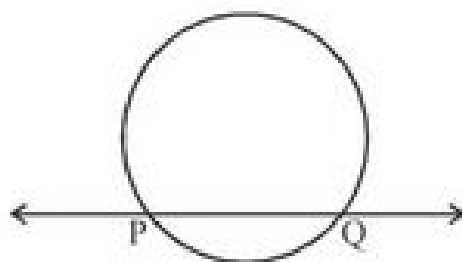


Key Notes and Important Questions with Answers

Circles

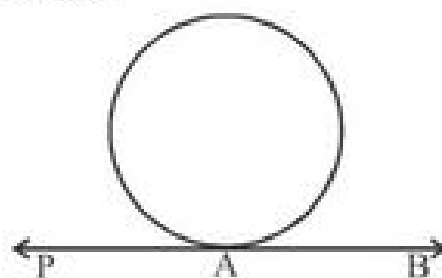
Key Points

1. A **circle** is a collection of all those points in a plane which are at a constant distance from a fixed point. The fixed point is called the **centre** and fixed distance is called the **radius**.
2. **Secant**: A line which intersects a circle in two distinct points is called a secant of the circle.



3. **Tangent**: It is a line that intersects the circle at only one point. The point where tangent touches the circle is called the point of contact.

Here A is the point of contact.

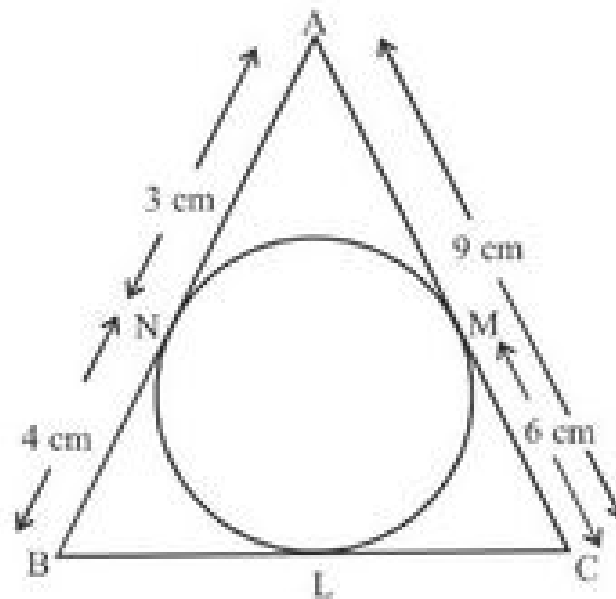


4. **Number of Tangent**: Infinitely many tangents can be drawn on a circle.
5. **Number of Secant**: There are infinitely many secants which can be drawn on a circle.
6. The proofs of the following theorems can be asked in the examination:–
 - (i) The tangent at any point of a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.
 - (ii) The lengths of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.

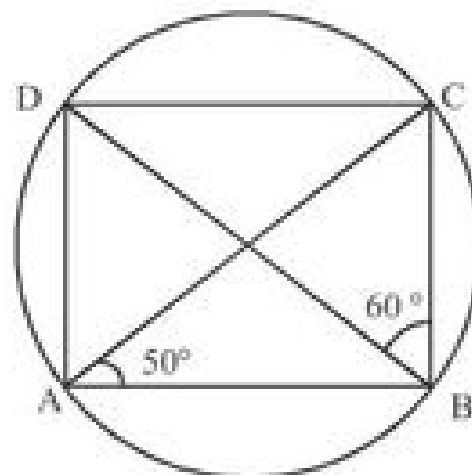
Important Questions with Solutions

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

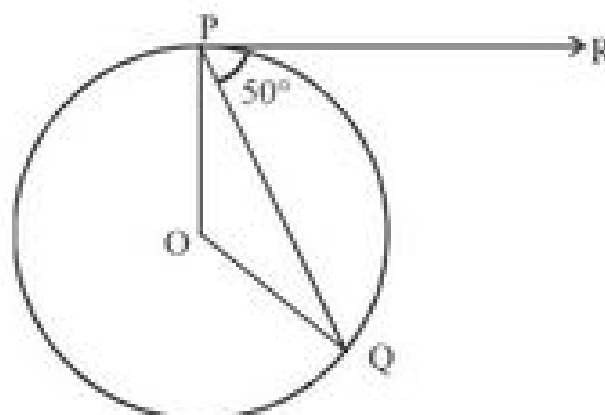
1. In fig., $\triangle ABC$ is circumscribing a circle. Find the length of BC .



