

**Secondary Two Mathematics:  
An Integrated Approach**  
**Module 7**  
**Circles a Geometric  
Perspective**

**By**

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## Module 7 – Circles Geometric Perspective

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**Classroom Task:** 7.1 Centered – A Develop Understanding Task

*Searching for center of rotation using perpendicular bisectors as a tool (G.C.2)*

**Ready, Set, Go Homework:** Circles Geometric Perspective 7.1

**Classroom Task:** 7.2 Circle Dilations– A Solidify Understanding Task

*Proving circles similar (G.C.1)*

**Ready, Set, Go Homework:** Circles Geometric Perspective 7.2

**Classroom Task:** 7.3 Cyclic Polygons – A Solidify Understanding Task

*Examining relationships between central angles, inscribed angles, circumscribed angles and their arcs (G.C.2, G.C.3, G.C.4)*

**Ready, Set, Go Homework:** Circles Geometric Perspective 7.3

**Classroom Task:** 7.4 Planning the Gazebo – A Develop Understanding Task

*Developing formulas for perimeter and area of regular polygons (G.GMD.1)*

**Ready, Set, Go Homework:** Circles Geometric Perspective 7.4

**Classroom Task:** 7.5 From Polygons to Circles – A Solidify Understanding Task

*Justifying formulas for circumference and area of circles using intuitive limit arguments (G.GMD.1)*

**Ready, Set, Go Homework:** Circles Geometric Perspective 7.5

**Classroom Task:** 7.6 Circular Reasoning – A Practice Understanding Task

*Practicing circle relationships (G.C.2)*

**Ready, Set, Go Homework:** Circles Geometric Perspective 7.6

**Classroom Task:** 7.7 Pied – A Develop Understanding Task

*Using proportional reasoning to calculate arc length and area of sectors (G.C.5)*

**Ready, Set, Go Homework:** Circles Geometric Perspective 7.7

**Classroom Task:** 7.8 Madison’s Round Garden – A Practice and Develop Understanding Task

*Using the ratio of arc length to radius to develop radians as a way of measuring angles (G.C.5)*

**Ready, Set, Go Homework:** Circles Geometric Perspective 7.8

**Classroom Task:** 7.9 Rays and Radians – A Solidify and Practice Understanding Task

*Converting between degree measure and radian measure of an angle (G.C.5)*

**Ready, Set, Go Homework:** Circles Geometric Perspective 7.9

**Classroom Task:** 7.10 Sand Castles – A Practice Understanding Task

*Working with volume and scaling to see relationships (G.GMD.1, G.GMD.3)*

**Ready, Set, Go Homework:** Circles Geometric Perspective 7.10



# 7.1 Centered

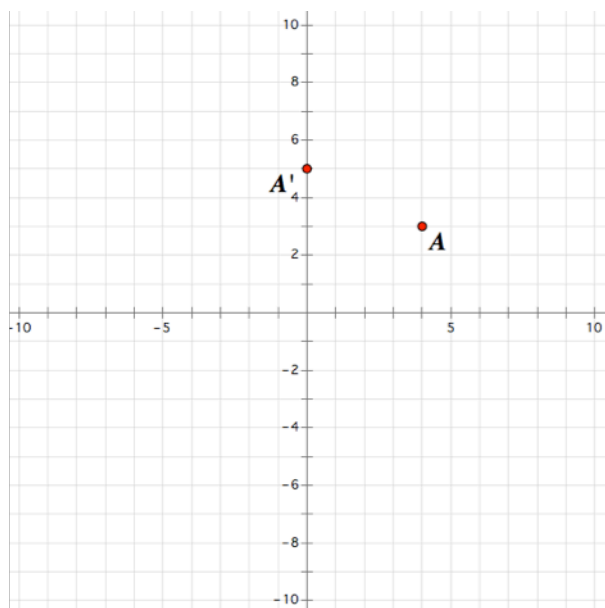
## *A Develop Understanding Task*



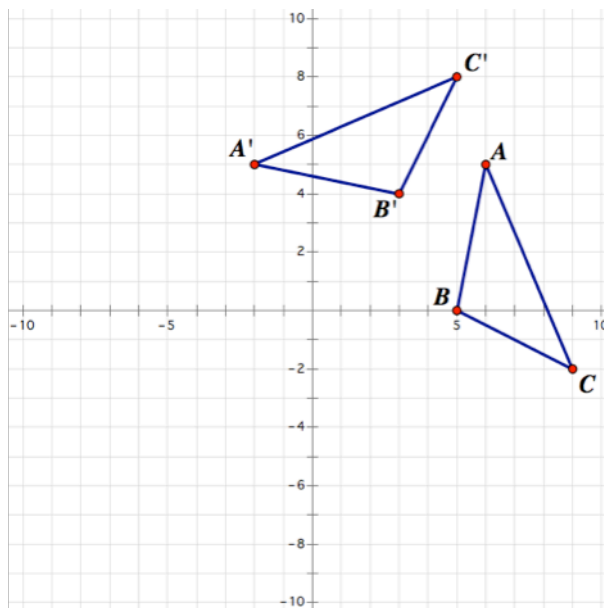
Travis and Tehani know how to construct the image of a rotation when given the center and angle of rotation, but today they have encountered a different issue: how do you find the center of rotation when a rotated image and its pre-image are given? They decide to explore this idea with their friends, Carlos and Clarita.

Each pair of friends creates a “puzzle” for the other pair by sketching a drawing on graph paper in which a rotation of a figure is shown, but the center of rotation is not marked. The other pair has to figure out where the center of rotation is located. Here are the “puzzles” they created for each other.

**Travis and Tehani’s Puzzle**



**Carlos and Clarita’s Puzzle**



Carlos and Clarita think that the puzzle they have been given is too easy, since it only consists of a single rotated point and its pre-image.

Carlos: “The center of rotation is at the midpoint  $(2,4)$ , halfway between the image and pre-image points, and the point has been rotated  $180^\circ$ .”

Clarita disagrees: “The center of rotation is at the point  $(0, 0)$  since both the image and pre-image points are 5 units away from origin. I’ll need to use a protractor to find the angle of rotation.”



Laughing, Tehani says, “You’re both wrong. We didn’t use either  $(2, 4)$  or  $(0, 0)$  as the center of rotation when we created the puzzle.”

Carlos replies, “I can see how *both* of our points can be the center of rotation, but now I think that with a single image/pre-image pair of points *any* point can be the center of rotation.”

1. This puzzle has turned out to be more challenging than Carlos and Clarita thought. List at least three additional points that could be considered as the center of rotation, and justify your choices.
  
2. What do you think about Carlos’ last statement, “Any point can be the center of rotation”? Do you agree or disagree? If you agree, explain why any point works as the center of rotation for a single rotated point. If you disagree, what would be a better statement to make about the set of points that can be used as the center of rotation for a single rotated point and its pre-image?
  
3. Now examine the puzzle Carlos and Clarita gave to Travis and Tehani. Find the center of rotation for this puzzle; or, if you believe there can be more than one center of rotation, describe how all of the possible centers of rotation are related.
  
4. Using correct mathematical vocabulary, describe and illustrate your process for finding the center of rotation of a figure consisting of several image/pre-image pairs of points. If you make any claims in your description make sure you provide a proof of your claims.

Here are some words and their definitions for terms associated with circles. Some of these terms may be useful in your written description of how to find the center of rotation.

*Circle*—the set of all points in a plane equidistant from a fixed point called the center of the circle.

*Concentric circles*—a set of different circles that share the same center.

*Chord*—a line segment whose endpoints lie on a circle.

*Secant*—a line that intersects a circle at exactly two points.

*Tangent*—a line that intersects a circle at exactly one point.



*Diameter*—a chord that passes through the center of a circle.

*Radius*—a line segment with one endpoint at the center of a circle and the other endpoint on the circle.

Note: the words *radius* and *diameter* also are used to refer to the lengths of these segments.

*Arc*—a portion of a circle.

*Central angle*—an angle whose vertex is at the center of a circle and whose sides pass through a pair of points on the circle.

*Inscribed angle*—an angle formed when two secant lines, or a secant and tangent line, intersect at a point on a circle.

*Intercepted arc*—the portion of a circle that lies between two lines, rays or line segments that intersect the circle.

(Note: Not all of these words will be useful for answering question 4, but they will be useful in future tasks, so they are given here for reference.)

5. Prove the following theorem: *The perpendicular bisector of a chord bisects the central angle formed by the radii drawn to the endpoints of the chord.*



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Circles: a Geometric Perspective 7.1

Ready, Set, Go!

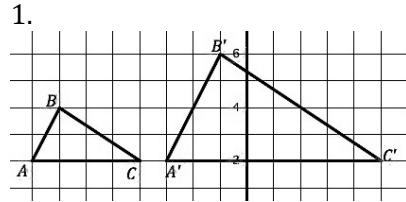


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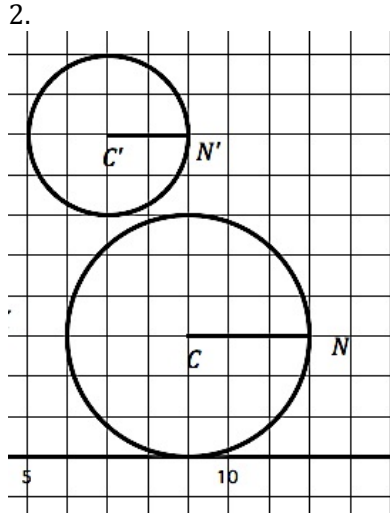
## Ready

Topic: Scale factor, center of dilation

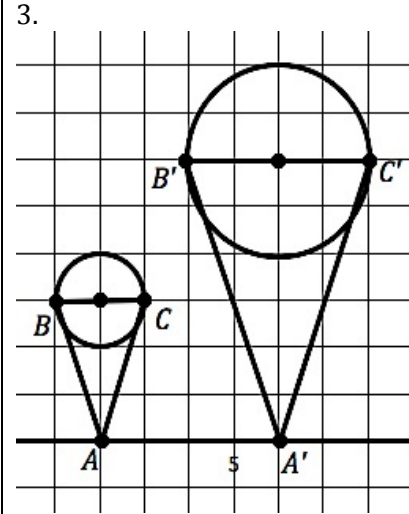
For each pre-image and image determine the scale factor between the two figures.



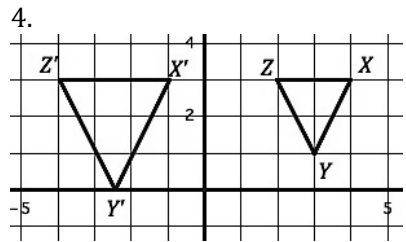
Scale Factor: \_\_\_\_\_



Scale Factor: \_\_\_\_\_

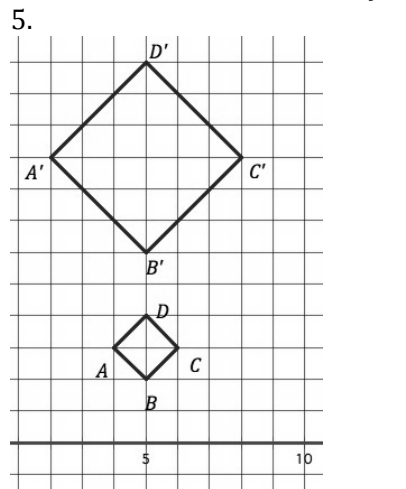


Scale Factor: \_\_\_\_\_

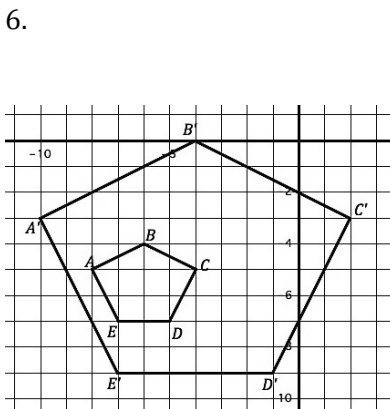


Scale Factor: \_\_\_\_\_

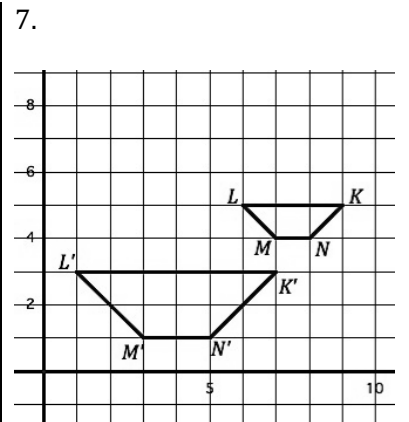
Each pre-image below is the result of a dilation. For each pair of figures given determine the coordinates for the center of dilation.



