# <mark>Geometry</mark>

## Circles:

**Arc**: Part of a circle that is defined by two endpoints.

**Arc Length**: The length of an arc can be calculated using the equation

**Central Angle**: An angle with its vertex at the center

**Chord**: A line segment with its endpoints on a circle. A chord that passes through the center of a circle is a diameter.

**Circle:** All the points in a plane that are the same distance from a point called the center.

**Circumscribed Circle**: A circle that contains an inscribed polygon's vertices.

**Common Tangent**: A tangent shared by two circles.

**Diameter:** A line segment that passes through the center of a circle, ending at two points on the circle.

**Inscribed Angle:** An angle with its vertex on a circle and sides that are chords of the circle

**Intercepted Arc:** The part of a circle inside the rays of an inscribed angle

**Major Arc**: The enclosed arc of a central angle greater than 180°. The part of the circle not enclosed by the minor arc.

**Minor Arc:** The enclosed arc of a central angle less than 180°

**Radians**: A unit of measure for angles

**Radius**: The distance from the center to a point on a circle

**Secant**: A line that intersects a circle at two points

**Sector of a Circle**: Part of the interior of a circle bounded by two radii and an arc of the circle.

**Semicircle**: One-half of a circle

**Standard Form of the Equation for a Circle**: $(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$

**Standard Form of the Equation for a Circle Centered at the Origin**: $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$