## CHAPTER 8 CIRCLES

## **NOTES**

- Circle: Circle is a closed figure consisting of all points which are at a constant distance (radius) from a fixed point (centre) in the plane.
- Secant: A line which intersects a circle at two distinct points is called a secant of the circle.
- **Tangent:** A line which intersects a circle at only one point is called a tangent to the circle.

## **Notes:**

- 1. The tangent to a circle is a special case of secant, when the two endpoints of its corresponding chord coincide.
- 2. The common point of the tangent and the circle is called the point of contact.
- 3. All points of the tangent except the point of contact are exterior points of the circle.
- 4. There is no tangent to a circle passing through a point inside the circle.
- 5. There is one and only one tangent to a circle passing through a point lying on the circle.
- 6. There are exactly two tangents through (from) a point lying outside the circle.
- 7. Infinitely many tangents can be drawn to circle.

## Theorems about tangents to a circle

1. The tangent at any point of a circle is perpendicular to the radius through the point of contact.

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2. The lengths of tangents drawn from an exterior point to a circle are equal.

