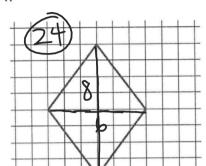
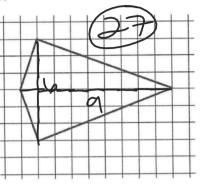


4.



5.



6. Trapezoid

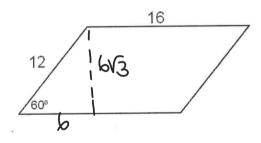
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(10+19)(12)$$

=174

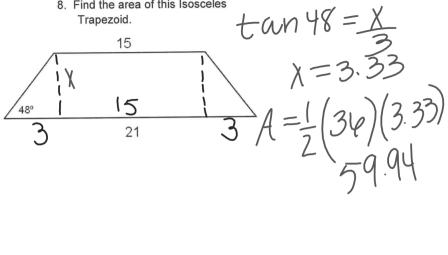
7. Find the EXACT area of this Parallelogram.

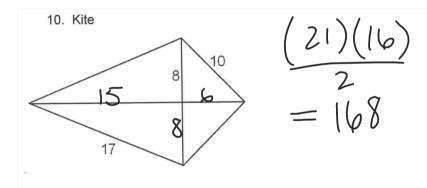
$$A = 16.6\sqrt{3}$$

= $96\sqrt{3}$



8. Find the area of this Isosceles Trapezoid. 15 15 21





9. Rhombus 53 28

11. Find the EXACT area of a regular Hexagaon with side length of 14 inches.

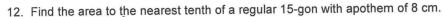
$$A = \frac{1}{2}ap$$

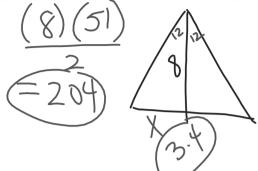
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(7/3)$$

$$\frac{7/3}{14} = 294\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{11}{14}$$

$$\frac{11}{14}$$





$$x = 1.7$$

Geometry

12-2: Chords and Arcs

Objective 1: I can use congruent chords, arcs, and central angles in circles.

A segment whose endpoints are on a circle is called a \(\text{P}\) \(\text{DYO}\)

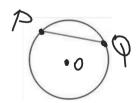
- 1. Label the circle below left as O.
- 2. Label its chord in the circle as \overline{PQ} .

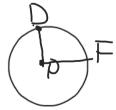
By drawing chord PO we also get its relate OV PO. AP Vis a part of the

A CHYPAL of a circle is an angle formed by any two The Yell is the center of the circle.

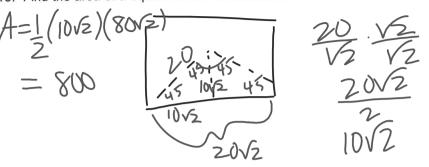
4. Label the circle at the right as P.

- 5. Draw its central angle $\angle DPF$





13. Find the area of a square to the nearest hundredth with radius of 20 ft.



The following theorem is about _______Central angles, chords, and arcs. It says, for example, that if two central angles in a circle are congruent, then so are the two chords and two arcs that the angles intercept.

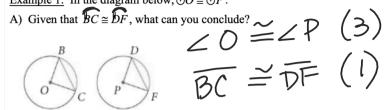
Theorem 12-4:

Within a circle or congruent circles

(1)
$$\cong$$
 C.A. have \cong chords
(2) \cong (Novas have \cong aves

We generally use Theorem 12-4 to show that parts in a circle are congruent.

Example 1: In the diagram below, $\bigcirc O \cong \bigcirc P$.



B) If we are told in the diagram above that $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{DF}$ instead, then what can you conclude?

ram above that
$$BC \cong DF$$
 instead, then what can you consider $BC \cong DF$ $AD \cong AD$

Theorem 12-5

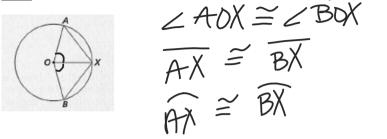
Within a circle or in congruent circles

Chords equidisfant from the centry = chords are eq. from centrol

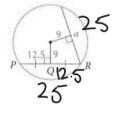


We generally use Theorem 12-5 to find missing lengths in circles.

QC 1: In the circle below, radius \overline{OX} bisects $\angle AOB$. What can you conclude?



Example 2: What is the value of a in the circle below?



QC 2: What is the value of x in the circle below?



Objective 2: I can recognize properties of lines through the center of a circle.

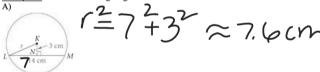
Below are some more theorems about lines through circles.

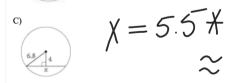
Theorem 12-6:
In a circle, a ______ to a _____ to a _____ bisects the chord and its arcs.

C) Find AB in the circle below.



 $\underline{\underline{Example \ 3:}} \ \ Find \ each \ missing \ length \ in \ the \ circles \ below.$





Practice Problems: Find the value of each variable.

1.





3.



4.



Hwk #29 -

Sect. 12-2

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Problems 1-8, 11-16

IXL #15 - U.5 & U.7 due Friday at 4pm!