## TOPIC 13－2：ARCS，SEMICIRCLES，\＆CENTRAL ANGLES

Some important concepts．．．
－An ARC is a $\qquad$ of the circumference of a circle．
－A CENTRAL ANGLE is one that has its vertex at $\qquad$ of the circle and the sides are radii of the circle．
－A MINOR ARC is one with a measure $\qquad$
$\qquad$ ．It is named by its $\qquad$ ．
－A MAJOR ARC is one with a measure $\qquad$
$\qquad$ ．It is named by its endpoints and on the arc．

EXAMPLE 1：Name the following．
The central angle： $\qquad$
The minor arc： $\qquad$
The major arc：


THEOREM：SUM OF CENTRAL ANGLES
The sum of the measures of the central angles of a circle with no interior points in common is $\qquad$ ．

Arcs are measured by their corresponding central angles．
Central Angle＝Arc
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－ $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{PCM}=$ $\qquad$

－$m \mathrm{PM}=$ $\qquad$
－$m$ PNM $=$ $\qquad$
－What kind of arc is PM？How do you know？

A SEMICIRCLE is an arc with a measure of $\qquad$ . It is named by its endpoints and another point on the arc.
 $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{JES}=90^{\circ}$. Find each measure.
a) $m \widehat{A N}=$ $\qquad$
b) $m \widehat{J A}=$ $\qquad$
c) $m \overparen{J A S}=$ $\qquad$


EXAMPLE 4: $\overrightarrow{F D}$ is a tangent to circle $O$. Based on the angle measures given, find the measure of each of the following:
a) $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{DOF}=$ $\qquad$
b) $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{EOA}=$ $\qquad$
c) $\overparen{A B}=$ $\qquad$
d) $\overparen{A D}=$ $\qquad$
e) $\overparen{A C}=$ $\qquad$
f) $\mathrm{BC}=$ $\qquad$
g) $\overparen{A D C}=$ $\qquad$
h) $A C D=$ $\qquad$
i) $\mathrm{ED}=$ $\qquad$

j) $\mathbb{A E}=$

EXAMPLE 5: Find the measure of each of the following:
a) $\angle \mathrm{AOB}=$ $\qquad$
b) $\angle \mathrm{BOC}=$ $\qquad$
c) $\angle \mathrm{COD}=$ $\qquad$
d) $\angle \mathrm{AOD}=$ $\qquad$


EXAMPLE 6: Find the measure of each arc in circle C and Classify it. In the figure $\overline{\boldsymbol{P Z}}$ is a diameter.
a) $\mathrm{PN}=$
b) $\overparen{Z Q P}=$ $\qquad$ ;
c) $\overparen{R Z}=$ $\qquad$ ; $\qquad$
d) $\overparen{Z M P}=$ $\qquad$ ;
$\qquad$
e) $\mathrm{RM}=$ $\qquad$ ; $\qquad$

f) $\overparen{N Q P}=$ $\qquad$ ;
g) $Q N=$ $\qquad$ ;
h) $\overparen{R P}=$ $\qquad$ ;

