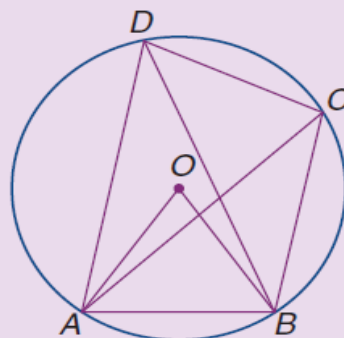
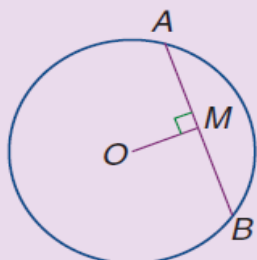


Revision on Circle Theorems

- 1 From the figure shown, name:
- a an angle subtended at the centre O
 - b an angle standing on the arc AB , subtended at the circumference
 - c an angle in the same segment as $\angle BAC$, standing on BC

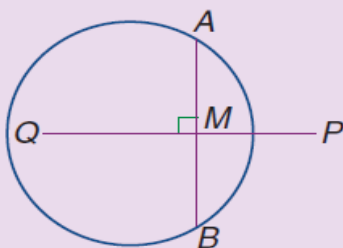


2 a



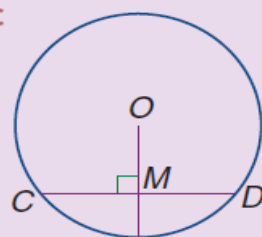
$AB = 9$ cm. Find the length of AM , giving reasons.

b



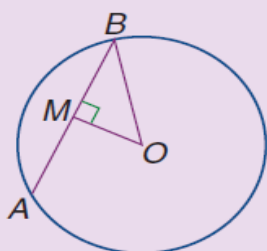
$AM = MB$. Give reasons why PQ must pass through the centre of the circle.

c



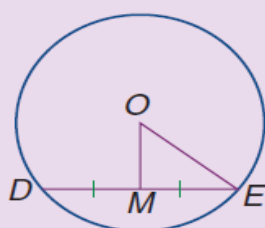
$CM = 18$ m. Find the length of CD , giving reasons.

3 a



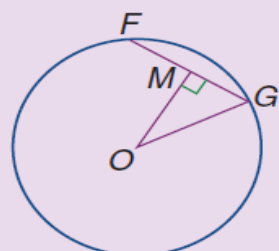
$BO = 26$ m,
 $AB = 48$ m.
Find the length of OM .

b



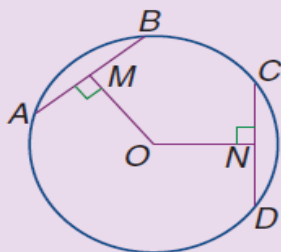
$OM = 9$ cm,
 $ME = 12$ cm.
Find the length of OE .

c



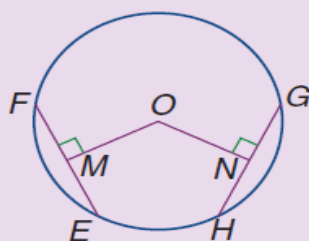
$OM = 40$ m,
 $OG = 50$ m.
Find the length of FG .

4 a



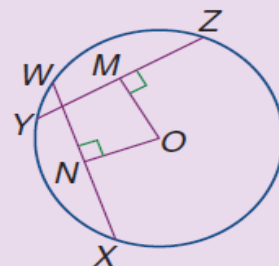
$AB = CD$, $OM = 8$ m.
Find the length of ON , giving reasons.

b



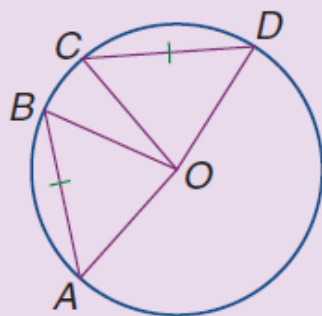
$OM = ON$,
 $EF = 11$ km. Find the length of GN , giving reasons.

c



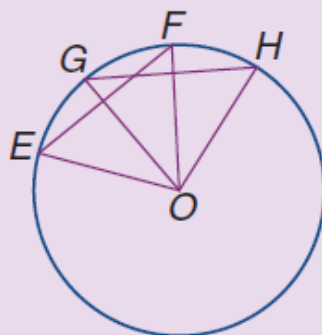
$OM = ON$,
 $WX = 14$ m.
Find the length of YZ , giving reasons.

