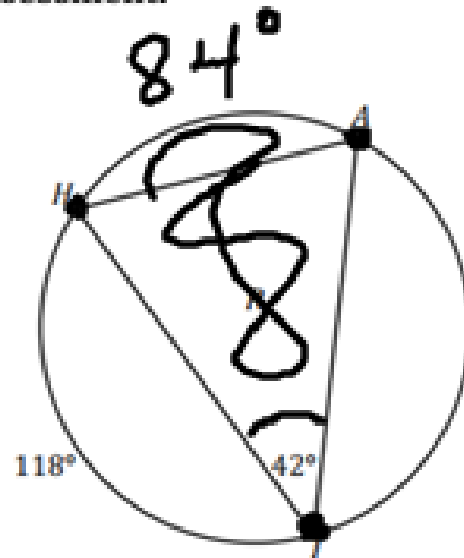


Informal Assessment:

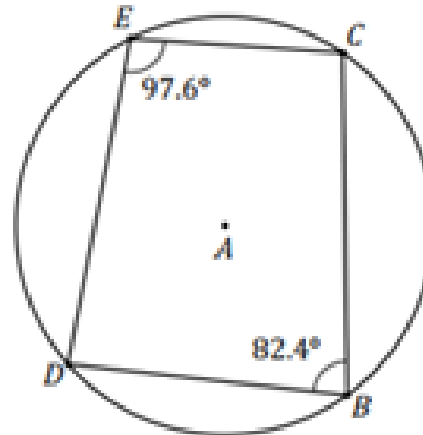


Which of the following is the measure of \widehat{AT} ?

- (A) 118°
- (B) 158°
- (C) 160°
- (D) 202°

$$\begin{array}{r} 118 \\ 84 \\ \hline 202 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 360 \\ -202 \\ \hline 158 \end{array}$$

Consider the figure below that represents an inscribed polygon.



What figure is inscribed in the circle?

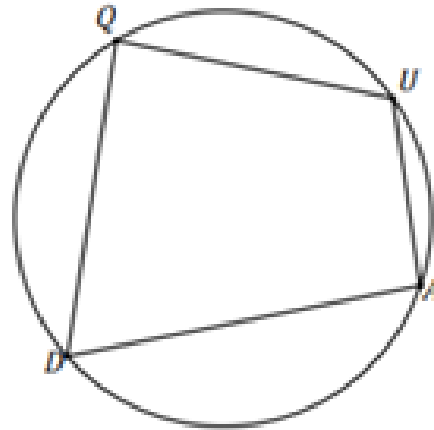
What do you notice about the angles?

Quadrilateral
Supplementary

A polygon is inscribed in a circle when all vertices of the polygon lie on the circle. The circle is circumscribed about the polygon.

In an Inscribed Quadrilateral every vertex is on the circumference of a circle, and the opposite angles of the quadrilateral are Supplementary.

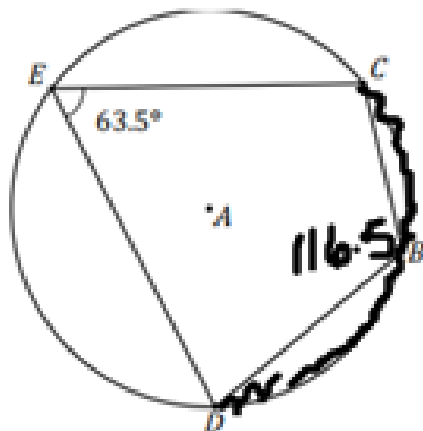
Which pair of angles are supplementary?



$$\angle Q + \angle A = 180$$

$$\angle D + \angle U = 180$$

Find $m\angle CBD$ & $m\widehat{CD}$



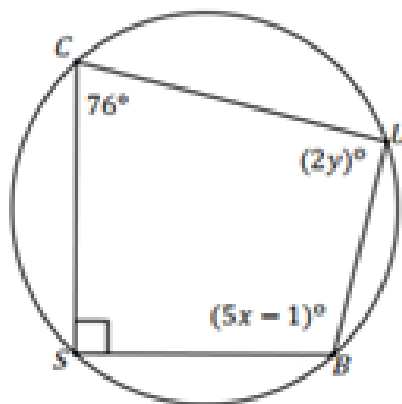
$$\begin{array}{r} 180.0 \\ - 63.5 \\ \hline 116.5 = m\angle CBD \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 63.5 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 127.0 \end{array} \quad 127^\circ = m\widehat{CD}$$

Your turn:

Find the value of each variable.

