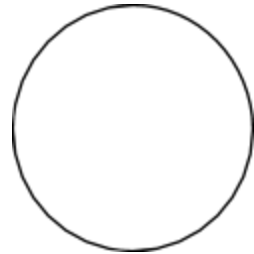
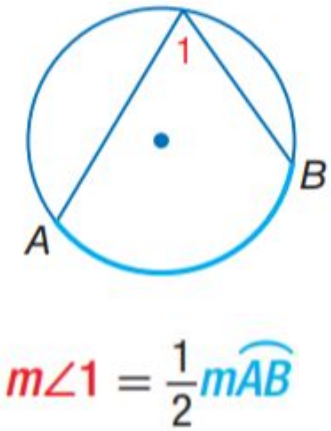


**Inscribed Angle:**



**Intercepted Arc:**

<p>Measure of an Inscribed Angle</p>	<p>If an angle is inscribed in a circle, then its measure is half the measure of its intercepted arc</p>	
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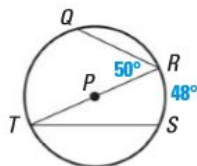
**Inscribed Angle vs. Central Angle!**

Examples:

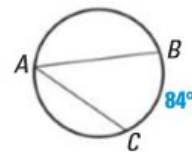
1. Find the measure of:

a.  $\angle T$

b.  $\widehat{QT}$

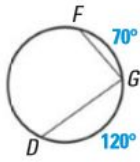


2.  $m\angle A =$

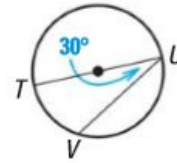


10.4 Inscribed Angles  
Geometry CP

3.  $m\angle G =$



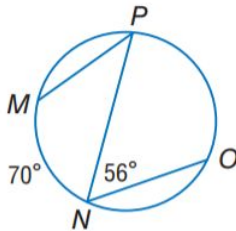
4. Measure of  $\widehat{VT}$



5. Find the measure of:

a.  $\angle P =$

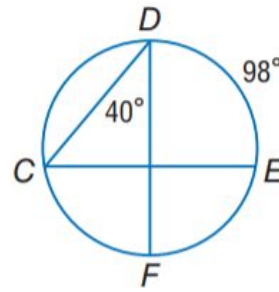
b.  $\widehat{PO} =$

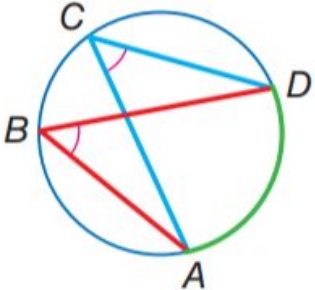


6. Find the measure of:

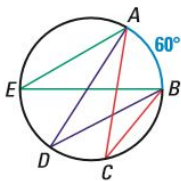
a.  $\angle C =$

b.  $\widehat{CF} =$

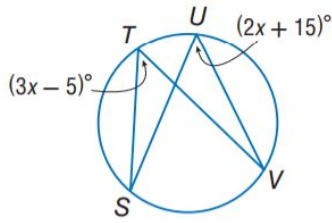


<p>Theorem 10.9</p>	<p>If two inscribed angles of a circle intercept the same arc, then the angles are congruent</p>	 <p><math>\angle B</math> and <math>\angle C</math> both intercept <math>\widehat{AD}</math>. So, <math>\angle B \cong \angle C</math>.</p>
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7. Find  $m\angle ACB$ ,  $m\angle ADB$ ,  $m\angle AEB$

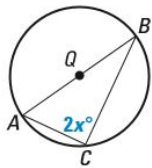


8. Find the  $m\angle T$

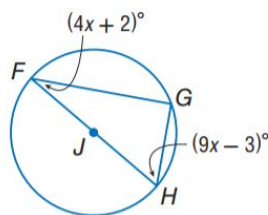


<p>Theorem 10.8</p>	<p>An inscribed angle of a triangle intercepts a diameter or semicircle if and only if the angle is a right angle.</p>	<p>A circle with inscribed triangle <math>FGH</math>. <math>FH</math> is a diameter. <math>G</math> is a point on the circle. <math>J</math> is another point on the circle.</p>
<p>Theorem 10.9</p>	<p>If a quadrilateral is inscribed in a circle, then its opposite angles are supplementary.</p>	<p>A circle with inscribed quadrilateral <math>LKMN</math>. The center of the circle is labeled <math>A</math>.</p>

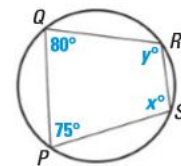
9. Find the value of the variable:



10. Find  $m\angle F$

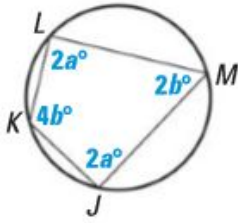


11. Find the value of each variable:



10.4 Inscribed Angles  
Geometry CP

12. Find the value of each variable:



13. Find the measure of  $\angle C$  and  $\angle D$

