

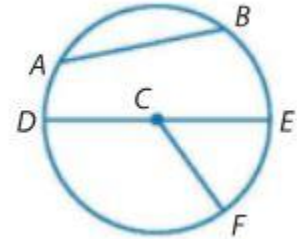
Name:

circle: is the locus or center of a plane equidistant from a certain point called the center.

example: circle C or $\odot C$

radius: is a segment with the endpoints at the center and on the circle

example: \overline{CD} , \overline{CE} , and \overline{CF}



chord: is a segment with endpoints on the circle

example: \overline{AB} and \overline{DE}

diameter: is a chord that passes through the center and is made up of collinear radii

example: \overline{DE}

formulas for circles: $A = \pi r^2$ $C = \pi d$ $d = 2r$ or $r = \frac{d}{2}$

1. Name the following parts of the circle.

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| | circle: |
| | • |
| | radius: |
| | • • • • |
| chord: | |
| • • | |
| diameter: | |
| • | |

2. Find the area and circumference of this circle. Show work and include units!

| | |
|--|----------------|
| | area: |
| | circumference: |

3. Circle J has a radius of 10, circle K has a radius of 8, and $BC = 5.4$ units. Find each measure.

| | |
|--|------|
| | CK |
| | JK |
| | AB |
| | AD |

4. Find the exact circumference of the circle by using the inscribed (fits snugly inside) or circumscribed polygon. (inscribed = fits snugly inside; circumscribed = around the circle touching it but not cutting into it)

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| <p>a.</p> | <p>b.</p> |
| <p>c.</p> | <p>d.</p> |