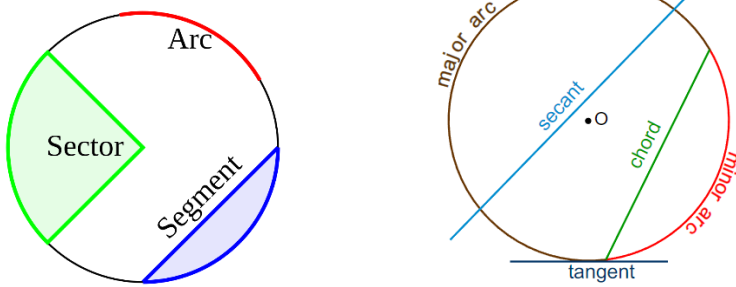
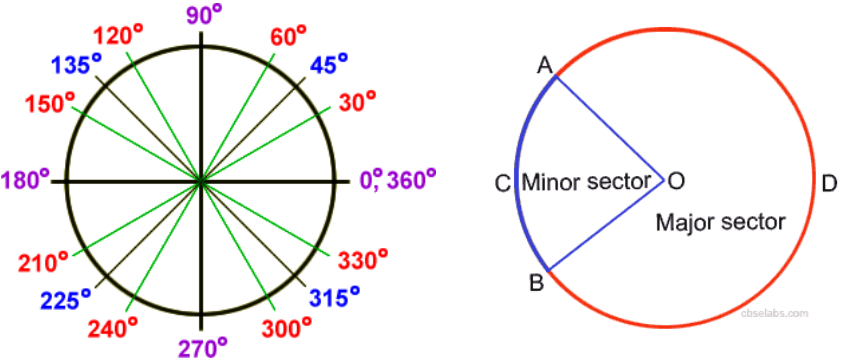
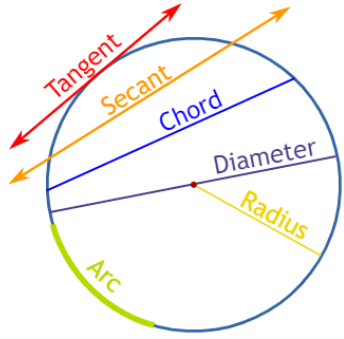
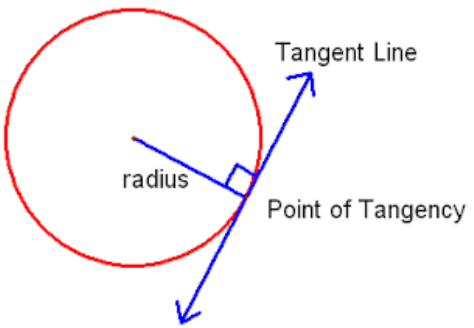


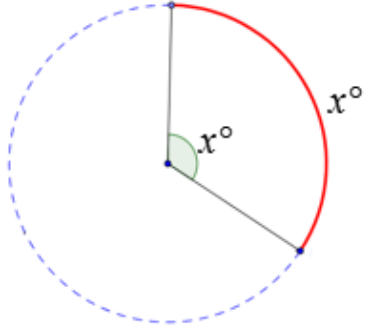
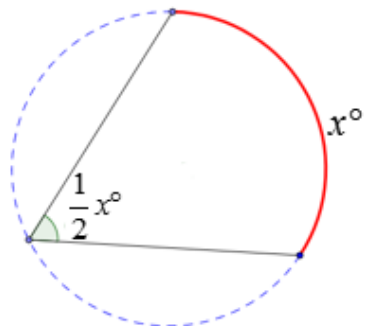
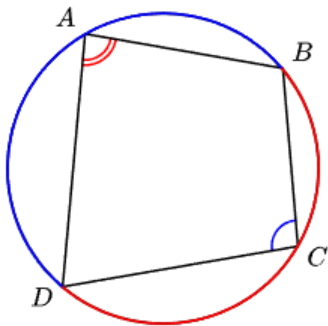
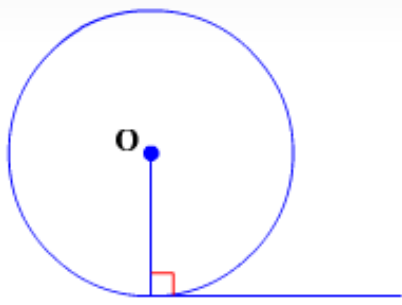
Harold's Rules of Circle Geometry Cheat Sheet

