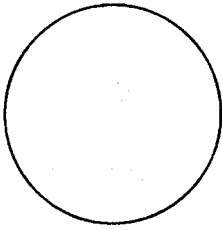
Theorem 10.14:

$$m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{BC} - m\widehat{AC})$$



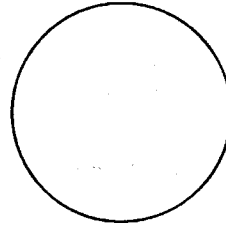
Theorem 10.14:

$$m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{PQR} - m\widehat{PR})$$



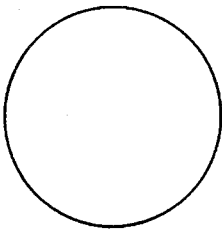
Theorem 10.14:

$$m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{XY} - m\widehat{WZ})$$



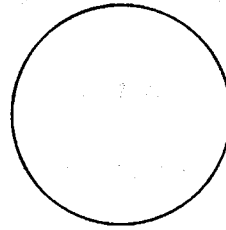
Theorem 10.15:

$$EA \cdot EB = EC \cdot ED$$



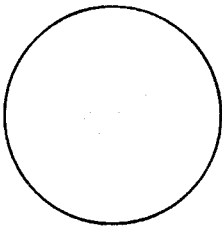
Theorem 10.16:

$$EA \cdot EB = EC \cdot ED$$



Theorem 10.17:

$$(EA)^2 = EC \cdot ED$$



## *Geometry Ch. 10 Review Sheet*

- 10.1** \*Know how to identify the following: secant, tangent, chord, diameter, radius, etc. Pg. 599 #s 18-25.  
\*Know and be able to apply Thm 10.1 and 10.2 Pg. 600 #s 36-39.  
\*Know and be able to apply Thm 10.3 Pg. 599 #s 6-8, Pg. 601 #s 46-48.
- 10.2** \*Know how to identify and find minor and major arcs as well as adding and subtracting them. Pg. 607 #s 12-31. \*Pg. 617 #21\*  
\*Know and be able to apply Thm 10.5 Pg. 607 #s 11 and Pg. 608 46.
- 10.3** \*Know how to find inscribed angles Pg. 616 #s 3-14.  
\*Know how to apply Thm 10.9 Pg. 616-617 #s 7,15, 17.  
\*Know how to apply Thm 10.10 Pg. 617 #s 16, 18.  
\*Know how to apply Thm 10.11 Pg. 616-617 #s 8, 19, 22, 23.  
**Review: how to solve a system of equations Pg. 796 #s 1-6, 9.**
- 10.4** \*Know how to apply Thms 10.12, 10.13, 10.14 (other angle relationships) Pg. 624 #s 2-27.
- 10.5** \*Know how to apply Thms 10.15, 10.16 and 10.17 (segment lengths ) Pg. 632 #s 3-22.

**Warning:** Review special right triangles (30,60,90 and 45,45,90) as well as solving right triangles

Always, pay attention to any vocab. from previous lessons.

\*Don't forget to review your homework, notes, warm-ups, etc.\*