

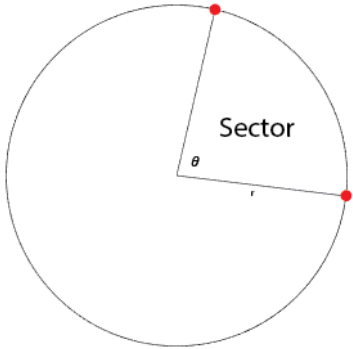
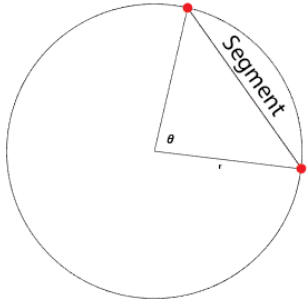
Circle Measure

1. Geometrical Properties of Circles

$$\pi \text{ radians} \approx 180^\circ$$

$$2\pi \text{ radians} \approx 360^\circ$$

$$1 \text{ radian} \approx 57.3^\circ$$

1	<p>Degree:</p> $\text{Arc Length} = \frac{\theta^\circ}{360^\circ} * 2\pi r$ $\text{Area of Sector} = \frac{\theta^\circ}{360^\circ} * \pi r^2$ <p>Radian:</p> $\text{Arc Length} = \theta r$ $\text{Area of Sector} = \frac{1}{2} \theta r^2$	
2	<p>Degree:</p> $\text{Area of Segment} = \frac{\theta^\circ}{360^\circ} * \pi r^2 - \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \theta$ <p>Radian:</p> $\text{Area of Segment} = \frac{\theta}{2} * r^2 - \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \theta$	

2. Geometrical Properties of circles

Angle at the center of the circle is 2x the angle at the circumference subtended by the same arc:

1 Angle at center = 2x angle at segment

$$\angle AOB = 2 \angle APB$$

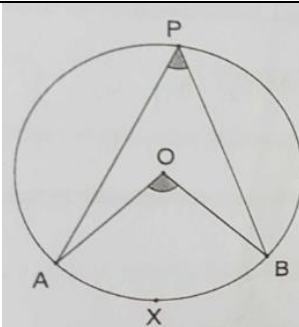


Figure 1

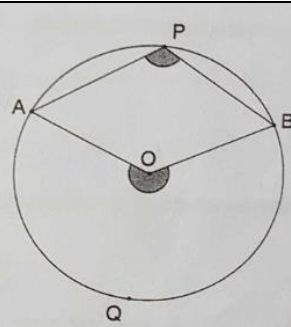
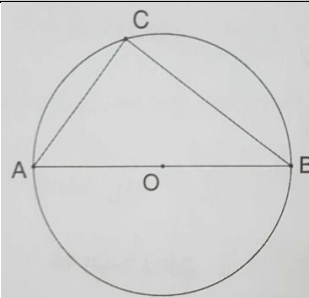


Figure 2

Every angle subtended by the diameter of a semicircle is a 90 degree:

2 Right Angle of Semi-circle

$$\angle ACB = 90^\circ$$



Angle in the same segment of a circle have the same angle:

3 Angle in the same segment

$$\angle APB = \angle AQB = \angle ARB$$

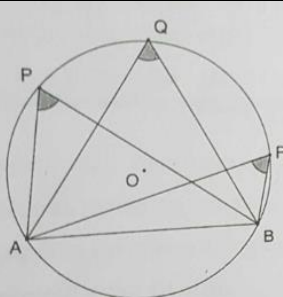


Figure 1

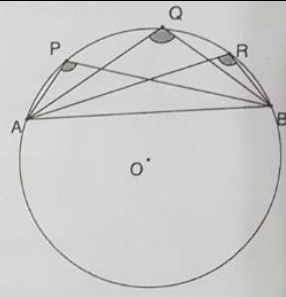
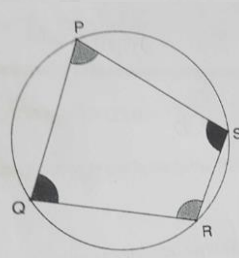


Figure 2

In a cyclic quadrilateral, the opposite angle add up to 180 degree:

4 Opposite angle of cycle quad

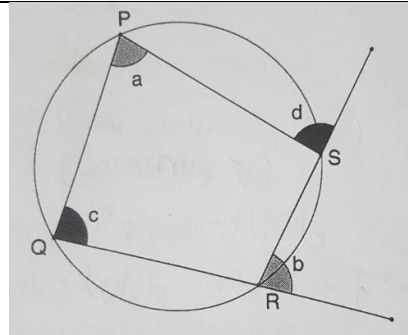
$$\begin{aligned}\angle Q + \angle S &= 180^\circ \\ \angle P + \angle R &= 180^\circ\end{aligned}$$

