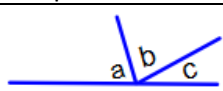
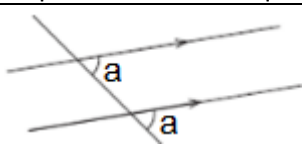
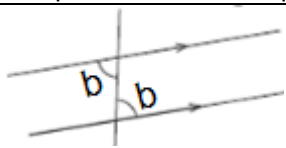
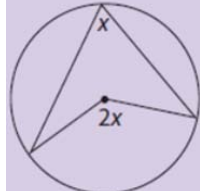
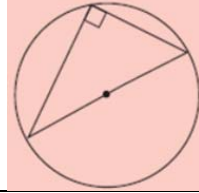
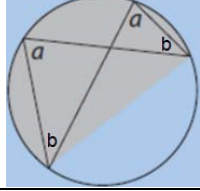
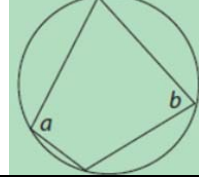
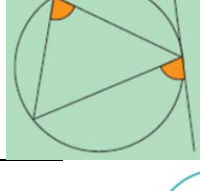
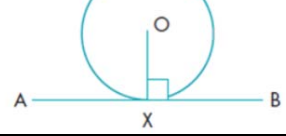
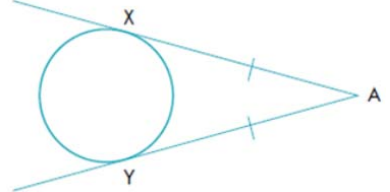


Circle theorems – summary

Angles on a straight line add up to 180°	CORRESPONDING angles made with parallel lines are equal	ALTERNATE angles made with parallel lines are equal
 <p>$a+b+c=180^\circ$</p>		

<p>“Arrow head”:</p> <p>Angle at the centre = twice angle at the circumference</p>	
<p>“Diameter and right-angle”:</p> <p>The angle at a semicircle is a right angle</p>	
<p>“Butterfly wings”:</p> <p>Angles in the same segment are equal</p>	
<p>“Cyclic quadrilaterals”:</p> <p>Opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral add up to 180° ($a+b=180^\circ$)</p>	
<p>“Alternate segment theorem”:</p> <p>The angle between tangent and chord is equal to the angle in the alternate segment</p>	
<p>“Tangent and radius”</p> <p>A tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius drawn to the point of contact</p>	
<p>Tangents to a circle from an external point to the points of contact are equal in length: $AX=AY$</p>	
<p>The line joining an external point to the centre of the circle bisects the angle between the tangents: Angle OAX = Angle OAY</p>	