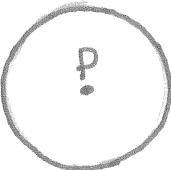

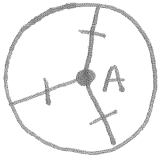
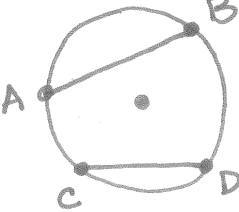

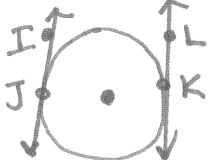
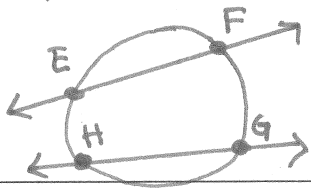


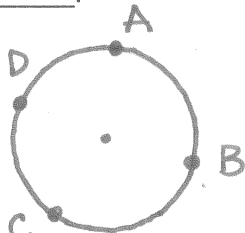
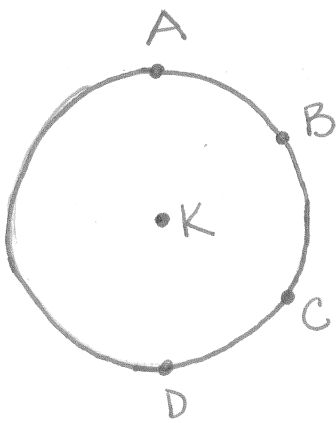


# H.Geometry - Chapter I – Definition Sheet

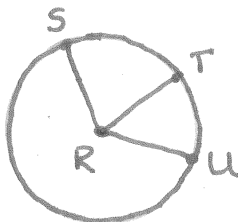
## Section 1.7

<p><b>Circle</b></p>	<p>The set of all points in a plane at a given <u>distance</u> from a given point.</p>  <p>circle P: ⊙P.</p>
<p>Parts of a Circle</p> <p><b>Center</b></p> <p><b>Radius</b> (Plural: _____)</p>	<p>The given <u>point</u> from which the circle is measured. A circle is named for its' <u>center</u>.</p>  <p>The <u>distance</u> from the center to a point on the circle Any <u>segment</u> from the center to a point on the circle. NOTE: All radii of a circle are <u>congruent</u>.</p> 
<p><b>Chord</b></p>	<p>A segment whose <u>endpoints</u> lie on a circle</p> <p>chords: <math>\overline{AB} + \overline{CD}</math></p> 
<p><b>Diameter</b></p>	<p>The distance <u>across</u> a circle through the center. A segment containing <u>two collinear radii</u>. Diameter = <u>2 (radius)</u>. NOTE: the diameter is the <u>longest chord</u>.</p> 
<p><b>Tangent</b></p> <p><b>Point of Tangency</b></p>	<p>A line (in the plane of the circle) that <u>intersects</u> a circle in exactly <u>one point</u>.</p> <p>Tangents: <math>\overline{IJ} + \overline{LK}</math> J+K</p> 

# H. Geometry - Chapter I - Definition Sheet

<p><b>Secant</b> (not in book)</p>	<p>A line intersecting a circle at <u>two points</u>. (Contains a <u>chord</u>).</p> <p>secants : <math>\overleftrightarrow{EF} + \overleftrightarrow{HG}</math></p> 
<p><b>Congruent Circles</b></p>	<p>Two circles with the <u>same length radius</u>.</p>  <p><math>\odot Q \cong \odot R</math></p>
<p><b>Concentric Circles</b></p>	<p>Two or more <u>coplanar circles</u> with the same center.</p> 
<p><b>Arc of a circle</b></p>	<p>A part of a circle cut off by <u>two points</u> on the circle. Endpoints: the points at the <u>end of the arc</u>.</p> <p>Symbol: <math>\widehat{AB}</math> (named for endpoints)</p> 
<p>Types of Arcs</p>	<p><b>Semicircle</b> <math>180^\circ</math></p> <p>Arc whose endpoints are the endpoints of a <u>diameter</u> of a circle Named with <u>3 letters</u>: <math>\widehat{ABD}, \widehat{ACD}, \dots</math></p> <p><b>Minor Arc</b> central <math>\angle</math></p> <p>Arc <u>smaller</u> than a semicircle Names with <u>two letters</u>: <math>\widehat{AB}, \widehat{BC} \dots</math></p> <p><b>Major Arc</b></p> <p>Arc <u>bigger</u> than a semicircle. Named with <u>three letters</u>: <math>\widehat{ADC}, \widehat{BDA}, \dots</math></p> 

# H. Geometry - Chapter I - Definition Sheet

<p><b>Central Angle</b></p>	<p>An angle whose vertex is the <u>center</u> of the circle, and whose sides are <u>radii</u> of the circle.</p> <p>central angles: <math>\angle SRU</math>, <math>\angle SRT</math>, <math>\angle TRU</math></p> 
<p><b>Arc Measure</b></p>	<p>The number of <u>degrees</u> of an arc. A full circle has an arc measure of <u><math>360^\circ</math></u>. Arc measure = <u>central angle</u> Named <u><math>m\widehat{AB}</math>, <math>m\widehat{ACB}</math></u></p> <p>NOTE: not the same as arc length ↓ (cm, ft. in.)</p> <p>ex: <math>m\widehat{AB} = 80^\circ</math></p>