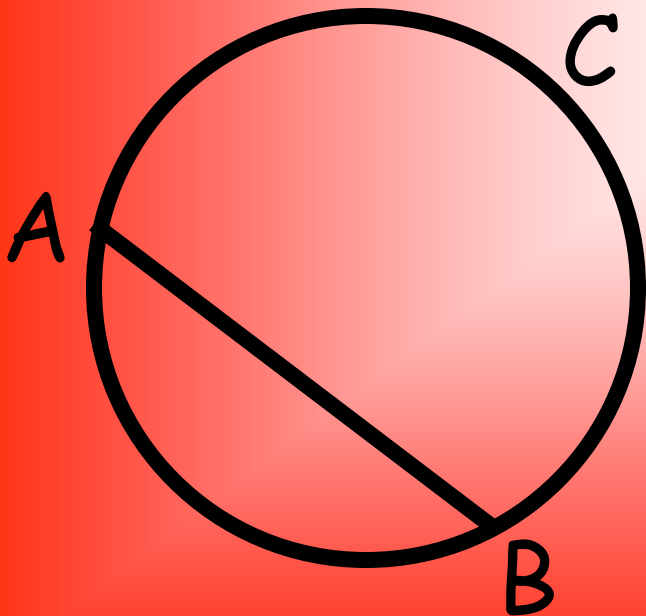


Section 9.4

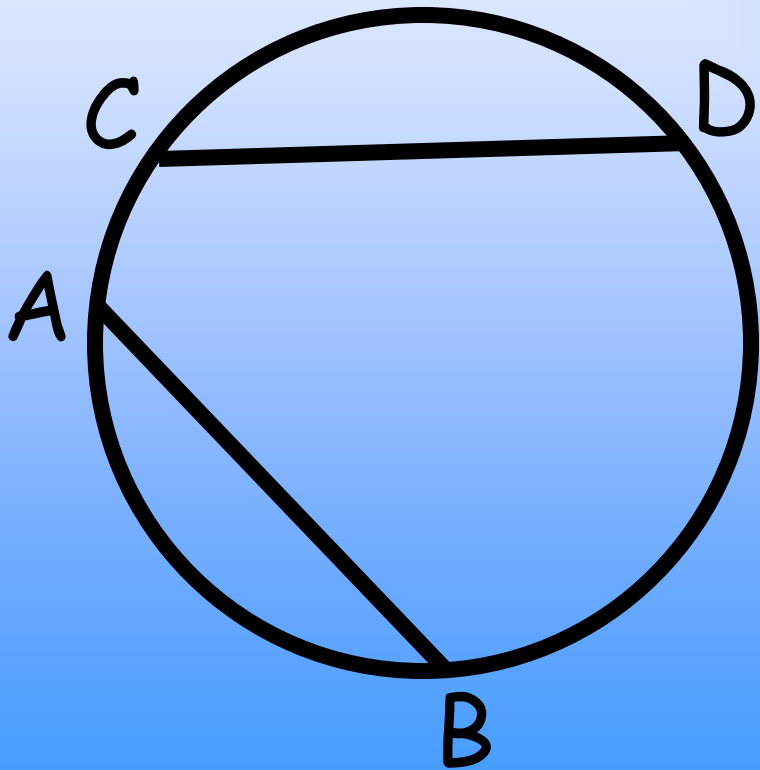
Chords & Arcs

Arcs can be formed by figures other than central angles. Arcs can be formed by chords, inscribed angles, and tangents. Today we will focus on examining relationships between chords and their intercepted arcs.



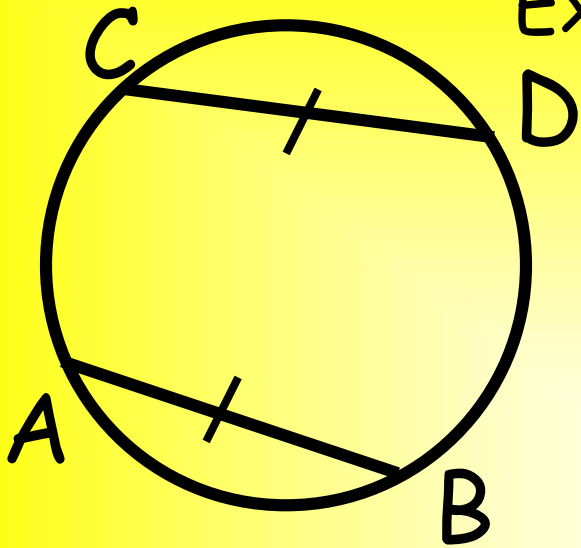
Chord \overline{AB} creates intercepted minor arc \widehat{AB} and intercepted major arc \widehat{ACB} .

Theorem 9-4: In the same circle,
congruent chords create congruent
intercepted arcs.



If $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$,
then $\widehat{AB} \cong \widehat{CD}$.

