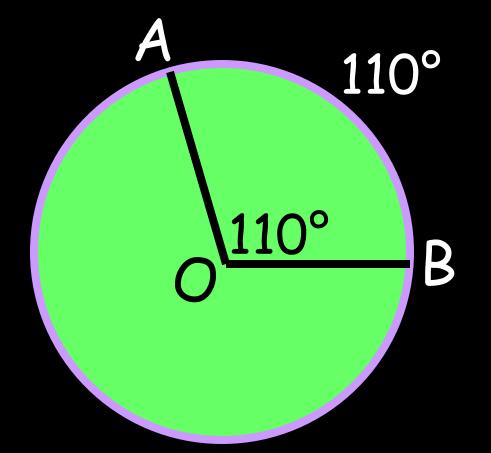


Central Angle: an angle with its vertex at the center of the circle.



Arcs are measured in degrees, like angles. The measure of the intercepted arc of a central angle is equal to the measure of the central angle.

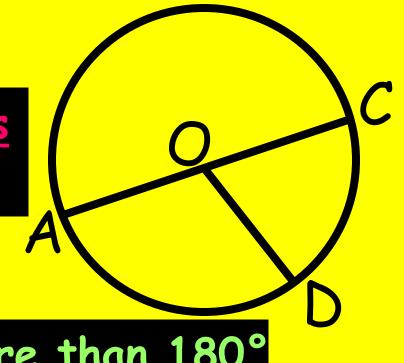
This central angle intercepts an arc of circle O.

Arc: AB is an unbroken part of a circle.

Types of arcs:

Minor Arc - measures less than 180°

Example: AD



Major Arc - measures more than 180°

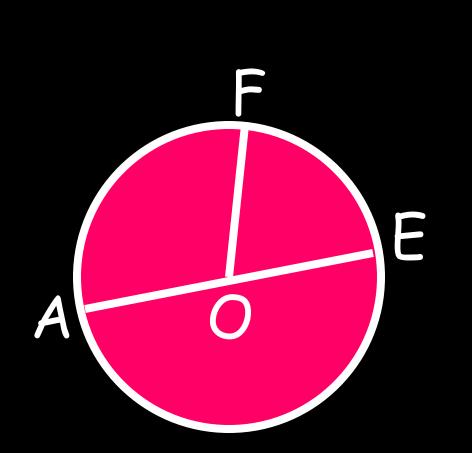
Example: ACD

Semicircle - measures exactly 180°

Example: ADC

** Major Arcs and Semicircles are ALWAYS named with 3 letters.**

Adjacent Arcs: Two arcs that share a common endpoint, but do not overlap.



AF and FE are adjacent arcs.

EF and FAE are adjacent arcs.

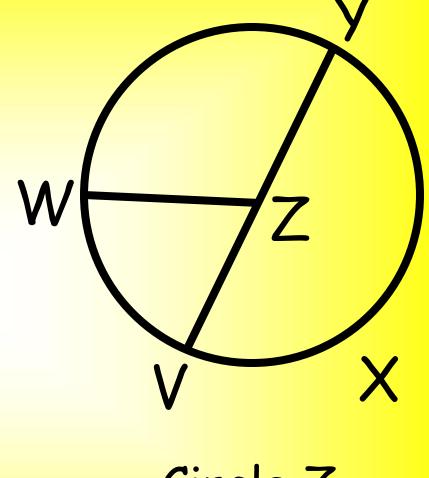
Name...

