NOT in your book

Answer these questions to help you review.

- 5. In circle E shown, $m \angle ANG = 74^{\circ}$.
 - a. Determine m∠AEG.

b. Determine
$$\widehat{mANG}$$
.

360 - 148 = 212

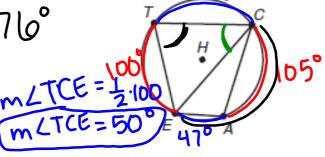
6. In circle H shown, $\widehat{mCA} = 105^{\circ}$, $\widehat{mEA} = 47^{\circ}$, and $\widehat{mET} = 100^{\circ}$.



Intercepted ? (47+105)=76°

b. Determine m/TCE.

Intercepted m TE = 100° m/TCE =

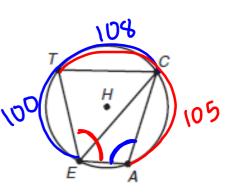


c. Determine m∠CAE.

Intercepted arc is E

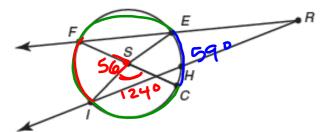
d. Determine $m \angle TEA$

Intercepted arc is-



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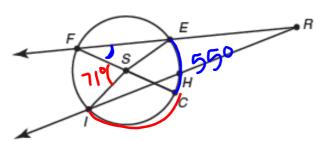
Use circle S to answer each question. Explain your reasoning.



- 1. Suppose that $\widehat{mCE} = 59^{\circ}$. What is \widehat{mCFE} ? $360^{\circ} 59^{\circ} 30^{\circ}$
- 2. Suppose that $m\angle CSI = 124^{\circ}$. What is $m\widehat{F1}$? $(80 124 50^{\circ})$ $m\widehat{F1} = 50^{\circ}$
- 3. Suppose that $\widehat{mCE} = 55^{\circ}$. What is $m \angle EFC$?

4. Suppose that $m \angle FSI = 71^{\circ}$. What is \widehat{mIC} ?

$$180-71=109^{\circ}$$
 m 10° = 109° Explain your reasoning.



1. Suppose that mEE 59°. What is mCFE?

Manhole Covers

Measuring Angles Inside and Outside of Circles

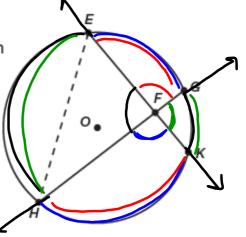


pg.675 & 677 in your book

2. Prove the Interior Angles of a Circle Theorem.

Given: Chords *EK* and *GH* intersect at point *F* in circle *O*.

Prove:
$$m \angle KFH = \frac{1}{2}(mHK + mEG)$$
 $m \angle EFG = \frac{1}{2}(mHK + mEG)$
 $m \angle EFH = \frac{1}{2}(mEH + mGK)$
 $m \angle GFK = \frac{1}{2}(mGK + mEH)$



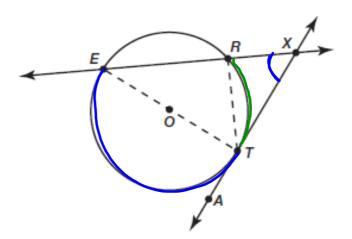
The Interior Angles of a Circle Theorem states: "If an angle is formed by two intersecting chords or secants of a circle such that the vertex of the angle is in the interior of the circle, then the measure of the angle is half of the sum of the measures of the arcs intercepted by the angle and its vertical angle."

pg.682 in your book

The Exterior Angles of a Circle Theorem states: "If an angle is formed by two intersecting or secants of a circle such that the vertex of the angle is in the exterior of the circle, then the measure of the angle is half of the difference of the measures of the arcs intercepted by the angle."

pg.680 in your book

- 3. Prove each case of the Exterior Angles of a Circle Conjecture.
 - a. Case 1

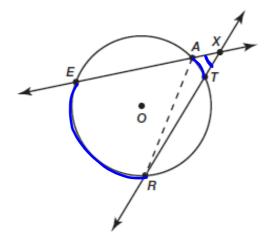


Given: Secant EX and tangent TX intersect at point X.