5 a



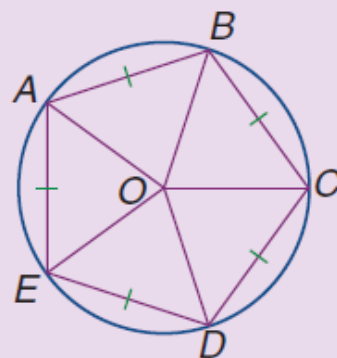
$AB = CD$,
 $\angle COD = 69^\circ$. Find
the size of $\angle AOB$,
giving reasons.

b



$\angle GOH = \angle EOF$,
 $GH = 1.1$ m.
Find the length of
 EF , giving reasons.

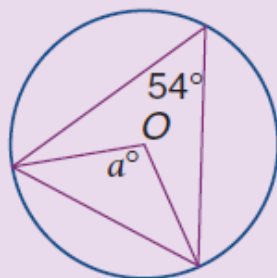
c



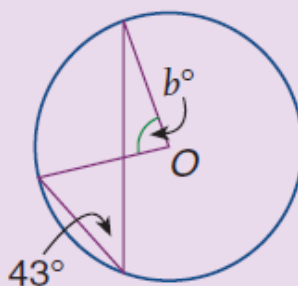
In this regular
polygon, find the
size of $\angle BOC$ and
obtuse $\angle BOD$.

Find the value of the pronumerals in the following questions.

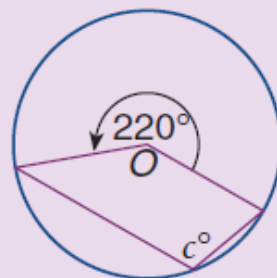
6 a



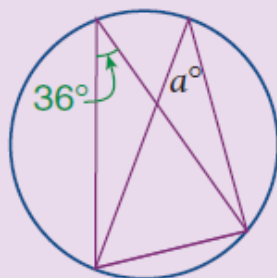
b



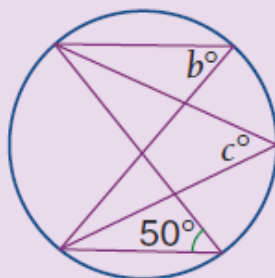
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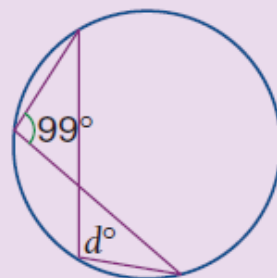
7 a



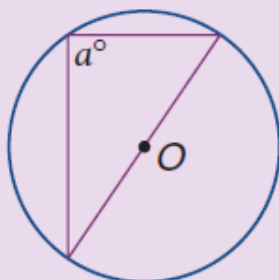
b



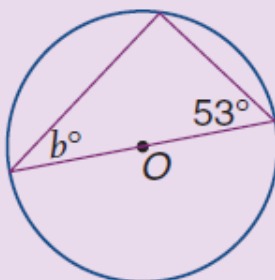
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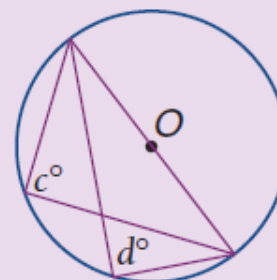
8 a



