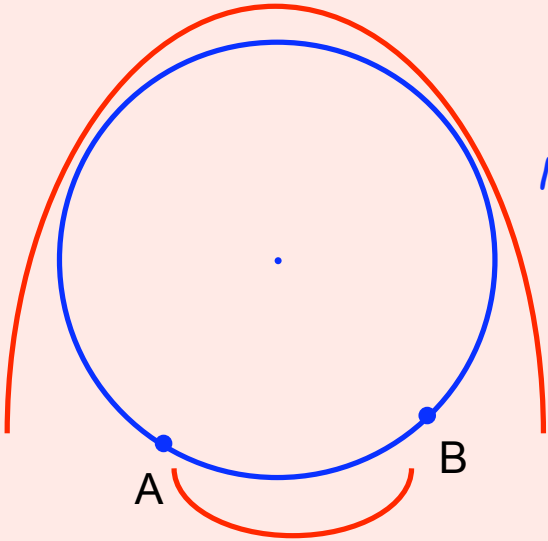
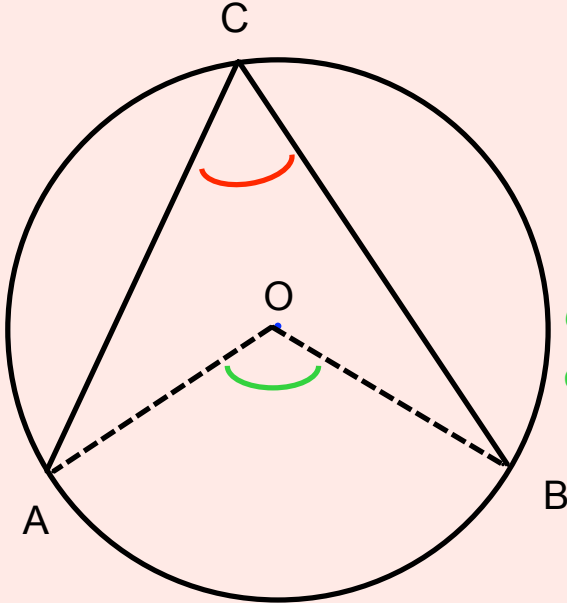


