Circle Properties 1.

The angle in a semicircle.

1). Draw a circle of any size, centre O.

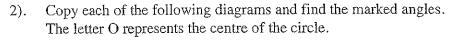
(You will be taking measurements from the diagram so make the radius of your circle greater than 5 cm).

Draw the diameter AB.

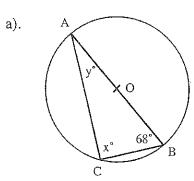
At any point on the circumference mark the point C.

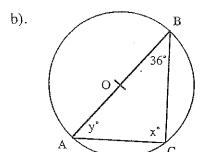
Draw the lines AC and BC. Measure and record all the angles.

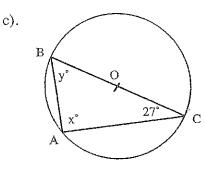
Repeat these instructions for another two circles. Write your findings.

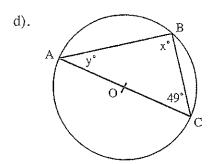


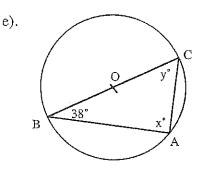


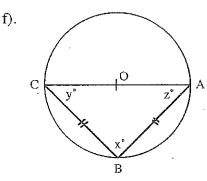


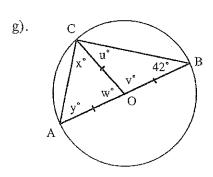


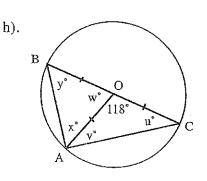


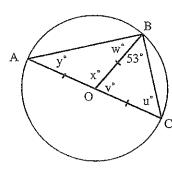






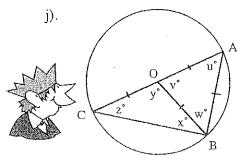


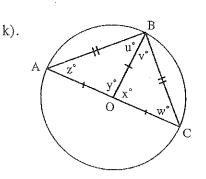


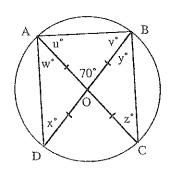


i).

1).







The angle at the centre.

Draw a circle of any size, centre O. 1). Draw two radii OA and OB. At any point on the circumference mark the point C.

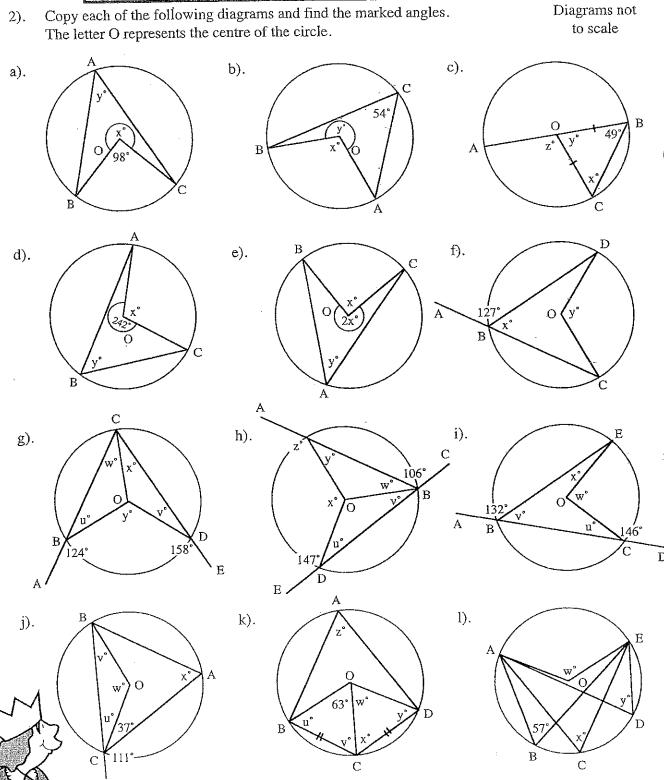
Draw the lines AC and BC. Measure and record all the angles.

Repeat these instructions for another two circles. Write your findings.

 \angle ACB and \angle AOB are said to be angles subtended by the arc AB.



C



Circle Properties 2.



Angles in the same segment.

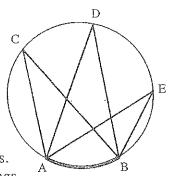
1). Draw a circle of any size.

Mark two points on the circumference A and B.

Also on the circumference mark 3 more points C, D and E.

Draw the lines as in the diagram. Measure and record all the angles.

Repeat these instructions for another two circles. Write your findings.



∠ACB, ∠ADB and ∠AEB are said to be angles in the same segment.

2). Copy each of the following diagrams and find the marked angles. Where marked, the letter O represents the centre of the circle.

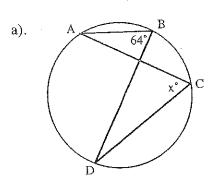
Diagrams not to scale

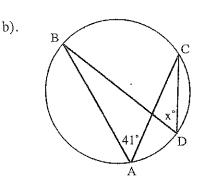
c).

