

Angles and Arcs

A COL

Vocabulary

Central Angle - An angle whose vertex is at the center of a circle.



Inscribed Angle - and angle whose vertex is on the circle and the sides are made up of two chords.

 \angle BCD is an inscribed angle





Classifying Arcs

Since a circle has 360 degrees, the arcs of a circle must total 360 degrees as well.

 $m \overrightarrow{AB} + m \overrightarrow{ADB} = 360$

Types of arcs:

- Minor: less than 180 degrees
- Semicircle: equals 180 degrees
- Major: more than 180 degrees

Naming arcs:

- Minor: two points; the endpoints of the arc
- Semicircle and Major: three points. Two endpoints and one along the way. The middle point indicates which direction to go.





Arc Addition

If 2 arcs are adjacent, we can add them. Arc Addition works just like segment addition and angle addition.

If
$$\widehat{\text{AB}} = 50^{\circ}$$
 and $\widehat{\text{mBE}} = 70^{\circ}$, then:
 $\widehat{\text{AE}} = 120^{\circ}$
 $\widehat{\text{ADE}} = 240^{\circ}$
 $\widehat{\text{ADB}} = 310^{\circ}$

 $\widehat{\mathsf{M}} \widehat{\mathsf{AB}} + \widehat{\mathsf{M}} \widehat{\mathsf{BE}} = \widehat{\mathsf{M}} \widehat{\mathsf{AE}}$





Angle and Arc Relationships

Radii, Chords, Secants, and Tangents can intersect in four ways to forming angles.

The angles can be located at the center of the circle, on the circle, inside the circle, or outside the circle.

Always focus on where the vertex of the circle lies.

<u>Center</u>



angle = its arc

If $m \angle ACB = 40^{\circ}$ Then m $\overrightarrow{AB} = 40^{\circ}$

Angle and Arc Relationships

С

R

D

on the circle angle = $\frac{1}{2}$ (its arc) $m\angle BCD = \frac{1}{2}$ \overrightarrow{BD} If $m\angle BCD = 40^{\circ}$, then $\overrightarrow{MBD} = 80^{\circ}$





Angle and Arc Relationships

inside the circle



angle = $\frac{1}{2}$ (its arc + its vertical angles arc)

$$m \angle RDC = \frac{1}{2} (RC + BS)$$







angle = $\frac{1}{2}$ (its big arc - its little arc)



Find the measure of each indicated arc and classify it as minor, major, or semicircle.

\widehat{MN}	13.	$m\widehat{NQ}$	
NQR	15.	$m\widehat{MRP}$	
\widehat{QR}	17.	$m\widehat{MR}$	N (
\widehat{QMR}	19.	$m\widehat{PQ}$	
\widehat{PRN}	21.	$m\widehat{MQN}$	
		\widehat{MN} 13. \widehat{NQR} 15. \widehat{QR} 17. \widehat{QMR} 19. \widehat{PRN} 21.	\widehat{MN} $13. \ \widehat{mNQ}$ \widehat{NQR} $15. \ \widehat{mMRP}$ \widehat{QR} $17. \ \widehat{mMR}$ \widehat{QMR} $19. \ \widehat{mPQ}$ \widehat{PRN} $21. \ \widehat{mMQN}$





Find the indicated measure.

1. $m \angle A$

4. \widehat{mBC}

m∠A





5. \widehat{mBC}

6. $m\widehat{BC}$

m∠B











С

Α

76°

. . .





In Exercises 13–18, find the value of x.



Find the indicated measure in $\odot M$.

- 10. $m \angle PNO$ 11. $m \angle QNP$

 12. mPQ 13. mQO
- **14.** $m \angle NMO$ **15.** mNOP
- **16.** *m∠QMP*







Find $m \angle A$ and $m \angle C$.

29.



31.



 $\begin{array}{c}
45^{\circ} \\
B \\
(2x+8)^{\circ} \\
(3x-24)^{\circ}
\end{array}$

C

n



Inscribed Quadrilateral

If a quadrilateral is inscribed in a circle, then the opposite angles are supplementary.



Angles B and D are supplementary And Angles A and C are supplementary

Find the values of the variables.









