$\qquad$

## Section 9.1 - Central and Inscribed Angles

A $\qquad$ angle is an angle whose vertex lies on the $\qquad$ of a circle.

The measure of the central angle $\angle \mathrm{ACB}$ and its
$\qquad$ arc $\overparen{\mathrm{AB}}$ are $\qquad$
An $\qquad$ angle is an angle whose vertex lies on the $\qquad$ of a circle.

The measure of the inscribed angle $\angle \mathrm{ADB}$ is $\qquad$
$\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{ACB}=$ $\qquad$


$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{m} \overparen{\mathrm{AB}} & = \\
\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{ADB} & =
\end{aligned}
$$ the measure of its intercepted arc $\overparen{A B}$.

Note: Chapter structured differently from book.

A ACB and its

## Ex 1:

Find the indicated measure and state if it is an arc, central angle, or inscribed angle.
a)

b)

c)

$m \overparen{A B}=$ $\qquad$
$\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{DFE}=$ $\qquad$
$\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{QSR}=$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Important: When an arc is described using two points, always refer to the shorter arc.
d)

e)

f)

$\mathrm{m} \overparen{W X}=$ $\qquad$
$\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{KML}=$ $\qquad$ ,
-
$\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{ACB}=$ $\qquad$ ,
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{AEB}=$ $\qquad$ ,
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Ex 2:

Find the indicated measure(s).

$\mathrm{m} \angle \mathrm{KOL}=$ $\qquad$
b)

$m \overparen{R S T}=$ $\qquad$
Solve for x .
c)

$\qquad$
$\mathrm{x}=$
$m \overparen{R S}=$ $\qquad$

## Inscribed Right Triangle Theorem

If a triangle is inscribed in a circle such that one of the sides of the triangle is the diameter of the circle, then the triangle is a right triangle.


## Inscribed Quadrilateral Theorem

If a quadrilateral is inscribed in a circle, then its opposite angles are supplementary.


## Ex 3:

a)

b)

c)


