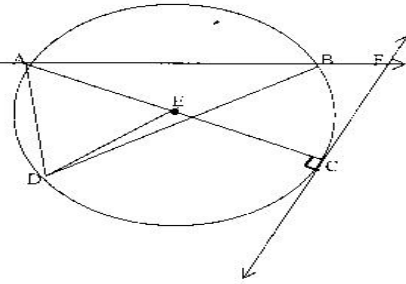


# KEY

Given circle E with  $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{CF}$

- $\overline{AB}$  is called a(n) Chord
- $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  is called a(n) Secant
- $\triangle ABD$  is called a(n) Inscribed ~~Circumscribed~~ polygon.
- $\overline{BD}$  is called a(n) Chord
- $\overleftrightarrow{CF}$  is called a(n) Tangent
- $\overline{AC}$  is called a(n) Diameter (not a chord)
- $\widehat{AD}$  is called a(n) Minor Arc
- $\widehat{ABC}$  is called a(n) Semi Circle
- $\widehat{ABD}$  is called a(n) Major Arc
- $\angle AED$  is called a(n) Central Angle angle of the circle.
- Point C is called the point of tangency.
- If  $ED = 25$ , then  $AC =$  50
- If  $AC = 42$ , then  $AE =$  21

Circles



## True or False.

- The diameter of a circle is a line of symmetry for the circle. **T**
- In any circle, one-half the diameter equals the radius. **T**
- Any two circles with equal diameters are congruent. **T**
- A circle can be inscribed in any isosceles trapezoid. **F**
- If a line segment is drawn from the center of any regular hexagon to any vertex, this segment can be used as the radius of an inscribed circle. **F**
- In order for a circle to be inscribed in a triangle, the triangle must be equilateral. **F**
- If a circle is circumscribed about an equilateral triangle, then radii of the circle connect the center to each vertex of the triangle. **T**
- A chord can be part of a secant. **T**

