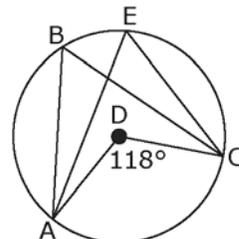


# Section 10.1 Extra Practice

1. Calculate the measure of  $\angle ABC$  and  $\angle AEC$ . Explain how you got your answers.

a)  $\angle ADC$  is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ angle.  
*(inscribed or central)*

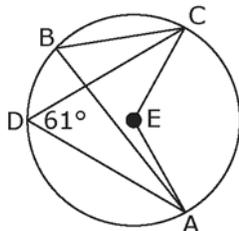
$\angle ABC$  and  $\angle AEC$  are \_\_\_\_\_ angles.  
*(inscribed or central)*



Inscribed angles are \_\_\_\_\_ the size of central angles.

$$\begin{aligned} \angle ABC \text{ and } \angle AEC &= \angle ADC \div 2 \\ &= \text{_____}^\circ \end{aligned}$$

b)



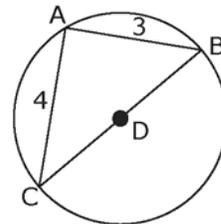
2. Calculate the length of chord BC in each of the following.

a)  $\angle BDC$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ angle that measures \_\_\_\_\_ $^\circ$ .

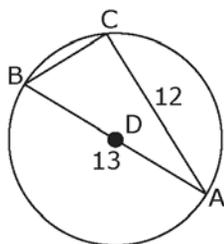
Since BC is the diameter and central angle,  $\angle BAC$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ angle that measures \_\_\_\_\_ $^\circ$ .

Use the Pythagorean relationship to find the length of BC.

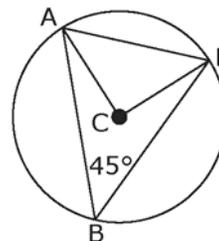
$$AB^2 + AC^2 = BC^2$$



b)



- 3.** Point C is the centre of a circular flower bed.  
 The flower bed is divided as shown in the diagram.  
 Find the length of AD to the nearest tenth of a metre.  
 $\angle ABD = 45^\circ$   
 radius = 8 m



$\angle ACD$  is the \_\_\_\_\_.

So,  $\angle ACD =$  \_\_\_\_\_ $^\circ$ .

AC and CD = \_\_\_\_\_ m

$\triangle ACD$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ triangle, so you can use the Pythagorean relationship to find the length of AD.

$$CD^2 + AC^2 = AD^2$$