Center of dilation: \_\_\_\_\_



Center of dilation: \_\_\_\_\_



Center of dilation: \_\_\_\_\_



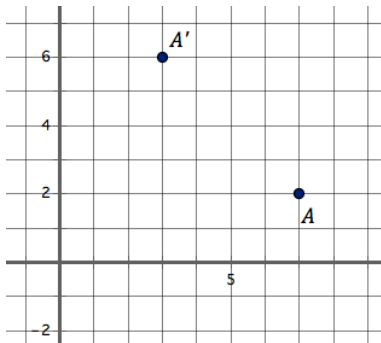
# Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.1

## Set

Topic: Finding the center of rotation.

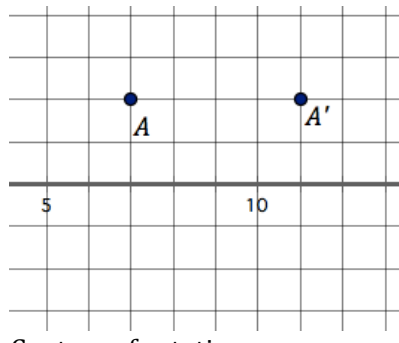
In each figure find and mark at least four possible centers of rotation that would work for rotating the image point to the pre-image point.

8.



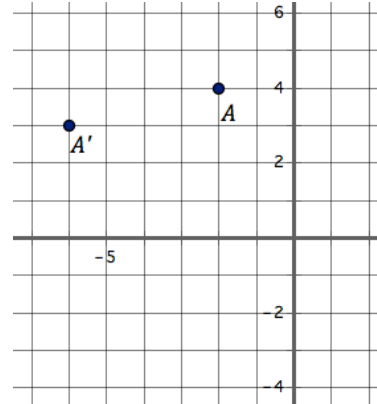
Centers of rotation:

9.



Centers of rotation:

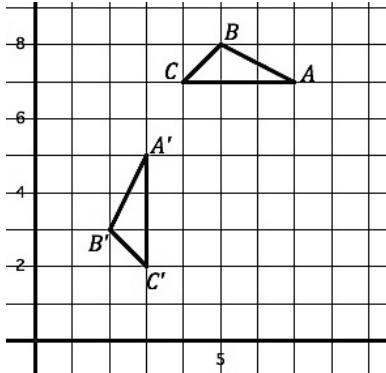
10.



Centers of rotation

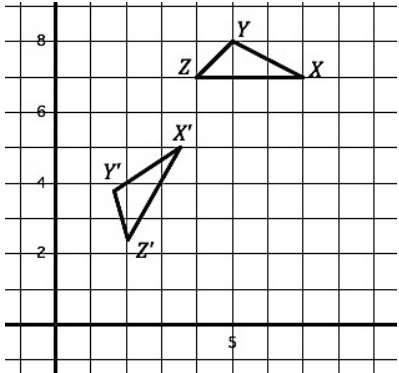
In each figure below a rotation was done to produce the image, find the center of rotation.

12.



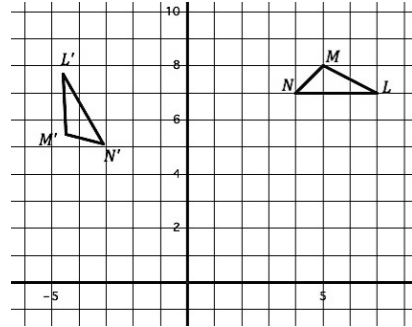
Center of rotation:

13.



Center of rotation:

14.



Center of rotation

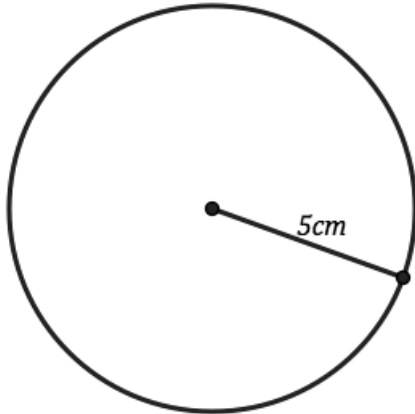


**Go**

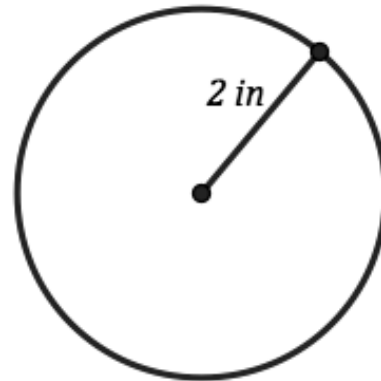
Topic: Finding circumference and area for circles.

Find the area and circumference of the given circles.

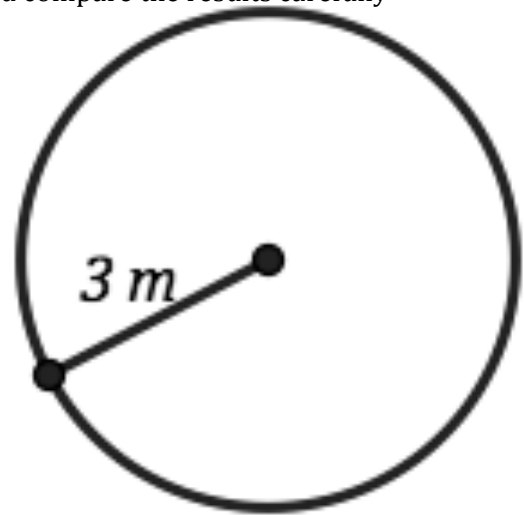
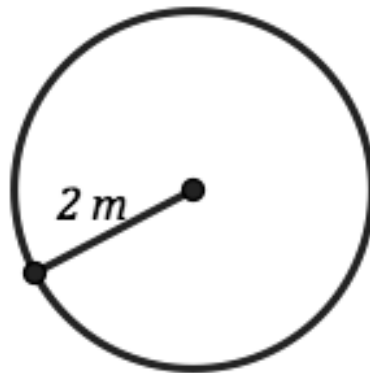
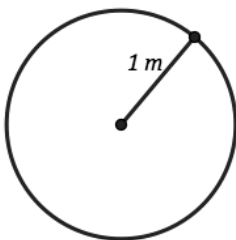
15.



16.



17. Find the circumference and area for the circles below and compare the results carefully



Radius	1m	2m	3m
Area			
Circumference			

How do they compare?



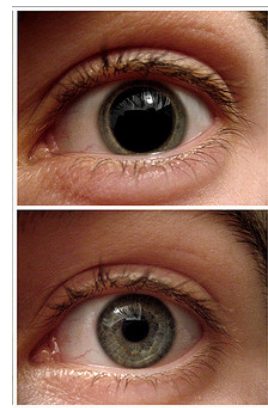


## 7.2 Circle Dilations

### *A Develop Understanding Task*

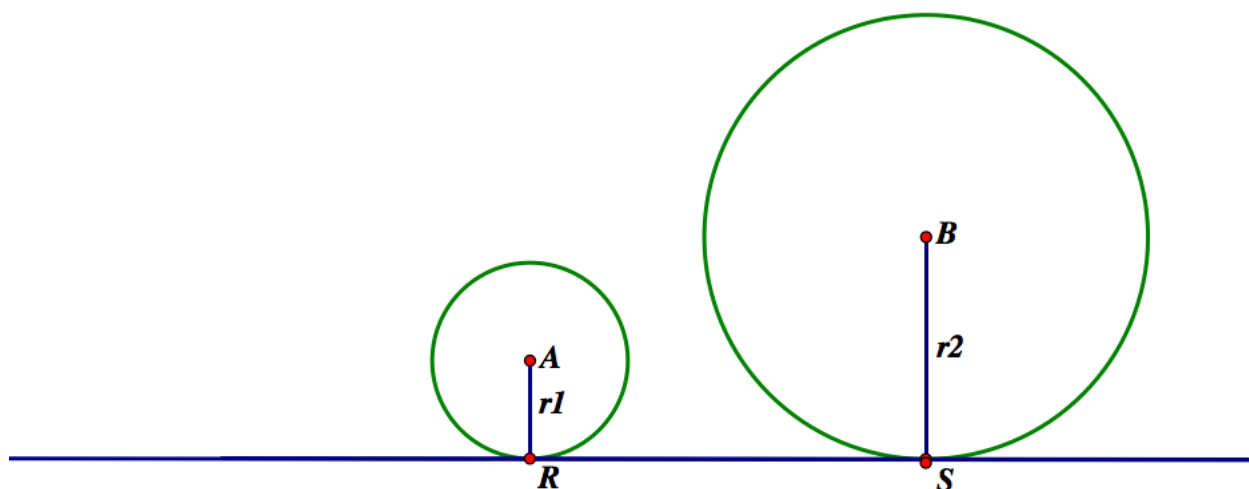
The statement “*all circles are similar*” may seem intuitively obvious, since all circles have the same shape even though they may be different sizes. However, we can learn a lot about the properties of circles by working on the proof of this statement.

Remember that the definition of similarity requires us to find a sequence of dilations and rigid motion transformations that superimposes one figure onto the other.



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Zac is describing to Sione how he would prove that circle  $A$  is similar to circle  $B$ .



Zac: “Translate circle  $A$  until its center coincides with the center of circle  $B$ . Then enlarge circle  $A$  by dilation until the points on circle  $A$  coincide with the points on circle  $B$ . Or, you could shrink circle  $B$  by dilation until the points on circle  $B$  coincide with the points on circle  $A$ .”

Sione has some questions: “After the translation, what is the scale factor for the enlargement that carries circle  $A$  onto circle  $B$ ? And, what is the scale factor for the reduction that carries circle  $B$  onto circle  $A$ ?”

1. How would you answer Sione’s questions?



Based on Zac and Sione's discussion, we are probably convinced that circle  $A$  and circle  $B$  are similar. Another way we might convince ourselves that the two circles are similar would be to find the center of dilation that maps pre-image points from circle  $A$  onto corresponding image points on circle  $B$ .

2. Locate the center of dilation that carries circle  $A$  onto circle  $B$ . Explain how you know the point you found is the center of dilation. (Note that both circles have been drawn tangent to  $\overline{RS}$ .)
3. Draw some chords, triangles or other polygons in each circle that would be similar to each other. Explain how you know these corresponding figures are similar.
4. Based on the figures you drew in question 3, write some proportionality statements that you know are true.
5. Here is a proportionality statement you may not have considered. What convinces you that it is true?

$$\frac{\text{circumference of circle } A}{\text{diameter of circle } A} = \frac{\text{circumference of circle } B}{\text{diameter of circle } B}$$

Since this ratio of circumference to diameter is the same scale factor for all circles, this ratio has been given the name  $\pi$  (pi).

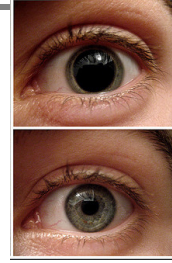
6. How much larger is the circumference of circle  $B$  than the circumference of circle  $A$ ?
7. Do you think the following proportion is true or false? Why?

$$\frac{\text{area of circle } B}{\text{area of circle } A} = \frac{\text{circumference of circle } B}{\text{circumference of circle } A}$$



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.2



Ready, Set, Go!

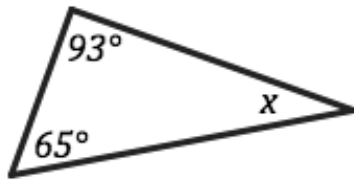
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Ready

Topic: Finding missing angles, rotational symmetry, regular polygons

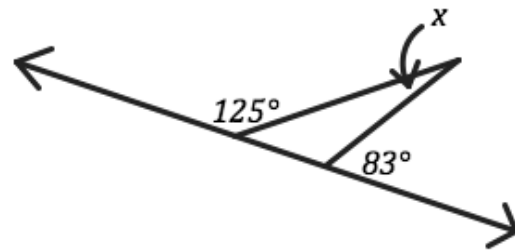
Find the missing angle in each of the figures below.

1.



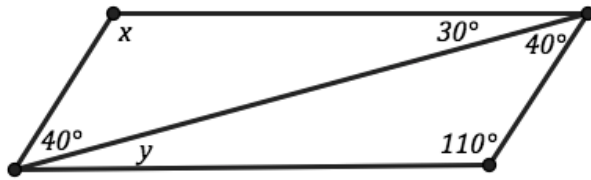
$m\angle x =$

2.



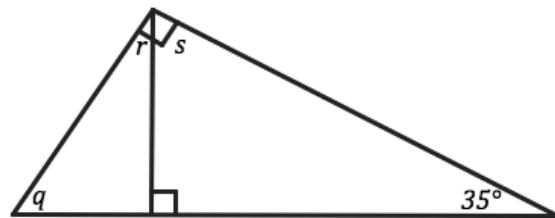
$m\angle x =$

3.