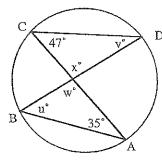
f).

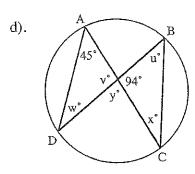
i).

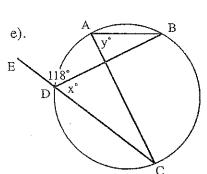
l).

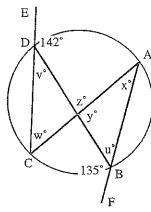


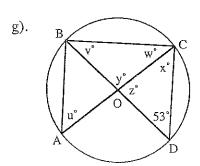


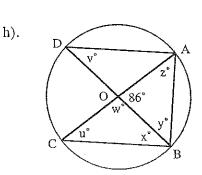




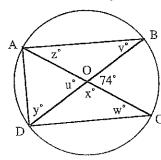


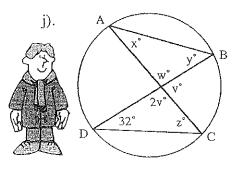


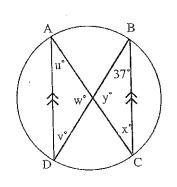


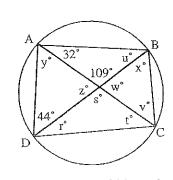


k).









Angles in a Cyclic Quadrilateral.

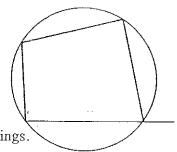
1). Draw a circle of any size.

Draw a quadrilateral inside the circle as shown in the diagram.

Extend one of the sides of the quadrilateral.

Measure and record all the angles.

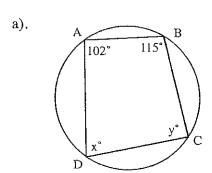
Repeat these instructions for another two circles. Write your findings.

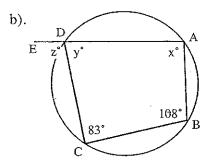


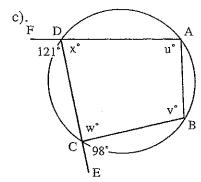
A quadrilateral whose vertices all touch the circumference of a circle is called a cyclic quadrilateral.

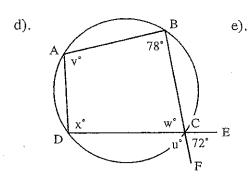
2). Copy each of the following diagrams and find the marked angles. Where marked, the letter O represents the centre of the circle.

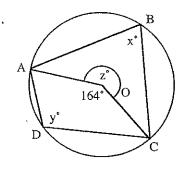
Diagrams not to scale

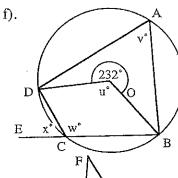






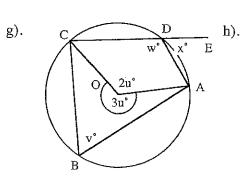


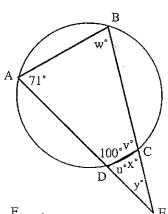


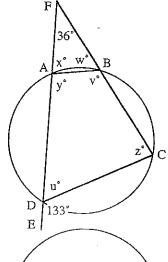


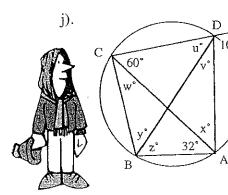
i).

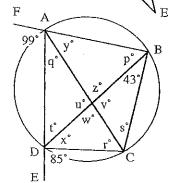
1).



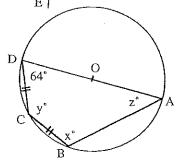








k).





Circle Properties 3.

В

Tangents.



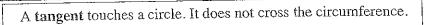
Draw a circle of any size. -1).

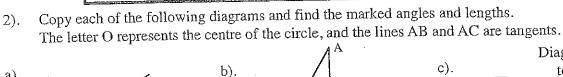
Draw two tangents to the circle that meet at A.

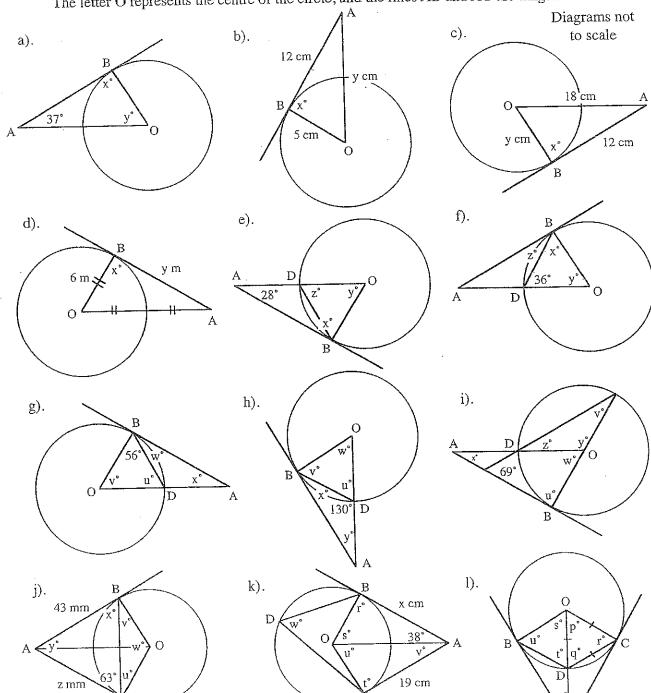
Where the tangents touch the circle join them to the centre, O.

