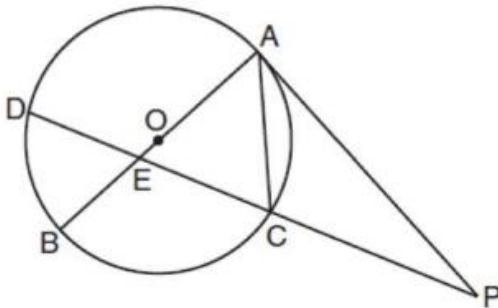


Aim: How can we solve "Super Circles?"

Do Now:

In the accompanying diagram, \overline{PA} is tangent to circle O at A, chord \overline{AC} and secant \overline{PCED} are drawn, and chords \overline{AOB} and \overline{CD} intersect at E. If $m\widehat{AD} = 130$ and $m\angle BAC = 50$ find:



$m\angle P =$

$m\angle BEC =$

$m\angle PCA =$

SUPER CIRCLES – Woah!

1. In the diagram, isosceles triangle ABC is inscribed in circle O, and vertex angle BAC measures 40° . Tangent \overline{PC} , secant \overline{PBA} and diameters \overline{BD} and \overline{AE} are drawn. Find:

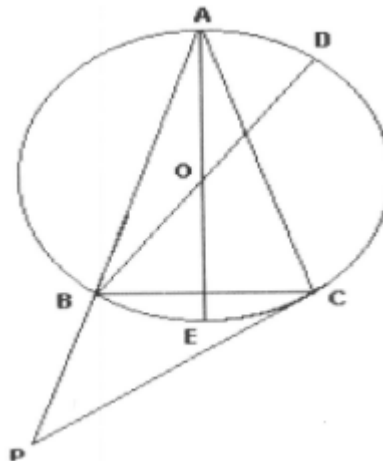
a. $m\widehat{BC} =$

b. $m\angle ABD =$

c. $m\angle DOE =$

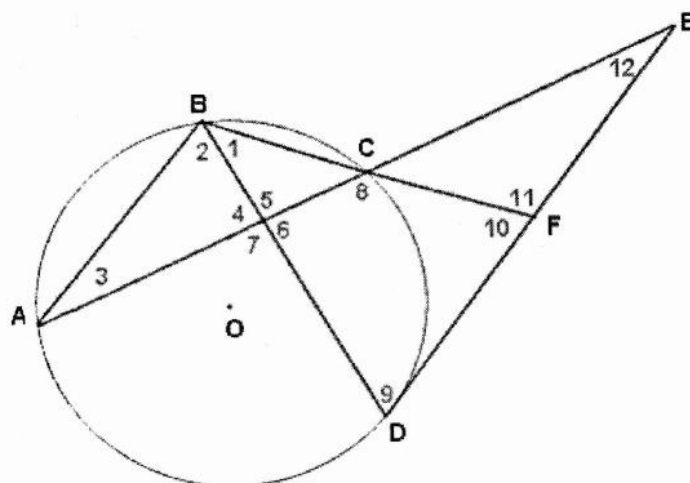
d. $m\angle P =$

e. $m\angle ACP =$

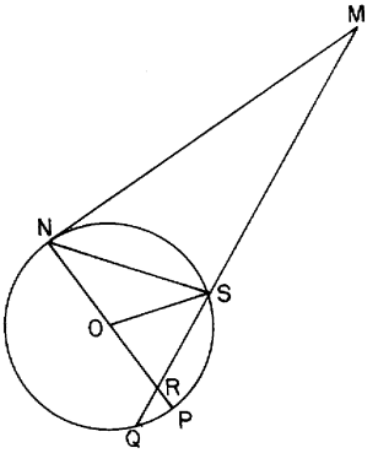


2. Circle O with tangent \overline{DE} and $m\widehat{BC} : m\widehat{CD} : m\widehat{AD} : m\widehat{AB} = 7 : 8 : 12 : 9$
 Find all of the numbered angles.

- 1 =
- 2 =
- 3 =
- 4 =
- 5 =
- 6 =
- 7 =
- 8 =
- 9 =
- 10 =
- 11 =
- 12 =



3. In circle O, \overline{MN} is a tangent, \overline{NP} is a diameter, \overline{MQ} is a secant, \overline{OS} is a radius, $m\widehat{QN} = 160$, and $m\angle PNS = 40$



$$m\widehat{QP} =$$

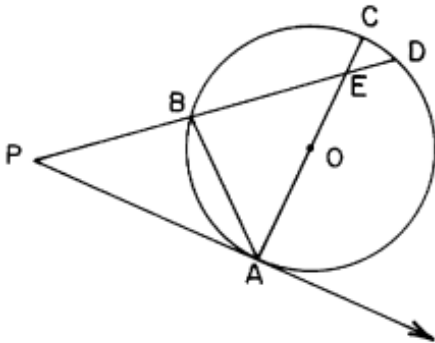
$$m\widehat{PS} =$$

$$m\angle QRP =$$

$$m\angle NOS =$$

$$m\angle M =$$

4. In the accompanying diagram, \overrightarrow{PA} is a tangent to circle O at point A, secant \overline{PBD} intersects diameter \overline{AC} at point E, $m\angle P = 40$, and $m\widehat{CD} : m\widehat{DA} = 1 : 8$.



$$m\widehat{AD} =$$

$$m\widehat{CD} =$$

$$m\angle BEA =$$

$$m\angle BAC =$$

$$m\angle PBA =$$