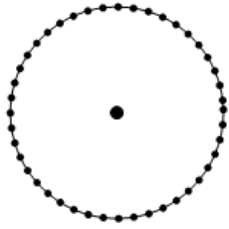


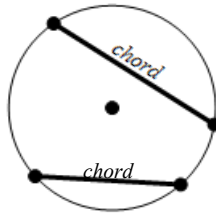
Chapter 3 Reference

Name: _____

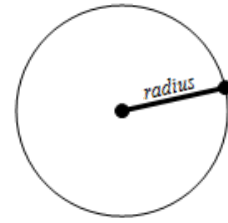
Circle: The set of points in a plane that are fixed distance from a given point called the center of the circle.



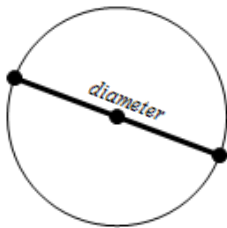
Chord: A segment whose endpoints both lie on the same circle.



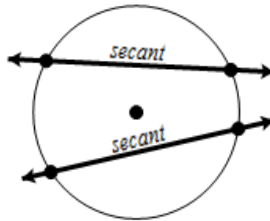
Radius: A segment whose endpoints are the center of a circle and a point on the circle.



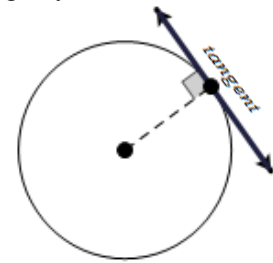
Diameter: A segment that has endpoints on a circle and that passes through the center of the circle.



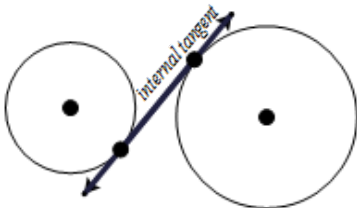
Secant: A line that intersects a circle at two points.



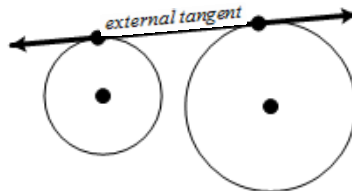
Tangent: A line that is in the same plane as a circle and intersects the circle at exactly one point. The radius is perpendicular to the tangent at the point of tangency.



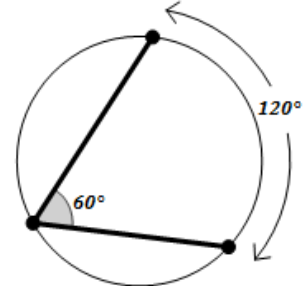
Internal Tangent: A tangent that is common to two circles and intersects the segment joining the centers of the circles.



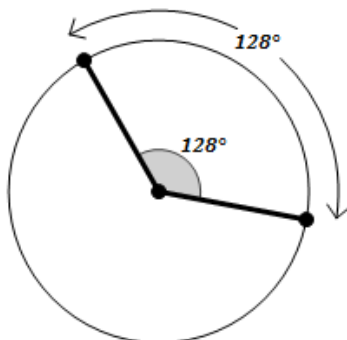
External Tangent: A tangent that is common to two circles and does not intersect the segment joining the centers of the circles.



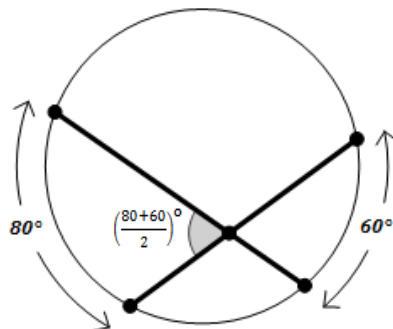
Inscribed Angle: An angle whose vertex is on a circle and whose sides contain chords of the circle. The angle measure of the inscribed angle is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the intercepted arc.



Central Angle: An angle whose vertex is the center of a circle.



Angle Between 2 Chords: The angle between 2 chords is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the sum of the two intercepted arcs.



Angle Between 2 Secants: The angle between 2 secants is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the difference of the two intercepted arcs.

