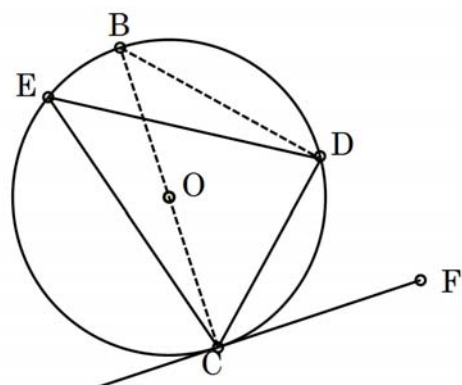


Activity 18 More circle theorems

1. The angle between a tangent and a chord is equal to the angle in the alternate segment.



Let $\angle DCF = \alpha$

$\angle BCF = 90^\circ$

Tangent is perpendicular to radius at point of contact

$\angle BCD = 90^\circ - \alpha$

Complementary angles

$\angle BDC = 90^\circ$

Angle in a semi-circle

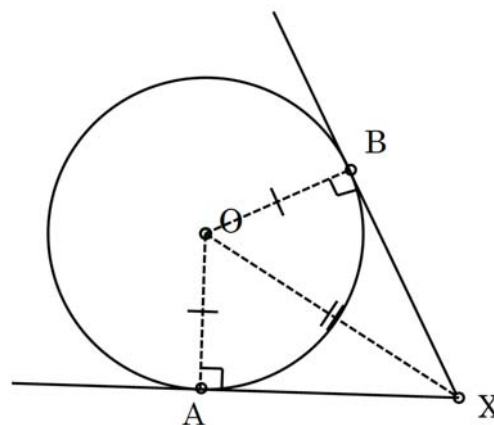
$\angle DBC = \alpha$

Angle sum in a triangle is 180°

$\angle DEC = \alpha$

Angles in same segment

2. Tangents to a circle drawn from a common point have the same length.



$\angle OAX = 90^\circ$

Tangent is perpendicular to radius at point of contact

$\angle OBX = 90^\circ$

Tangent is perpendicular to radius at point of contact

$OA = OB$

Radii of the same circle

OX is common to $\triangle OAX$ and $\triangle OBX$

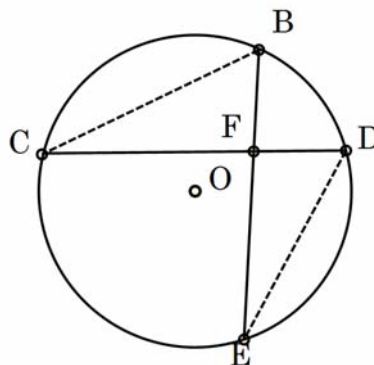
$\triangle OAX \cong \triangle OBX$

R.H.S

$AX = BX$

Corresponding sides of congruent triangles

3. When two chords of a circle intersect, the product of the lengths of the intervals on one chord equals the product of the lengths of the intervals on the other chord.



$\angle BCD = \angle BED$ Angles in the same segment theorem.

$\angle CBE = \angle CDE$ Angles in the same segment theorem.

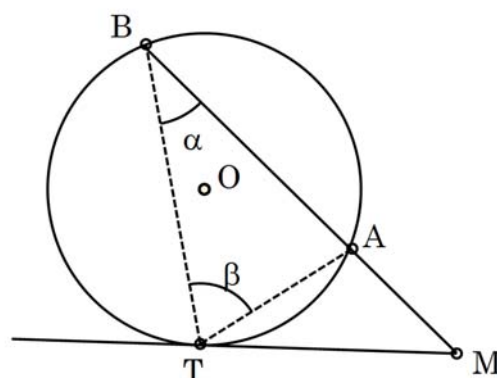
$\triangle CBF$ is similar to $\triangle EDF$ Equal angles in both triangles

$CF:EF = BF:DF$ Corresponding sides of similar triangles

$$\frac{CF}{EF} = \frac{BF}{DF}$$

$$CF \times DF = BF \times EF$$

4. When a secant (meeting the circle at A and B) and a tangent (meeting the circle at T) are drawn to a circle from an external point M, the square of the length of the tangent equals the product of the lengths to the circle on the secant.
($AM \times BM = TM^2$)



Let $\angle TBA = \alpha$

$\angle ATM = \alpha$ Angles in alternate segment theorem.

Let $\angle TBA = \beta$

$\angle BAT = 180 - (\alpha + \beta)$ Angle sum in a triangle

$\angle TAM = \alpha + \beta$ Angles on a straight line

$\angle BTM = \angle BTA + \angle ATM = \alpha + \beta$

$\triangle ATM$ is similar to $\triangle TBM$ Equal angles in both triangles

$TM:BM = AM:TM$ Corresponding sides of similar triangles

$$\frac{TM}{BM} = \frac{AM}{TM}$$

$$TM^2 = AM \times BM$$