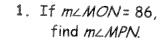
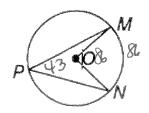
10-4

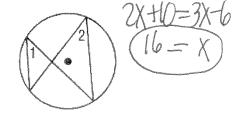
Inscribed Angles

M . I . I	Read to the second seco	
Model	Terminology & Theorems	Example
	Inscribed Angle: has its vertex On the circle and sides that are chords of the circle. (similar to an inscribed polygon, which has its vertices on a circle)	LABD
B C 80°	Intercepted arc: has endpoints on the sides of an inscribed angle and lies in the of the inscribed angle.	AD
	If an angle is inscribed in a circle, then the measure of the angle equals <u>ONE</u> half the measure of its intercepted arc.	$m\angle ABD = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{AD})$ or $(m\angle ABD) = m\widehat{AD}$
50°	If two inscribed angles of a circle intercept the same arc or \cong arcs, then the angles are $_\cong$	$m\angle ADB = \frac{1}{2} m\widehat{AB}$ $m\angle ACB = \frac{1}{2} m\widehat{AB}$ $\angle ADB \cong \angle ACB$
A B C	If an inscribed angle of a triangle intercepts a diameter or semicircle, then the angle is a angle.	AC is a diameter m∠ABC = 90°
W X	If a quadrilateral is inscribed in a circle, then its opposite angles are <u>SUPP</u> .	$m \angle W + m \angle Y = 10^{\circ}$ $m \angle X + m \angle Z = 10^{\circ}$

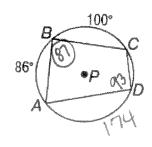




2. Find x if $m \angle 1 = 2x + 10$ and $m \angle 2 = 3x - 6$.



Quadrilateral ABCD is inscribed in circle P.
 Find m∠ABC.



10-4 Inscribed Angles Practice

In $\odot S$, $m\widehat{KL}=80$, $m\widehat{LM}=100$, and $m\widehat{MN}=60$. Find the measure of each angle.

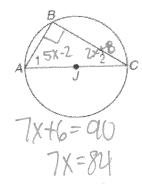




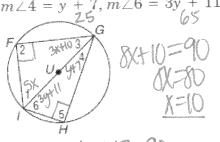


ALGEBRA Find the measure of each numbered angle.

7.
$$m \angle 1 = 5x^{58} 2$$
, $m \angle 2 = 2x^{32} + 8$



8.
$$m \angle 1 = 5x$$
, $m \angle 3 = 3x + 10$, $m \angle 4 = y + 7$, $m \angle 6 = 3y + 11$

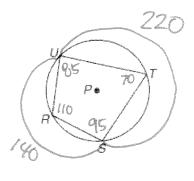


40+18=90 40=72 4=18

Quadrilateral RSTU is inscribed in $\odot P$ such that $m\widehat{STU} = 220$ and $m \angle S = 95$. Find each measure.

9.
$$m \angle R (| \bigcirc$$

13. mRUT 95.2=190



100