

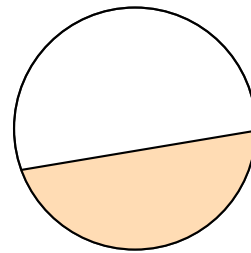
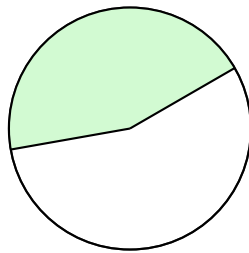
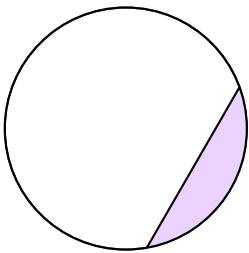
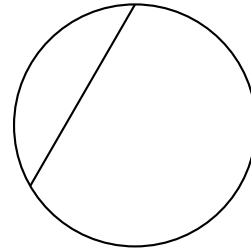
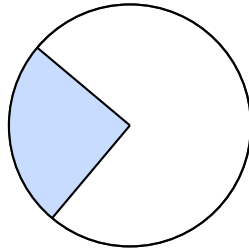
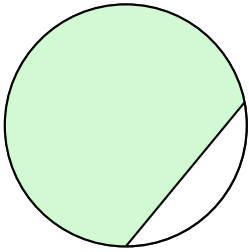
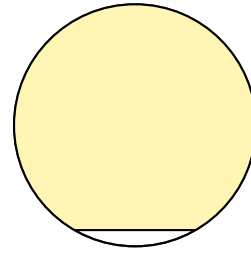
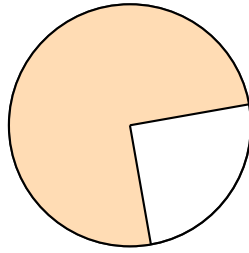
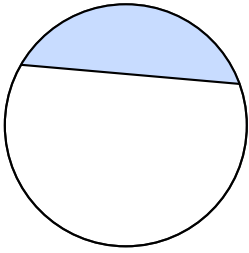
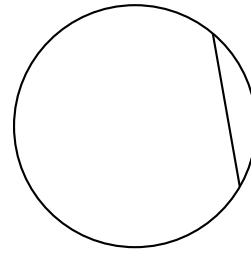
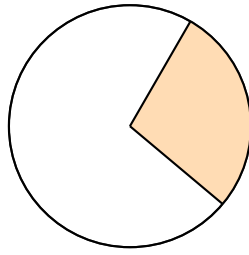
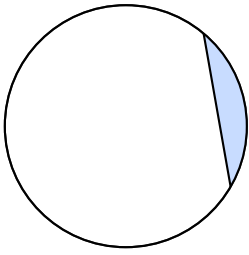
^{kąty} **Angles** in the Same ^{odcinku koła} **Segment** — Worksheet

^{kąty} ^{oparte} ^{cięciwie} ^{obwodzie} ^{odcinku koła}
 Angles subtended by the same chord at the circumference, in the same segment, are equal.

1) Identify the ^{odcinki koła} **segments** .

In each diagram below, decide whether the *shaded* region is a ^{odcinek koła} **segment** , a ^{wycinek koła} **sector** , or neither (e.g. just a ^{cięciwa} **chord**).

Tick the ones that are ^{odcinki koła} **segments** .



2) Draw ^{kąty} **angles** in a given ^{odcinku koła} **segment** .

In each circle, the ^{odcinek koła} **segment** has been shaded.

Draw ^{kąty} **angles** at the ^{obwodzie} *circumference* in the shaded ^{odcinku koła} **segment** .

(a) Draw ^{kąt} **1 angle**.

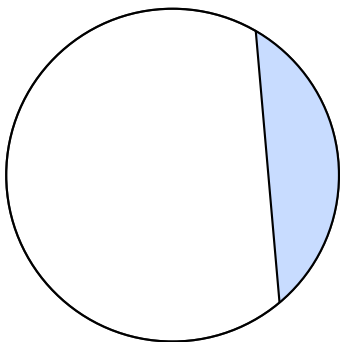
(b) Draw ^{kąty} **2 different angles**.

(c) Draw ^{kąty} **3 different angles**.

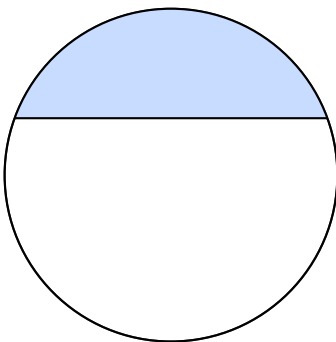
(d) Draw ^{kąty} **10 different angles**.

