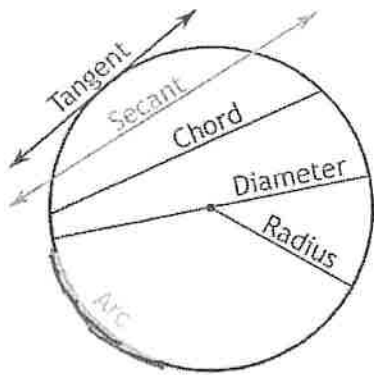


Intro to Circles - Vocab



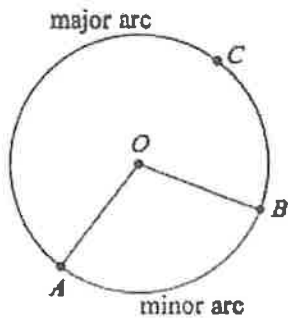
A line that "just touches" the circle as it passes by is called a **Tangent**.

A line that cuts the circle at two points is called a **Secant**.

A line segment that goes from one point to another on the circle's circumference is called a **Chord**.

If the chord passes through the center it is called a **Diameter**.

A part of the circumference (perimeter of the circle, $C = \pi d$) is called an **Arc**.



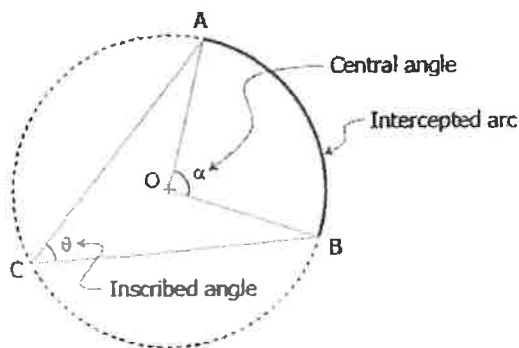
An arc can be a minor arc, a major arc, or a semicircle.

An arc whose measure is **less than 180 degrees** is called a **minor arc**. An arc whose measure is **greater than 180 degrees** is called a **major arc**. An arc whose measure equals **180 degrees** is called a **semicircle**, since it divides the circle into two equal arcs.

A **minor arc** is named using two letters with an arc symbol. EX: \widehat{AB} .

A **major arc** is named using three letters with an arc symbol. EX: \widehat{ACB} .

Why do you think it is necessary to use three letters when naming a major arc? _____

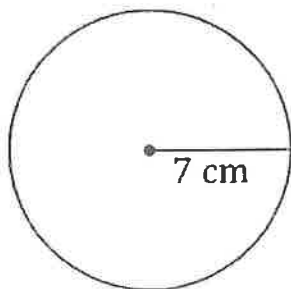


A **central angle** has its vertex at the CENTER of the circle.

An **inscribed angle** has its vertex ON the circle.

The **intercepted arc** is a section of the circumference of a circle.

Now that we are familiar with terminology, we need to learn how to find their measures. Some of this will already be familiar to you.