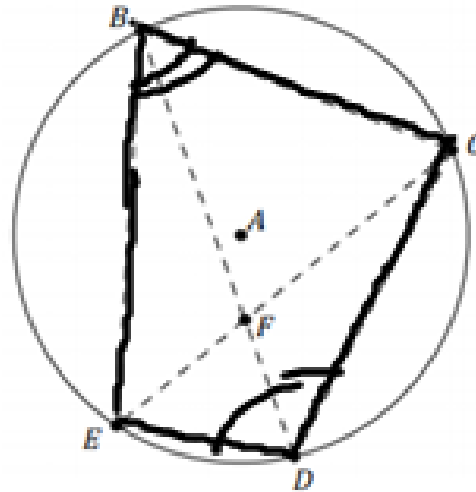
$$\begin{array}{r} 2y + 90 = 180 \\ - 90 \quad - 90 \\ \hline 2y = 90 \\ y = 45 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 76 + 5x - 1 = 180 \\ 76 + 5x = 181 \\ - 76 \quad - 76 \\ \hline 5x = 105 \\ x = 21 \end{array}$$

Informal Assessment:

Quadrilateral $BCDE$ is inscribed in circle A . Diagonals \overline{BD} and \overline{EC} intersect at point F .



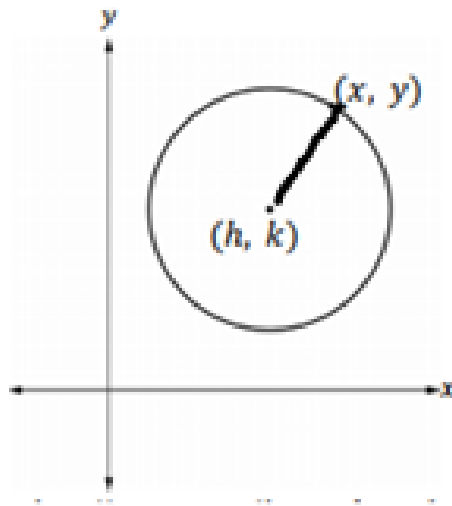
Select the angles and value that would make the statement true about quadrilateral $BCDE$.

$m\angle$ EDC = 180 - $m\angle$ EBC

~~EBC~~
 EDC
 ~~EDF~~
 ~~CFB~~
 ~~FED~~

90°
 180°

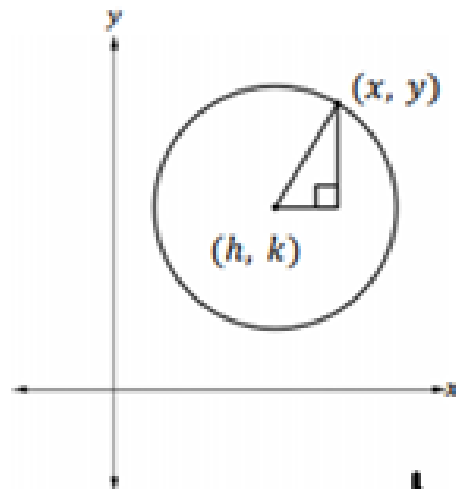
EBC
 ~~EBC~~
 ~~EDF~~
 ~~CFB~~
 ~~FED~~



To find the radius, you can use the distance formula

$$r = \sqrt{(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2}$$

Now, we find the length of the hypotenuse and the horizontal and vertical legs of the triangle.



Horizontal leg length: $|x-h|$
Vertical leg length: $|y-k|$
Hypotenuse length: r

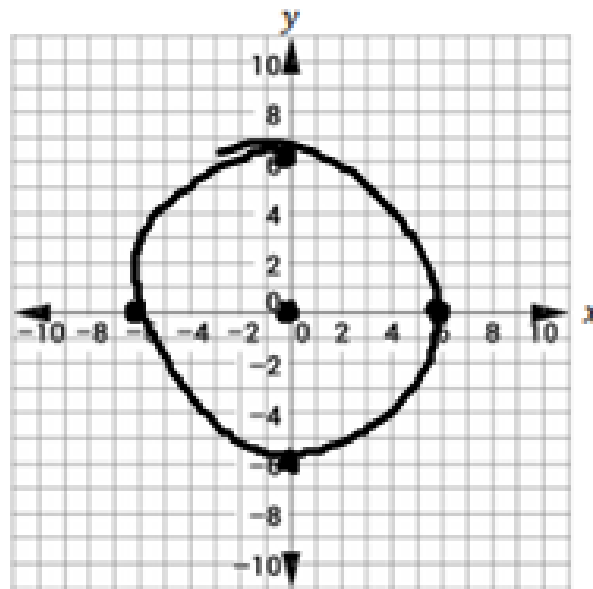
Substitute these lengths into the Pythagorean Theorem.