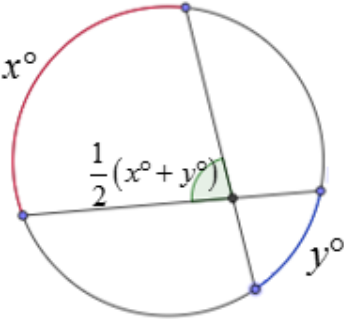
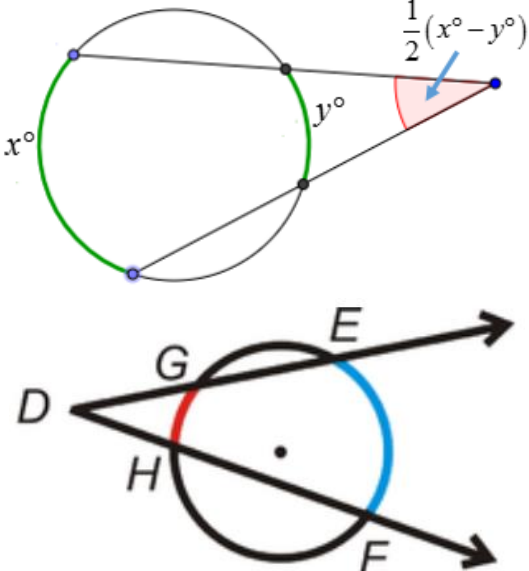
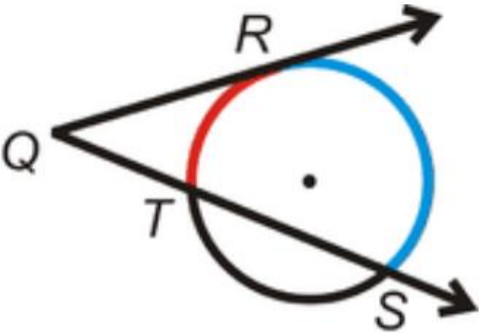
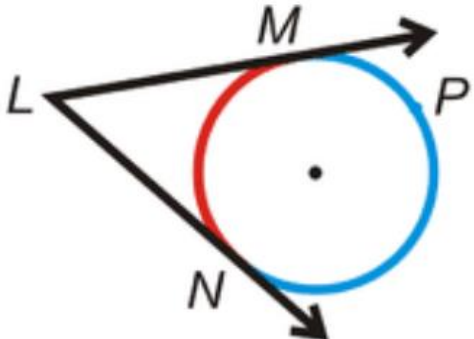
21 May 2023

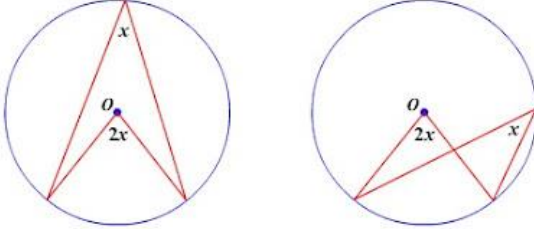
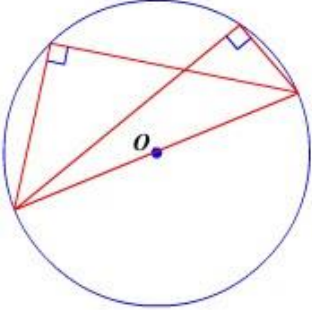
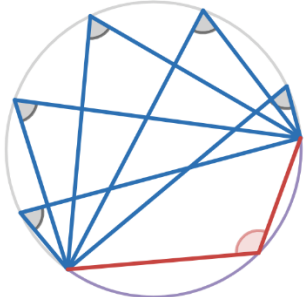
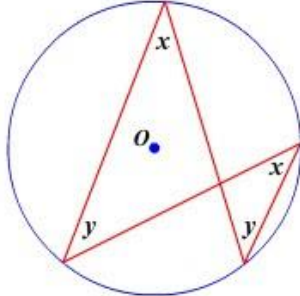
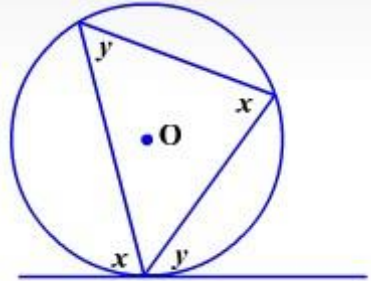
Terminology