$m\angle x =$      $m\angle y =$

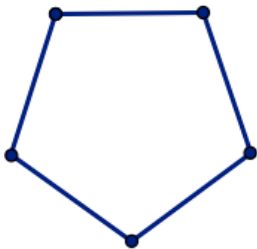
4.



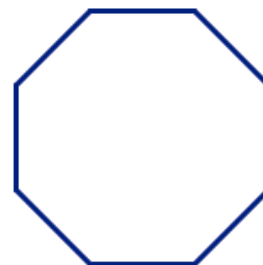
$m\angle q =$      $m\angle r =$      $m\angle s =$

Find the angles of rotational symmetry for the regular polygons. Rotational symmetry means that the polygon rotates the indicated number of degrees to land on itself and all points in the image coincide with the pre-image.

5.



6.



**Set**

Topic: Dilations, proportionality between similar figures.

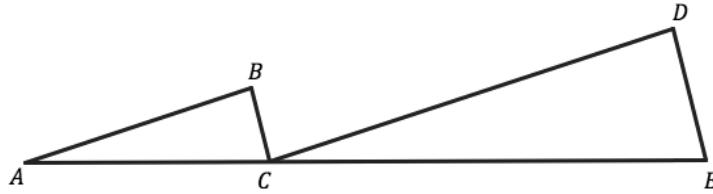
For each set of similar figures complete the proportionality statements.

7.  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle CDE$

a.  $\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{BC}{?}$

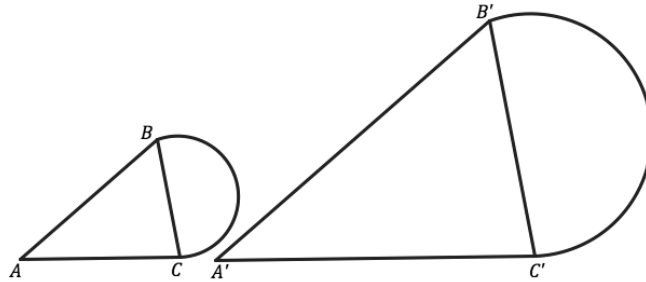
b.  $\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{?}{CD}$

c.  $\frac{BC}{AC} = \frac{DE}{?}$



8a.  $\frac{AB}{\widehat{BC}} = \frac{?}{\widehat{B'C'}}$

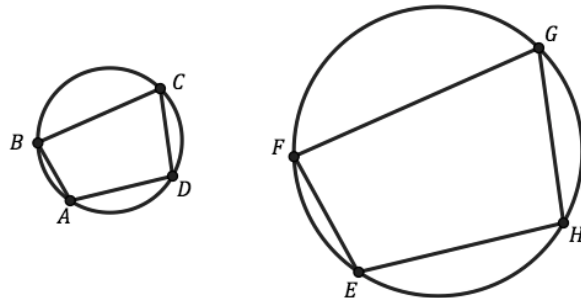
b.  $\frac{\widehat{BC}}{\widehat{B'C'}} = \frac{?}{?}$



9. Quadrilateral ABCD ~ Quadrilateral EFGH

a.  $\frac{\widehat{EF}}{?} = \frac{GH}{CD}$

b.  $\frac{\text{Circumference Large Circle}}{\text{Circumference Small Circle}} = \frac{?}{?}$

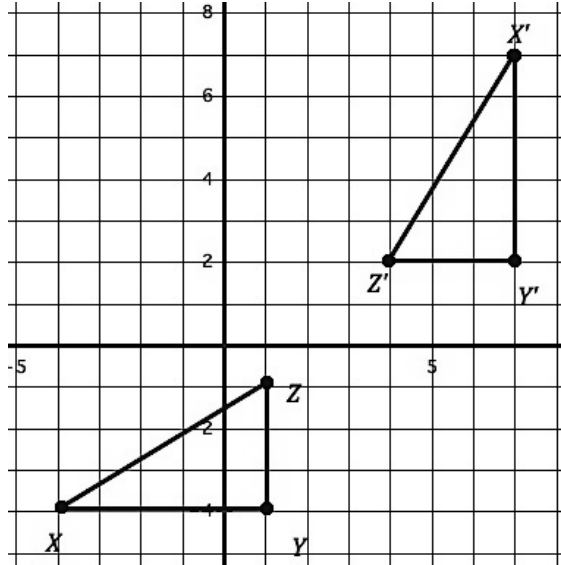


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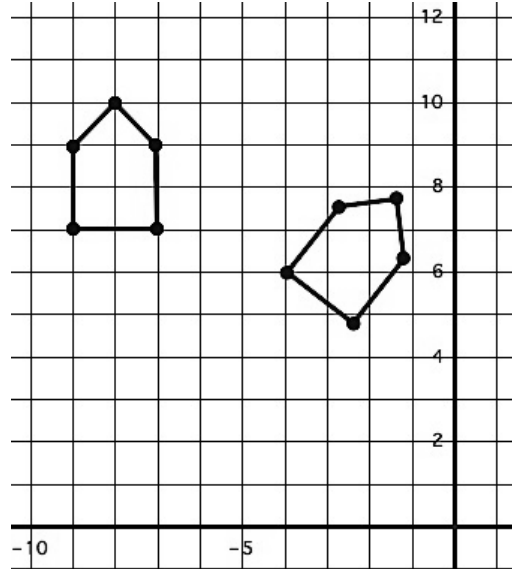
Topic: Finding lines of reflection, finding the center of a circle.

**Find the line of reflection between the image and the pre-image.**

10.

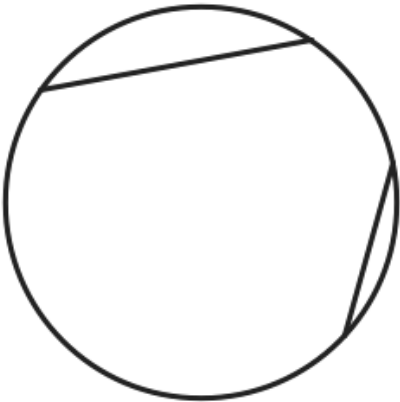


11.

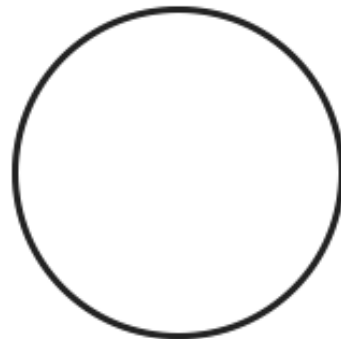


**Find the center of each circle. (Hint: rotations happen on circles and so finding the center of a circle is like finding the center of rotation between pairs of point on the circle.)**

12. Use the given chords to assist you.



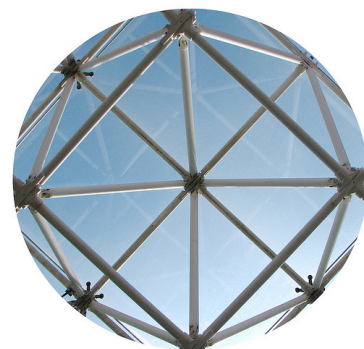
13. Draw two chords to assist you.



## 7.3 Cyclic Polygons

### *A Solidify Understanding Task*

By definition, a cyclic polygon is a polygon that can be inscribed in a circle. That is, all of the vertices of the polygon lie on the same circle.

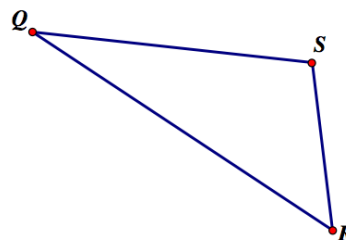
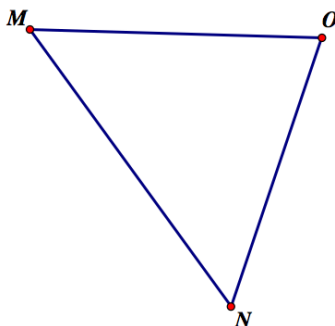
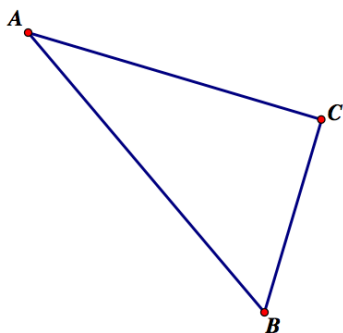


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#### **Part 1**

In task 5.8 *Centers of a Triangle* your work on Kara's notes and diagram should have convinced you that it is possible to locate a point that is equidistant from all three vertices of any triangle, and therefore all triangles are cyclic polygons.

1. Based on Kara's work, use a compass and straightedge to construct the circles that contain all three vertices in each of the following triangles.



Since each vertex of an inscribed triangle lies on the circle, each angle of the triangle is an inscribed angle. We know that the sum of the measures of the interior angles of the triangle is  $180^\circ$  and that the sum of the measures of the three intercepted arcs is  $360^\circ$ .

2. Using one of the diagrams of an inscribed triangle you created above, illustrate and explain why this last statement is true.

We know that the degree measure of an arc is, by definition, the same as the measure of the central angle formed by the radii that contain the endpoints of the arc. But how is the measure of an inscribed angle that intercepts this same arc related to the measure of the central angle and the intercepted arc? That is something useful to find out.

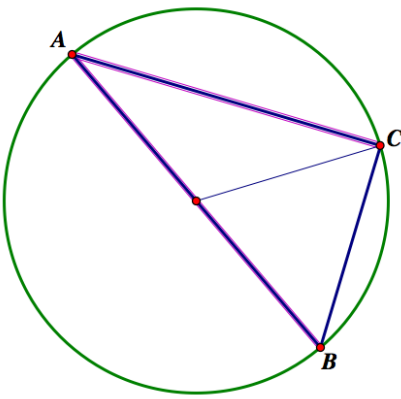
3. Using a protractor, find the measure of each arc represented on each circle diagram above. Then find the measure of each corresponding inscribed angle. Make a conjecture based on this data.



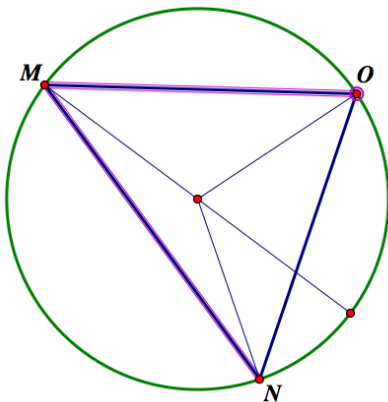
My conjecture about the measure of an inscribed angle:

The three circle diagrams you created above have been reproduced below. One inscribed angle has been bolded in each triangle. A diameter of the circle has also been added to each diagram as an auxiliary line segment, as well as some additional line segments that will assist in writing proofs about the inscribed angles. Three cases are illustrated: case 1, where the diameter is a side of the inscribed angle; case 2, where the diameter lies in the interior of the inscribed angle; and case 3, where the diameter lies in the exterior of the inscribed angle. In each diagram, prove your conjecture for the inscribed angle shown in bold.

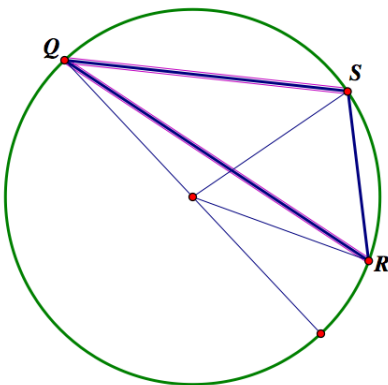
Case 1:



Case 2:



Case 3:



## **Part 2**

We have found that all triangles are cyclic polygons. Now let's examine possible cyclic quadrilaterals.

4. Using dynamic geometry software, experiment with different types of quadrilaterals. Based on your experimentation, decide which word best completes each of the following statements:
  - a. [Some, all, no] squares are cyclic.
  - b. [Some, all, no] rhombuses are cyclic.
  - c. [Some, all, no] trapezoids are cyclic.
  - d. [Some, all, no] rectangles are cyclic.
  - e. [Some, all, no] parallelograms are cyclic.

Obviously, some generic quadrilaterals are cyclic, since you can select any four points on a circle as the vertices of a quadrilateral.

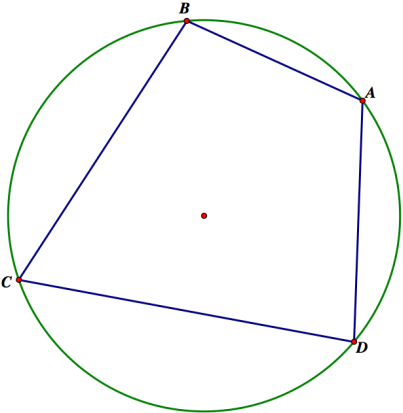
5. Using dynamic geometry software, experiment with cyclic quadrilaterals that are not parallelograms or trapezoids. Focus on the measurements of the angles. Make a conjecture about the measures of the angles of a cyclic quadrilateral. Then prove your conjecture using what you know about inscribed angles.





