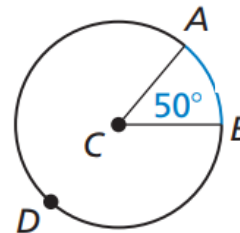## Core Concept   Naming Arcs and Finding their Measures

A _____ _____ is an angle whose

vertex is at the center of a circle.   _____ is a central angle.

The name of the shorter curve between *A* and *B* is

_____ _____ *AB* which is written as _____.

The longer curve between *A* and *B* (that passes through *D*) is a _____ _____ and it is

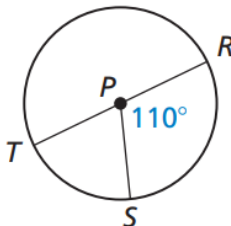written as _____. It always takes _____ points to name a major arc.

The _____ of an arc is equal to

the measure of its central angle.

$mAB =$ _____° $mADB =$ _____°

If an arc is a _____

then its measure is _____°

1) ⊙*P* has diameter $\overline{RT}$.

a) *RS* is _____ arc.

b) *RTS* is _____ arc.

c) $mRS =$ _____°

d) $mTS =$ _____°

e) $mRTS =$ _____°

f) $mRST =$ _____° so *RST* is a _____.

2) Find each measure.

a) $mGE =$ _____°

b) $mGEF =$ _____°

c) $mGF =$ _____°

d) $mGFE =$ _____°

e) $mHF =$ _____° * careful!
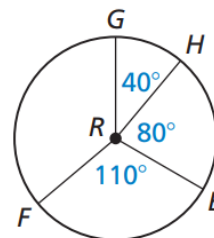
3) ⊙*N* is given.

a) Name a semicircle: _____

b) $mSR =$ _____°

c) _____ $= 200°$

d) _____ $= 260°$
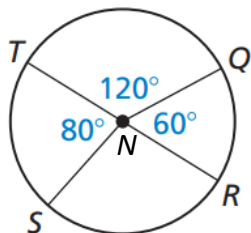
4) Graph: $(x+3)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4$

Center:

_____

Radius:

_____