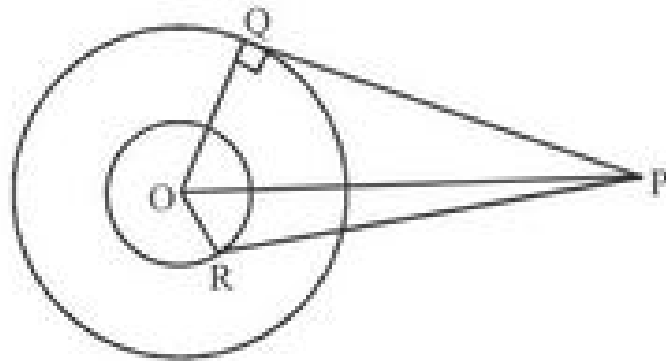
2. The length of the tangent to a circle from a point P , which is 25 cm away from the centre, is 24 cm. What is the radius of the circle.
3. In fig., $ABCD$ is a cyclic quadrilateral. If $\angle BAC = 50^\circ$ and $\angle DBC = 60^\circ$, then find $\angle BCD$.



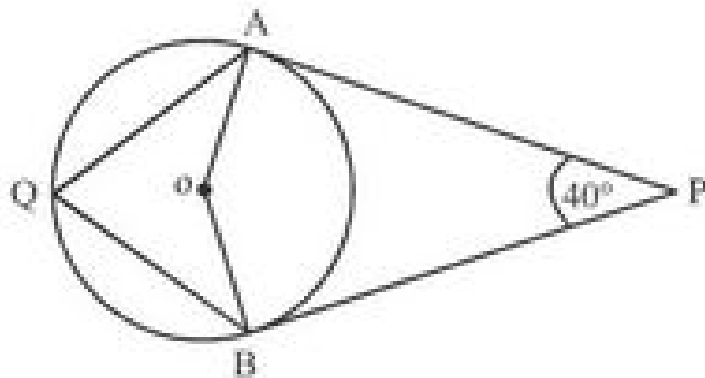
4. In figure, O is the centre of a circle, PQ is a chord and the tangent PR at P makes an angle of 50° with PQ . Find $\angle POQ$.



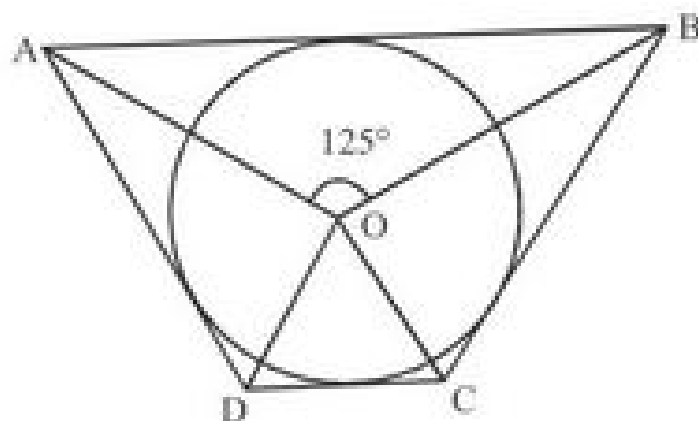
5. If two tangents inclined at an angle 60° are drawn to a circle of radius 5 cm, find the length of each tangent.
6. If radii of two concentric circles are 4 cm and 5 cm, then find the length of a chord of the larger circle which is tangent to the smaller circle.
7. In the given figure, PQ is tangent to the outer circle and PR is tangent to the inner circle. If $PQ = 4\text{ cm}$, $OQ = 3\text{ cm}$ and $QR = 2\text{ cm}$ then find the length of PR.