My conjecture about the angles of a cyclic quadrilateral:

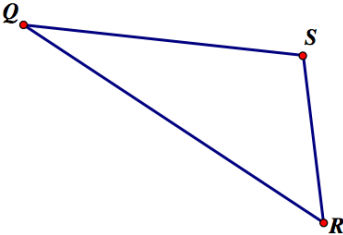
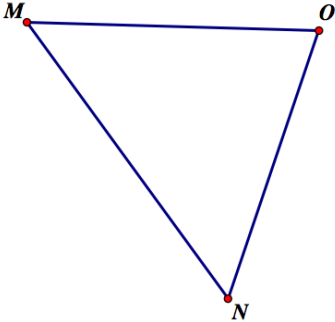
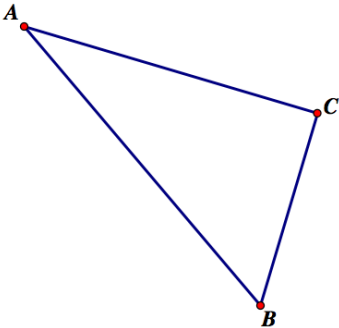
Proof of my conjecture:  
(How might you use the following diagram to assist you in your proof?)



**Part 3**

In task 5.8 *Centers of a Triangle*, your work on Kolton’s notes and diagram should have convinced you that it is possible to locate a point that is equidistant from all three sides of a triangle, and therefore a circle can be inscribed inside every triangle.

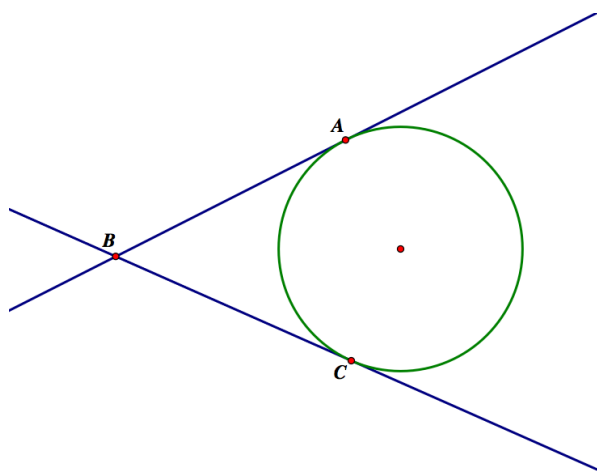
- 6. Based on Kolton’s work, use a compass and straightedge to construct the circles that can be inscribed in each of the following triangles.



7. The angles of the triangle that are formed by the lines that are tangent to the circle are called circumscribed angles. Use dynamic geometry software to experiment with the measures of circumscribed angles relative to the arcs they intercept. Make a conjecture about the measures of the circumscribed angles. Then prove your conjecture using what you know about inscribed angles.

My conjecture about the measures of circumscribed angles:

Proof of my conjecture:



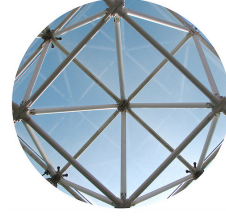
8. Based on your work in this task and the previous task, describe a procedure for constructing a tangent line to a circle through a given point outside the circle.



Name:

Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.3

Ready, Set, Go!



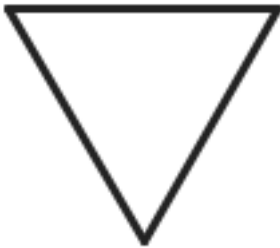
Ready

Topic: Symmetry, Trigonometric Ratios

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Determine the angles of rotational symmetry and the number of lines of reflective symmetry for each of the polygons below.

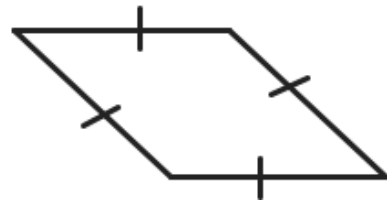
1. Equilateral Triangle



2. Rectangle



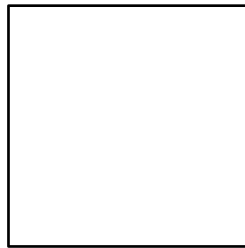
3. Rhombus



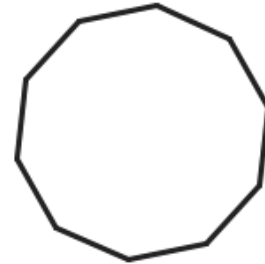
4. Regular Hexagon



5. Square



6. Decagon



Solve each right triangle, give the missing angles and sides.

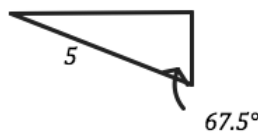
7.



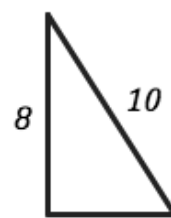
8.



9.



10.

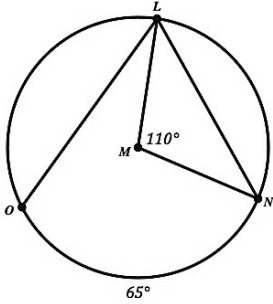


**Set**

Topic: Angles and how they connect with arcs.

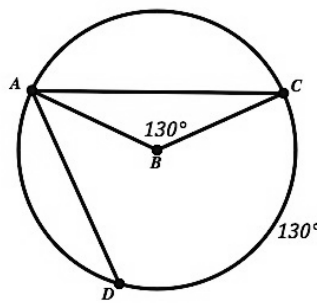
**Find the value of the angle or the intercepted arc indicated in each figure below.**

11.  $\odot M$  with  $m\angle LMN=110^\circ$



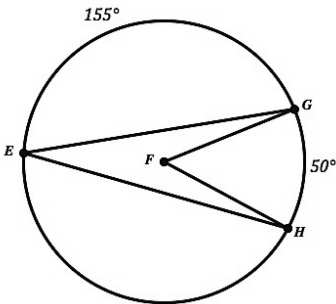
- a.  $m\widehat{LN} =$
- b.  $m\angle OLN =$
- c.  $m\widehat{OL} =$

12.  $\odot B$  with  $m\angle ABC=130^\circ$



- a.  $m\widehat{AC} =$
- b.  $m\angle CAD =$
- c.  $m\widehat{DA} =$

13.  $\odot F$

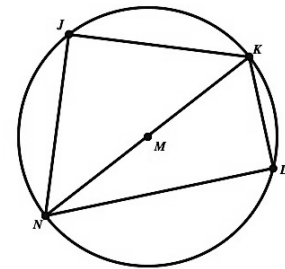


- a.  $m\widehat{EG} =$
- b.  $m\widehat{EHG} =$
- $m\angle GEH =$
- $m\angle GFH =$

14.  $\odot M$  with diameter  $\overline{NK}$

a.  $NK =$   $NL=12$  and  $KL=5$

- b.  $m\widehat{NLK} =$
- c.  $m\widehat{NJK} =$
- d.  $m\angle NLK =$
- e.  $m\widehat{KL} =$
- f.  $m\widehat{NL} =$



15. How can a triangle be used to show the connection between an inscribed angle and the angle measure of the arc it intercepts? What is true about the angle measure in any triangle? What is true about the arc measure for an entire circle?

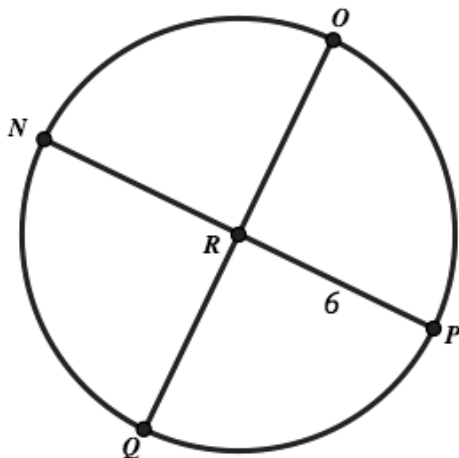


**Go**

Topic: Finding lengths of arcs.

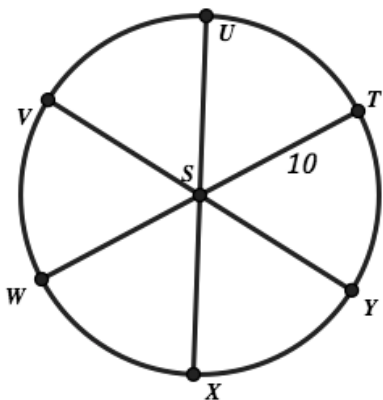
Use what you know about finding circumference,  $C=2\pi r$  and Area,  $A=\pi r^2$  for circles to find the indicated distances and areas below.

16.  $\odot R$  is cut by two diameters that are perpendicular to each other.



- Find the distance to walk along arc NQ
- Find the area inside one of the four sectors
- Find the distance to walk along the following path: Start at point P and go to R then to Q and over to N then back to P.

17.  $\odot S$  is cut by three diameters that create equal angles at the center of the circle.



- Find the distance to walk along arc UT
- Find the area inside one of the six sectors
- Find the distance to walk along the following path: Start at point U go to S then to V then to W followed by X and then back to U.

Need Assistance? Check out these additional resources:

<http://www.mathopenref.com/arc.html>



# 7.4 Planning the Gazebo

## *A Develop Understanding Task*

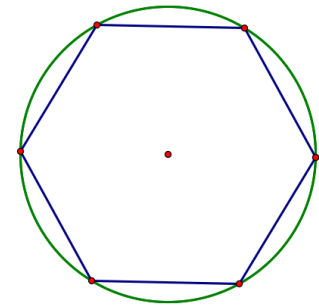


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Zac is using his knowledge of geometry to design a gazebo for his family’s back yard. The gazebo will be in the shape of a regular polygon. As part of his design, Zac will need to calculate several things so his parents can purchase the right amount of wood for the construction. For example, Zac will need to calculate the perimeter of the gazebo so he can order enough railing to surround it; he will need to calculate the area of the floor of the gazebo so he can order enough planks to lay it; and, he will need to calculate the surface area of the pyramid which forms the roof that will cover it. The problem is, his parents keep changing their minds about what shape they would like the gazebo be—a hexagon, an octagon, a decagon, a dodecagon, or even some other type of  $n$ -gon.

From his work in Mathematics I with *Symmetries of Regular Polygons*, Zac knows that all regular polygons are cyclic—that is, every regular polygon can be **inscribed** in a circle. Zac is wondering if he can use this property of regular polygons to help him find their perimeter and area.

For his first attempt at creating a scale drawing of the gazebo, Zac has inscribed a regular hexagon inside a circle with a radius of 2 inches. He is wondering if this is enough information to find the perimeter of this hexagon and the area it encloses.



1. To get started with the task of finding the perimeter of this hexagon, Zac decides to write down what he already knows about this figure. Decide if you agree or disagree with each of his statements, and explain why. You will want to add features to the diagram to illustrate Zac’s comments.

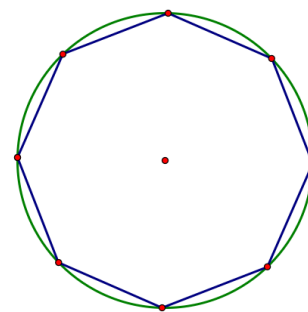
What Zac thinks he knows:	Do you agree or disagree? Explain why.
Two radii drawn to two consecutive vertices of the regular hexagon form a central angle whose measure can be found based on the rotational symmetry of the figure.	
The hexagon can be decomposed into 6 congruent isosceles triangles.	
The length of the altitudes of each of these 6 congruent triangles (the altitude drawn from the vertex of the triangle which is located at the center of the circle) can be found using trigonometry.	



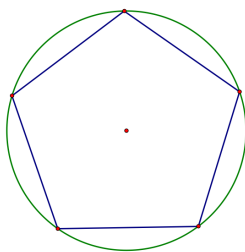
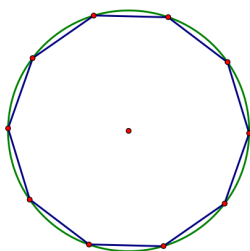
The length of the sides of the triangle that form chords of the circle can be found using trigonometry.	
---	--

- Based on what you and Zac know, find the perimeter of the hexagon that he inscribed in the circle with a radius of 2 inches. Illustrate and describe your strategy so someone else can follow it.
- Now find the area of the hexagon that Zac inscribed in the circle with a radius of 2 inches. Illustrate and describe your strategy so someone else can follow it.

- What if Zac had inscribed an octagon inside the circle of radius 2 instead of a hexagon? Modify your strategy to find the perimeter and area of the octagon.



- Modify your strategy to find the perimeter and area of any regular  $n$ -gon inscribed in a circle of any given radius.



