

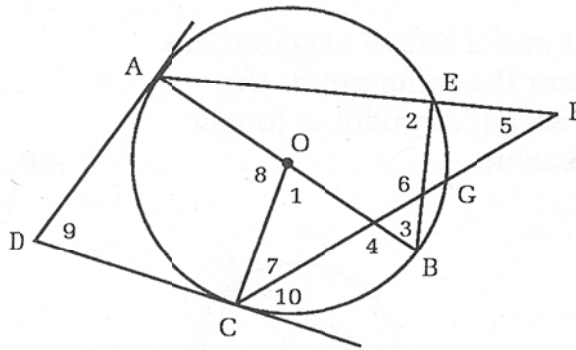
**Ch 10 Take Home Portion of the Test**

Each problem is worth 1 points, totaling 38 points. This part of the test is worth 40 points. Points earned will be reduced 10% every day it is late, regardless of reason. If you are sick, scan and email it

**In problems 1–10, find the measure of each angle. Refer to the diagram and the information given.**

Given:  $\odot O$   
 $\overline{AB}$  is a diameter,  
 $\overline{DA}$  and  $\overline{DC}$  are tangents.  
 $\widehat{AC} = 120^\circ$ ,  $\widehat{AE} = 84^\circ$ ,  $\widehat{EG} = 58^\circ$

- 1  $\angle 1$
- 2  $\angle 2$
- 3  $\angle 3$
- 4  $\angle 4$
- 5  $\angle 5$
- 6  $\angle 6$
- 7  $\angle 7$
- 8  $\angle 8$
- 9  $\angle 9$
- 10  $\angle 10$



- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
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- 10 \_\_\_\_\_


**Part II (10 points)**

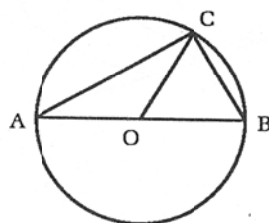
**In problems 11–20, decide whether each statement is True (T) or False (F).**

- 11 Two concentric circles have exactly 1 common tangent. 11 \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 If a quadrilateral is inscribed in a circle, its opposite angles are supp. 12 \_\_\_\_\_
- 13  $\pi$  is defined to be the ratio of the diameter of a  $\odot$  to its circumference. 13 \_\_\_\_\_
- 14 Parallelogram ABCD is inscribed in a  $\odot$ . Then  $m\angle A$  must be  $90^\circ$ . 14 \_\_\_\_\_
- 15 If an inscribed angle and a central angle intercept the same arc, they are  $\cong$ . 15 \_\_\_\_\_

- 16 The sides of an equilateral triangle inscribed in a circle are closer to the center of the circle than the sides of a square inscribed in the circle. 16 \_\_\_\_\_
- 17 A line can intercept a circle either 0 times, 1 time, or 2 times. No other possibilities exist. 17 \_\_\_\_\_
- 18 If a chord of a circle is twice as long as a radius of that circle, the chord is a diameter. 18 \_\_\_\_\_
- 19 If two circles have 4 common tangents, then the two circles intersect. 19 \_\_\_\_\_
- 20 If a tangent segment and a secant segment are drawn to a circle from the same point, the external part of the secant segment is longer than the tangent segment. 20 \_\_\_\_\_

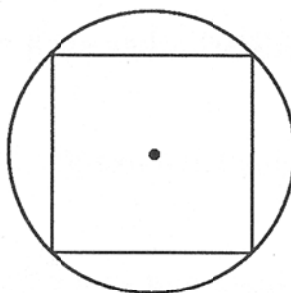
**Part III (24 points)**

- 21   
 $\angle OCB = 75^\circ$   
 Find the measure of  $\angle A$ .



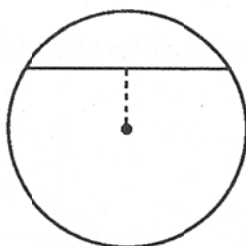
21 \_\_\_\_\_

- 22 A square with an area of 256 is inscribed in a circle.  
 Find the radius of the circle.



22 \_\_\_\_\_

- 23 Find, to the nearest cm, the circumference of a circle in which an 80-cm chord is 9 cm from the center.