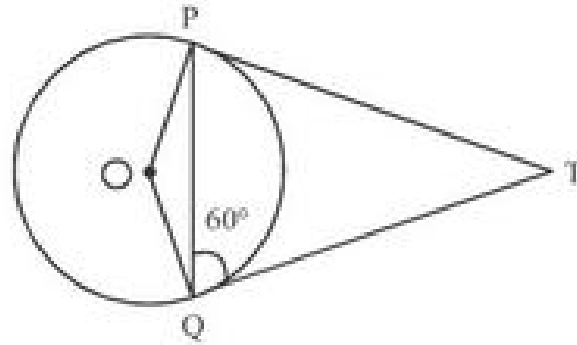
8. In the given figure, O is the centre of the circle, PA and PB are tangents to the circle from an external point P. A chord AB is drawn. A point Q is on the major arc AB. Find $\angle AQB$.



9. In the given figure, If $\angle AOB = 125^\circ$ then find $\angle COD$.

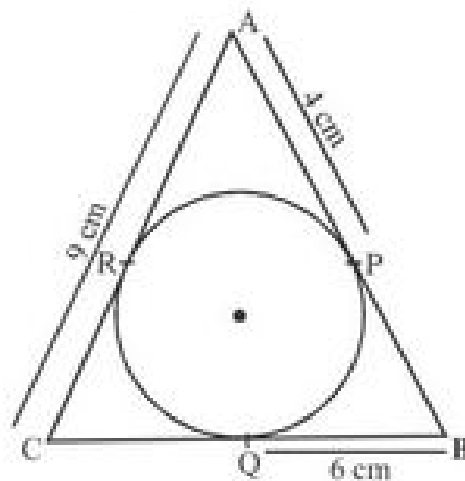


10. If two tangent TP and TQ are drawn from an external point T such that $\angle TQP = 60^\circ$ then find $\angle OPQ$.



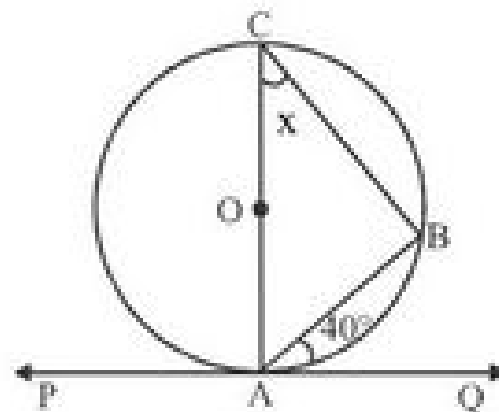
SHORT ANSWER TYPE-I QUESTIONS

11. If diameters of two concentric circle are d_1 and d_2 ($d_2 > d_1$) and c is the length of chord of bigger circle which is tangent to the smaller circle. Show that $d_2^2 = c^2 + d_1^2$.
12. The length of tangent to a circle of radius 2.5 cm from an external point P is 6 cm. Find the distance of P from the nearest point of the circle.
13. TP and TQ are the tangents from the external point T of a circle with centre O. If $\angle OPQ = 30^\circ$ then find the measure of $\angle TQP$.
14. In the given fig. AP = 4 cm, BQ = 6 cm and AC = 9 cm. Find the semi perimeter of $\triangle ABC$.

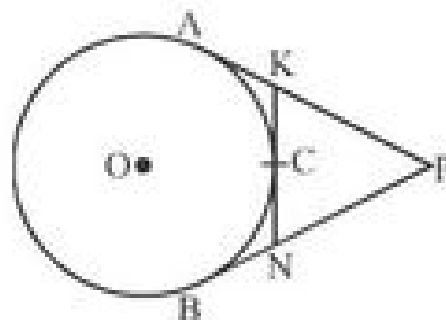


15. A circle is drawn inside a right angle triangle whose sides are a, b, c where c is the hypotenuse, which touches all the sides of the triangle. Prove $r = \frac{a + b - c}{2}$ where r is the radius of the circle.