Name:

## Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.4

## Ready, Set, Go!



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## Ready

Topic: Radius and Area or Circumference

Given the area or circumference or radius find the other two.

1.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Radius} &= 1 \text{ m} \\ \text{Area} &= \\ \text{Circumference} &= \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Radius} &= \\ \text{Area} &= 9\pi \text{ ft}^2 \\ \text{Circumference} &= \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Radius} &= \\ \text{Area} &= \\ \text{Circumference} &= 8\pi \text{ yds} \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \\ A &= 3.14 \text{ m}^2 \\ C &= \end{aligned}$$

5.

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 7 \text{ miles} \\ A &= \\ C &= \end{aligned}$$

6.

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \\ A &= \\ C &= 81\pi \text{ in}^2 \end{aligned}$$

## Set

Topic: Finding area and perimeter of regular polygons.

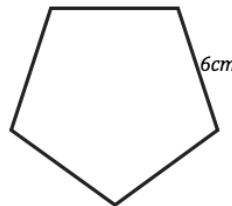
For each of the regular polygons find the measure of the interior angle, the perimeter and the area.

7.



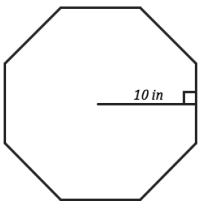
- Measure of one interior angle:
- Perimeter:
- Area:

8.



- Measure of one interior angle:
- Perimeter:
- Area:

9.



- Measure of one interior angle:
- Perimeter:
- Area:

10. A regular polygon with 14 sides. And one side equal to 6 inches.

- Measure of one interior angle:
- Perimeter:
- Area:





## Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.4

11. A 24-gon with sides equal to 12 meters.

a. Measure of one interior angle:

b. Perimeter:

c. Area:

12. A nonagon with sides equal to 8 yards.

a. Measure of one interior angle:

b. Perimeter:

c. Area:

## Go

Topic: Find area of a sector of a circle.

*If a circle is cut into four equal pieces then the area of one piece would clearly be one fourth of the area of the entire circle. If a circle is cut into six equal pieces then the area of one of the pieces would be a sixth of the total area and so forth, for  $n$  equal pieces the area of one piece would be one  $n$ th of the total area. With this in mind consider the area of a sector that is one degree in size. A circle split into sectors that are all one degree in size would have 360 sectors. How could you find the area of just one of them?*

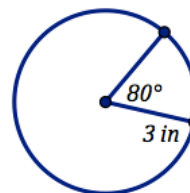
*Once you have one of them you could multiply it by any amount to find a sector of any number of degrees. Use this strategy to find the area of the sector of each circle on the next page. Use the example below to assist you.*

The area of the circle is  $9\pi \text{ in}^2$

So, a sector of one degree would have area  $\frac{9\pi}{360} \text{ in}^2$

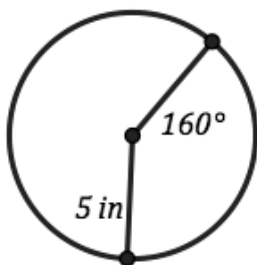
And so the area of the sector with a central angle of  $80^\circ$

Would be  $(80) \frac{9\pi}{360}$  which simplifies to be  $2\pi \text{ in}^2$ .

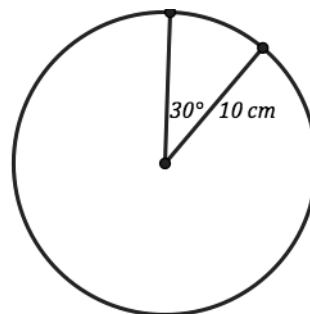


**Find the area of the sector indicated with the angle measure.**

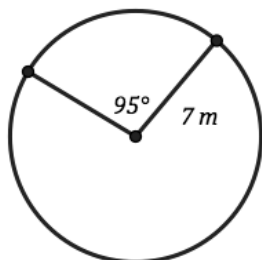
13.



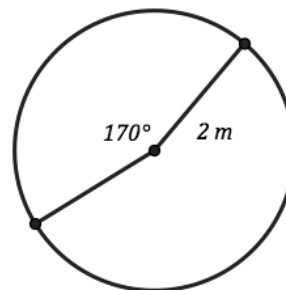
14.



15.



16.



Need Assistance? Check out these additional resources:

<http://www.regentsprep.org/regents/math/geometry/GP14/CircleSectors.htm>



# 7.5 From Polygons to Circles

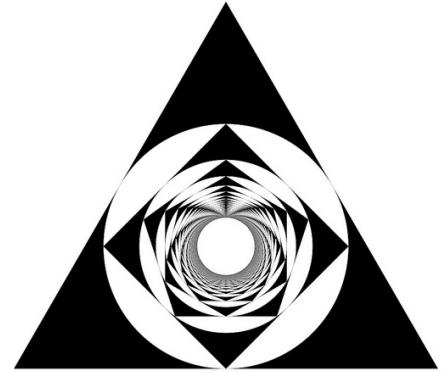
## A Solidify Understanding Task

### Part 1: From perimeter to circumference

In the previous task, *Planning the Gazebo*, you developed a strategy for finding the perimeter of a regular polygon with  $n$  sides inscribed in a circle of radius  $r$ . Tehani’s strategy consists of the following formula:

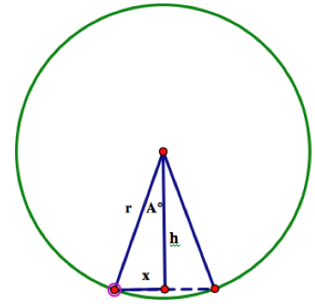
$$P = 2n \cdot r \sin\left(\frac{360^\circ}{2n}\right)$$

Tehani drew this diagram as part of her work as she developed this formula.



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- Using Tehani’s diagram, explain in detail how she arrived at her formula.



- Since  $n$  is the only thing that varies in this formula, Travis suggests that Tehani might rewrite her formula in the form  $P = 2r\left[n \cdot \sin\left(\frac{360^\circ}{2n}\right)\right]$ . Because the perimeter of an  $n$ -gon approximates the circumference of a circle when  $n$  is a large number of sides, Travis suggests they examine what happens to the  $n \cdot \sin\left(\frac{360^\circ}{2n}\right)$  portion of Tehani’s formula as  $n$  gets larger and larger. Use a calculator or spreadsheet to complete the following table to see what happens.

$n$	$n \cdot \sin\left(\frac{360^\circ}{2n}\right)$
6	
12	
24	
48	
96	
100	
1,000	
10,000	

- Write a formula for the circumference of a circle based on Tehani’s formula for the perimeter of an inscribed regular  $n$ -gon and what you have observed while generating this table.



## **Part 2: From the area of a polygon to the area of a circle**

### Approach #1

Tehani's formula for the area of a regular polygon with  $n$  sides inscribed in a circle of radius  $r$  is:

$$A = n \cdot r \sin\left(\frac{360^\circ}{2n}\right) \cdot r \cos\left(\frac{360^\circ}{2n}\right)$$

4. Explain in detail how Tehani arrived at this formula. You may refer to the diagram above.
  
5. Travis suggests that they might rewrite Tehani's formula in the form  $A = r^2 \cdot \left[ n \cdot \sin\left(\frac{360^\circ}{2n}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{360^\circ}{2n}\right) \right]$  and then examine what happens to the last part of the formula as  $n$  gets larger and larger. Use a calculator or spreadsheet to complete the following table and see what happens.

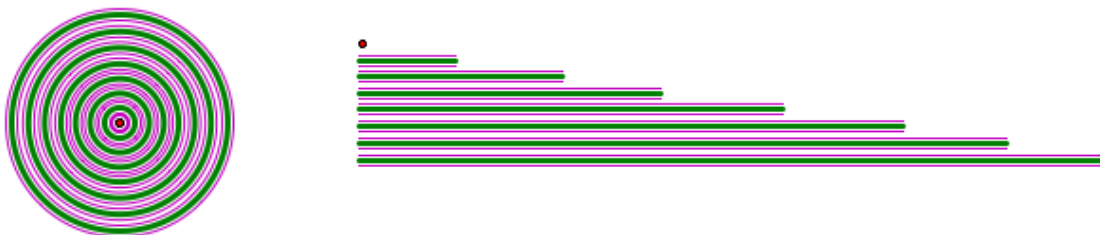
$n$	$n \cdot \sin\left(\frac{360^\circ}{2n}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{360^\circ}{2n}\right)$
6	
12	
24	
48	
96	
100	
1,000	
10,000	

6. Write a formula for the area of a circle based on Tehani's formula for the area of an inscribed regular  $n$ -gon and what you have observed while generating this table.



Approach #2

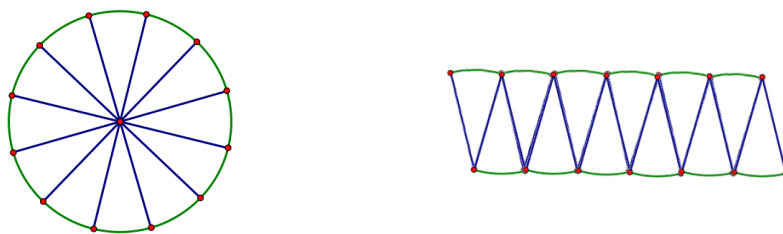
A circle can be decomposed into a set of thin, concentric rings, as shown on the left in the following diagram. If we unroll and stack these rings we can approximate a triangle as shown in the figure on the right.



7. How might we describe the height of this “triangle” relative to the circle?
8. How might we describe the length of the base of this “triangle” relative to the circle?
9. As the rings get narrower and narrower the triangular shape gets closer and closer to an exact triangle with the same area as the circle. What would this diagram suggest for the formula of the area of a circle?

Approach #3

A circle can be decomposed into a set of congruent sectors, as shown on the left in the following diagram. We can rearrange these sectors to approximate a parallelogram as shown in the figure on the right.



10. How might we describe the height of the “parallelogram” relative to the circle?
11. How might we describe the base of this “parallelogram” relative to the circle?
12. As we decompose the circle into more and more sectors the “parallelogram” shape gets closer and closer to an exact parallelogram with the same area as the circle. What would this diagram suggest for the formula for the area of a circle?



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.5

## Ready, Set, Go!

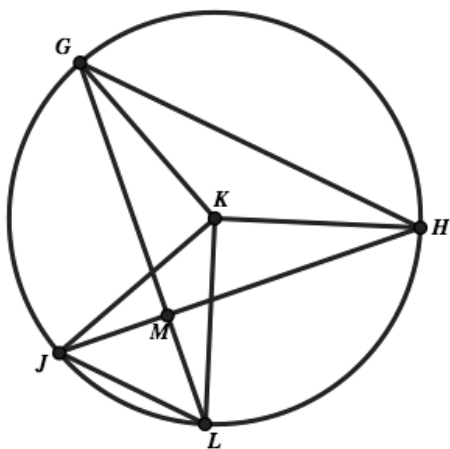


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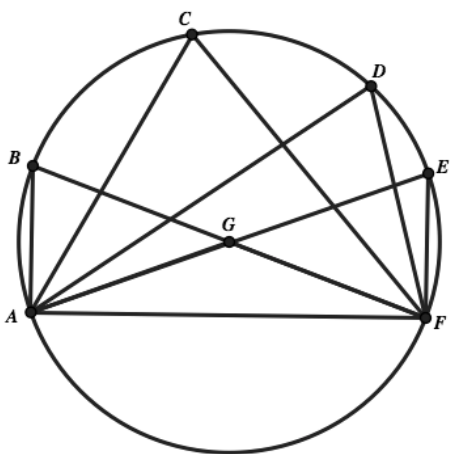
## Ready

Topic: Angles and Arcs of circles, ratios with similar shapes

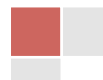
Find the indicated values given the diagram and measurements provided below.



- Given that  $m\angle LGH$  and  $m\angle GHJ$  are both  $45^\circ$   
What other measurement of angles or arcs do you know?  
List them below (try to find six)
- Given that  $\triangle GKH$  has two sides that are radii of the circle.  
What type of triangle is  $\triangle GKH$ ?  
Are there any other triangles of this type in the diagram? If so, name them.
- Given that the  $m\widehat{GH}$  is  $113.2^\circ$   
What is  $m\widehat{JL}$ ? (Look back at problems 1 and 2)

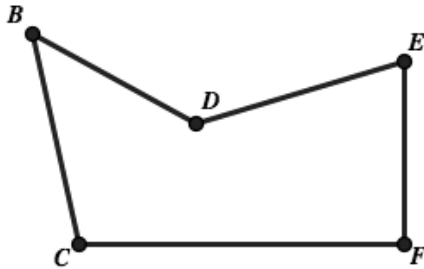


- Given  $\odot G$ , which angles would have the same measure?  
List them all below and say how you know they are equal.
- There are several triangles in the circle. List the triangles that are inscribed triangles.  
Also, list any other triangles and classify as many of the triangles as you can.
- Given that  $m\angle GFE = 70^\circ$  find all possible angle and arc measurements that you can.