Example 1



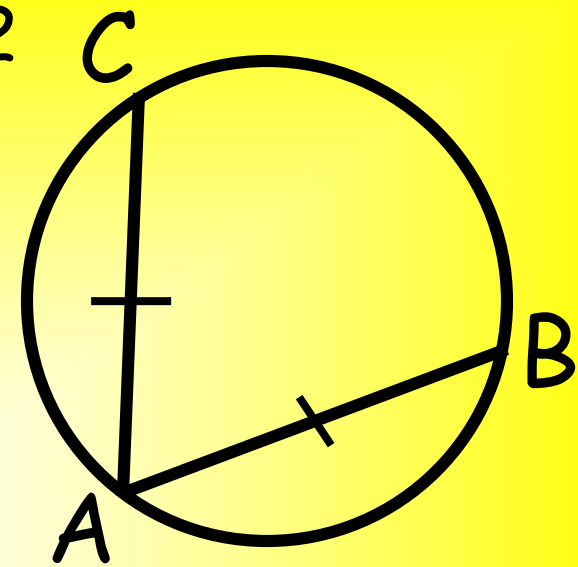
Given: $m\widehat{AC} = 100$
 $m\widehat{CD} = 75$

$m\widehat{AB} = 75$ $m\widehat{BD} = 110$

$m\widehat{ACD} = 175$

$m\widehat{BAD} = 250$

Example 2



Given: $m\widehat{CB} = 140$

$m\widehat{AC} = 110$ $m\widehat{AB} = 110$

$m\widehat{ACB} = 250$

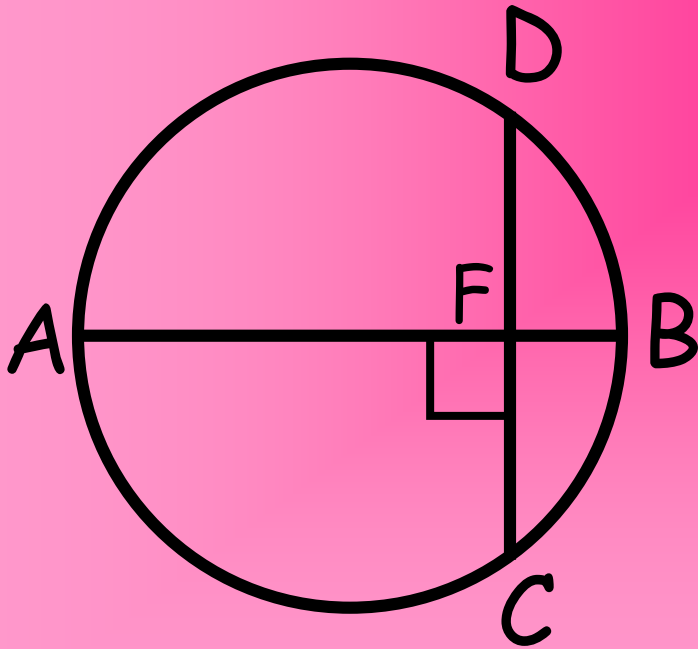
$m\widehat{ABC} = 250$

$m\widehat{BAC} = 220$

Theorem 9-5 - A diameter that is perpendicular to a chord, bisects the chord and its intercepted arc.

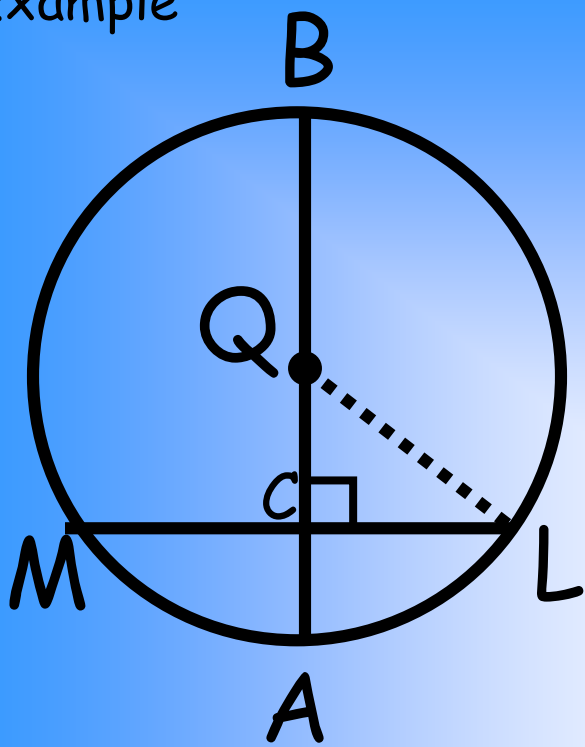
If $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{CD}$,

then $\overline{CF} \cong \overline{FD}$ and $\widehat{CB} \cong \widehat{DB}$.

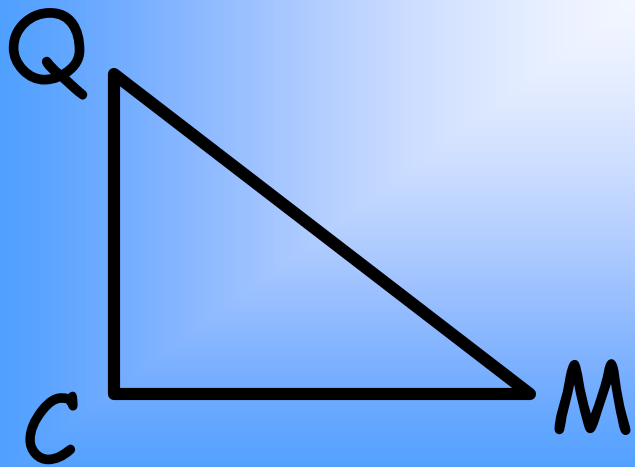


Also: $\widehat{AD} \cong \widehat{AC}$.