Reminder: Each ^{kąta} **angle's** ^{wierzchołek} **vertex** must lie on the ^{obwodzie} *circumference* in the shaded ^{odcinku koła} **segment**

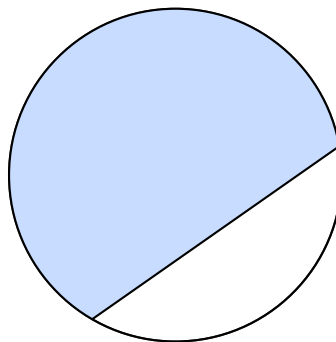
(a)



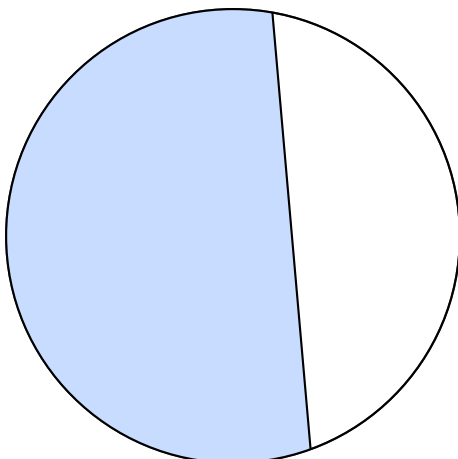
(b)



(c)



(d)



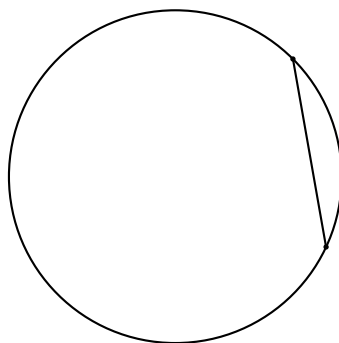
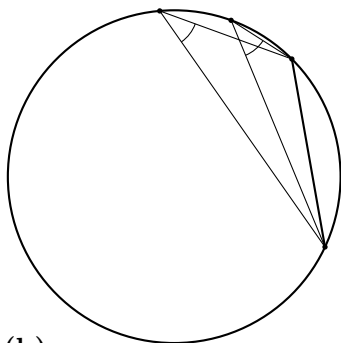
twierdzenia

3) Interpreting the theorem .

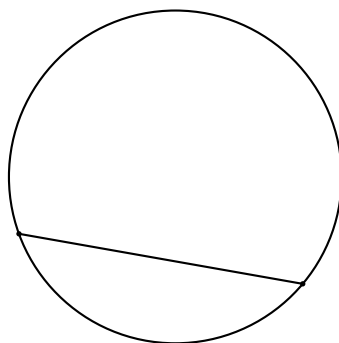
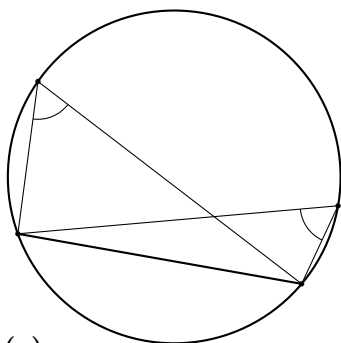
For each pair, the **left** diagram shows two equal **angles subtended** by the same **chord** (*angles in the same segment are equal*). On the **right**, shade the **segment** and **arc** that the **theorem**

refers to.

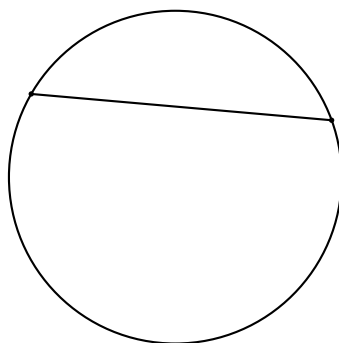
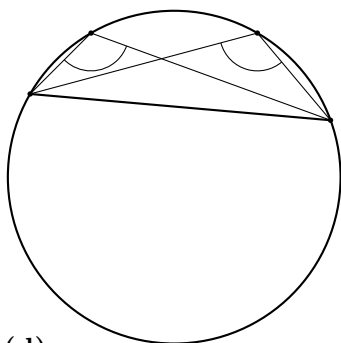
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