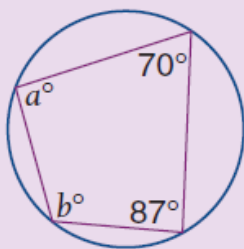
b



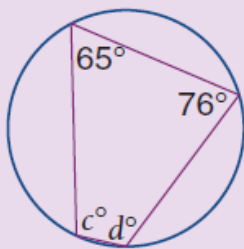
c



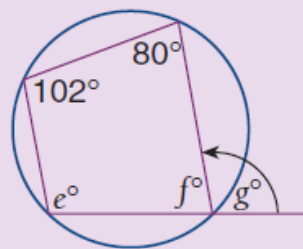
9 a



b

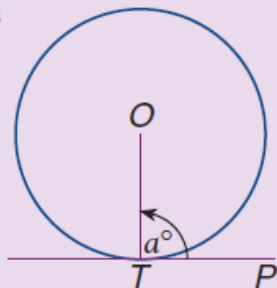


c

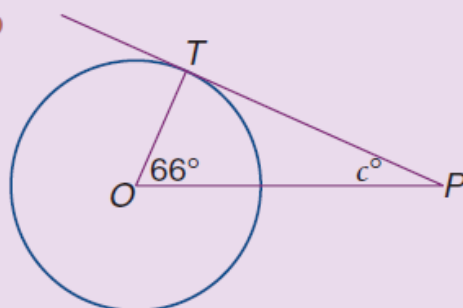


In questions 10 to 13, PT and PW are tangents.

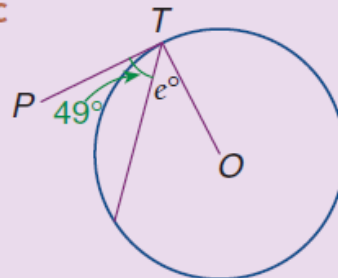
10 a



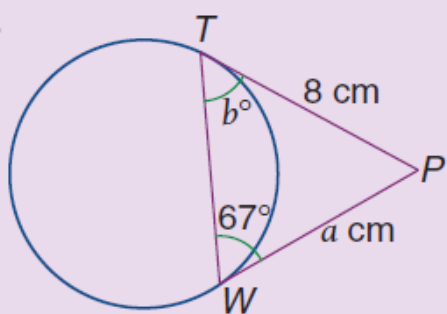
b



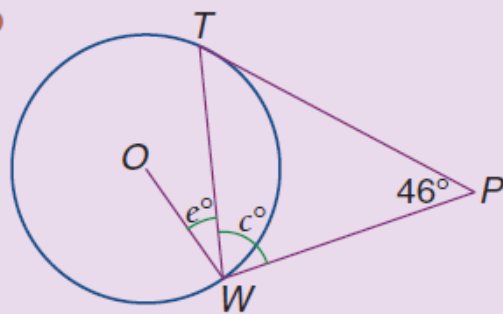
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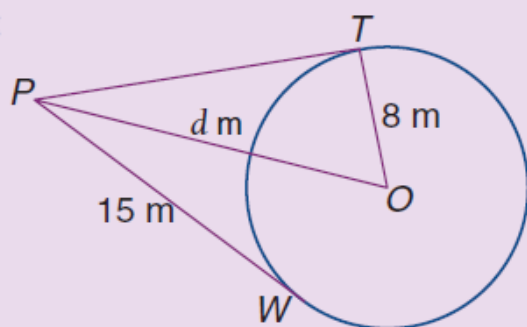
11 a



