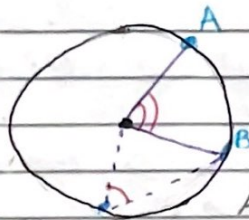


The Assignment Plan:

Assignment 5 due this Friday (take extra time if you need to)

Assignment 2E goes live this Friday, due Monday February 26.

Assignment 6 goes live Friday February 23, due Friday March 1st

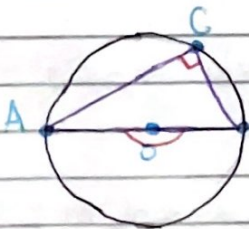


A Central angle is twice the corresponding Circumferential angle
Assignment 5 (III-203)

Corollary:

Given a Chord, all the "inscribed" angles from the same arc subtended by the chord are equal.

Thales' Theorem:

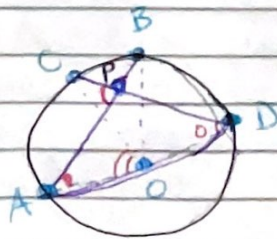
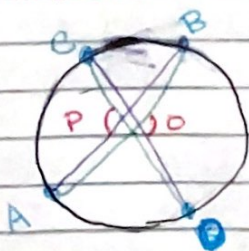


The triangle formed by a diameter & any other point on the circle is right.

Proof

$$\begin{aligned} \angle ACB &= \frac{1}{2} \angle AOB \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ arc } AB = 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Proposition



$$\angle A = \angle C$$

Suppose Chords AB & CD of a circle intersect at P then...

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$$\dots \angle APC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC + \frac{1}{2} \angle BOD$$

Proof:

$$\angle APC?$$

$$\angle ADC = \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC$$

$$\angle BAD = \frac{1}{2} \angle BOD$$

Connect A to D to make $\triangle ADP$

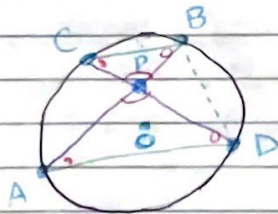
Then the external angle $\angle APC = \angle PAD + \angle PDA$

$$= \angle BAD + \angle ADC$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \angle AOC + \frac{1}{2} \angle BOD //$$

Proposition: Suppose chords AB & CD meet at P inside the circle, then

$$|PA| \cdot |PB| = |PC| \cdot |PD|$$



Proof:

Connect B to C & A to D to make $\triangle PBC$ & $\triangle PAD$

$$\angle BPC = \angle APD \text{ (opposite angles)}$$

$$\angle PBC = \angle PDA \text{ (Subtend the same chord of AC)}$$

|| ||

$$\angle PBC = \angle PDA$$

By angle-angle similarity $\triangle PBC \sim \triangle PAD$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|PB|}{|PD|} = \frac{|PC|}{|PA|} \text{ (cross multiply)}$$

$$|PB| \cdot |PA| = |PC| \cdot |PD| //$$

$$|PA| \cdot |PB| = |PC| \cdot |PD| //$$