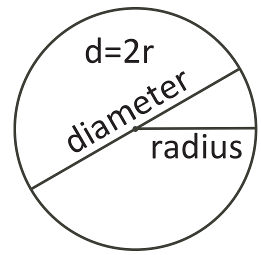
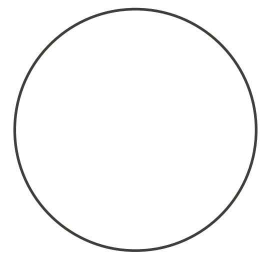
Intermediate Math Circles
Wednesday October 24 2018
Geometry III: Circles

What do we know about circles?

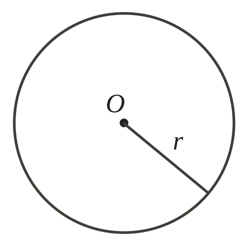
- Circles are round.
- Diameter = $2\times$ radius.
- $A = \pi r^2$
- $C = \pi d = 2\pi r.$



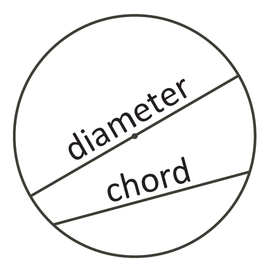


Definitions

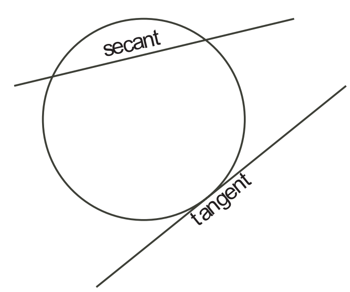
- A *circle* is a set of points in 2-space that are all equidistant from a fixed point. The fixed distance is called the *radius* and the fixed point is called the *centre*.



- A *chord* is a line segment with its endpoints on the circumference of a circle.



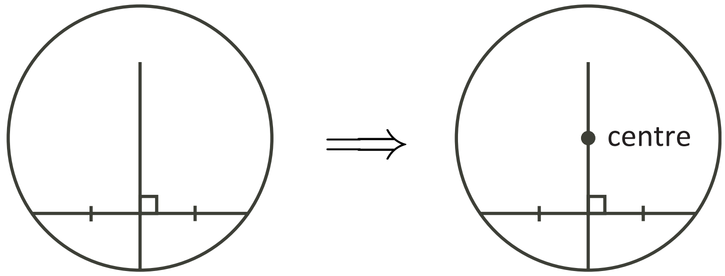
- A *diameter* is a chord that passes through the centre of a circle.
- A *tangent* is a line (or line segment) that touches a circle in exactly one point.



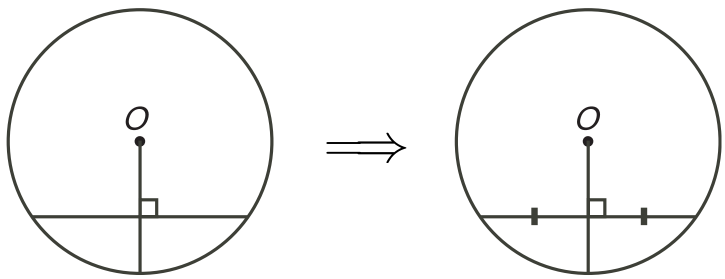
- A *secant* is a line that intersects a circle in two points.

Chord Right Bisector Property

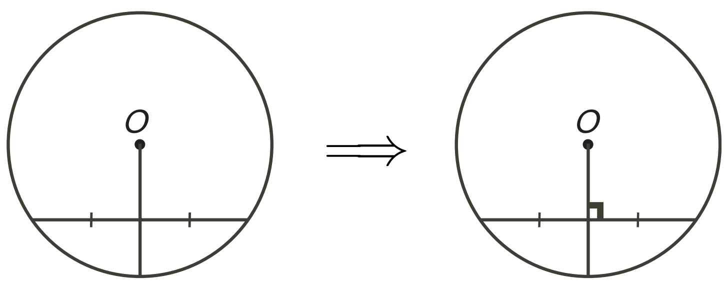
- The right bisector of a chord passes through the centre of the circle.



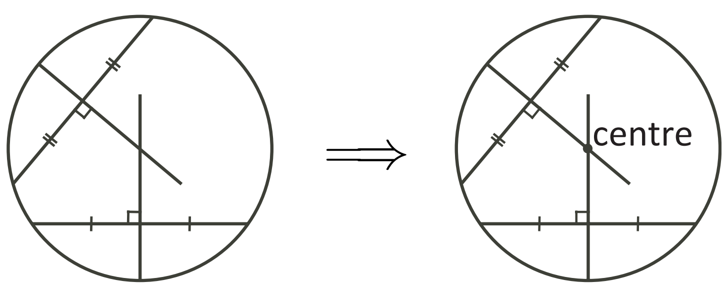
- The perpendicular from the centre to a chord bisects the chord.



