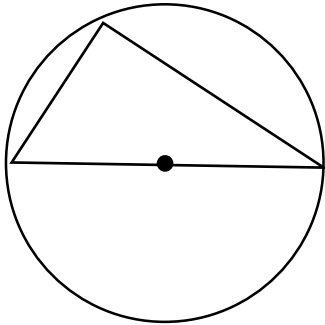


*First, see how much of the sheet you can fill in from memory!*

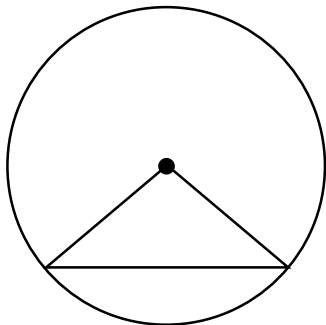
Formula for area of a circle: \_\_\_\_\_

Formula for circumference of a circle: \_\_\_\_\_

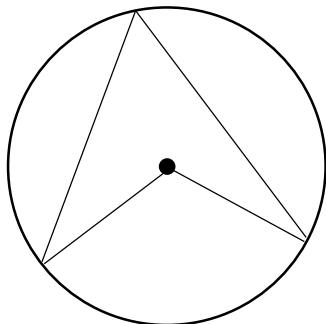
Circle Theorems:



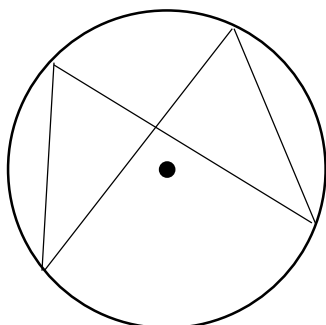
RULE:



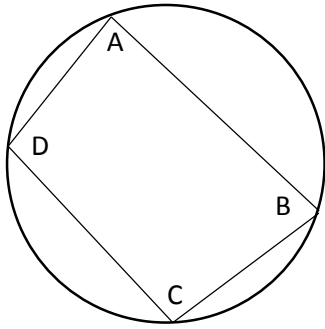
RULE:



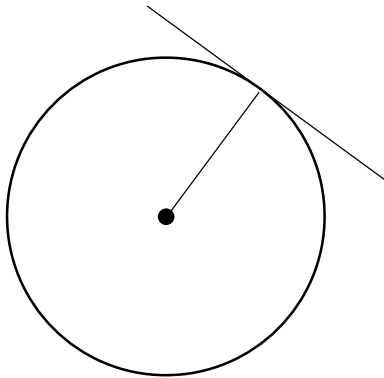
RULE:



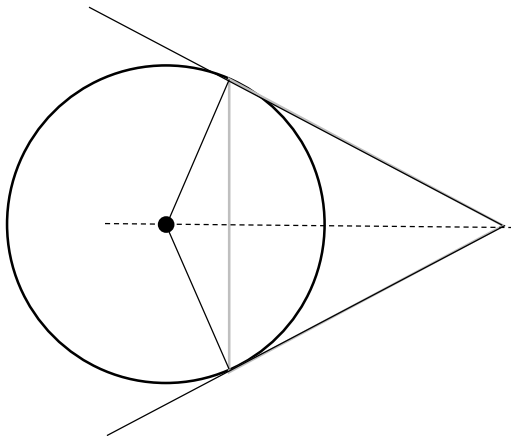
RULE:



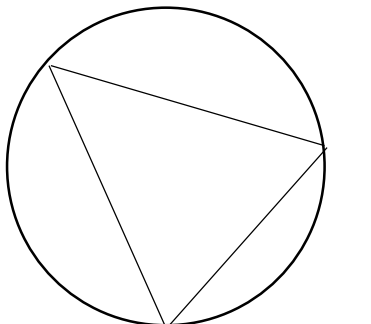
RULE:



RULE:



RULE:



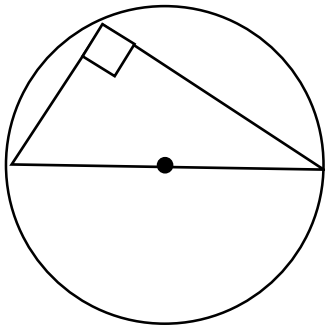
RULE:

**ANSWERS:**

Formula for area of a circle:  $\pi \times \text{radius}^2$  ( $\pi r^2$ )

