Learning Targets

## Learning Targets

### Circles

### Lesson 1: Lines, Angles, and Curves

* I know what chords, arcs, and central angles are.

### Lesson 2: Inscribed Angles

* I can use the relationship between central and inscribed angles to calculate angle measures and prove geometric theorems.
* I know that an inscribed angle is half the measure of the central angle that defines the same arc.

### Lesson 3: Tangent Lines

* I can use the relationship between tangent lines and radii to calculate angle measures and prove geometric theorems.
* I know that a line tangent to a circle is perpendicular to the radius drawn to the point of tangency.

### Lesson 4: Quadrilaterals in Circles

* I can prove a theorem about opposite angles in quadrilaterals inscribed in circles.

### Lesson 5: Triangles in Circles

* I can construct the circumscribed circle of a triangle.
* I can explain why the perpendicular bisectors of a triangle’s sides meet at a single point.

### Lesson 6: A Special Point

* I can explain why the angle bisectors of a triangle meet at a single point.
* I know any point on an angle bisector is equidistant from the rays that form the angle.

### Lesson 7: Circles in Triangles

* I can construct the inscribed circle of a triangle.

### Lesson 8: Arcs and Sectors

* I can calculate lengths of arcs and areas of sectors in circles.

### Lesson 9: Part to Whole

* I can gather information about a sector to draw conclusions about the entire circle.

### Lesson 10: Angles, Arcs, and Radii

* I know that when a circle is dilated, some ratios, like the ratio of the circumference to the diameter, stay constant.

### Lesson 11: A New Way to Measure Angles

* I know that the radian measure of an angle whose vertex is the center of a circle is the ratio of the length of the arc defined by the angle to the circle’s radius.

### Lesson 12: Radian Sense

* I understand the relative sizes of angles measured in radians.

### Lesson 13: Using Radians

* I can calculate the area of a sector whose central angle measure is given in radians.
* I know that the radian measure of an angle can be thought of as the slope of the line $ℓ=θ•r$.

### Lesson 14: Putting It All Together

* I can use properties of circles to solve geometric problems.



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