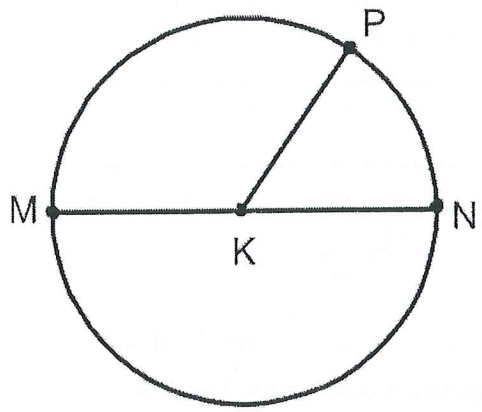
NOTES 2

Chapter 6 – Basic Vocabulary for Circles NOTES and examples

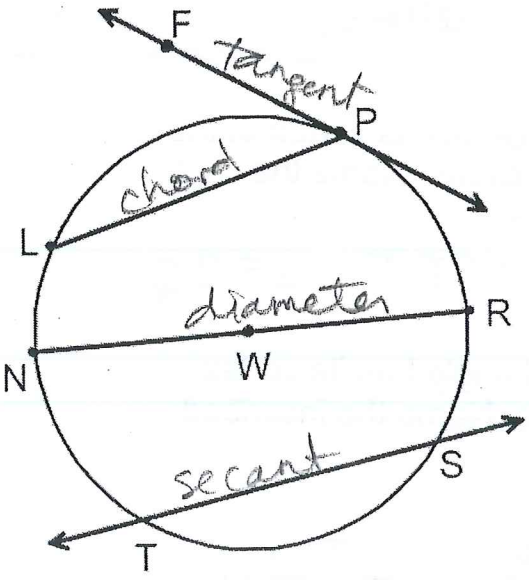


A circle is the set of all points in a plane that are the same distance (radius) from a given point in the plane called the center.
Name the center. K

A segment from the center to a point on the edge of a circle is called a radius.
Name all the radii in this picture.

$\overline{KM}$ $\overline{KP}$ $\overline{KN}$

The diameter of a circle is a line segment containing the center, with its endpoints on the circle. Name the diameter. $\overline{MN}$

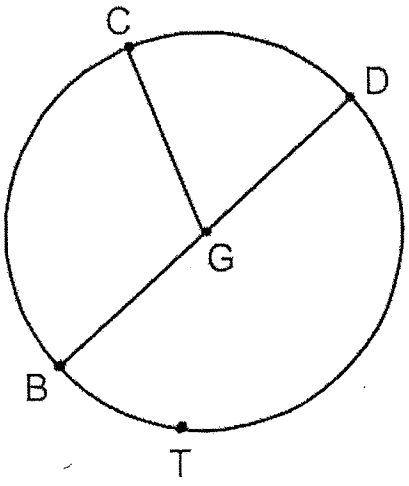


A chord is a line segment whose endpoints lie on a circle. Name the chords. $\overline{LP}$ $\overline{NR}$ $\overline{TS}$

A diameter is a chord that passes through the center. A diameter is the longest possible chord in a circle.
Name the diameter.
$\overline{NR}$

A secant is the extention of a chord. It is a line that passes through the circle, intersecting it twice. Name the secants. $\overleftrightarrow{TS}$

A tangent is a line that intersects the circle only once. Name the tangents.
$\overleftrightarrow{FP}$

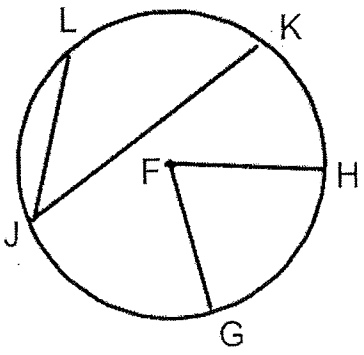


An **arc** of a circle is two points on the circle and the continuous (unbroken) part of the circle between the two points. The two points are called the **endpoints** of the arc.

A **semicircle** is an arc of a circle whose endpoints are the endpoints of a diameter. Name a semicircle.

A **minor arc** is an arc of a circle that is smaller than a semicircle. We name minor arcs using the two endpoints. Name the minor arcs.

A **major arc** is a arc of a circle that is larger than a semi circle. We use three letters to name arcs 180^0 or more, the two endpoints and any other point on the arc. Name the major arcs.



A central angle has its vertex at the center of the circle. Name the central angles.

An inscribed angle has its vertex ON the circle. Name the inscribed angles.