Section 8.3 - Properties of Angles in a Circle



Major Arc AB - longer arc

Minor Arc AB - shorter arc

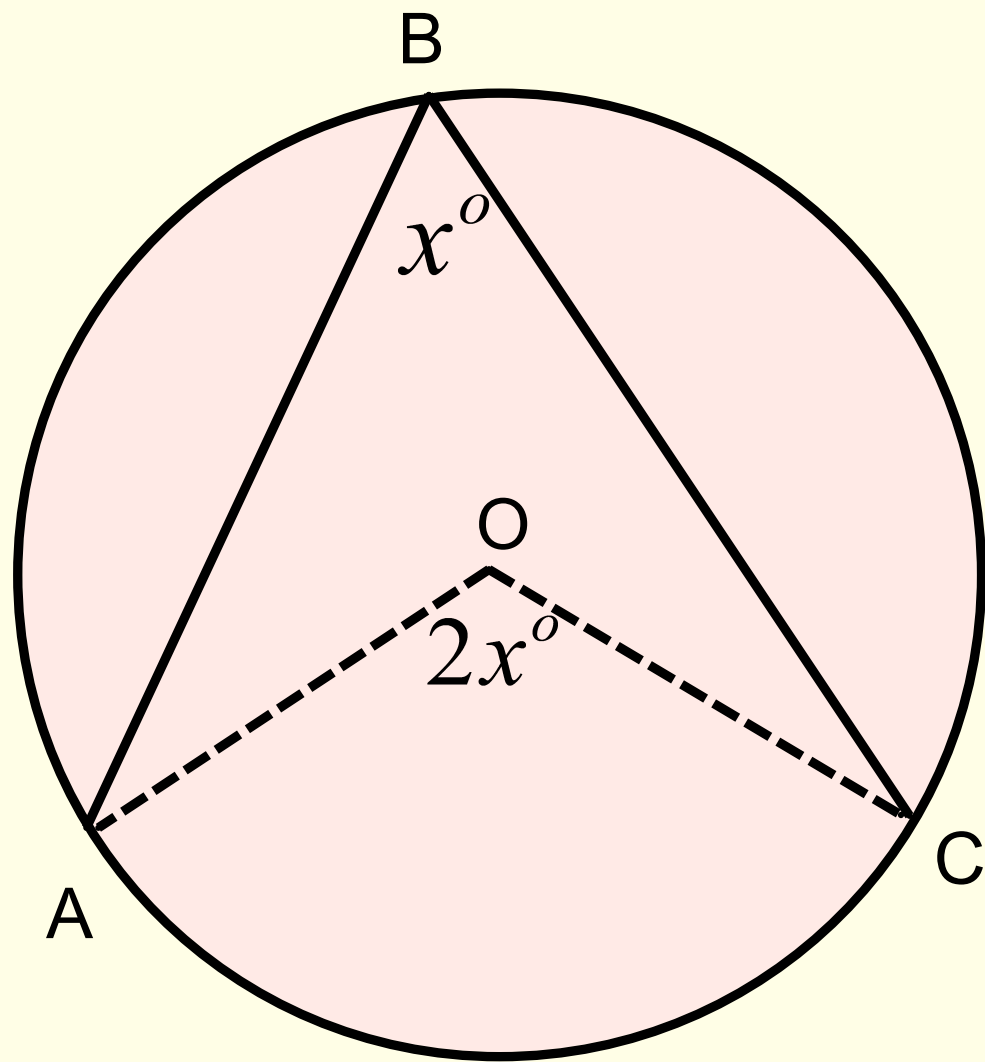


Inscribed Angle - join points of an arc to a point on the circle

Central Angle - join endpoints of an arc to the center of the circle

Both angles are subtended by the minor arc AB

## Central Angle and Inscribed Angle Property

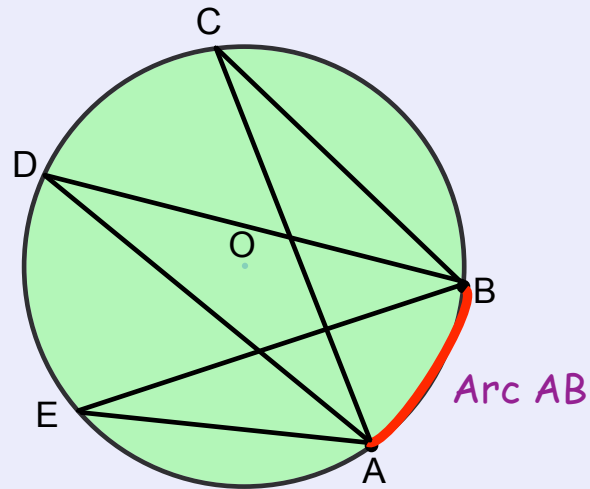


The measure of the central angle  $\angle AOC$  is twice the measure of the inscribed angle  $\angle ABC$

If  $\angle ABC = 63^\circ$ ,  $\angle AOC = ?$

# Inscribed Angle Property

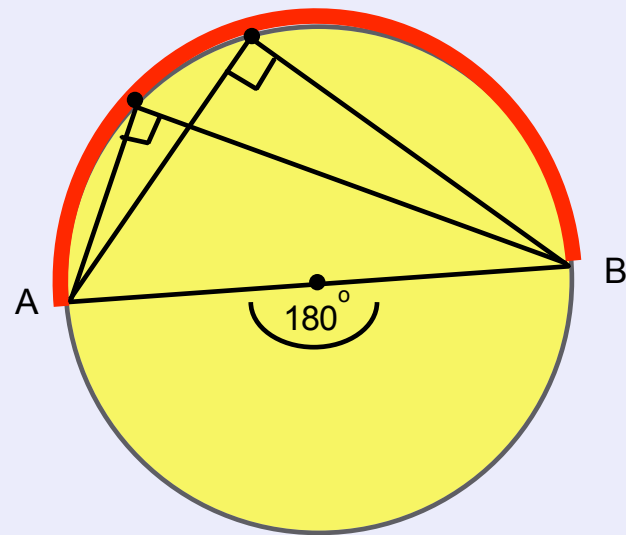
Inscribed angles subtended by the same arc are equal



