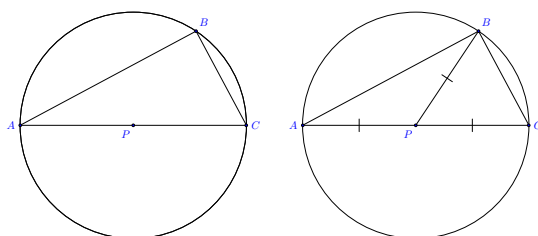


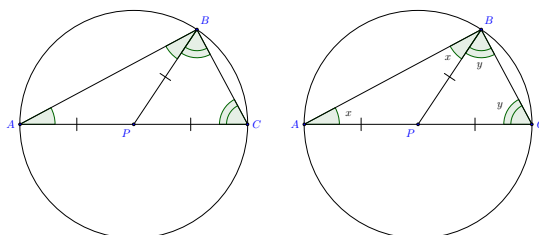
Inscribed Angles

Proofs updated.

Problem 1 In the figure below, \overline{AC} is a diameter of a circle with center P . Prove that $\angle B$ is a right angle.



- (a) Beginning with the diagram on the left, Natalia draws \overline{PB} and marks the diagram to show segments that she knows to be congruent because each one is a radius of the circle.



- (b) Natalia sees that $\triangle APB$ and $\triangle BPC$ are isosceles triangles, so she marks the figure to show angles that must congruent.

Fixnote: Do we need a statement or citation of the theorem?

- (c) In order to do some algebra with these congruent angles, Natalia labels their measures x and y , as shown in the picture on the right.
- (d) She writes an equation for the sum of the angles of $\triangle ABC$:

$$\boxed{x + (x + y) + y} = 180^\circ$$

Learning outcomes:
Author(s): Brad Findell

Fixnote: Need a prompt about dividing the equation by 2.

(e) Since $m\angle B = x + y$, she concludes that $m\angle B = 90^\circ$.

Fixnote: Should call it $\angle ABC$ because of the new segment. Or maybe note this earlier.

Problem 2 *Fixnote: New problem about relationship between inscribed angle and central angle.*

