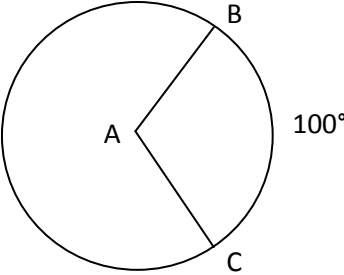
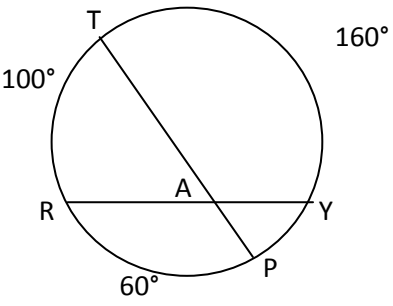
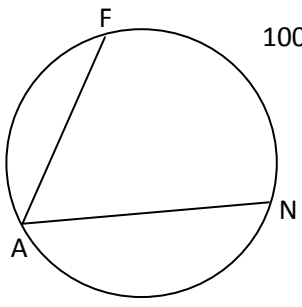
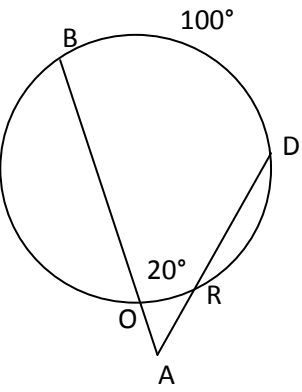
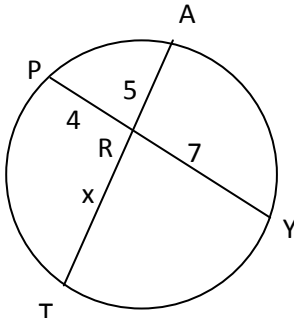
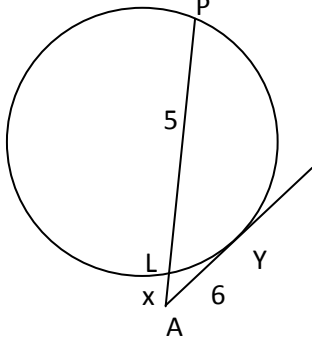
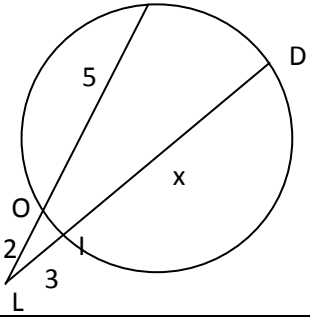


What are we learning in the Circle Part 2: 10.5-10.8?

**Please indicate how you feel about the required topics in this unit. **

Objective	Example	Answer	Rating
<p>Calculate the angle measure of a central angle</p>	<p>Calculate the $m\angle BAC$:</p> 	$m\angle BAC = 100^\circ$	<p style="text-align: center;">☺ ☹ ☹</p>
<p>Calculate the angle measure of a chord-chord angle</p>	<p>Calculate the $m\angle TAR$:</p> 	$m\angle TAR = 70^\circ$	<p style="text-align: center;">☺ ☹ ☹</p>
<p>Calculate the angle measure of an inscribed angle or a tangent-chord angle</p>	<p>Calculate the $m\angle FAN$:</p> 	$m\angle FAN = 50^\circ$	<p style="text-align: center;">☺ ☹ ☹</p>
<p>Calculate the angle measure of a secant-secant angle, a secant-tangent angle, or a tangent-tangent angle</p>	<p>Calculate the $m\angle BAD$:</p> 	$m\angle BAD = 40^\circ$	<p style="text-align: center;">☺ ☹ ☹</p>

Use angles intercepting the same arc or congruent arcs	Pg. 483 #12	☺ ☹ ☹
Know that an angle inscribed in a semicircle is a right angle	Pg. 481 #3	☺ ☹ ☹
Know that the sum of a tangent-tangent angle and its minor arc is 180°	Pg. 482 #5, #9	☺ ☹ ☹
Understand how triangles can be inscribed in a circle and where the center of the circle lies	a. Acute b. Right c. Obtuse	☺ ☹ ☹
Understand how quadrilaterals can be inscribed in a circle and how this affects parallelograms	The opposite angles in a quadrilateral must be supplementary. Therefore, a parallelogram inscribed in a circle must be a	☺ ☹ ☹
Understand how the incenter applies to circles	The center of a circle inscribed in a polygon	☺ ☹ ☹
Apply the chord-chord power theorem	Find the length of RT. 	$RT = \frac{28}{5}$ ☺ ☹ ☹
Apply the tangent-secant power theorem	Find the length of AL. 	$AL = 4$ ☺ ☹ ☹
Apply the secant-secant power theorem	Find the length of ID. 	$ID = \frac{5}{3}$ ☺ ☹ ☹

