



## Vocabulary

### Review

1. Underline the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

The student went off on a *tangent* when he did / did not stick to the subject.

2. A *tangent* to a circle intersects the circle at exactly ? point(s). \_\_\_\_\_

3. From a point outside a circle, there are ? *tangent(s)* to the circle. \_\_\_\_\_

### Vocabulary Builder

**secant** (noun) SEEK unt

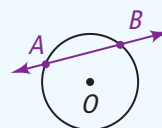
**Related Word:** tangent (noun)

**Definition:** A **secant** is a line that intersects a circle at two points.

**Source:** The word **secant** comes from the Latin verb *secare*, which means “to cut.”

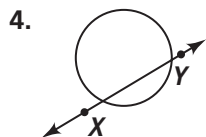
**Examples:** In the diagram at the right,  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  is a **secant**,  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BA}$  are **secant rays**, and  $\overline{AB}$  is a **secant segment**.

secant

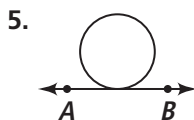


### Use Your Vocabulary

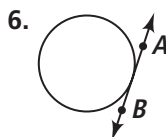
Write *secant* or *tangent* to identify each line.



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

8. Is a chord a *secant*? Explain.

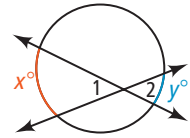
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\_\_\_\_\_

Theorems 12-13, 12-14, and 12-15

**Theorem 12-13** The measure of an angle formed by two lines that intersect inside a circle is half the sum of the measures of the intercepted arcs.

$$m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x + y)$$



9. In the diagram at the right, does  $m\angle 2 = \frac{1}{2}(x + y)$ ? Explain.

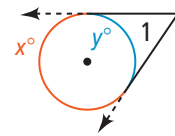
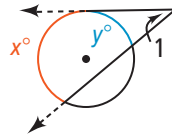
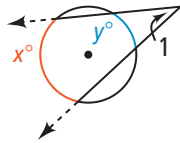
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**Theorem 12-14** The measure of an angle formed by two lines that intersect outside a circle is half the difference of the measures of the intercepted arcs.

$$m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - y)$$



10. In the first diagram, the sides of the angle are a secant and a   ?.

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11. In the second diagram, the sides of the angle are a secant and a   ?.

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12. In the third diagram, the sides of the angle are a tangent and a   ?.

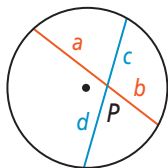
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13. Is  $m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(y - x)$  equivalent to  $m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - y)$ ?

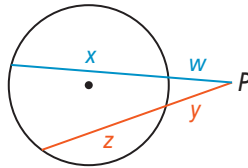
Yes / No

**Theorem 12-15** For a given point and circle, the product of the lengths of the two segments from the point to the circle is constant along any line through the point and the circle.

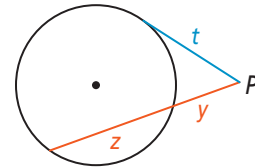
I.



II.



III.



Complete each case of Theorem 12-15.

14. Case I  $a \cdot b = c \cdot$

15. Case II  $(w + x)w = (\text{ } + z)\text{ }$

16. Case III  $(y + z)\text{ } = t^2$

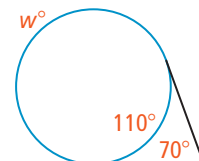


**Problem 1 Finding Angle Measures**

**Got It?** What is the value of  $w$ ?

17. Use Theorem 12-14 to complete the equation.

$$\text{ } = \frac{1}{2}(w - \text{ })$$



18. Now solve the equation.



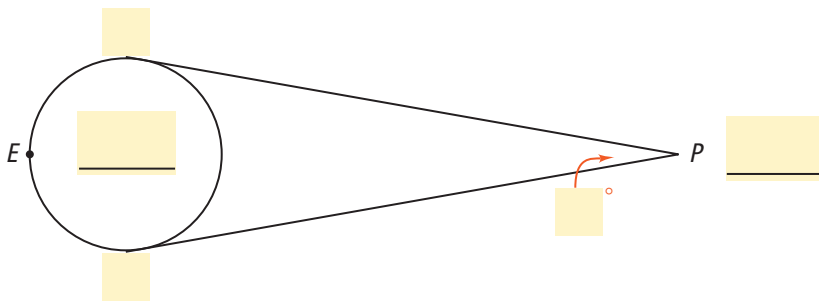
19. The value of  $w$  is



## Problem 2 Finding an Arc Measure

**Got It?** A departing space probe sends back a picture of Earth as it crosses Earth's equator. The angle formed by the two tangents to the equator is  $20^\circ$ . What arc of the equator is visible to the space probe?

20. Use 20,  $F$ ,  $G$ , and the words *Earth* and *probe* to complete the diagram below.



21. Complete the flow chart below.

Let  $m\widehat{FG} = x$ . Then  $m\widehat{FEG} = \square - x$ .

The sum of the arc measures is  $360^\circ$ .

$$m\angle FPG = \frac{1}{2} (m\widehat{FEG} - m\square)$$

Theorem 12-14

$$20 = \frac{1}{2} (\square - \square)$$

Substitute.

$$20 = \frac{1}{2} (\square)$$

Simplify.

$$\square = \square x$$

Subtract 180 from each side.

$$20 = \square$$

Use the Distributive Property.

$$\square = x$$

Divide each side by  $-1$ .

22. A  $\square^\circ$  arc of the equator is visible to the space probe.

