1. If you draw a circle with a 4 in . radius, describe how you would find the measure of the arc cut off by the chord 3 in. from the center.
2. The circles shown are tangent at $A$. The smaller circle passes through $O$, the center of the larger circle. Explain why any chord of the larger circle containing $A$ is bisected by the smaller circle.

3. If $E C=2 A E$ and $A B=6$, explain how you can find $x$ and $y$.

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4. Theorem 12-12 states that the measure of an angle formed by two chords that intersect inside a circle is half the sum of the measures of the intercepted arcs. Theorem 12-13 states that the measure of an angle formed by two secants, two tangents or a secant and a tangent is half the difference of the measures of the intercepted arcs. Describe the differences between the two theorems.
5. Write a problem that uses the relationship of the segments of intersecting chords. Include your solution.
6. Central angles in two circles are congruent but the circles are not congruent. There is a chord joining the endpoints of the radii of the central angles in each circle. What is the relationship of the lengths of the chords?
7. Write a problem that can be solved using the properties of inscribed angles. Include your solution.
8. Write a problem using secants or chords. Include your solution.

Measure 3 in. along a radius to construct a perpendicular at that point. Draw the central angle formed by
[1] radii to the ends of the chord and measure that angle.
$\angle A R O$ is a right angle because it is inscribed in a semi-circle. $\overline{O R}$ is the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{A B}$
[2] since the perpendicular bisector of a chord contains the center of the circle.
If $A E=x$, then $E C=2 x$ and $A C=3 x$. So, multiply $3 x$ by $x$, set the product equal to $6 \cdot 6$, and solve for
[3] $x$. Then double that value to find $y$.
[4] Check students' work.
[5] Check students' work.
[6] The chords are proportional in the same ratio as the radii.
[7] Check students' work.
[8] Check students' work.