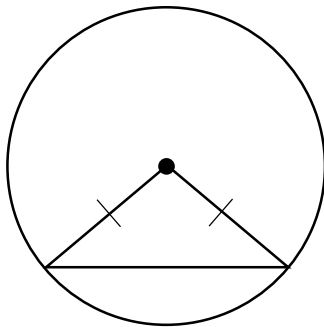
Formula for circumference of a circle:  $\pi \times \text{diameter}$  ( $\pi d$  or  $2 \pi r$ )

Circle Theorems:



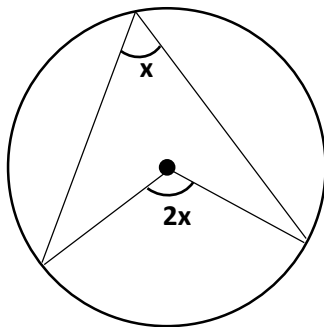
**RULE: Angle in a semi-circle**

**A triangle in a semi-circle meets the edge of the circle at  $90^\circ$**



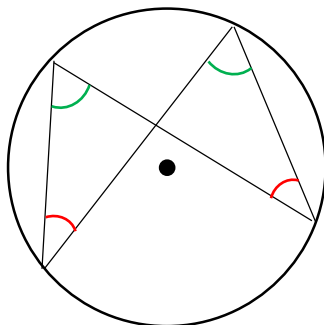
**RULE: Triangle made of 2 radiuses (yes, we know it's radii!)**

**If a triangle starts at the centre and meets both edges, it's isosceles because the 2 sides that are radiuses are both the same length**



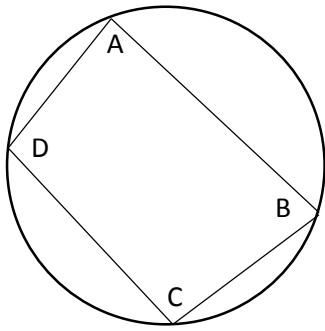
**RULE: Angles about the centre**

**The angle at the centre is twice as big as the angle touching the circumference**



**RULE: Angles in Segments / Subtended by the Same Arc**

**The angles at the top points are the same and the angles at the bottom points are the same**



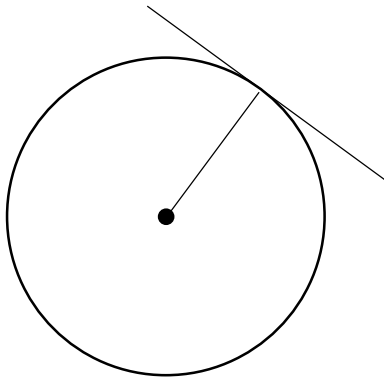
**RULE: Cyclic Quadrilateral**

**When a quadrilateral touches the circumference with all 4 corners, it's a cyclic quadrilateral.**

**The opposite angles add to  $180^\circ$ , so:**

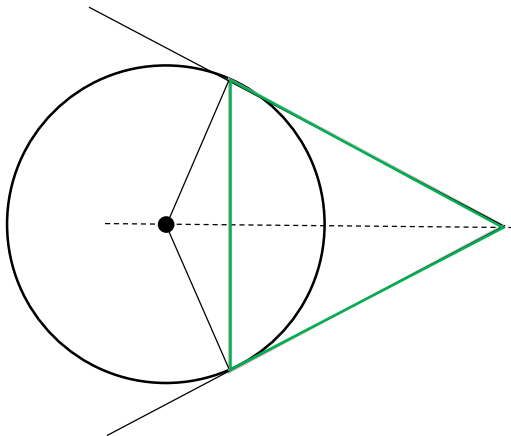
$$A + C = 180$$

$$B + D = 180$$



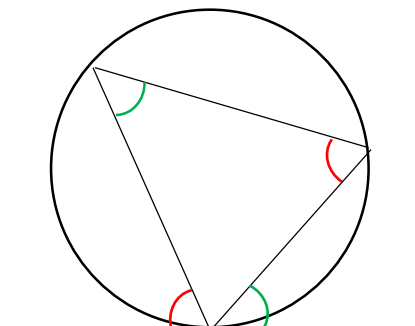
**RULE: Tangent to a radius**

**A tangent meets the radius at  $90^\circ$**



**RULE: When 2 tangents meet**

**2 tangents that meet are the same, so they produce an isosceles triangle**



**RULE: Alternate Segments**

**The green angles are the same and the red angles are the same.**