

Unit 6.1

Vocabulary:

Circle: a circle is the set of all points equidistance from a given point called the center.

Diameter: a segment that contains the center of a circle and has both endpoints on the circle.

Radius: a segment that has one endpoint at the center and the other endpoint on the circle.

Congruent circles: circles with the same radius and same diameter.

Central angle: an angle with its vertex is the center of the circle.

The minor arc is shown as \widehat{AB}

The major arc is shown as \widehat{ACB}

Semicircle: is half of a circle.

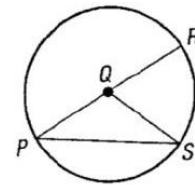
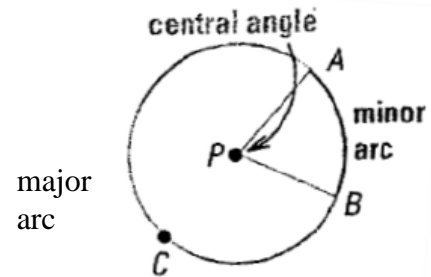
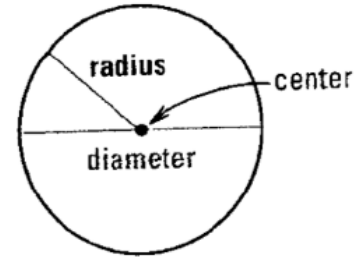
Minor arc: an arc on a circle smaller than or equal to its semicircle.

Major arc: an arc on a circle larger than its semicircle.

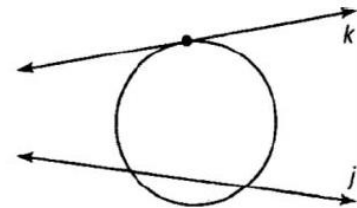
Cord: is a segment with endpoints on the circle.

Secant: a line that intersects a circle in two points.

Tangent: a line that intersects a circle in exactly one points.
Tangent lines are perpendicular to the radius.



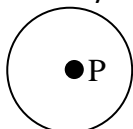
\overline{PS} and \overline{PR} are chords.



Line j is a secant.
Line k is a tangent.

You name a circle by its center.

Example:



This would be named Circle P
or with a symbol it would be $\odot P$ (read as "circle P")