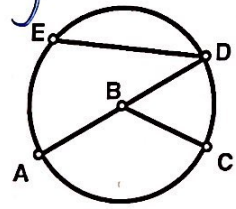


1. In the diagram, point B is the center of the circle.



- (a) \overline{ED} is called a chord.
- (b) \overline{BC} is called a radius.
- (c) \overline{DA} is called a diameter.
- (d) $\angle EDA$ is called an inscribed angle.
- (e) Is $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{BA}$? Yes Why? both are radii
- (f) Is $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DA}$? No Why? One is a radius, the other is a diameter

2. A segment whose endpoints are the center of a circle and a point on the circle is called a radius.

3. A segment whose endpoints are both on the circle is called a chord.

4. A segment which has both endpoints on the circle but which also passes through the center of the circle is called a diameter.

5. A segment that intersects a circle in two points is called a chord.

6. A line that intersects a circle in two points is called a secant.

7. A line that intersects a circle in exactly one point is called a tangent.
The point of intersection is called the point of tangency.

8. Arcs of circles are measured in degrees.

9. An arc that contains less than 180° is called a minor arc.

10. An arc that contains 180° is called a semicircle.

11. An arc that contains more than 180° is called a major arc.

12. Point F is the center of the circle.

(a) \overline{FG} is called a radius.

(b) \widehat{EG} is called a minor arc.

(c) \overline{AC} is called a chord.

(d) \overline{EJ} is called a diameter.

(e) \overline{DB} is called a tangent.

(f) \overline{HI} is called a secant.

(g) Point C is called a point of tangency.

(h) \overline{AC} is called a secant (chord if looking at segment).

(i) \widehat{EAJ} is called a semicircle.

(j) \widehat{CEJ} is called a major arc.

(k) $\angle EFG$ is called a central angle.

