## TOPIC 14-1: INSCRIBED ANGLES

| TERM: | DEFINITION: | SKETCH: |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Inscribed <br> Angle | An angle whose vertex is on the <br> circle, and whose sides contain <br> chords of the circle. |  |

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EXAMPLE 1: Name ALL the inscribed angles and their corresponding intercepted arcs below.

Inscribed angles/Intercepted Arc:

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-     -         -             -                 -                     -                         -                             -                                 -                                     -                                         -                                             -                                                 -                                                     -                                                         -                                                             -                                                                 -                                                                     -                                                                         -                                                                             -                                                                                 -                                                                                     -                                                                                         -                                                                                             -                                                                                                 - 

THEOREM: If an angle is inscribed in a circle, then the measure of the angle is half the measure of its intercepted arc.

EXAMPLE 2: Given that $m \overparen{B C}=100^{\circ}$, find the value of ' $x$ ' in circle $O$.


## If two inscribed angles of a circle or congruent circles <br> THEOREM: intercept congruent arcs or the same arc, then the angles are congruent.

EXAMPLE 3: In circle $\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{m} \mathrm{ST}=68^{\circ}$. Find the $\mathrm{m} \angle 1$ and $\mathrm{m} \angle 2$.
$\mathrm{m} \angle 1=$ $\qquad$

$\mathrm{m} \angle 2=$ $\qquad$

THEOREM: If an inscribed angle of a circle intercepts a semicircle, then the angle is a right angle.

EXAMPLE 4: Find the value of ' $x$ '.

$\mathrm{X}=$ $\qquad$

EXAMPLE 5: In circle A, $\mathrm{m} \angle 1=(6 \mathrm{x}+11)^{\circ}, \mathrm{m} \angle 2=(9 \mathrm{x}+19)^{\circ}$, $\mathrm{m} \angle 3=(4 y-25)^{\circ}, \mathrm{m} \angle 4=(3 y-9)^{\circ}$, and $\mathrm{PQ} \cong \overparen{R S}$.
Find $m \angle 1, m \angle 2, m \angle 3$, and $m \angle 4$.
$\qquad$
$\mathrm{m} \angle 2=$ $\qquad$
$\mathrm{m} \angle 3=$ $\qquad$
$\mathrm{m} \angle 4=$ $\qquad$


THEOREM: $\begin{aligned} & \text { If a quadrilateral is inscribed in a circle, then its } \\ & \text { opposite angles are supplementary. }\end{aligned}$ opposite angles are supplementary.

EXAMPLE 6: Quadrilateral QRST is inscribed in circle C. If $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{T}=95^{\circ}, \mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{S}=100^{\circ}$, find $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{Q}$ and $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{R}$.

$\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{Q}=$ $\qquad$
$\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{R}=$ $\qquad$

EXAMPLE 7: Find the value of the inscribed angle.

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EXAMPLE 8: Hexagon ABCDEF is inscribed in circle O. All sides of $A B C D E F$ are congruent. Find the following.

a) $m \overparen{C D}=$
b) $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{CFE}=$ $\qquad$
c) $\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{BCD}=$ $\qquad$