Measure and record all the angles and lengths.

Repeat these instructions for another two circles. Write your findings.







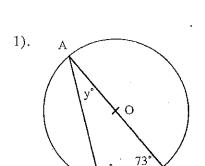


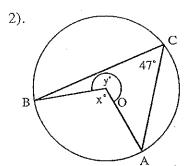
Circle Properties 4.

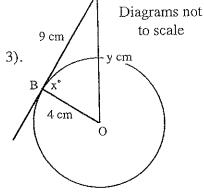
Mixed Questions.

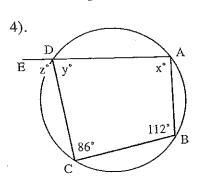
Copy each of the following diagrams and find the marked angles and lengths.

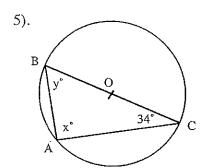
The letter O represents the centre of the circle.

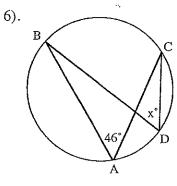


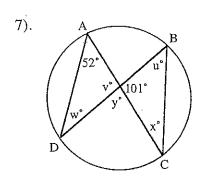


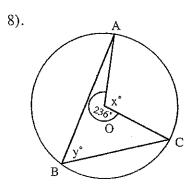


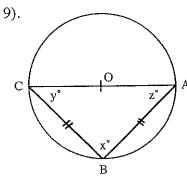


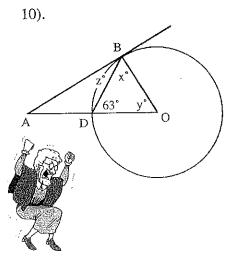


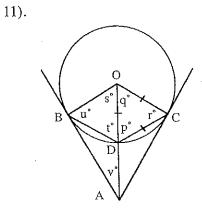


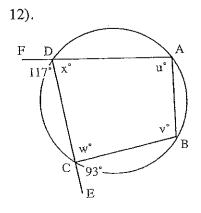


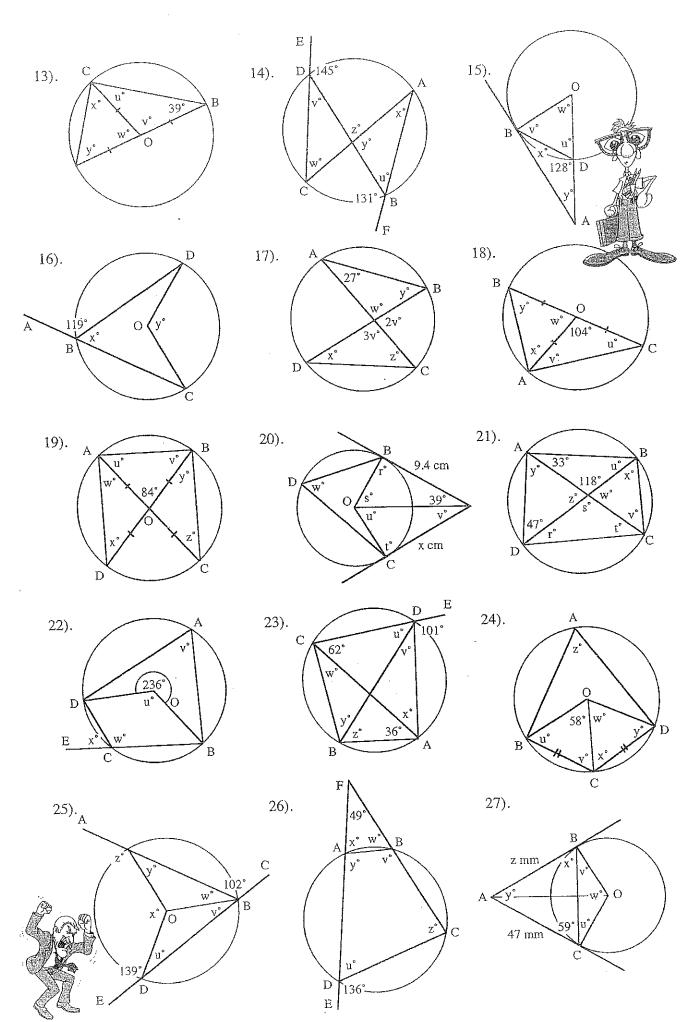












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