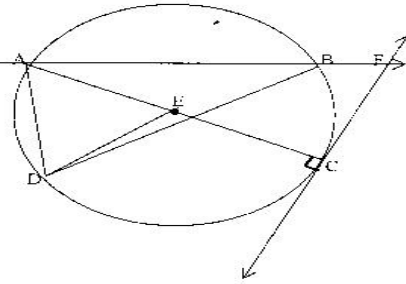


KEY

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**