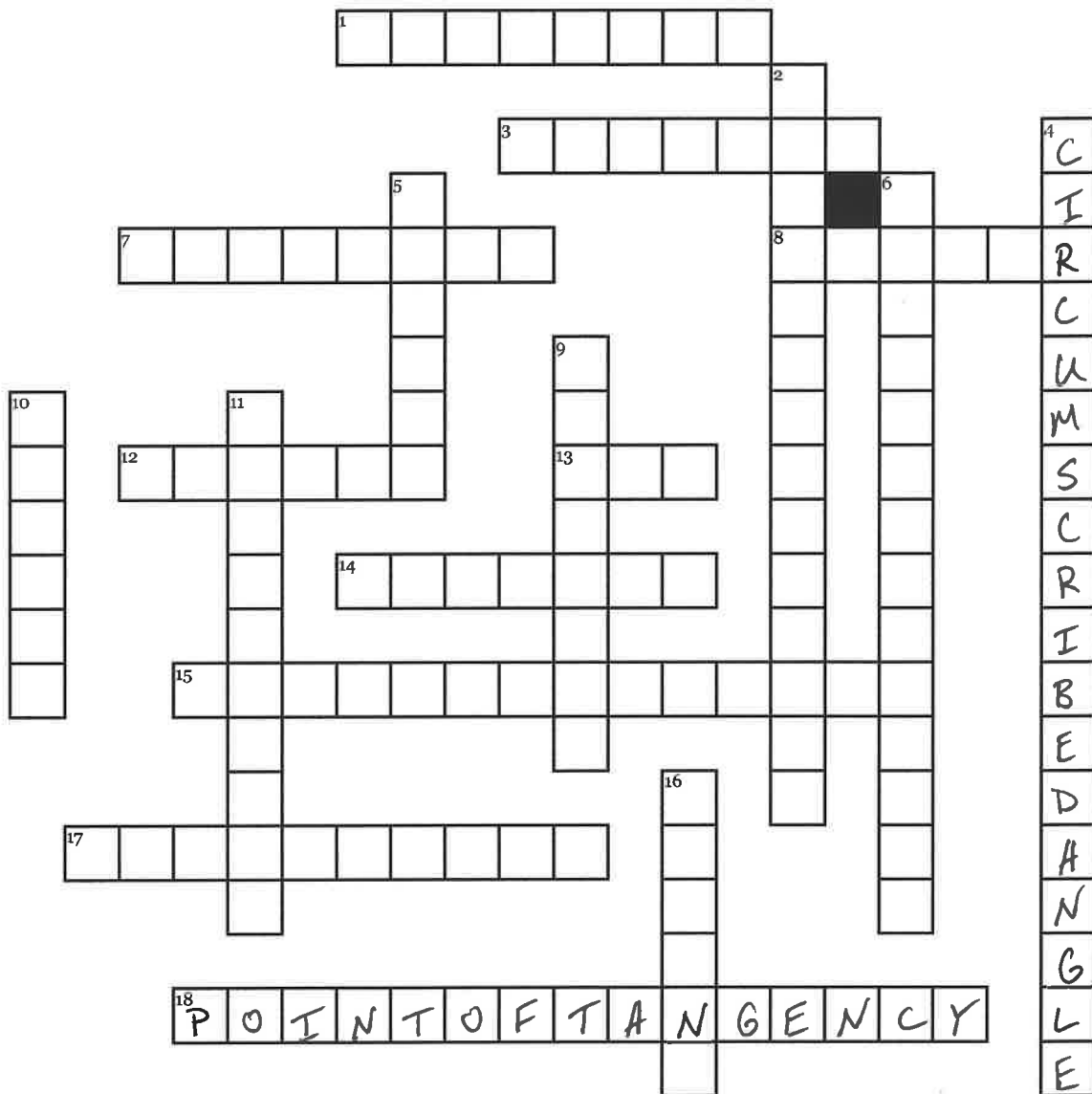
If the radius of a circle is 7 cm, what is the length of the diameter? _____

What is the circumference of the circle? Leave your answer in terms of π . _____

What is the area of the circle? Leave your answer in terms of π . _____

You probably recall that there are 360° in a full circle. How many degrees are in a semicircle? _____

Circles



Across

- 1. Smaller of the two arcs formed when a circle is divided into two unequal parts
- 3. A line that touches the circle at exactly one point, never entering the circle's interior.
- 7. The larger of the two arcs formed when a circle is divided into two unequal parts.
- 8. A point where all point are equal distance from
- 12. Straight line who's endpoint a lie on the edges of the circle
- 13. A part of the circumference of a circle or other curve.

- 14. Straight lines from its extremities are joined at that point:
 - 15. The angle formed the interior of a circle when two secant lines (or, in a degenerate case, when one secant line and one tangent line of that circle) intersect on the circle.
 - 17. One-dimensional locus of points that forms half of a circle
 - 18. A line, curve, or surface meeting another line, curve, or surface at a common point and sharing a common tangent line or tangent plane at that point
- Down**
- 2. An inscribed angle is the angle formed in the interior of a circle

- 4. Circle which passes through all the vertices of the polygon.
- 5. The length of a line segment from its center to its perimeter.
- 6. When two straight lines cross a circle, the part of the circle between the intersection points is called the
- 9. A straight line segment that passes through the center of the circle and whose endpoints lie on the circle
- 10. The set of all points in a plane that are at a given distance from a given point
- 11. Objects that share the same center
- 16. A straight line that intersects a curve at two or more points