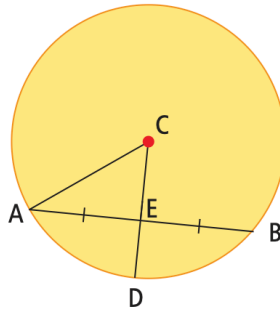


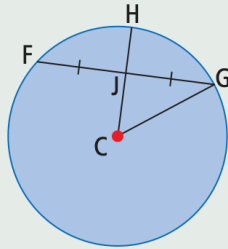
Example 1: Bisect a Chord With a Radius

Radius CD bisects chord AB. Chord AB measures 8 cm. The radius of the circle is 5 cm. What is the length of line segment CE? Justify your solution.



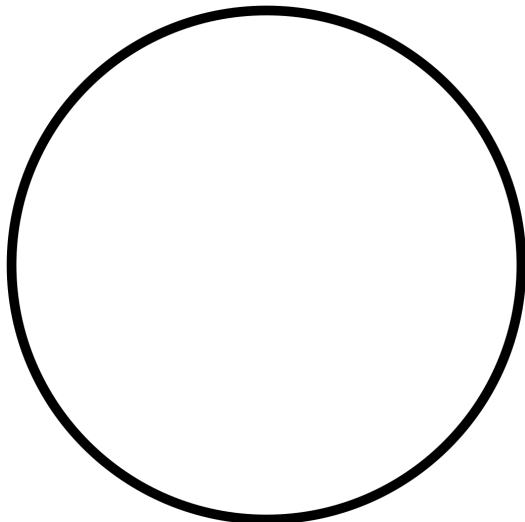
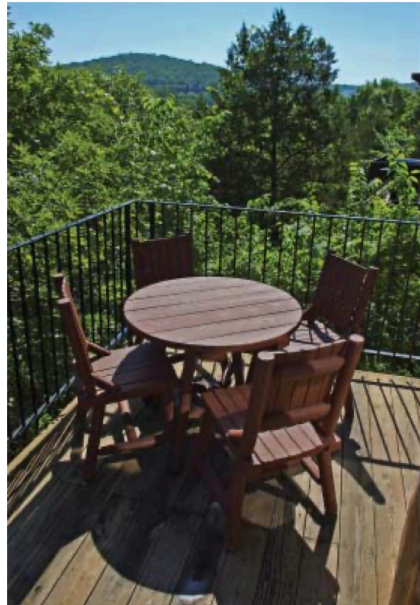
Show You Know

Radius CH bisects chord FG. Chord FG measures 12 cm. The radius of the circle measures 10 cm. What is the length of CJ?



Example 2: Use Chord Properties to Solve Problems

Louise would like to drill a hole in the centre of a circular table in order to insert a sun umbrella. Use a diagram to explain how she could locate the centre.

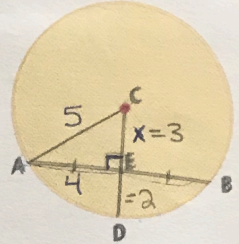


10.2 Exploring Chord Properties
 Key Concept: When a radius bisects a chord, it always...
 1. meets at a 90° angle (perpendicular)
 2. splits the chord into 2 EQUAL parts

Example 1: Bisect a Chord With a Radius

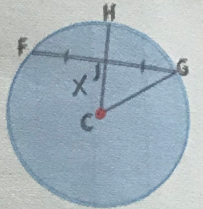
Radius CD bisects chord AB. Chord AB measures 8 cm. The radius of the circle is 5 cm. What is the length of line segment CE? Justify your solution.

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + b^2 &= c^2 \\ 4^2 + x^2 &= 5^2 \\ 16 + x^2 &= 25 \\ -16 & \quad -16 \\ \hline 5x^2 &= 9 \\ x &= 3 \end{aligned}$$



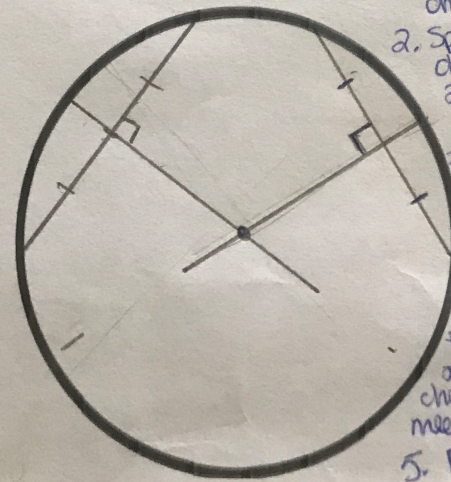
Show You Know

Radius CH bisects chord FG. Chord FG measures 12 cm. The radius of the circle measures 10 cm. What is the length of CJ?



Example 2: Use Chord Properties to Solve Problems

Louise would like to drill a hole in the centre of a circular table in order to insert a sun umbrella. Use a diagram to explain how she could locate the centre.



1. Draw a chord.
2. Split chord into 2 equal pieces
3. Measure 90° angle
4. Draw radius that splits chord and meets at 90°
5. Repeat