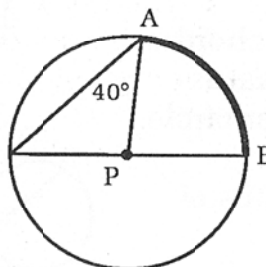
23 \_\_\_\_\_

- 24  $\odot O$  with radius 8  
 $\odot P$  with radius 3  
 The length of the common external tangent seg. is 12.  
 Find the distance between the two circles.



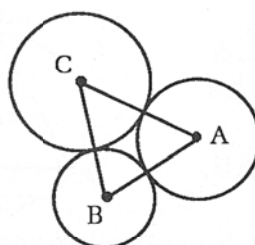
24 \_\_\_\_\_

- 25 If a point is chosen at random on  $\odot P$ , what is the probability that it is on arc AB?



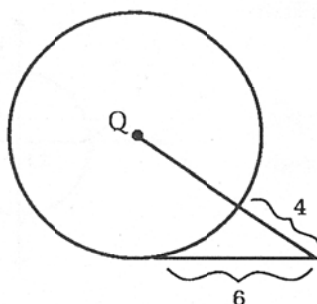
25 \_\_\_\_\_

- 26  $AC = 14$   
 $AB = 10$   
 $CB = 18$   
 Find the length of the radius of the largest circle.



26 \_\_\_\_\_

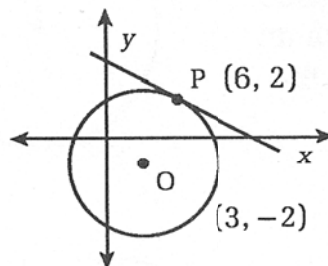
- 27 Find the length of the radius of  $\odot Q$ .



27 \_\_\_\_\_

Solve problems 28 and 29 by referring to the diagram.

- 28 Find the length of the radius of  $\odot O$ .



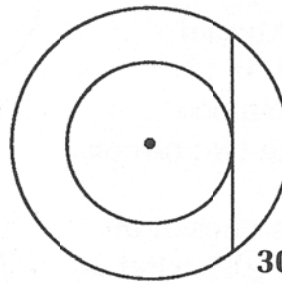
28 \_\_\_\_\_

- 29 Find the slope of the tangent to  $\odot O$  at P.

29 \_\_\_\_\_

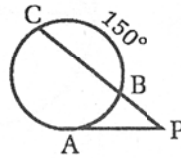
- 30 Given: Two concentric circles with radii of lengths 16 and 20.

Find the length of a chord of the larger circle that is tangent to the smaller circle.



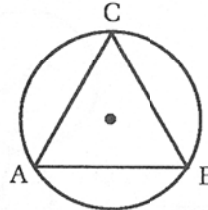
30 \_\_\_\_\_

- 31 The ratio of the lengths of  $\overline{AC}$  to  $\overline{AB}$  is 3:2. Find the measure of  $\angle P$ .



31 \_\_\_\_\_

- 32 Chords  $\overline{AB}$ ,  $\overline{BC}$ , and  $\overline{CA}$  are equidistant from the center of the circle. Find the measure of  $\widehat{AB}$ .

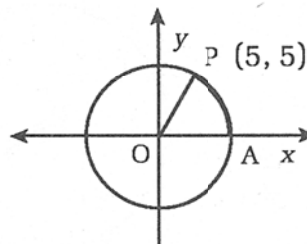


32 \_\_\_\_\_

Solve problems 33 and 34 by referring to the diagram.

- 33 Find the length of the radius of  $\odot O$ .

- 34 Find the length of  $\widehat{PA}$ , correct to the nearest tenth.



33 \_\_\_\_\_

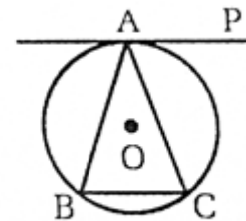
34 \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the proof.

Given:  $\triangle ABC$  is isos. with  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$ .

$\overline{PA}$  tan to  $\odot O$

Prove:  $\overleftrightarrow{PA} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{BC}$



$\triangle ABC$  is isos. with  $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$ .

Given

$\angle B \cong \angle C$

35.

$\angle B \cong \angle PAC$

36.

$\angle C \cong \angle PAC$

37

$\overleftrightarrow{PA} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{BC}$

38.