

Question:

As shown in the figure, when angle OBC = 40.0, the degree of angle A is?

Choices:

A: 50° B: 55° C: 60 D: 65°

SVE-Math

- ✓ As shown in the figure, OB = OC, \angle OBC = 40° , therefore \angle OCB = \angle OBC = 40°
- \checkmark \angle COB = 180° 40° 40° = 100°
- ✓ Therefore $\angle A = 1/2 \angle COB = 50^{\circ}$. So the answer is A

GPT-4V

- ➤ The image shows a circle with a central angle ∠OBC, and we know that the measure of a central angle is equal to the measure of the arc it intercepts. So, the arc BC would also measure 40 degrees.
- So, if the arc BC is 40 degrees, then angle A, which is an inscribed angle intercepting that arc, would be half of that
- Therefore $\angle A = 1/2 \angle OCB = 20^\circ$. However, this result does not seem to match any of the given options

InternVL2

- ✓ The figure shows a circle with center O, and points A, B, and C on the circumference. Angle OBC is given as 40 degrees.
- ✓ In a circle, the angle subtended by an arc at the center is twice the angle subtended at any point on the circumference on the same side of the arc. This is known as the Inscribed Angle Theorem
- ∠OBC is 40 degrees. ∠A is the angle subtended by the arc BC at point A. Based on the Inscribed Angle Theorem, ∠A is half of ∠OBC= 40°/ 2 = 20°. The given choices do not include 20°