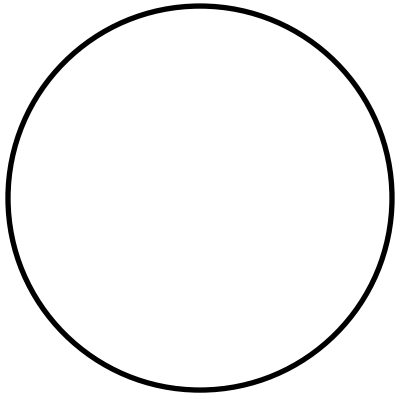
Circles

Area is _____

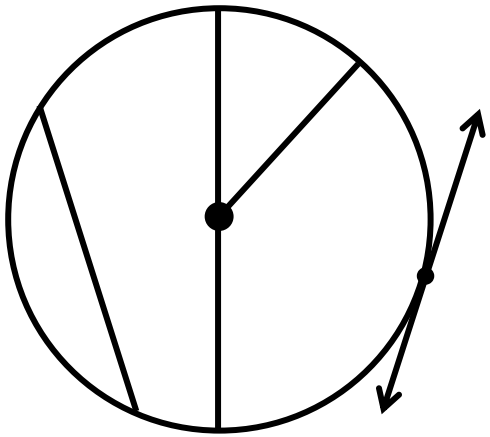
_____



Formula:

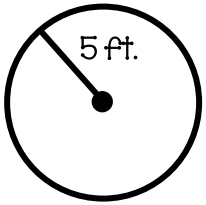
1. The_____ of a circle is the point equidistance from all points on the circle.
2. The _____ is a line segment with one endpoint at the center of the circle and the other endpoint on the circle.
3. The _____ is a line segment that passes through the center and has endpoints on the circle.
4. A _____ is a line that meets the circle at exactly one point.
5. A _____ is a line segment whose endpoints both lie on the circle.

Vocabulary

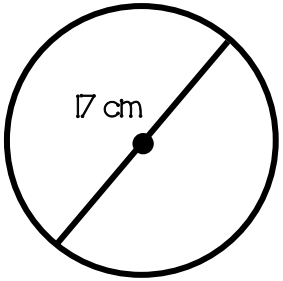


Find the area of each circles. Use 3.14 for π. Round to the nearest tenth.

Example 3:



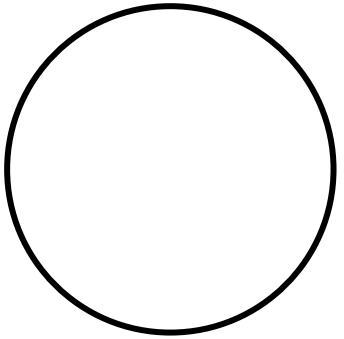
Example 4:



Area

Circumference is _____

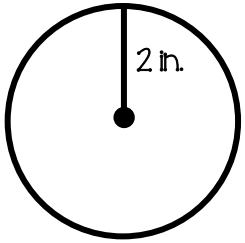
_____



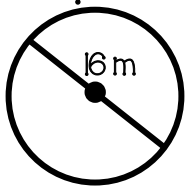
Formula:

Find the circumference of each circle. Use 3.14 for π. Round to the nearest tenth.

Example 1:



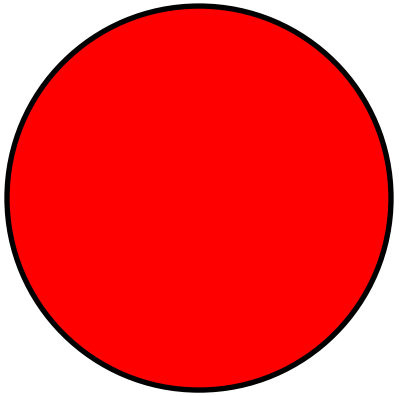
Example 2:



Circumference

Circles

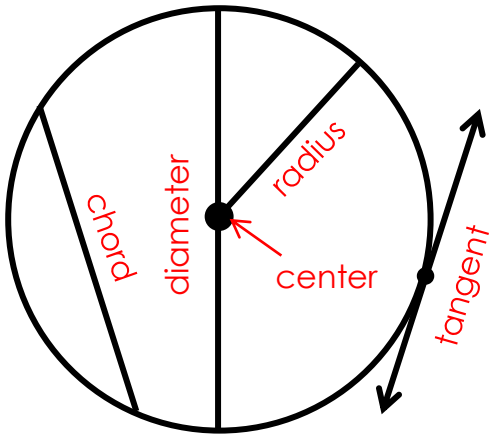
Area is the amount of space occupied by the circle. (Shade the circle below)



Formula: $A = \pi r^2$

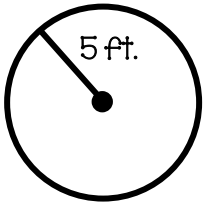
1. The center of a circle is the point equidistance from all points on the circle.
2. The radius is a line segment with one endpoint at the center of the circle and the other endpoint on the circle.
3. The diameter is a line segment that passes through the center and has endpoints on the circle.
4. A tangent is a line that meets the circle at exactly one point.
5. A chord is a line segment whose endpoints both lie on the circle.

Vocabulary



Find the area of each circles. Use 3.14 for π. Round to the nearest tenth.

Example 3:



$A = \pi r^2$

$A = (3.14)(5^2)$

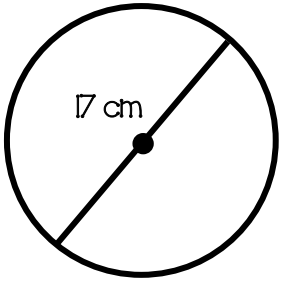
$A = (3.14)(25)$

$A = 78.5\ ft^2$

Example 4:

d = 17cm

r = 8.5cm



$A = \pi r^2$

$A = (3.14)(8.5)^2$

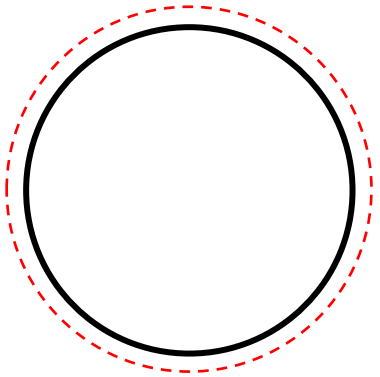
$A = (3.14)(72.25)$

$A = 226.865\ ft^2$

$A = 226.9\ ft^2$

Area

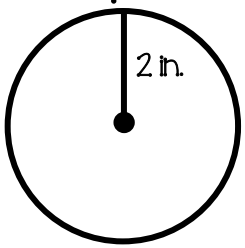
Circumference is the distance around the circle.



Formula: $C = 2\pi r$ or $C = \pi d$

Find the circumference of each circle. Use 3.14 for π. Round to the nearest tenth.

Example 1:



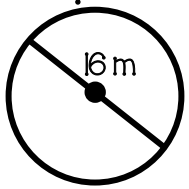
$C = 2\pi r$

$C = 2(3.14)(2)$

$C = 12.56$ in.

$C = 12.6$ in.

Example 2:



$C = \pi d$

$C = (3.14)(16)$

$C = 50.24$ m

$C = 50.2$ m

Circumference

Directions:

Step 1: Print the pages front to back (flip pages along the long side). The information should be facing in opposite directions.

Step 2: Cut along the dotted line, creating two pieces.

Step 3: Line up the pieces as shown:

Step 4: Fold over the top half of both pieces and secure with a few staples. The final product should look like this: