Circles – Similar Circles

G.C.A.2 Notes Section 12.2

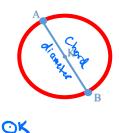
<u>Circle</u>: a set of all points in a plane that are a given distance from a given point in the plane.

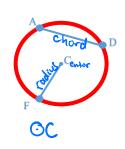
<u>Center</u>: the point in the middle of the circle in which all points in the plane are equidistant.

Chord: a segment that has endpoints on a circle.

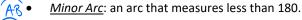
Diameter: a chord that contains the center of the circle.

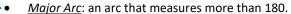
<u>Radius</u>: a segment with one endpoint at the center of a circle and the other endpoint on the circle.



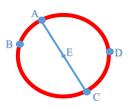


<u>Arc</u>: an unbroken part of a circle.



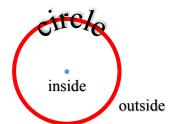


• Semicircle: an arc that measures 180.



A circle separates a plane into three parts:

the interior, the exterior, and the circle itself.



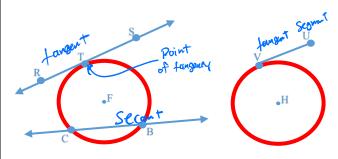
<u>Tangent</u>: a line that intersects a circle in exactly one point.

Name_

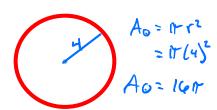
<u>Point of Tangency</u>: The point at which a tangent line intersects a circle

<u>Tangent Segment</u>: A segment that intersects a circle exactly once and if extended would still only intersect it once.

<u>Secant</u>: a line that intersects a circle in exactly two points.



Area of a Circle $A_{\odot}=\pi r^2$



CIRCUMFERENCE (PERIMETER) $C = 2r\pi = d\pi$



C= 2(4)m

Circles – Similar Circles

G.C.A.2

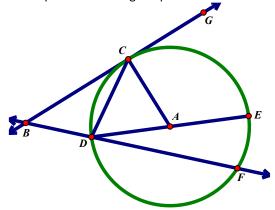
Give an example of each using the picture.

Notes Section 12.2

Name

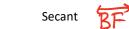
Draw the following relationships.

Secant line \overrightarrow{AB} intersects $\bigcirc M$ at points A and B.





Chord DC





Center A



Exterior Point $\,$

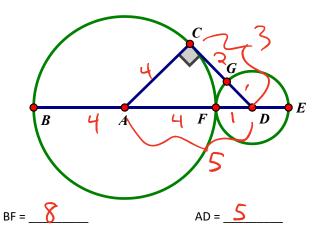


Major Arc ACF Semi-Circle AFE

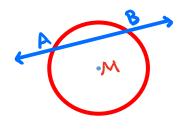




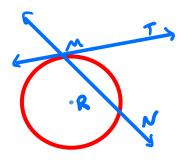
Circles A and D have radii of 4 cm & 1 cm respectively. Use this information to determine the missing values.



So CD=3Perimeter of $\triangle ACD = 12 = 3 + 4 + 5$



Secant line \overrightarrow{MN} intersects tangent line \overrightarrow{TM} on Circle R.



Diameter \overline{AB} intersects tangent line \overline{GB} on circle M.