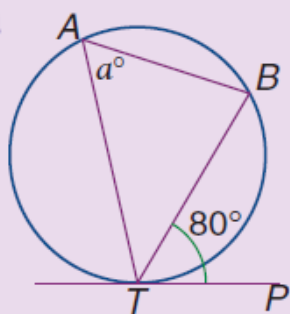
b



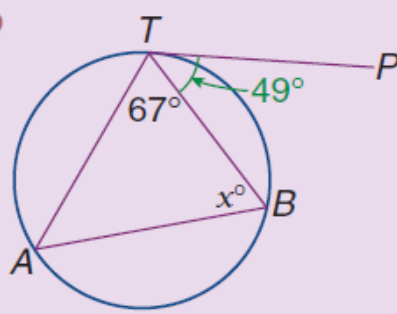
c



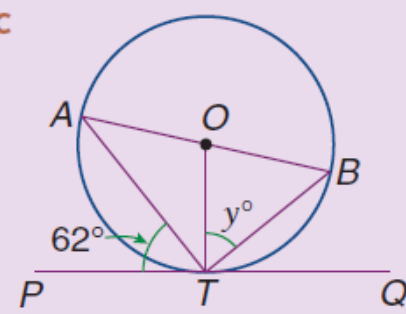
12 a

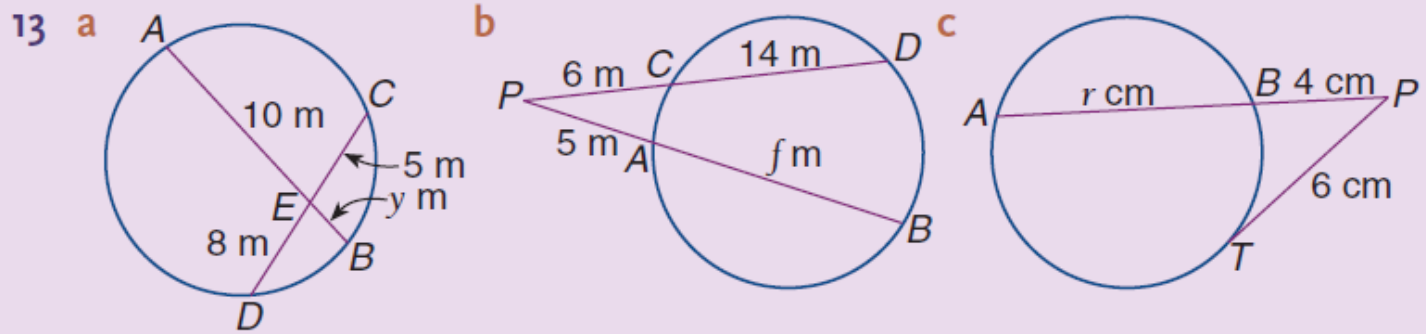


b



c





Answers:

- 1 a $\angle AOB$ b $\angle ADB$ or $\angle ACB$ c $\angle BDC$
- 2 a $AM = 4.5$ cm (perp. from O bisects AB)
 b The perp. bisector of a chord passes through the centre (as it is an axis of symmetry).
 c $CD = 36$ m (perp. from O bisects CD)
- 3 a $OM = 10$ m b $OE = 15$ cm c $FG = 60$ m
- 4 a $ON = 8$ m (equal chords are the same distance from the centre)
 b $GH = 11$ km (chords equidistant from the centre are equal) $\therefore GN = 5.5$ km (perp. from centre bisects the chord)
 c $YZ = 14$ m (chords equidistant from the centre are equal)
- 5 a $\angle AOB = 69^\circ$ (angles subtended at centre by equal chords)
 b $EF = 1.1$ m (equal angles at the centre are subtended by equal chords at circumference)
 c $\angle BOC = 72^\circ$, $\angle BOD = 144^\circ$
- 6 a $a = 108$ b $b = 86$ c $c = 110$ 7 a $a = 36$ b $b = 50$, $c = 50$ c $d = 99$
- 8 a $a = 90$ b $b = 37$ c $c = 90$, $d = 90$
- 9 a $a = 93$, $b = 110$ b $c = 104$, $d = 115$ c $e = 100$, $f = 78$, $g = 102$
- 10 a $a = 90$ b $c = 24$ c $e = 41$ 11 a $a = 8$, $b = 67$ b $c = 67$, $e = 23$ c $d = 17$
- 12 a $a = 80$ b $x = 64$ c $y = 62$ 13 a $x = 4$ b $f = 19$ c $r = 5$