1. Two minor arcs

2. Two major arcs

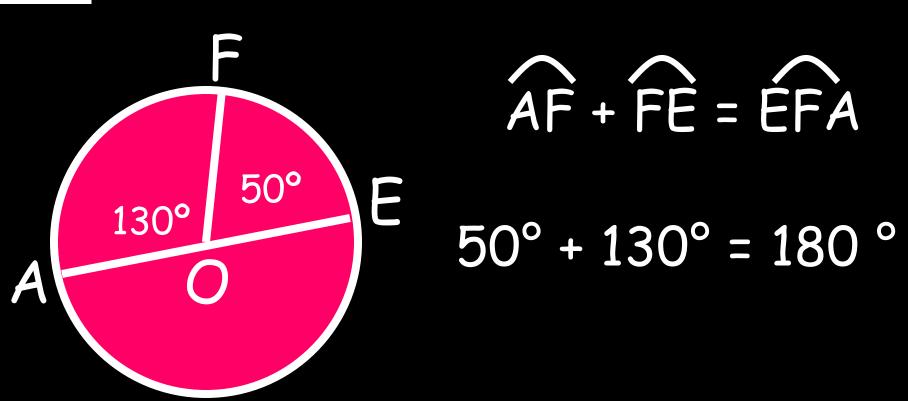
3. Two semicircles

4. Two adjacent arcs

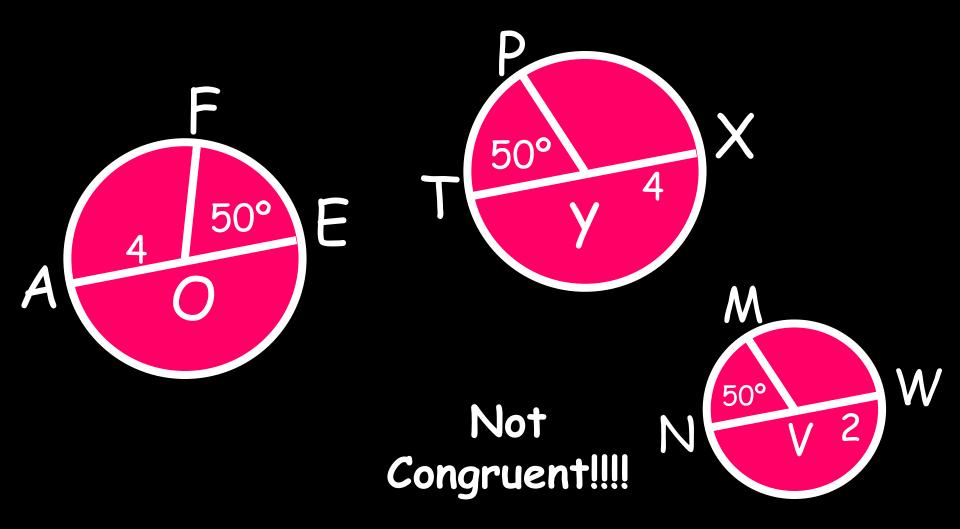


Circle Z

Arc Addition Postulate- The measures of the arc formed by two adjacent arcs is the sum of the measure of these two arcs.

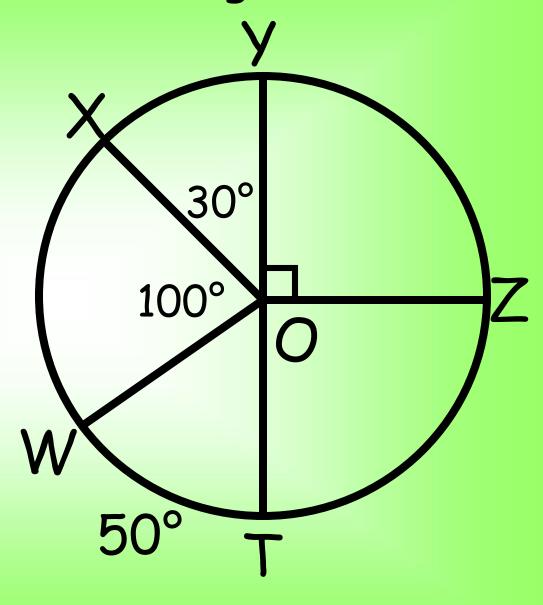


Congruent Arcs: Arcs, in the same circle or in congruent circles, that have the same measure.



Give the measure of each angle or arc.

- 1. $\angle WOT = 50^{\circ}$
- 2. WX = 100°
- $3. \widehat{YZ} = 90^{\circ}$
- 4. YZX = 330°
- 5. XYT = 210°
- 6. WYZ = 220°
- 7. $\widehat{WZ} = 140^{\circ}$





Find the measure of the angle between the hands of a clock that reads 8:00.

There are 12 sections on the clock. You must divide the 360 evenly between the 12 sections. How many degrees are between each two numbers?

 $360/12 = 30^{\circ}$.

If the hands are on the 8 and the 12, you must count that 30° 4 times.

Answer: 120°