Prove: $m \angle EXT = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{ET} - m\widehat{RT})$

pg.681 in your book

b. Case 2

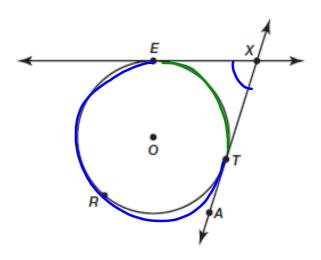


Given: Secants EX and RX intersect at point X.

Prove: $m \angle EXR = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{ER} - m\widehat{AT})$

pg.682 in your book

c. Case 3

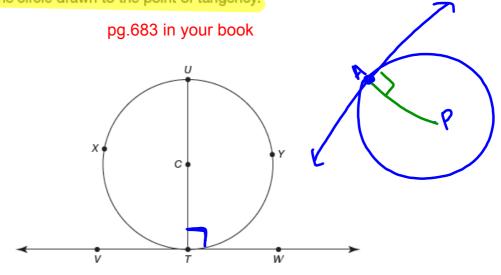


Given: Tangents EX and AX intersect at point X.

Prove: $m \angle EXT = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{ERT} - m\widehat{ET})$

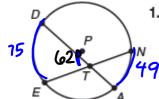
pg.684 in your book

The **Tangent to a Circle Theorem** states: "A line drawn tangent to a circle is perpendicular to a radius of the circle drawn to the point of tangency."



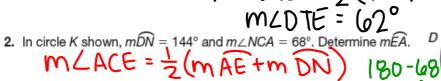
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Interior Ls of a Circle theorem

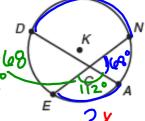


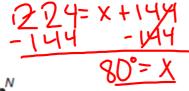
1. In circle P shown, $mDE = 75^{\circ}$ and $mNA = 49^{\circ}$. Determine $m \angle DTE$. $m \angle DTE = \frac{1}{2} (mDE + mNA)$

mLDTE = 1/2(124) mLDTE = 62°



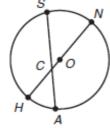
2-1120 2 (x+144)



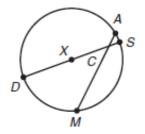


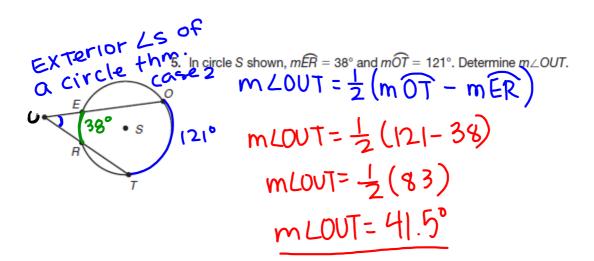
X > mEA =800





4. In circle X shown, $\widehat{mAS} = 11^{\circ}$ and $\widehat{mMS} = 104^{\circ}$. Determine $m \angle DCM$.



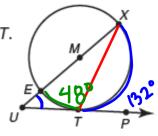


Ext. Ls of a circle

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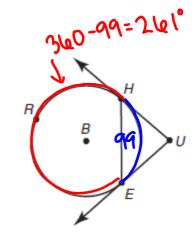
6. In circle M shown, \overline{XE} is a diameter of the circle and $m\widehat{XT} = 132^\circ$.

Draw a chord that connects points X and T. Then determine $m \angle XUT$. $m \in T = 180^\circ - 132 = 48^\circ$



EXt. Ls of a circle case 3

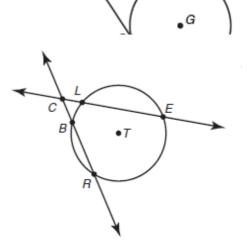
- 8. In circle B shown, $\widehat{mHE} = 99^{\circ}$.
 - a. Determine $m \angle HUE$.



0 41'

- 7. In circle G shown, OH = ES, $\widehat{mOH} = 41^\circ$, and $\widehat{mHE} = 171^\circ$. Determine $m \angle EUH$.
 - b. Determine *m*∠*BHU*.





Homework Finish Lesson 9.3