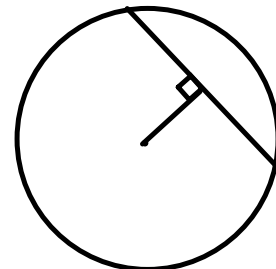


Warm Up

1. Draw Circle O
2. Draw radius OR
3. Draw diameter DM
4. Draw chord PQ (that does not go through O)
5. Find the length of a chord that is 15 cm from the center of a circle with a radius of 17 cm.

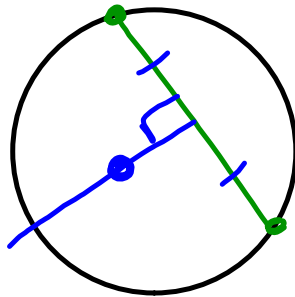


Theorems

If a radius is perpendicular to a chord, then it ○ bisects the chord.

If a radius bisects a chord, then it is ○ perpendicular to the chord.

The perpendicular bisector of a chord passes through the ○ center of the circle.

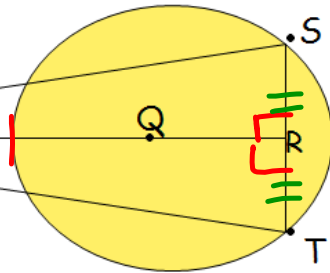


Given: Circle Q

$\overline{PR} \perp \overline{ST}$

: Δ 's \cong by

Prove: $\overline{PS} \cong \overline{PT}$: CPCTC



Statements	Reasons
------------	---------

① $\odot Q$

② $\overline{PR} \perp \overline{ST}$

③ $\angle PRS \cong \angle PTR$

④ $\overline{PR} \cong \overline{PR}$

⑤ $\overline{SR} \cong \overline{TR}$

⑥ $\triangle SPR \cong \triangle PTR$

⑦ $\overline{PS} \cong \overline{PT}$

① Given

② Given

③ \perp lines form $\cong 90^\circ \angle$'s

④ Reflexive Prop

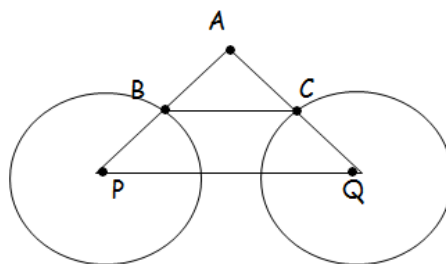
⑤ If a radius is \perp to a chord, it bisects the chord

⑥ SAS

⑦ CPCTC

Given: $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles ($\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$)

Ⓢ P and Q
 $\overline{BC} \parallel \overline{PQ}$

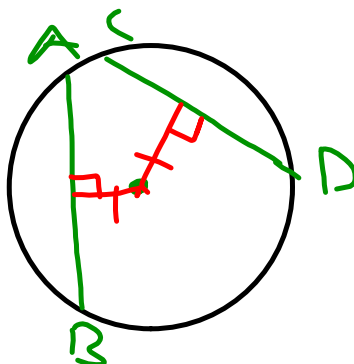


Prove: $\odot P \cong \odot Q$

Theorems

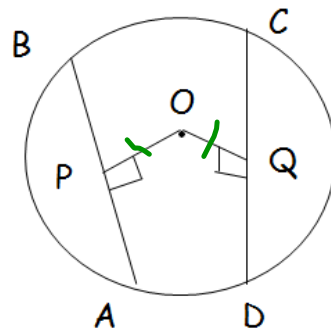
If two chords are equidistant from the center, they are congruent.

If two chords of a circle are congruent, then they are equidistant from the center.



Given: $\odot O, \overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$
 $OP = 12x - 5, OQ = 4x + 19$

Find: $OP = 31$



$$12(3) - 5 \rightarrow \overline{OP} \cong \overline{OQ}$$

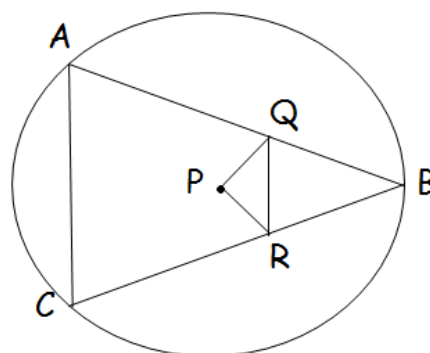
$$12x - 5 = 4x + 19$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4x \\ \hline 8x - 5 = 19 \\ +5 \quad +5 \\ \hline 8x = 24 \\ \hline x = 3 \end{array}$$

Given: $\triangle ABC$ is isosceles with base \overline{AC} .

$\odot P, \overline{PQ} \perp \overline{AB}, \overline{PR} \perp \overline{CB}$

Prove : $\triangle PQR$ is isosceles.



Homework

Proofs

- pg. 443 #1, 3, 5-8, 11, 12
- pg. 447 #2 ~~11, 12~~ 11, 12