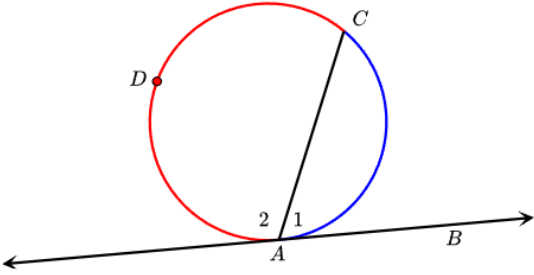
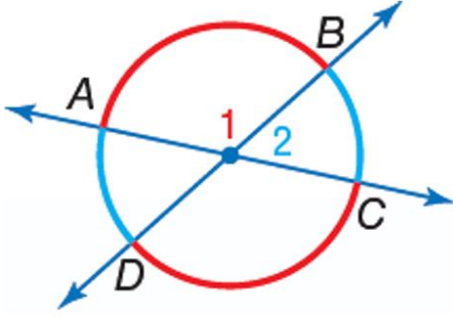
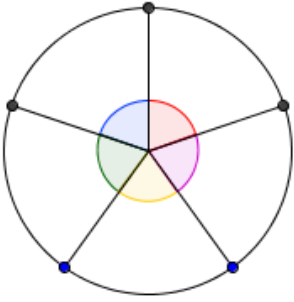
Category	Examples
Arcs	
Angles & Sectors	
Lines & Chords	
Tangents	

Arcs and Angles in a Circle

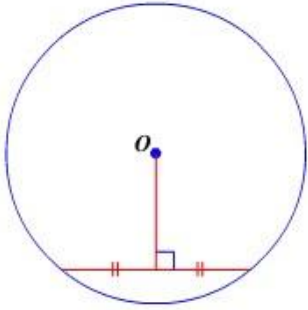
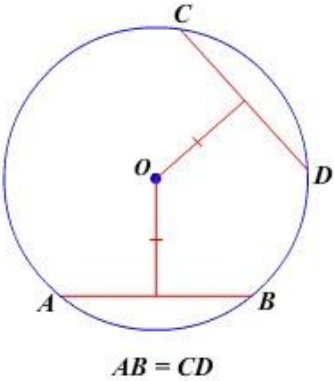
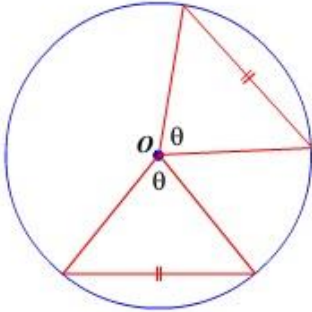
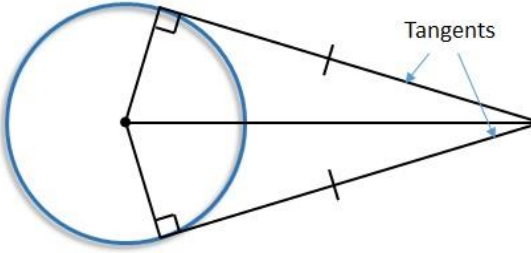
Configuration	Rule / Formula	Diagram
<p>Central Angle (Angle at Center)</p>	<p>Equal to arc $\theta = x^\circ$ $m\angle ABC = m\widehat{AC}$</p>	
<p>Inscribed Angle (Angle in Same Segment)</p>	<p>Half the arc $\theta = \frac{1}{2}x^\circ$</p>	
<p>Inscribed Quadrilateral (Opposite Angles of Cyclic Quadrilateral)</p>	<p>$m\angle A + m\angle C = 180^\circ$ $m\angle B + m\angle D = 180^\circ$ The opposite angles of cyclic quadrilaterals are supplementary (180°).</p>	
<p>Radius \perp Tangent</p>	<p>The angle between the radius and a tangent is 90°.</p>	

