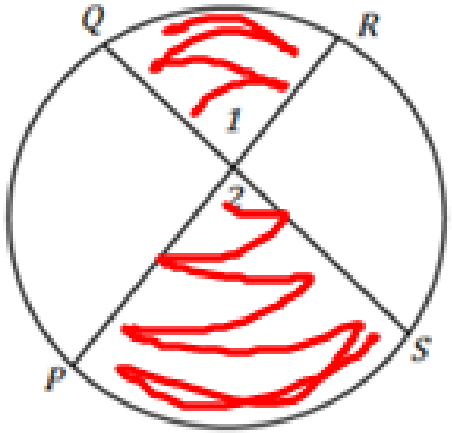
Sometimes, two chords do not intersect "on" the circle, but "in" the circle.

These chords cannot be called inscribed angles.

When two chords intersect "inside" a circle, two sets of vertical angles are formed.

Consider the figure below.



The angle formed inside of a circle by two intersecting chords is 1/2 of the sum of the chords' intercepted arcs.

$$m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(m\overset{\frown}{QR} + m\overset{\frown}{PS})$$

Using the above circle as an example, angles 1 and 2 can be found using the function $m\angle 2 = \frac{1}{2}(m\overset{\frown}{QR} + m\overset{\frown}{PS})$.