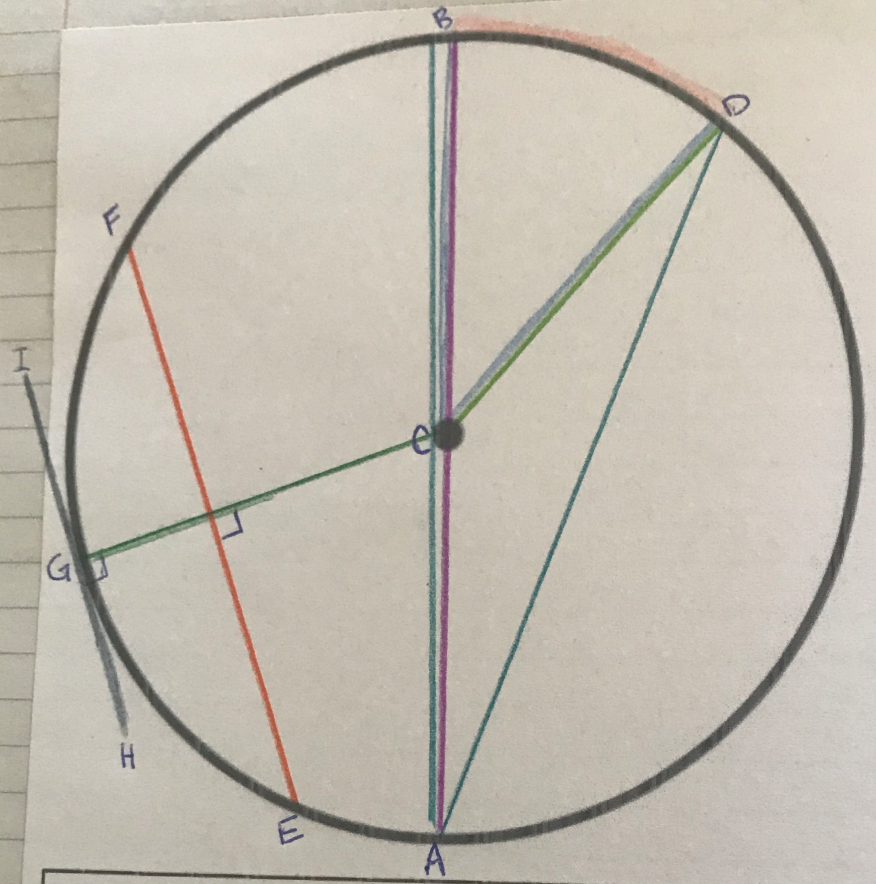
Chapter 10 - Circle Geometry
Terminology



Key Concepts and Reminders
$\angle ABC$ → the middle letter (B) is the vertex of the angle (where the lines meet). The first & last letter are the endpoints of the angle.
A central & inscribed angle that share the same arc/endpoints will be proportional by 2. $CA = 2IA$ OR. $IA = CA/2$
When a radius bisects a chord, it always splits the chord in 2 equal parts, and always meets the chord at a 90° angle
Since the tangent is always perpendicular to the radius (meets at 90°), a right triangle is formed. $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

Concept	Definition	Example
diameter	A straight line that goes from one side of the circle to the other going through the center.	$\overline{AB}$
radius	A straight line that extends from the center of the circle to the edge.	$\overline{CD}$
chord	A straight line that has both endpoints on the edge of the circle.	$\overline{EF}$ $\overline{AB}$
arc (of a circle)	A section of the circumference of the circle.	$\overset{\frown}{BD}$
central angle	An angle that forms when 2 radii meet at the center of the circle	$\angle BCD$
inscribed angle	An angle that forms when 2 chords meet. All three points are touching the edge of the circle	$\angle BAD$
bisector	A radius that intercepts a chord at a 90° angle in to two equal parts.	$\overline{CG}$
tangent	A line which touches the circumferences at just 1 point. The radius is always perpendicular (90°)	$\overline{HI}$