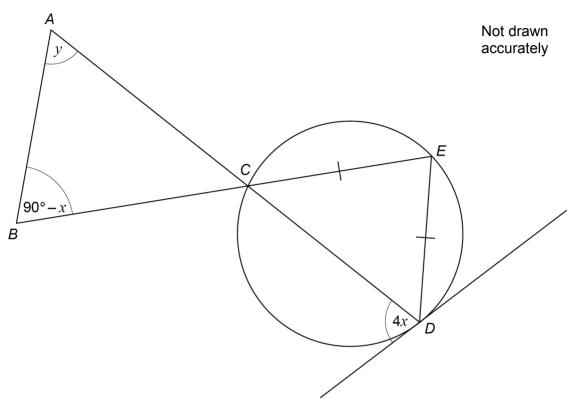
1 C, D and E are points on a circle.

CE = DE

The tangent at *D* is shown.

ACD and BCE are straight lines.



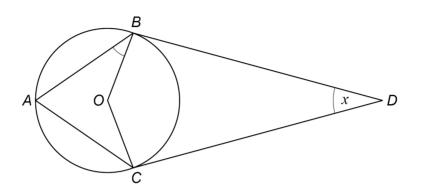
Prove that	y = 3x			[4 marks

2 A, B and C are three points on the circumference of a circle, centre O.

BD and CD are tangents to the circle.

ABDC is a kite.

Angle BDC is x



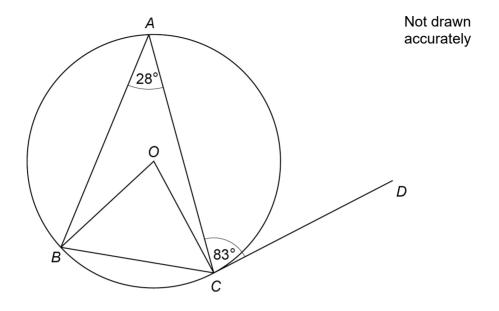
accurately

Not drawn

Prove that angle ABO is	45° –	$-\frac{x}{4}$

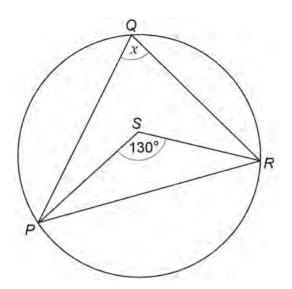
[4 marks
-

A, B and C are points on a circle, centre O.DC is a tangent to the circle.



Onow that	aligie ABO . aligie ACO – 3 . 1	[5 marks

4 (a)	P, Q and R are points on a circle.
	S is a point inside triangle POR



Not drawn accurately

Assume that S is the centre of the circle.

Work out the size of angle x.

[1 mark]

0

$\chi =$	
· –	

4 (b) In fact, the centre of the circle is on *PS* but **not** at *S*.

What does this mean about the size of angle \boldsymbol{x} ?

Tick one box.

[1 mark]

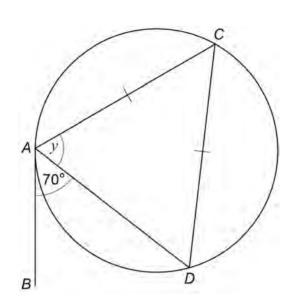
It is the same as the answer to part (a)
It is greater than the answer to part (a)
It is smaller than the answer to part (a)
It is impossible to tell

4 (c) For a different circle,

AB is a tangent at A

C and D are on the circumference of the circle

$$AC = CD$$



Not drawn accurately

Here is Simon's method to work out the size of angle y.

Angle $ADC = 70^{\circ}$ (alternate segment theorem)

Therefore $y = 70^{\circ}$ (angles in an isosceles triangle)

Is he correct?

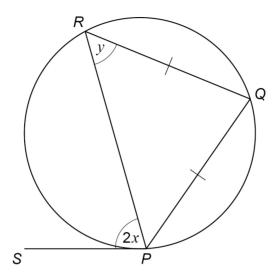
Give a reason for your answer.

[1	mark

5 *P*, *Q* and *R* are points on a circle.

SP is a tangent to the circle.

RQ = PQ



Not drawn accurately

Prove that	$y = 90^{\circ} - x$	[4 marks]

A, B and C are points on a circle, centre O.BD is a tangent to the circle.OCD is a straight line.

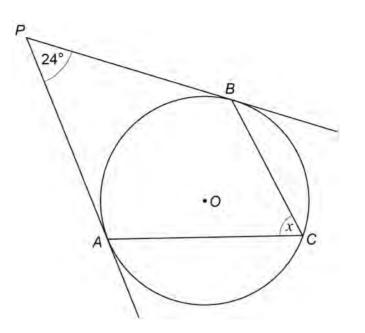
Not drawn accurately

degrees

Work out the size of angle <i>x</i> .	[3 marks]

A, B and C are points on a circle, centre O.AP and BP are tangents to the circle.

Answer



Not drawn accurately

Work out the size of angle x.	[3 marks]