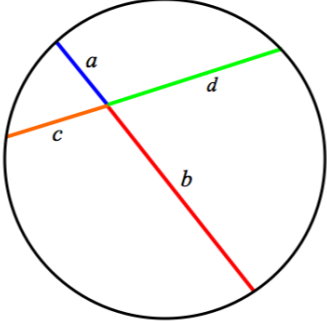
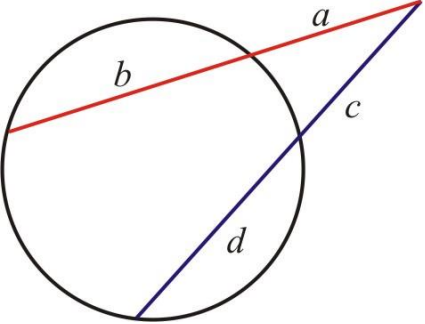
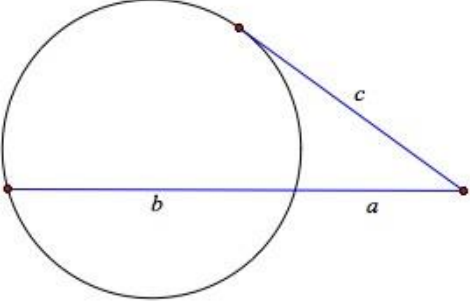
<p>Two Chords (Internal Angle)</p>	<p>Half the sum $\theta = \frac{1}{2}(x^\circ + y^\circ)$</p>	
<p>Two Secants (External Angle)</p>	<p>Half the difference $\theta = \frac{1}{2}(x^\circ - y^\circ)$ $m\angle D = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{EF} - m\widehat{GH})$</p>	
<p>Secant & Tangent (External Angle)</p>	<p>$m\angle Q = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{RS} - m\widehat{RT})$</p>	
<p>Two Tangents (External Angle)</p>	<p>$m\angle L = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{MPN} - m\widehat{MN})$</p>	

<p>Angle at Center</p>	<p>$2x^\circ$ vs. x°</p> <p>The angle at the center is twice the angle standing on the same chord/arc.</p>	
<p>Angles Inscribed in a Semi-Circle</p>	<p>Right Angles (90°)</p> <p>Angles on a semi-circle are 90°.</p>	
<p>Angles Inscribed in a Circle</p>	<p>Angles from two points on a circle are equal.</p>	
<p>Same Segment Theorem (Two Inscribed Angles)</p>	<p>$x^\circ = x^\circ$ $y^\circ = y^\circ$</p> <p>Angles on the same arc are equal.</p>	
<p>Alternate Segment Theorem</p>	<p>$x^\circ = x^\circ$ $y^\circ = y^\circ$</p> <p>The angle between a chord and a tangent is equal to the angle in the alternate segment.</p>	

<p>Tangent and Intersected Chord Theorem</p>	$m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{AC})$ $m\angle 2 = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{ADC})$ <p>If a tangent and a chord intersect at a point on a circle, then the measure of each angle formed is one-half the measure of its intercepted arc.</p>	
<p>Supplementary Angles</p>	$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 180^\circ$	
<p>Interior Angles</p>	$\theta = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$ <p>Sum of interior angles of a circle is always 360°.</p>	

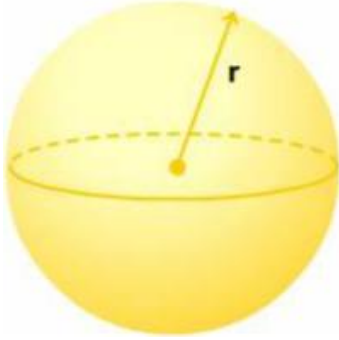
Chords and Secants in a Circle

Configuration	Rule / Formula	Diagram
<p>Perpendicular Bisector of Chord Passes Through Center</p>	<p>The line from the center of a circle to the center of a chord is perpendicular to the chord.</p> <p>A perpendicular line from the chord to the center bisects the chord.</p>	
<p>Equal Chords Equidistant from Center</p>	<p>Equal chords are equal distance from the center.</p> <p>Chords that are equal distance from the center are equal.</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">$AB = CD$</p>
<p>Equal Arcs, Equal Chords</p>	<p>Equal arc/chord subtend equal angles at the center.</p> <p>Equal angles stand on an equal arc/chord.</p>	
<p>Tangents from External Point</p>	<p>Tangent segments drawn from an external point are equal.</p>	

<p>Intersecting Chords Theorem</p>	$a \cdot b = c \cdot d$	
<p>Intersecting Secants Theorem</p>	$a \cdot (a + b) = c \cdot (c + d)$	
<p>Intersecting Secant-Tangent Theorem</p>	$a(a + b) = c^2$	

Area and Perimeter

Configuration	Rule / Formula	Diagram
Radius	r The distance from the center or origin to a point on the circle.	
Diameter	$d = 2r$	
Circumference	$C = 2\pi r$ $C = \pi d$	
Area of Circle	$A = \pi r^2$	
Area of a Sector	$A = \left(\frac{\theta^\circ}{360^\circ}\right) \cdot \pi r^2$ where $\left(\frac{\theta^\circ}{360^\circ}\right) = \frac{\text{area of sector}}{\text{area of circle}}$	
Surface Area of Sphere	$SA = 4\pi r^2$	

Volume of Sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$	
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