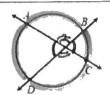
# ARC & ANGLE MEASURES: Intersecting Chords, Secants, & Tangents

#### INTERIOR INTERSECTIONS

\* Vertex inside

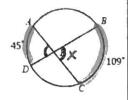
If two secants or chords intersect inside a circle, then the measure of the angle formed is equal to half the sum of the measures of the intercepted arcs.



 $m \angle 1 = \frac{m A0 + m BC}{2}$   $m \angle 2 = \frac{m A3 + m DC}{2}$ 

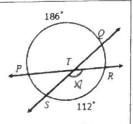
1. mZAED

X= 109+45



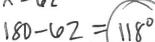
X = 186 + 112  $X = 149^{\circ}$ 

2. m\str



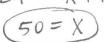
3. mZYWX

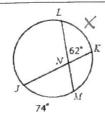
X=620



4. mLK

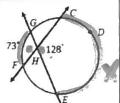
$$62 = \frac{X + 74}{2}$$
 $124 = X + 74$ 



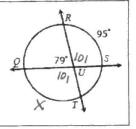


5. mCDE

X= 183°

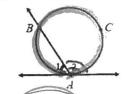


6. miqT 101 = 95 + X 202 = 95 + X



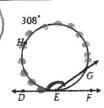
### ON THE CIRCLE INTERSECTIONS \* Vertex DN

If a secant and a tangent intersect at the point of tangency, then the measure of each angle formed is equal to half the measure of its intercepted arc.

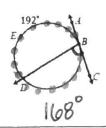


 $m \angle 1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( m \overline{AB} \right)$  $m \angle 2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( m \overline{BCA} \right)$ 

7. m/DEG 154°



8. m/DBC



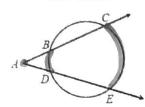
9. mXY (29)·2 = 58° 1151. 7.5 Angles Inside, Outside, and On

## EXTERIOR INTERSECTIONS

\* Vertex OUTSIDE

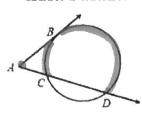
If secants and/or tangents intersect on the exterior of a circle, then the measure of the angle formed is equal to half the difference of the intercepted arcs.

TWO SECANTS



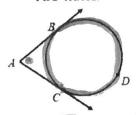
$$m\angle A = \frac{mCE - mBO}{2}$$

**SECANT & TANGENT** 



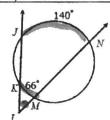
$$m\angle A = \frac{mBD - mBC}{2}$$

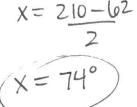
TWO TANGENTS

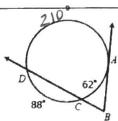


$$m \angle A = \frac{m BOC - m BC}{2}$$

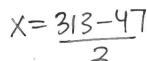
10. m \_KLM

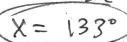


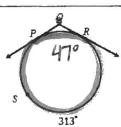




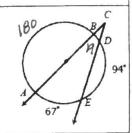
**12.** *m*∠*PQR* 







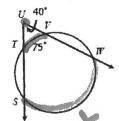
$$X = 67 - 19$$
  
 $X = 24^{\circ}$ 



$$40 = \frac{X - 75}{2}$$

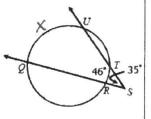
80 = X-75

$$\frac{(155^{\circ} = \chi)}{16. \text{ m/MK}}$$



## 15. mQU

$$35 = X - 46$$
  
 $X = 116^{\circ}$ 



$$56 = 160 - X$$