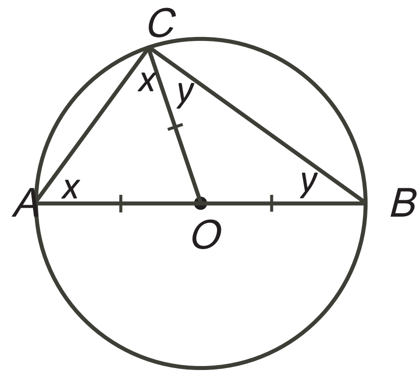
- The line joining the centre to the midpoint of a chord is perpendicular to the chord.



- The centre of a circle is the intersection of the right bisectors of two non-parallel chords.



Prove: The angle inscribed in a semi-circle is 90°.



Proof:

Draw a circle with centre O, diameter AB, and C another point on the circumference of the circle. Join O to C.

In $\triangle OAC$, both OA and OC are radii of the circle. Therefore, $\angle OAC = \angle OCA = x$.

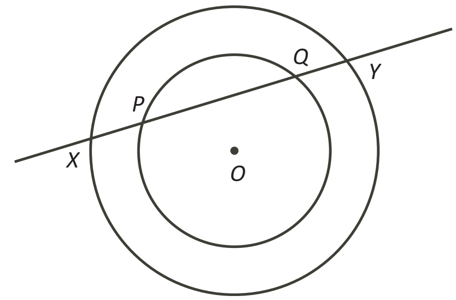
In $\triangle OBC$, both OB and OC are radii of the circle. Therefore, $\angle OBC = \angle OCB = y$.
Since the angles in a triangle sum to 180°,

$$\begin{aligned}
\angle BAC + \angle BCA + \angle ABC &= 180^\circ \\
x + (x + y) + y &= 180^\circ \\
2x + 2y &= 180^\circ \\
x + y &= 90^\circ
\end{aligned}$$

But $\angle ACB = x + y$. Therefore, $\angle ACB$, the angle inscribed in the semi-circle, is 90°.

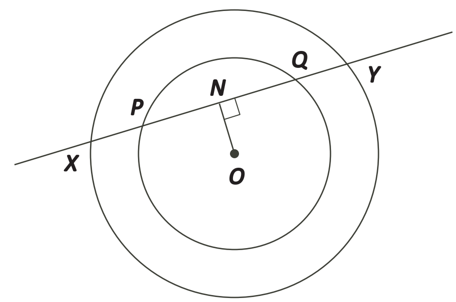
Example 1:

Two circles with the same centre are called *concentric circles*. A line is drawn through two concentric circles intersects the circles at X, P, Q, and Y, as shown. O is the centre of both circles.



Prove that $PX = QY$.

Proof:

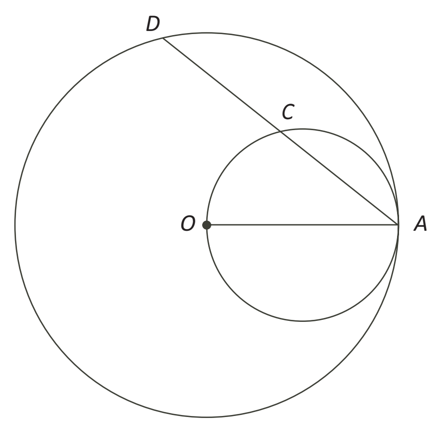


Construct a perpendicular from O to the line containing X, P, Q, Y, intersecting the line at N.
PQ is a chord of the smaller circle. ON is a perpendicular to PQ and passes through the centre. Therefore, $PN = NQ$. (1)
XY is a chord of the larger circle. ON is a perpendicular to XY and passes through the centre. Therefore, $XN = NY$. (2)

$$\begin{aligned}(2)-(1)\qquad XN - PN &= NY - NQ\\ PX &= QY, \quad \text{follows.}\end{aligned}$$

Example 2:

In the diagram, the two circles are tangent at A. If AO is the diameter of the smaller circle and the radius of the larger circle, prove that $AC = CD$.



Proof:

Join OC. $\angle OCA$ is inscribed in a semi-circle since OA is a diameter of the smaller circle. Therefore, $\angle OCA = 90°$.

But O is the centre of the larger circle with $OC \perp AD$. Therefore, C bisects chord AD and $AC = CD$ follows.