Given the similar shapes below provide the desired missing sides or proportions.

7.



a.  $\frac{BD}{BC} = \frac{?}{?}$

Fill in the proportion and state how you know it is correct.

b.  $\frac{JL}{EF} = \frac{KL}{?}$

Fill in the proportion and state how you know it is correct.

c. If possible, fill in the missing proportions so they are true statements. If not possible say why not.

i)  $\frac{DE}{HJ} = \frac{?}{?}$

ii)  $\frac{CF}{KL} = \frac{?}{?}$

iii)  $\frac{GH}{?} = \frac{BD}{?}$

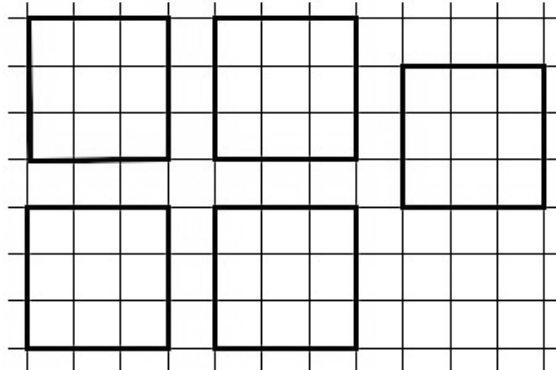
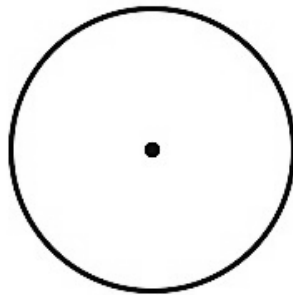
iv)  $\frac{BC}{?} = \frac{GK}{?}$

v)  $\frac{HJ}{?} = \frac{?}{BC}$

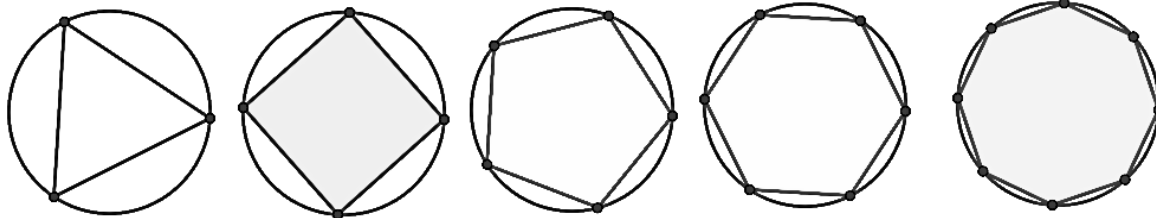
**Set**

Topic: Connecting polygons with circles

8. Below you are given a circle and also several squares that are constructed so that their sides are equal to the radius of the circle. Use these squares and circle to estimate how many squares it takes to fill in the area of the circle. State what you notice. (You are welcome to use tracing paper or create cut outs.)



9. Which of the polygons below would have an area and perimeter closest to the circle it is inscribed within? Why?



## Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.5

10. Given that the radius of the circles in **previous problem** is 10 feet. Find the area of each of the regular polygons and list them in the table below along with the measure of one angle for each polygon and the side length of each polygon. (A couple are filled in for you.)

Shape	One interior angle	Length of one side	Area of figure
Triangle	60°		
Square		$10\sqrt{2} = 14.14$	
Pentagon			
Hexagon			
Octagon			
Circle			

11. Show and explain how a circle can be cut into sectors and reconfigured to appear approximately as a polygon that could have its area calculated using a standard formula.

12. Show and explain how a circle can be broken into several rings or interior circles that can be rearranged to appear approximately as a polygon that could have its area calculated using a standard formula.

## Go

Topic: Finding arc length as a distance.

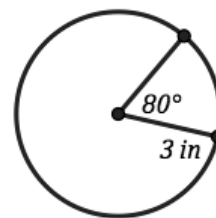
*Just as a circle can be broken into 360 sectors as a means finding the area of any size sector. Similarly the circumference of a circle can be broken into 360 equivalent pieces as a means for finding the distance actually traveled along any arc of the circle.*

The circumference of the circle is  $6\pi$  inches.

So, a sector of one degree would have length of  $\frac{6\pi}{360}$  inches.

And so the area of the sector with a central angle of  $80^\circ$

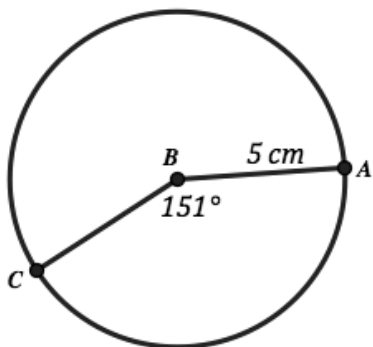
Would be  $(80)\frac{6\pi}{360}$  which simplifies to be  $\frac{4\pi}{3}$  inches or approximately 4.19 inches.



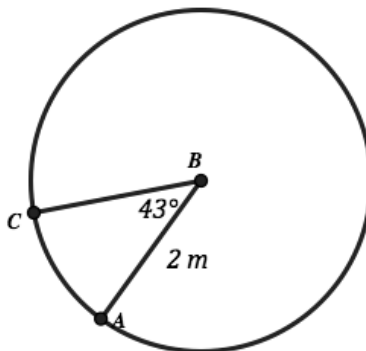
## Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.5

Look closely at the example on the previous page and then use this strategy for finding the arc length (actual distance traveled along the path of the arc) in each of the problems provided below.

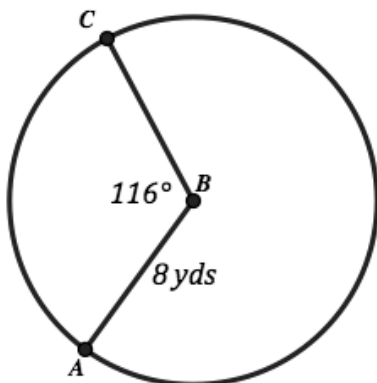
13.



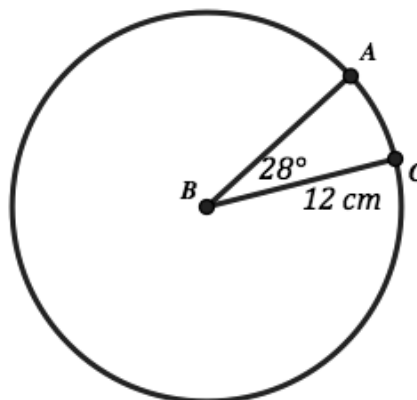
14.



15.



16.



Need Assistance? Check out these additional resources:

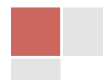
<http://www.mathopenref.com/arclength.html>

<http://plus.maths.org/content/what-area-circle>

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# 7.6 Circular Reasoning

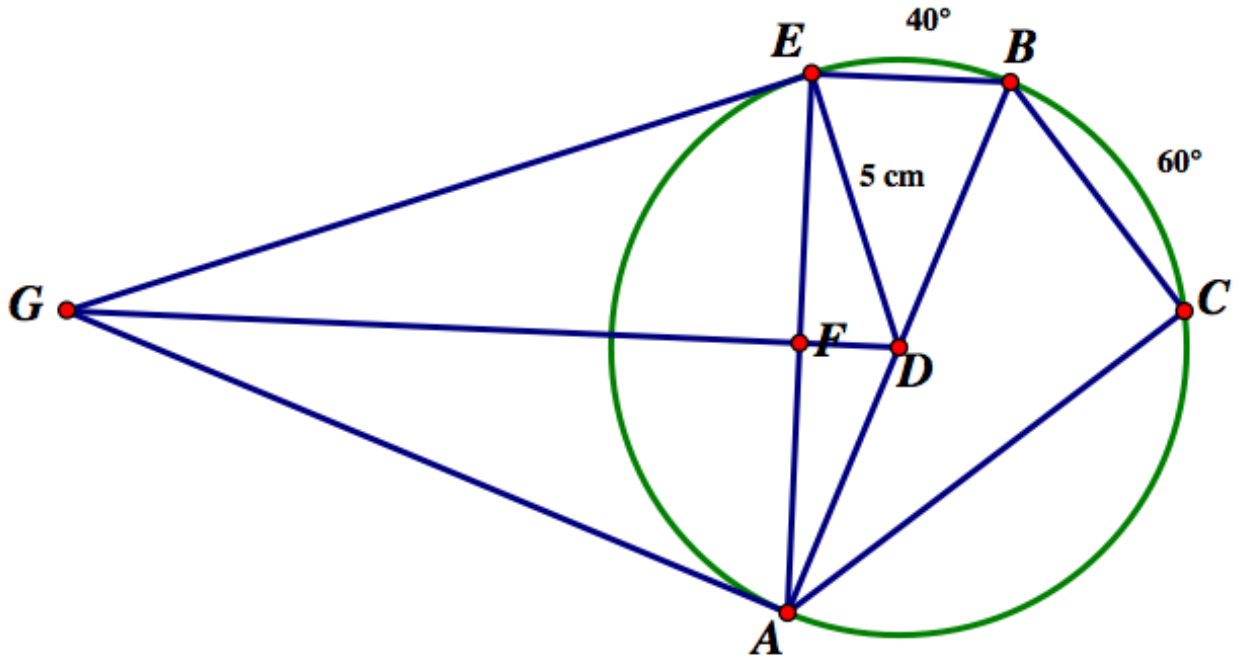
## *A Practice Understanding Task*

The following problems will draw upon your knowledge of similarity, circle relationships and trigonometry.

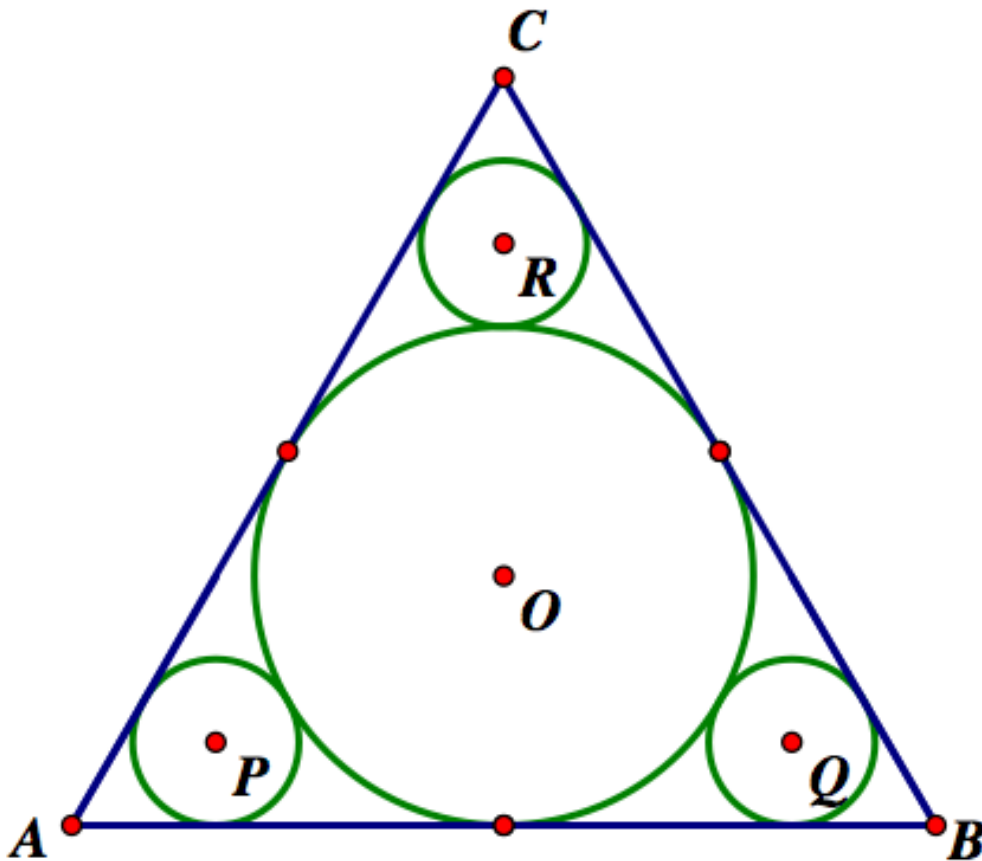


©2013 www.flickr.com/photos/kdordy

In the following diagram the radius of  $\odot D$  is 5 cm and  $F$  is the midpoint of  $\overline{AE}$ . The measures of arc  $EB$  and arc  $BC$  are given in the diagram. Find the measures of all other unmarked angles, arcs and segments.