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

This is the standard form for the equation of a circle with center (h, k) and radius r .

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$

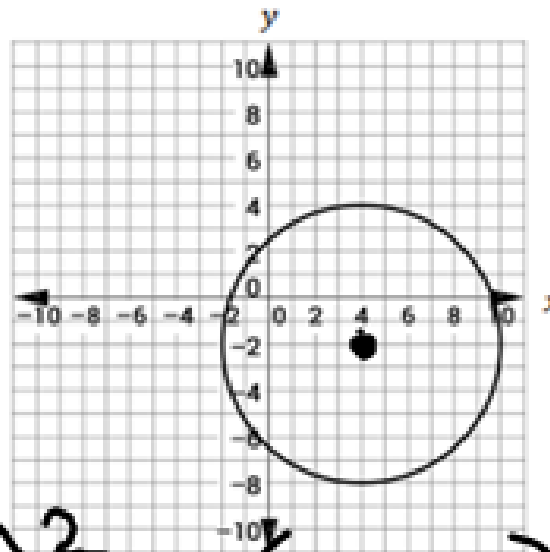
Graph the equation $x^2 + y^2 = 36$.



$$(0, 0)$$
$$r = 6$$

$$(x-h)^2 + (y-k)^2 = r^2$$
$$(x-4)^2 + (y--2)^2 = 6^2$$

Write the equation of the graphed circle.

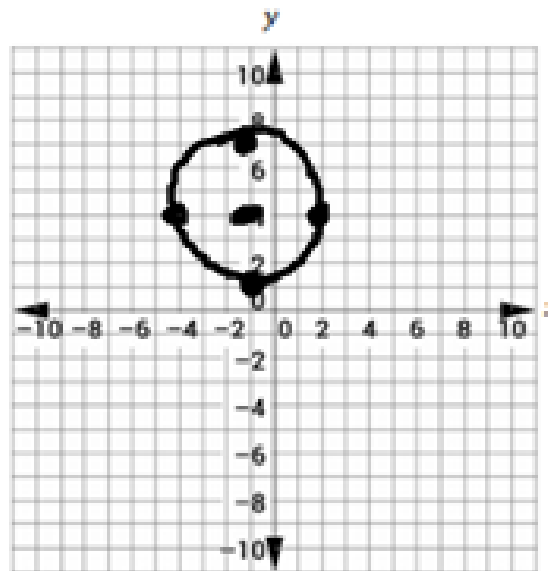


$$(4, -2)$$
$$r = 6$$

$$(x-4)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 36$$

4. Graph each equation.

a. $(x + 1)^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 9$

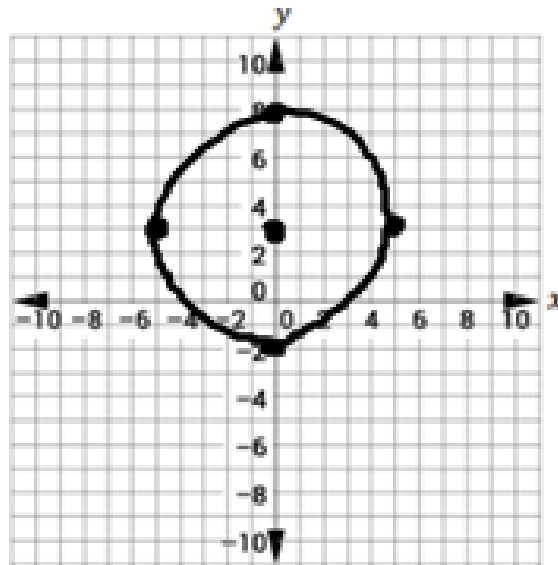


$(-1, 4)$
 $r = 3$

b. $x^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 25$

$(0, 3)$

$r = 5$



$$(x+2)^2 + (y+3)^2 = 25$$

Write the equation of the graphed circle.

$$(-2, -3)$$
$$r = 5$$