Example



Given: \overline{AB} is a diameter of circle Q; $AB = 10$, $LM = 8$.
Find CA . $CA = 2$

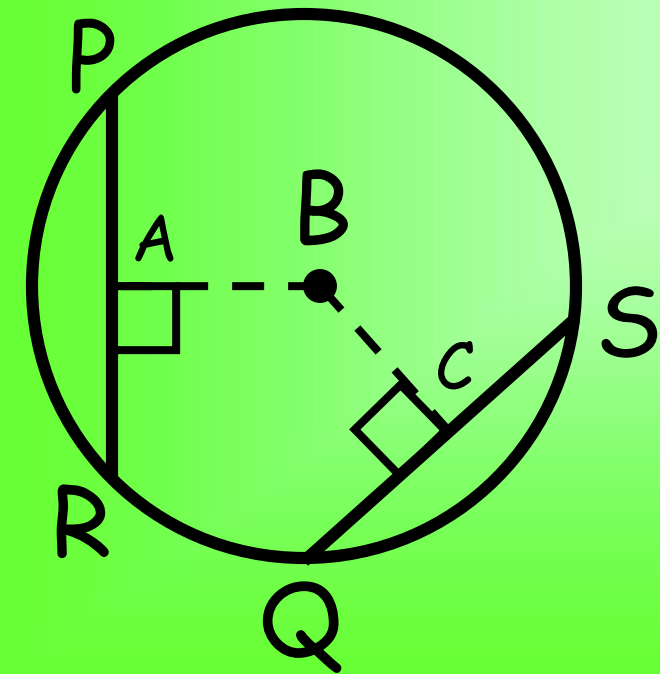


If $m\widehat{ML} = 118$, find $m\widehat{BL}$.

$$m\widehat{BL} = 121$$

Theorem 9-6 - In the same circle (or \cong circles):

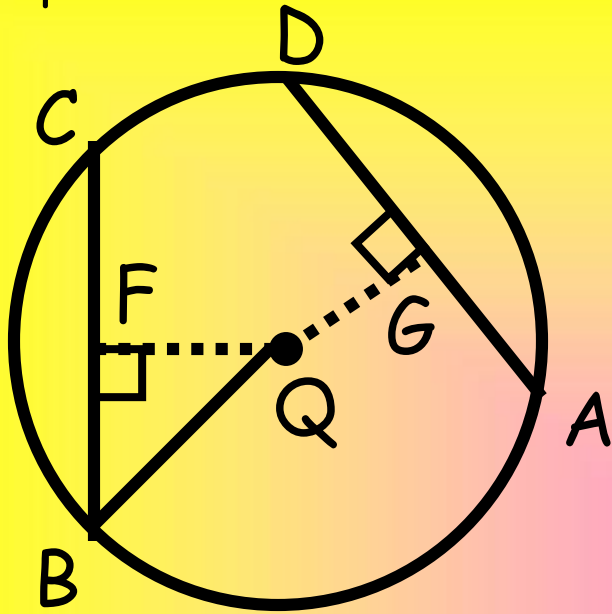
1. Chords equally distant from the center are congruent.
2. Congruent chords are equally distant from the center.



1) If $AB = BC$, then $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{QS}$.

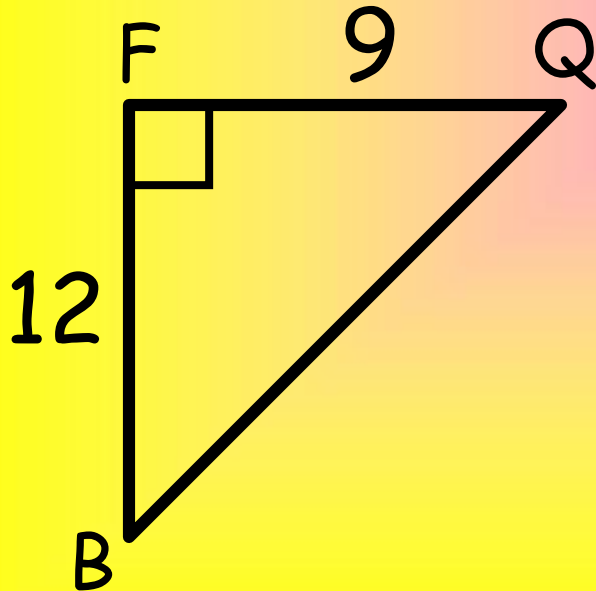
2) If $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{QS}$, then $AB = BC$.

Example



$$FQ = QG = 9; CB = 24.$$

Find the length of the radius of circle Q.



$$9^2 + 12^2 = BQ^2$$

$$225 = BQ^2$$

$$BQ = 15$$