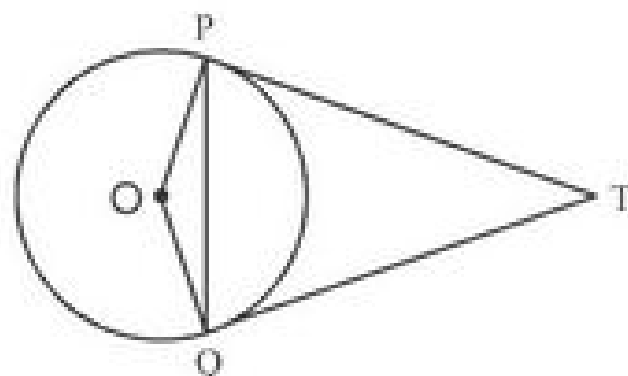
16. Prove that the tangent at any point of a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.
17. Prove that in two concentric circles the chord of the larger circle which is tangent to the smaller circle is bisected at the point of contact.
18. In the given Fig., AC is diameter of the circle with centre O and A is point of contact, then find x .



19. In the given fig. KN, PA and PB are tangents to the circle. Prove that:
 $KN = AK + BN$.

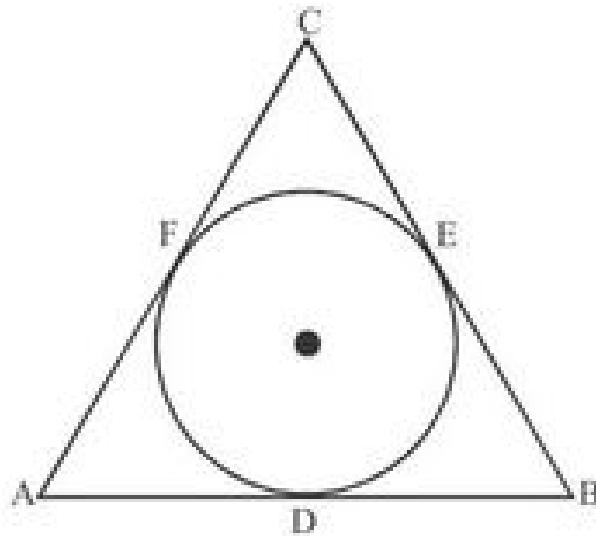


20. In the given fig. PQ is a chord of length 6 cm and the radius of the circle is 6 cm. TP and TQ are two tangents drawn from an external point T. Find $\angle PTQ$.

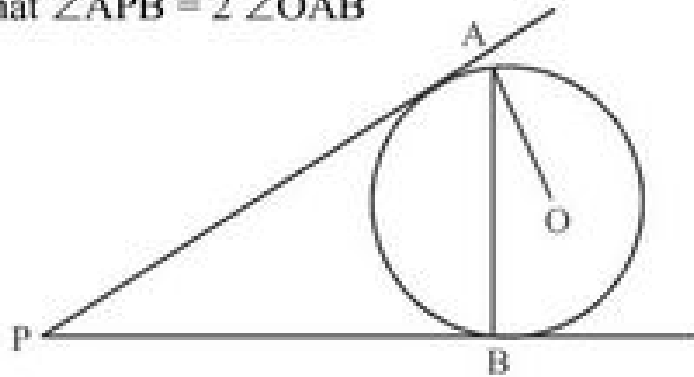


SHORT ANSWER TYPE-II QUESTIONS

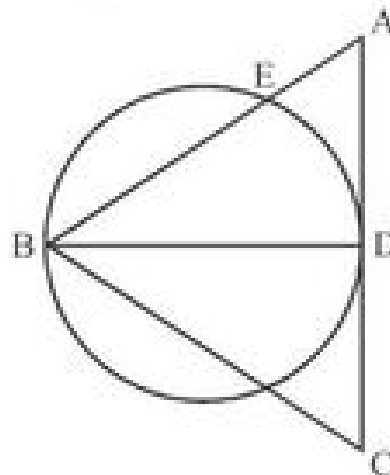
21. In the given figure find AD, BE, CF where $AB = 12$ cm, $BC = 8$ cm and $AC = 10$ cm.