In the diagram below  $\triangle ABC$  is equilateral. All circles are tangent to each other and to the sides of the equilateral triangle. The radius of the three smaller circles,  $\odot P$ ,  $\odot Q$  and  $\odot R$ , is 4 cm. The radius of  $\odot O$  is not given. Find the circumference and area of each circle and the length of the sides of the equilateral triangle.



Name:

## Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.6

## Ready, Set, Go!



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## Ready

Topic: Measurement conversion and scaling

Many times items we are interested in measuring or keeping track of in some way are tracked in a unit of measure that we need to change.

**Below you will find several measurements, convert them all to the units of feet.**

(1 foot = 12 inches, 1 yard = 3 feet, 1 mile = 5280 feet)

- |              |              |               |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. 50 inches | 2. 2.5 yards | 3. 133 inches |
| 4. 7 yards   | 5. 2 miles   | 6. 8 inches   |

The equation  $C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$  will convert temperatures measured in Fahrenheit to the unit of Celsius measurement.

**Use this equation to convert the given temperatures.**

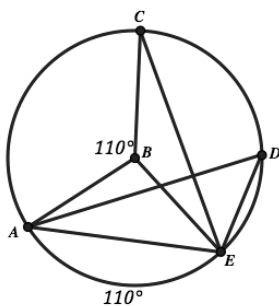
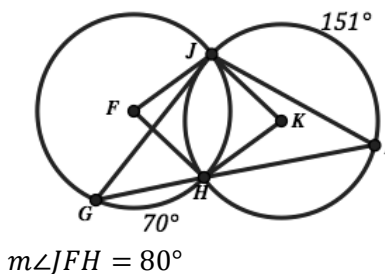
- |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 7. 50°F  | 8. 98°F  | 9. 32°F  |
| 10. 20°C | 11. 85°C | 12. 42°C |

## Set

Topic: Arc Length, Arc Measure, Central and Inscribed Angles

**Use the figure below and the givens to find all angle measures and arc measures possible.**

13.

14.  $\odot F \cong \odot K$  and  $\angle JFH \cong \angle JKH$ 

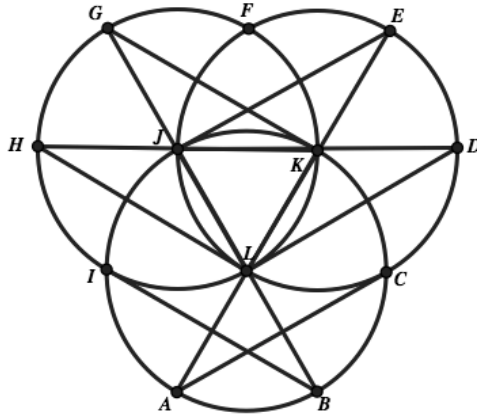
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15. In the figure below. Given that  $\Delta JKL$  is an equilateral triangle. List all of the angle and arc measurements that you will know for sure as a result of this given item.



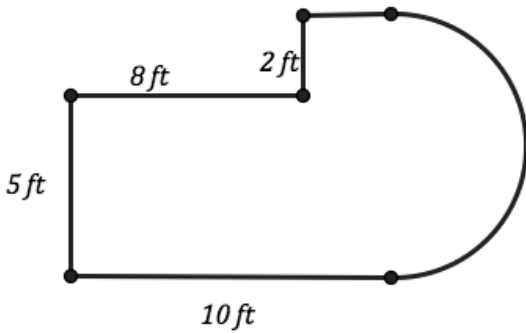
16. In the figure above. Given that  $\Delta JKL$  is an equilateral triangle and each side is 5 units of length. List all of the segment and arc length measurements that you will know for sure as a result of this given information.

**Go**

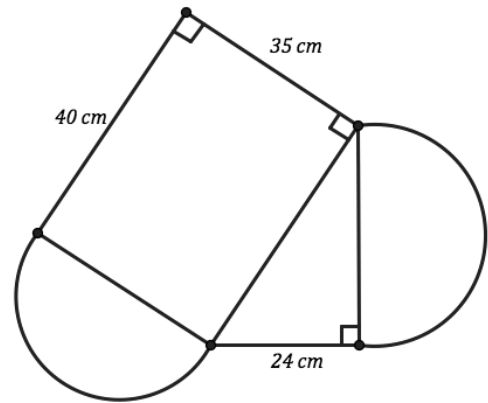
Topic: Area and Distance for composed figures

**Find the area and perimeter for each of the figures below.**

17.



18.



## 7.7 Pied

### *A Develop Understanding Task*

Students have planned several activities to celebrate Pi Day at their school. In addition to pie eating contests and “pie-ing” their favorite teachers, the Math Club plans to make money by selling slices of pie during lunch hour. Each member of the club has contributed a couple of homemade pies for the sale. Unfortunately, the members chose a variety of sizes and shapes of pans to bake their pies in. Some students used 9-inch round pans for their pies, others used 8-inch round pans, a few used 8-by-8 inch square pans, and one student used a 9-by-13 inch cake pan for his pie. Now the club members have the dilemma of how to slice the pies so each slice is about the same amount, since they plan to charge the same amount for each slice of pie regardless of the pan it came from.



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After much debate, the club members have decided to slice the 8-inch round pies into 5 equal slices (or *sectors* as the math geeks call them), the 9-inch round pies into 6 equal slices, the 8-by-8 inch pies into 2-by-4 inch rectangles, and the 9-by-13 inch pie into 3-by-3  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch rectangles.

Although the pieces look like they are all about the same size, some students think there might be a price advantage in buying one type of slice over another.

1. Which slice of pie is the largest and which is the smallest? How did you decide?

Unfortunately, not everyone in the math club is good at eye-balling equal size *sectors* when cutting round pies. Therefore, one of the students is assigned to be in charge of “quality control”. He is given a protractor and is told to reject any slices of pie that are more or less than  $4^\circ$  from the exact angle measurement.

2. Using this criteria, what is the smallest and largest amount of pie you might get in a slice of pie taken from the 8-inch pan?
3. Using this criteria, what is the smallest and largest amount of pie you might get in a slice of pie taken from the 9-inch pan?



The student in charge of quality control finds it is too difficult to measure the angle of a sector of pie in degrees, and suggest that they cut a piece of string that could be used to measure around the outer edge of the pie to let the servers know where to make the next cut.

4. How long should this string be to measure the arc of a slice of pie for the 8-inch round pies?
5. How long should this string be to measure the arc of a slice of pie for the 9-inch round pies?

Wendell really likes pie and has offered to pay double the price for a slice of pie that is guaranteed to contain at least  $15 \text{ in}^2$  of pie.

6. What is the degree measure of the smallest sector of the 8-inch round pie that will satisfy Wendell's cravings?
7. How long should the string be that will measure the outer arc of this sector?
8. What is the degree measure of the smallest sector of the 9-inch round pie that will satisfy Wendell's cravings?
9. How long should the string be that will measure the outer arc of this sector?
10. A sector of the 9-inch round pie measures  $n^\circ$ . What is its area? What is its arc length?



Name:

## Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.7

## Ready, Set, Go!

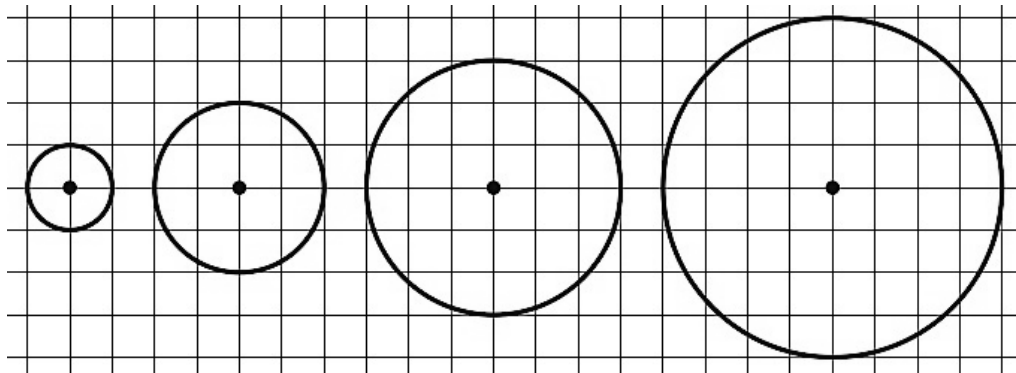


## Ready

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Topic: Circumference, ratios

1. There are four circles below each with a different radius. Determine the circumference and area of each and look for any patterns. What do you notice?



	Radius = 1	Radius = 2	Radius = 3	Radius = 4
Circumference				
Area				

*A ratio is a comparison between two quantities. Trigonometric ratios of sine, cosine and tangent are ratios between sides in a right triangle. We can make ratios between many different quantities.*

**Write ratios for the indicated quantities below.**

- The ratio of boys to girls in our math class.
- The ratio of girls to boys in your family.
- The ratio bathrooms to bedrooms in your house.
- The ratio of televisions to people that live in your house.
- The ratio of people in your house to cell phones in your house.

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**Set**

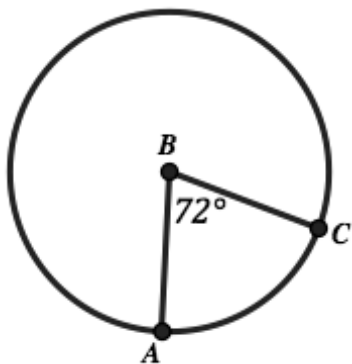
Topic: Fluency with area and circumference and sectors of circles.

Use the given information to determine the desired item.

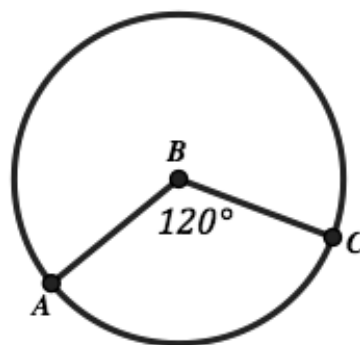
7. The area of the circle is  $25\pi$  cm<sup>2</sup>.  
What is the circumference of the circle?

8. The circumference of the circle is  $10\pi$  feet.  
What is the area of the circle?

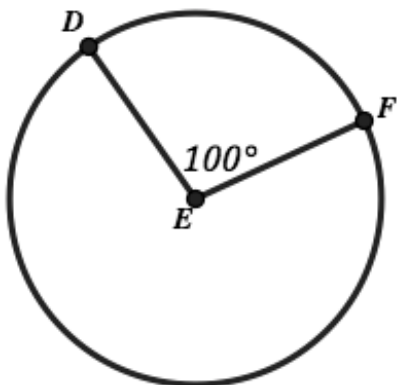
9. The area of the small sector is  $20\pi$  ft<sup>2</sup>.  
What is the radius of the circle?



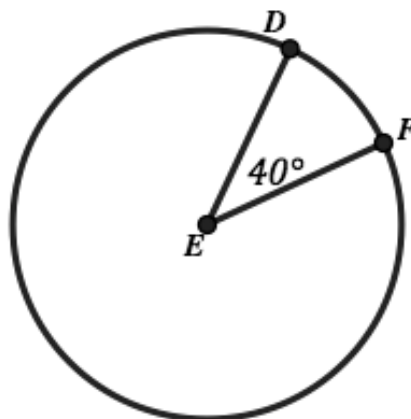
10. The arc length of arc AC measures  $16\pi$  cm.  
What is the area of the circle?



11. The arc length of arc DF measures 30 m.  
What is the area of the circle?



12. The area of the small sector is  $\pi$  in<sup>2</sup>.  
What is the circumference of the circle?



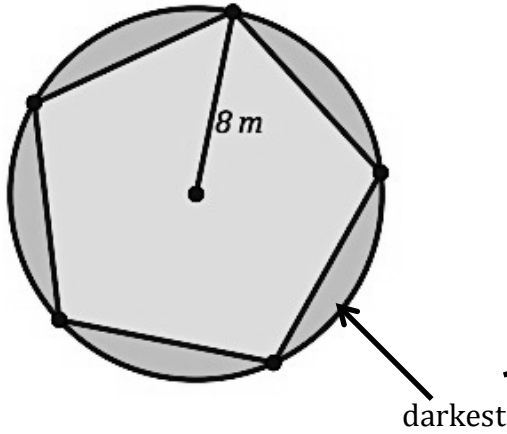


**Go**

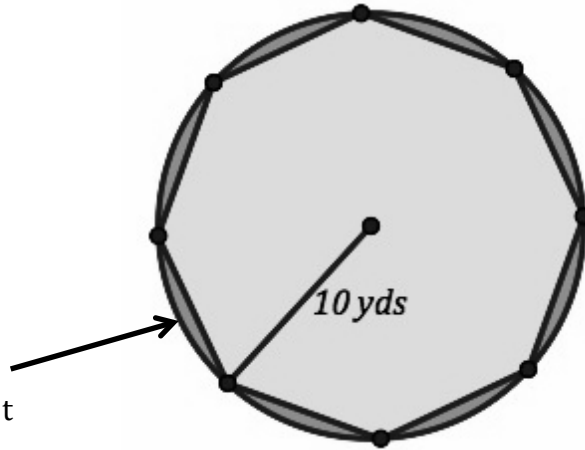
Topic: Finding area and decomposing area.

