## Circumference Angles

The angle at the centre of the circle is double the angle at the circumference.

Here is a diagram and a proof that has been scrambled up.
Can you rearrange it into its original order?


| Using angle sum of a triangle we have $\angle B O C=180^{\circ}-2 x$ | A |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\angle B O A=2 x+2 y=2(x+y)$ | B |
| Using angle sum on a straight line we have $\angle X O A=2 y$ | C |
| Let $\angle O B C=x$ and let $\angle O C A=y$ | D |
| Using angle sum on a straight line we have $\angle X O B=2 x$ | F |
| Since $\triangle C O A$ is isosceles we have $\angle O C A=\angle O A C=y$ | F |
| Therefore $\angle B O A=2 \times \angle B C A$ | G |
| Since $\triangle B O C$ is isosceles we have $\angle O B C=\angle O C B=x$ | H |
| $\angle B C A=x+y$ | I |
| Using angle sum of a triangle we have $\angle C O A=180^{\circ}-2 y$ | F |