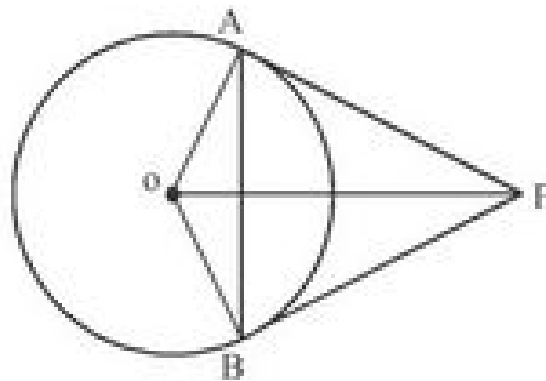
22. In a right triangle ABC a circle is drawn with AB as the diameter which intersects hypotenuse AC at point P. Prove $PB = PC$.
23. Two tangents PA and PB are drawn to a circle with centre O from an external point P. Prove that $\angle APB = 2 \angle OAB$



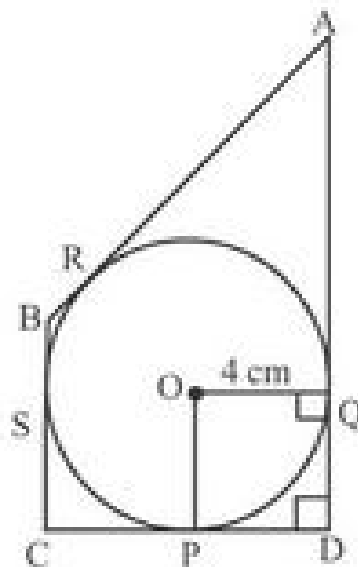
24. If an isosceles triangle ABC with sides $AB = AC = 6$ cm is inscribed a circle of radius 9 cm, find area of the triangle.
25. In the given fig. $AB = AC$, D is the mid point of AC, BD is the diameter of the circle, then prove $AE = \frac{1}{4} AC$



26. In the given fig. OP is equal to the diameter of the circle with centre O. Prove that $\triangle ABP$ is an equilateral triangle.

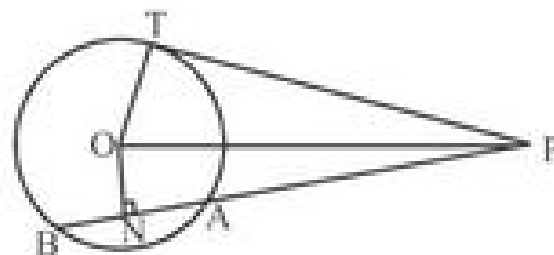


27. In the given fig., find PC. If $AB = 13$ cm, $BC = 7$ cm and $AD = 15$ cm.



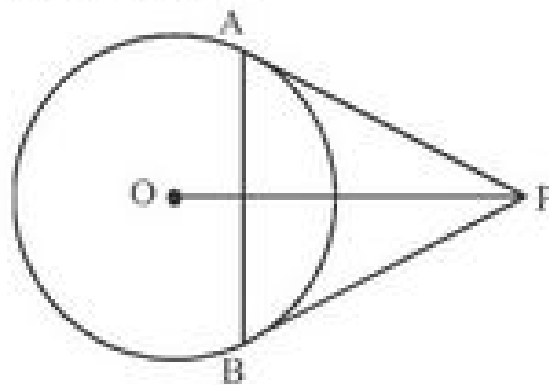
28. In the given fig. from an external point P, a tangent PT and a secant PAB is drawn to a circle with centre O. ON is perpendicular on the chord AB. Prove

