

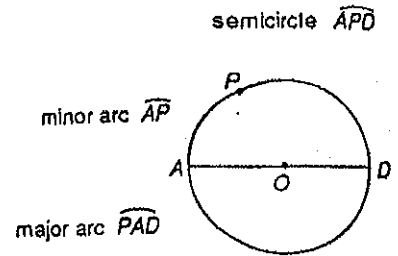
An arc of a circle is two points on the circle and the continuous (unbroken) part of the circle between the two points.

The two points are called the endpoints of the arc. The symbol for an arc is  $\widehat{\quad}$ . The symbol is placed above the letters that name the endpoints of the arc. Arc  $AB$  is written  $\widehat{AB}$  or  $\widehat{BA}$ . Just as you classify angles into three types, you divide arcs into three types: minor arcs, semicircles, and major arcs.

A semicircle is an arc of a circle whose endpoints are the endpoints of a diameter.

A minor arc is an arc of a circle that is smaller than a semicircle of the circle.

A major arc is an arc of a circle that is larger than a semicircle of the circle.

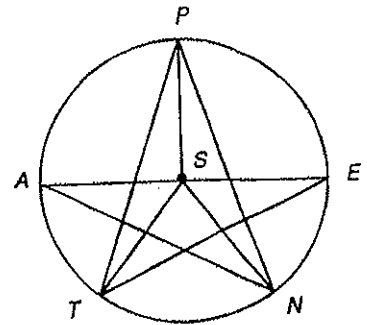


You name minor arcs with the letters of the two endpoints of the arc. You name semicircles and major arcs with the letters of three points — the first and last letters are the endpoints and the middle letter is any other point on the arc.

### EXERCISE SET B

Use the diagram on the right for Exercises 1 to 7.

1. Name three chords.
2. Name five central angles.
3. Name one diameter.
4. Name two inscribed angles.
5. Name five radii.
6. Name five minor arcs.
7. Name two semicircles.



Use the diagram on the right for Exercises 8 to 14.

8. Name two tangents.
9. Name two secants.
10. Name three minor arcs.
11. Name two major arcs.
12. Name one central angle.
13. Name one inscribed angle.
14. Name two chords.