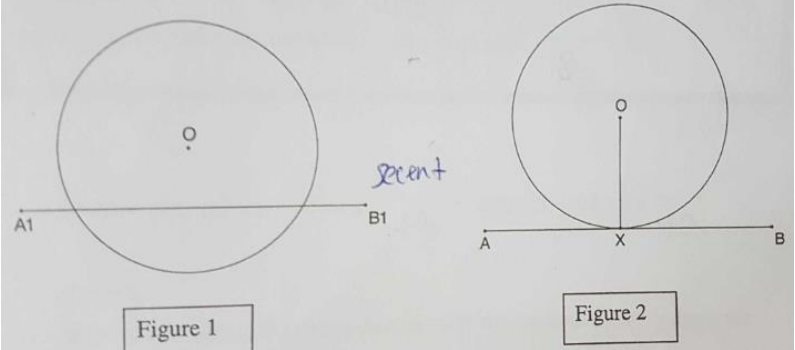
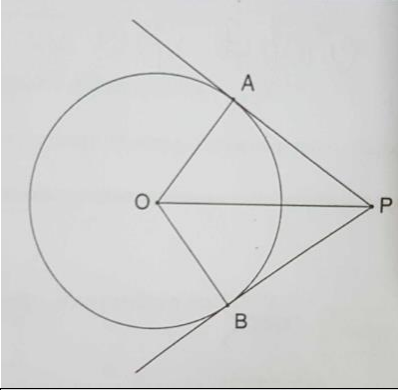
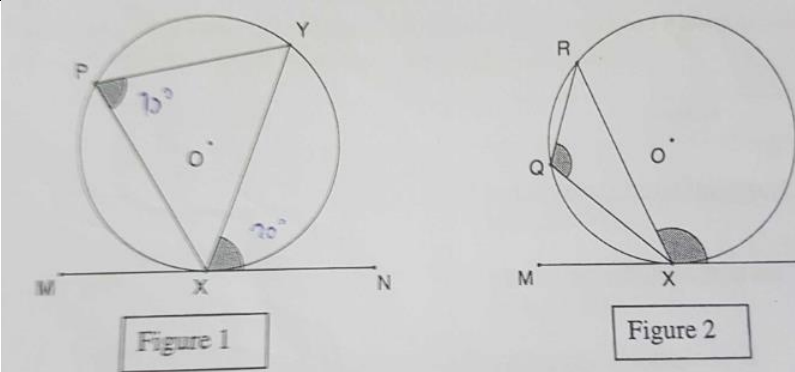
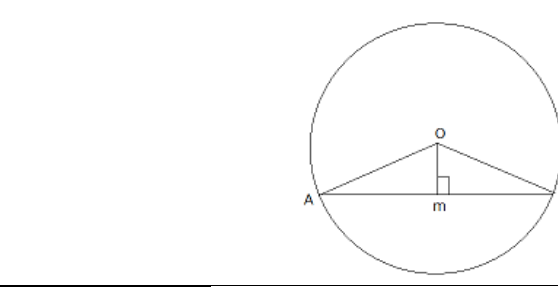


If one side of a cyclic quadrilateral is produced, the exterior angle formed is the same to the interior opposite angle:

5 Ext. angle of cycle quad

$$\begin{aligned}\angle a &= \angle b \\ \angle c &= \angle d\end{aligned}$$



<p>A tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius</p> <p>6 Tangent perpendicular to radius</p> $\Delta AXO = \Delta BXO = 90^\circ$	 <p>Figure 1</p> <p>Figure 2</p>
<p>Tangent from external point</p> <p>7 Congruent Triangle</p> $\Delta OAP = \Delta OBP = 90^\circ$ $\Delta APO = \Delta BPO = 30^\circ$ $\Delta AOP = \Delta BOP = 60^\circ$ $\therefore \Delta PAB = \text{Isos. } \Delta$	
<p>An angle between a tangent and a chord through the point of contact is the same to the angle in the alternate segment</p> <p>8 Alternate Segment Theorem</p> $\Delta YPX = \Delta YXN$ $\Delta RPX = \Delta RXN$	 <p>Figure 1</p> <p>Figure 2</p>
<p>9 By Simmental Properties Δ</p> $OM \perp AB$ $AM = MB$	
<p>10 Equal chords are equidistant from the center</p> $b = d$ $a = c$	