- (i) $PA \cdot PB = PN^2 - AN^2$
- (ii) $PN^2 - AN^2 = OP^2 - PT^2$
- (iii) $PA \cdot PB = PT^2$



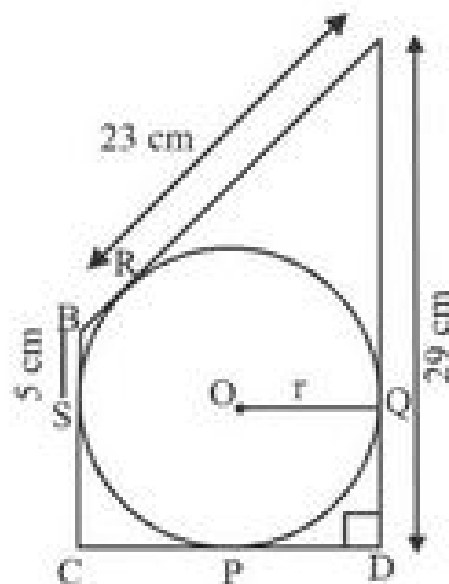
29. In a circle with centre O, AB is a diameter and AC is the chord and $\angle BAC = 30^\circ$. A tangent drawn at the point C meets AB produced at D. Prove $BC = BD$.

30. In the given fig. PA and PB are tangents to the circle with centre O. Prove that OP bisects AB and is perpendicular to it.

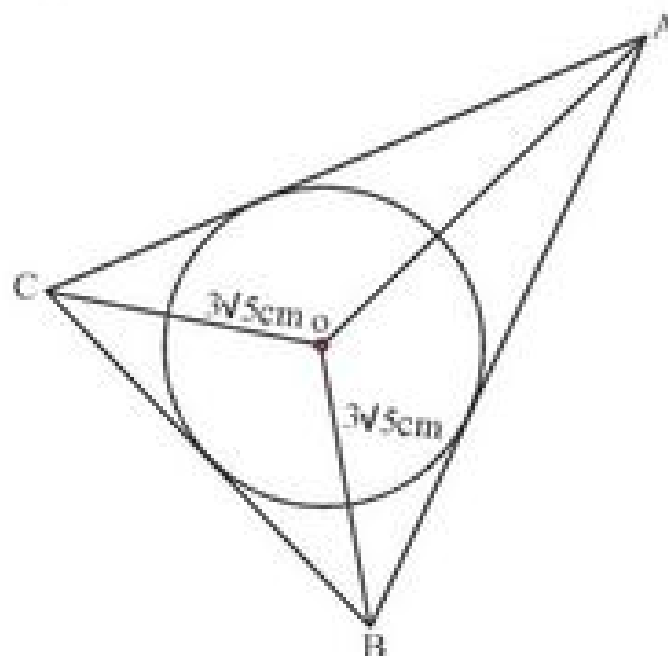


LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

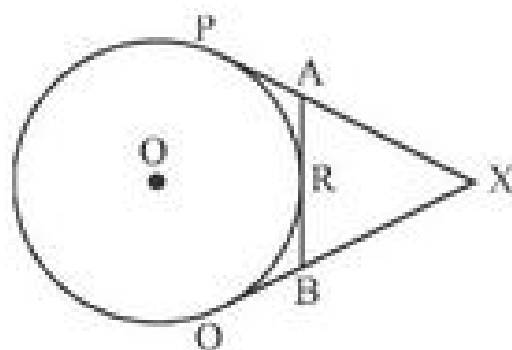
31. In the given fig. find the radius of the circle.



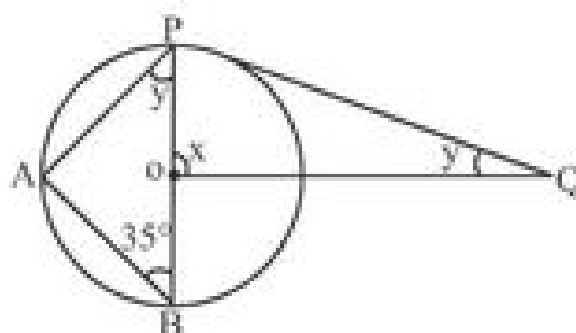
32. In the given fig. if radius of circle is 3 cm. Find the perimeter of $\triangle ABC$.