$$\angle C = \angle D = \angle E$$

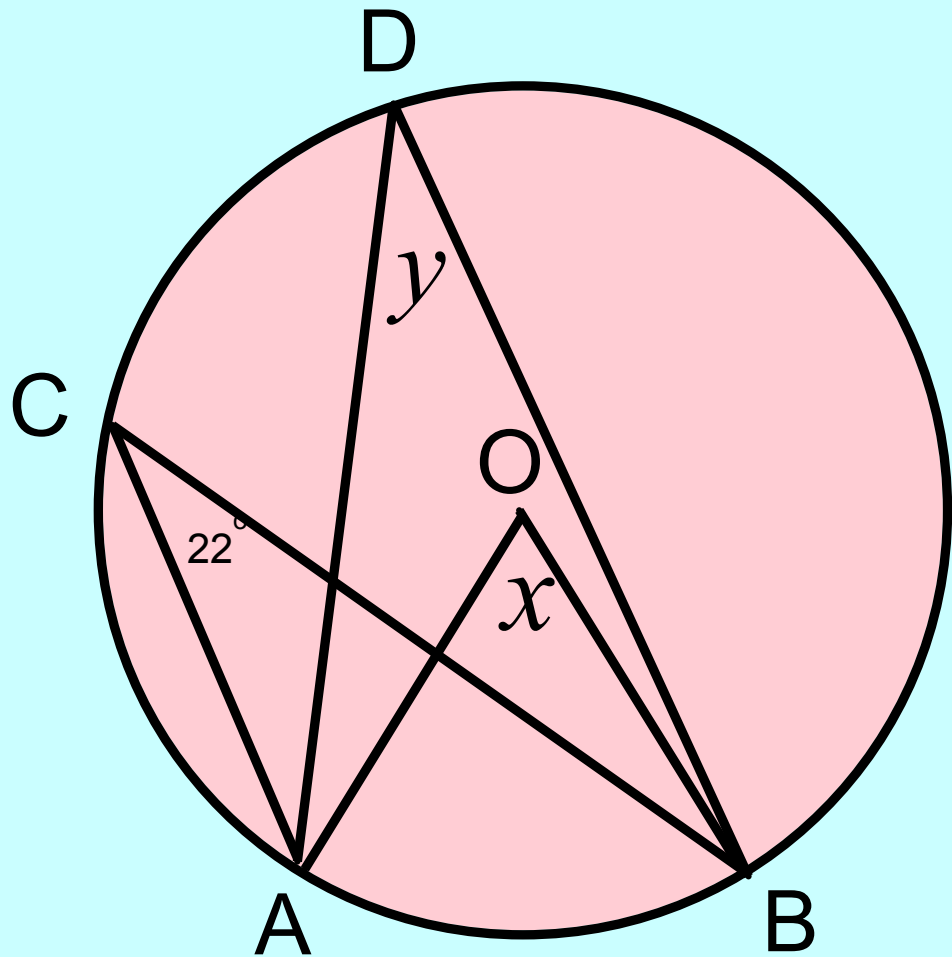
or

$$\angle ACB = \angle ADB = \angle AEB$$



All inscribed angles subtended by a semicircle are right angles and  $= 90^\circ$

Example 1 Find  $x$  and  $y$



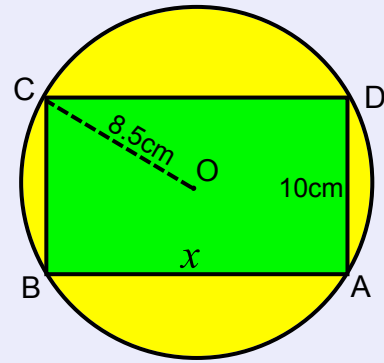
$$\angle y = 22^\circ$$

$$\angle x = 44^\circ$$

why?

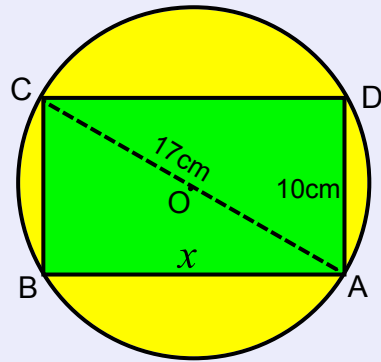


Example 2:



Rectangle ABCD, the width is 10cm, find the length (x)

Rectangle ABCD is inscribed in the circle



The radius of the circle is 8.5cm, so  $AC = 2 \times 8.5\text{cm} = 17\text{cm}$

Use the pythagorean theorem to find the length AB

$$c^2 - a^2 = b^2$$

$$17^2 - 10^2 = b^2$$

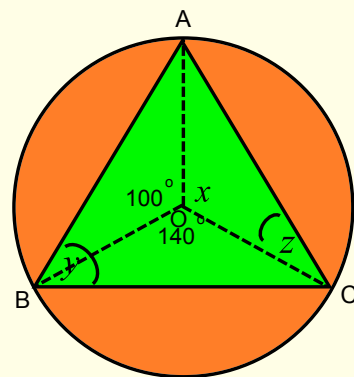
$$289 - 100 = b^2$$

$$189 = b^2$$

$$\sqrt{189} = b$$

$$13.748\text{cm} = b = AB$$

Example 3: Triangle is inscribed in a circle.  
Determine values for x, y & z.



To find x...

**Note:** the sum of the central angles in a circle is  $360^\circ$

$\therefore$

$$100^\circ + 140^\circ + x^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$240^\circ + x^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$x^\circ = 360^\circ - 240^\circ$$

$$x^\circ = 120^\circ$$

To find y...

**Note:**  $\angle ABC$  is an inscribed angle and  $\angle AOC$  is a central angle, subtended by the same arc.

$\therefore$

$$\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC$$

$$y^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times 120^\circ$$

$$y^\circ = 60^\circ$$

To find z...

**Note:** OA and OC are radii, so  $\triangle OAC$  is isosceles, so  $\angle OAC = \angle OCA = z^\circ$ . The sum of the angles in a triangle is  $180^\circ$

$\therefore$

$$120^\circ + z^\circ + z^\circ = 180^\circ$$

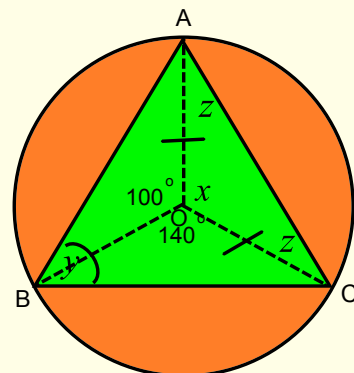
$$120 + 2z = 180$$

$$2z = 180 - 120$$

$$2z = 60$$

$$z = \frac{60}{2}$$

$$z = 30^\circ$$



Textbook: Page 410 - 412, #'s 3 - 12  
Extra Practice #3  
Review: Page 418 - 420