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## Lesson 11.4 ~ Extra Note Sheet

The Diameter-Chord Theorem states: "If a circle's diameter is perpendicular to a chord, then the diameter bisects the chord and bisects the arc determined by the chord."

## Example

In circle $K$, diameter $\overline{S T}$ is perpendicular to chord $\overline{F G}$. So $F R=G R$ and $m \overparen{F T}=m \overparen{G T}$.


Use the Diameter-Chord Theorem and the Pythagorean Theorem to find the value of $x$.
1.

2.


The Equidistant Chord Theorem states: "If two chords of the same circle or congruent circles are congruent, then they are equidistant from the center of the circle."

## Example

In circle $A$, chord $\overline{C D}$ is congruent to chord $\overline{X Y}$. So $P A=Q A$.


Use the Equidistant Chord Theorem to find the value of $\boldsymbol{x}$.
3.

4.

5.


The Congruent Chord - Congruent Arc Theorem states: "If two chords of the same circle or congruent circles are congruent, then their corresponding arcs are congruent."

## Example

In circle $X$, chord $\overline{J K}$ is congruent to chord $\overline{Q R}$. So $m \overparen{J K}=m \overparen{Q R}$.


Use the Congruent Chord - Congruent Arc Theorem to set up and solve an equation to find the value of $\boldsymbol{x}$. Then find the indicated arc measure.
6. $\overline{T V} \cong \overline{W S}$. Find $m \widehat{W S}$.

7. $\odot A \approx \odot B \cdot \overline{C D} \cong \overline{E F}$. Find $\boldsymbol{m} \widehat{C D}$.


The Segment-Chord Theorem states: "If two chords in a circle intersect, then the product of the lengths of the segments of one chord is equal to the product of the lengths of the segments of the second chord."

## Example

In circle $H$, chords $\overline{L M}$ and $\overline{W W}$ intersect to form $\overline{L K}$ and $\overline{M K}$ of chord $\overline{L M}$ and $\overline{W K}$ and $\overline{V K}$ of chord $\overline{W W}$. So $L K \cdot M K=W K \cdot V K$.


Use the Segment-Chord Theorem to set up and solve an equation to find the value of $x$.
8.

9.

10.