33. A circle touches the side BC of a $\triangle ABC$ at P and AB and AC are extended respectively to points Q and R . Prove that AQ is half the perimeter of $\triangle ABC$.
34. In the given fig. XP and XQ are tangents from X to the circle with centre O . R is a point on the circle. Prove that $XA + AR = XB + BR$.



35. In the given fig. PQ is tangent and PB is diameter. Find the value of x and y .



ANSWERS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. 10 cm | 2. 7 cm |
| 3. 70° | 4. 100° |
| 5. $3\sqrt{3}$ cm | 6. 6 cm |
| 7. $\sqrt{21}$ cm | 8. 70° |
| 9. 55° | 10. 30° |
| 12. 4 cm | 13. 60° |
| 14. 15 cm | 18. 40° |
| 20. 120° | |
| 21. AD = 7 cm, BE = 5 cm, CF = 3 cm | |
| 24. $8\sqrt{2}$ cm ³ | 27. 5 cm |
| 31. 11 cm | 32. 32 cm |
| 35. $x = 35^\circ, y = 55^\circ$ | |

Practice Test

Circle

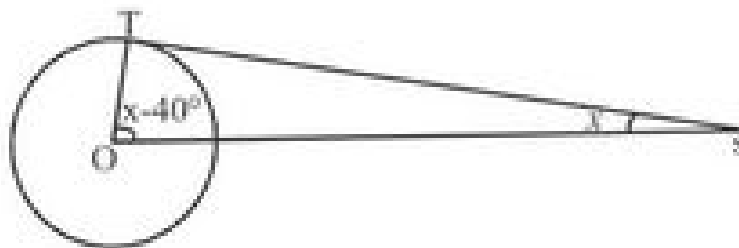
Time: 50 minutes

M.M: 20

SECTION-A

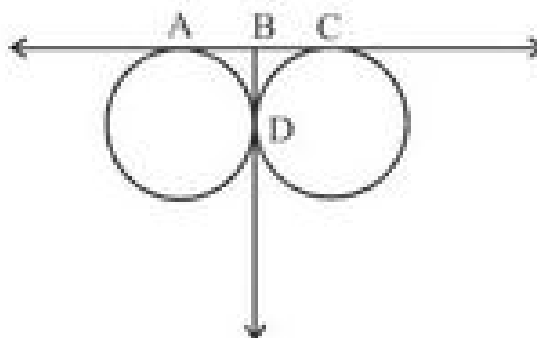
1. In the given figure find x , where ST is the tangent.

1



2. In the given figure if $AC = 9$, find BD .

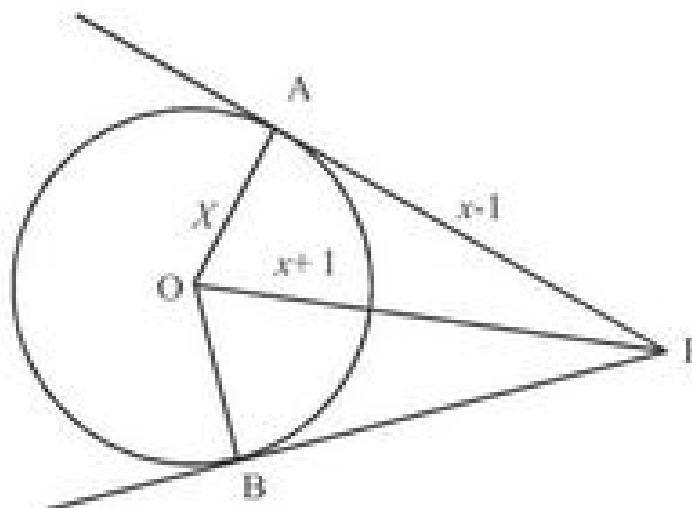
1



SECTION-B

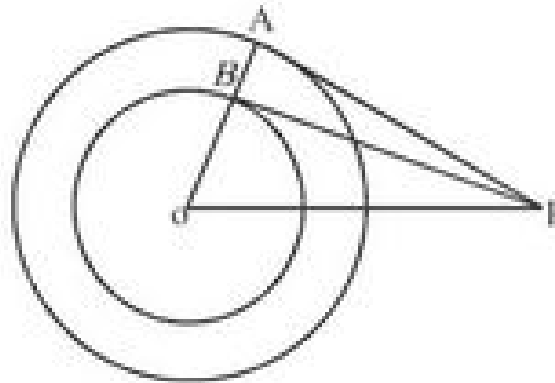
3. In the following figure find x .

2



4. Two concentric circle with centre O are of radii 6 cm and 3 cm. From an external point P, tangents PA and PB are drawn to these circle as shown in the figure. If $AP = 10$ cm. Find BP

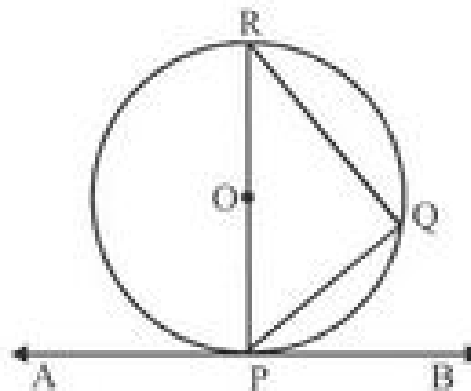
2



SECTION-C

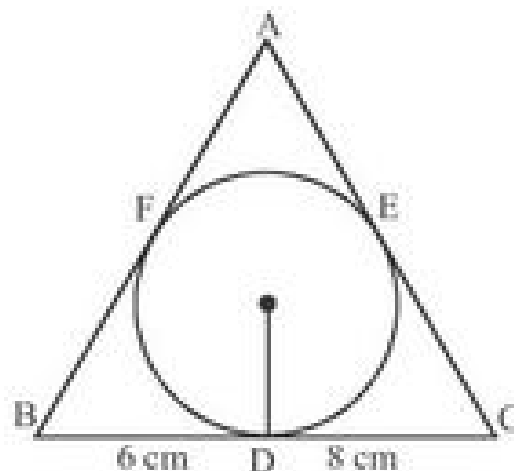
5. In the given figure, AB is a tangent to a circle with centre O. Prove $\angle BPQ = \angle PRQ$.

3



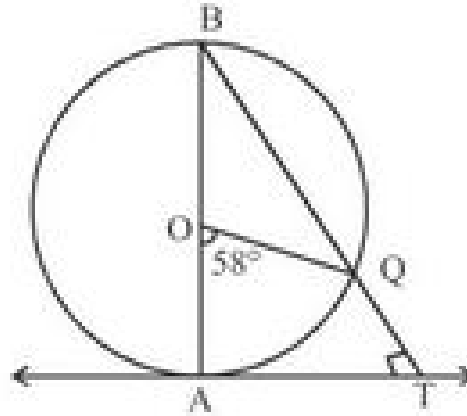
6. In the given figure $\triangle ABC$ is drawn to circumscribe a circle of radius 3 cm, such that the segment BD and DC into which BC is divided by the point of contact D are of length 6 cm and 8 cm respectively, find side AB if the $ar(\triangle ABC) = 63 \text{ cm}^2$

3



SECTION-D

7. AB is a diameter of a circle with centre O and AT is a tangent. If $\angle AOQ = 58^\circ$ find $\angle ATQ$. 4



8. Tangent PQ and PR are drawn from external point P to a circle with centre O , such that $\angle RPQ = 30^\circ$. A chord RS is drawn parallel to the tangent PQ find $\angle RQS$. 4