Find the area of the darkest shaded region in each figure below.

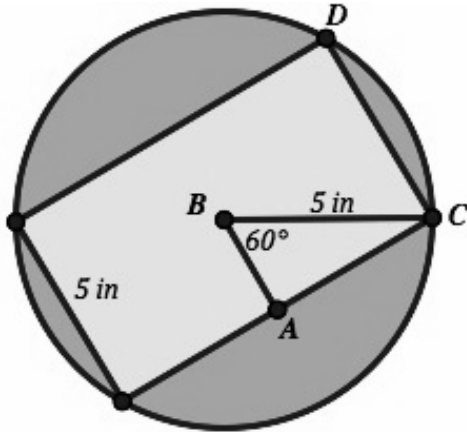
13.



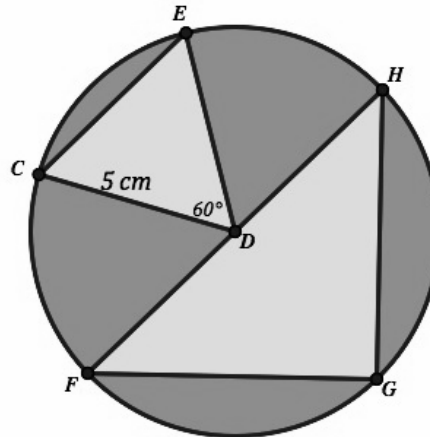
14.



15.



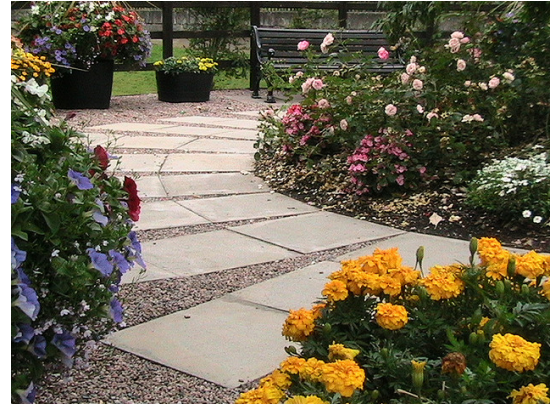
16.



## 7.8 Madison's Round Garden

### *A Practice and Develop Understanding Task*

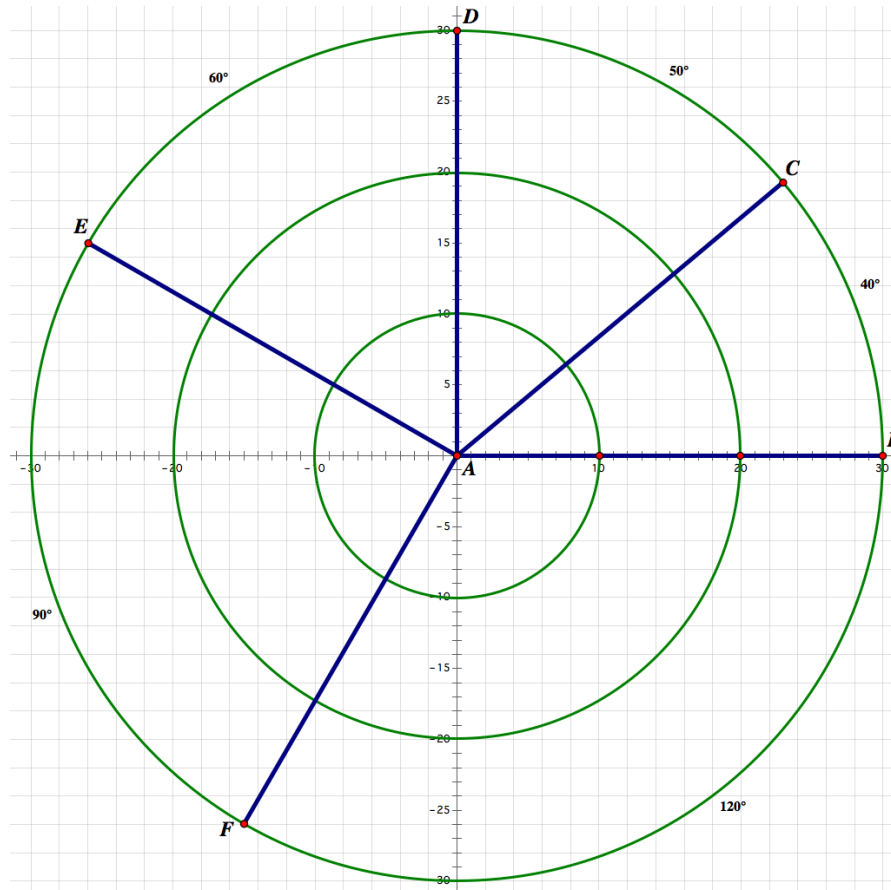
Last year Madison won the city's "Most Outstanding Garden" Award for her square garden. This year she plans to top that with her design for a beautiful round garden.



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Madison's design starts with a sprinkler in the center, and concentric rings of colorful flowers surrounding the central sprinkler. Pavers will create both circular pathways and pathways that look like spokes on a wheel between the flowers. The sprinkler can be adjusted so it waters just the inner circle of flowers, or it can be adjusted so it waters the entire round garden. Consequently, flowers that need to be watered more frequently will be placed near the center of the garden, and those that need the least amount of water will be placed farthest from the center. The sectors of the garden will not all be the same size, since they need to accommodate different types of plants.

Here is Madison's design for her garden. The number of degrees in each sector has been marked.



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- Madison has only marked the degree measure on the arcs of the outermost ring of the garden. Determine the angle measure for the arcs on the inner and middle rings of the garden.
- Madison needs to order pavers for the garden. She plans to vary the size and colors of the pavers in different parts of the garden. Consequently, she needs to know the lengths of different portions of the paths. Help her complete this table by calculating the missing arc lengths.

	Distance from Center	Arc Length				
		40° Sector	50° Sector	60° Sector	90° Sector	120° Sector
Inner Circle of Pavers	10 feet					
Middle Circle of Pavers	20 feet					
Outer Circle of Pavers	30 feet					

- As Madison filled out the table she began to notice some interesting things. What did you notice?
- One thing Madison noticed involved the ratio of the arc length to the radius of the circle. Complete this version of the table and state what you think Madison noticed.

	Distance from Center	Arc length / Radius				
		40° Sector	50° Sector	60° Sector	90° Sector	120° Sector
Inner Circle of Pavers	10 feet					
Middle Circle of Pavers	20 feet					
Outer Circle of Pavers	30 feet					



As Madison examined these numbers, she realized that they behave the same way that degree measurements behave—all arcs in the same sector have the same degree measurement, and all arcs in the same sector have the same value for the ratio of arc length to radius. This made her wonder if these new numbers could be used as a way of measuring angles just as degrees are used.

Later that evening Madison shared her discovery with her older sister Katelyn who is taking calculus at a local university. Katelyn told Madison that her new numbers for measuring angles in terms of the ratio of the arc length to the radius are know as *radians* and that they make the rules of calculus much easier than if angles are measured in degrees.

Madison learned so much from examining the arc length of the sectors of her garden that she decides to examine the areas of the sectors also.

- 5. Complete this table for Madison by calculating the areas of the sectors for the different rings of the garden.

	Distance from Center	Area of Sector				
		40° Sector	50° Sector	60° Sector	90° Sector	120° Sector
Inner Circle of Pavers	10 feet					
Middle Circle of Pavers	20 feet					
Outer Circle of Pavers	30 feet					

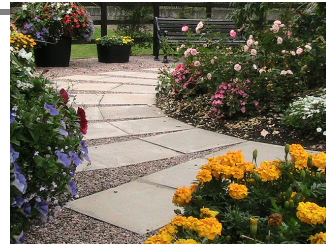
- 6. Do you notice anything interesting in this table?



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.8

## Ready, Set, Go!



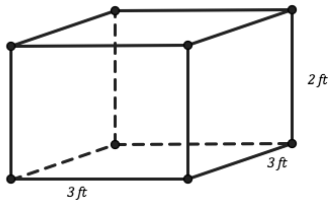
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### Ready

Topic: Finding volume and surface area

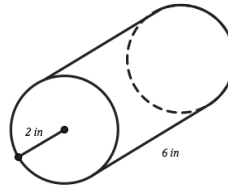
Find the volume and surface area for the 3-dimensional shapes below.

1.



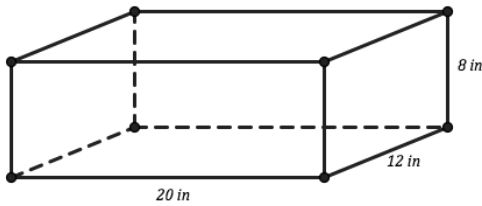
- a. Volume =
- b. Surface Area =

2.



- a. Volume =
- b. Surface Area =

3.



- a. Volume =
- b. Surface Area =

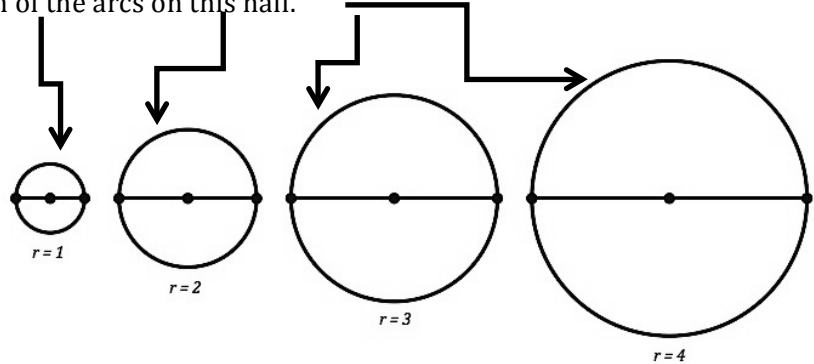
### Set

Topic: Radians

4. Below are circles of radius 1, 2, 3, and 4 units. Each of them has a diameter drawn that cuts them into two equal sectors. Find the arc length of one half of each of these circles. Then find the radian measure of the arc length for each one.

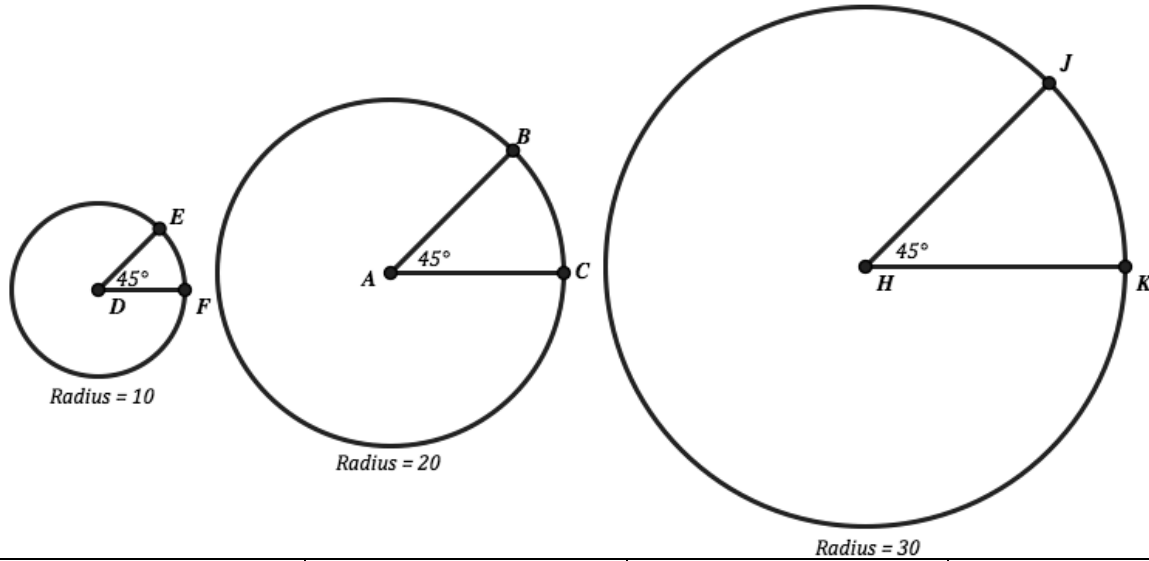
Find the length of the arcs on this half.

Radius	Length of arc for half the circle	Radian measure of half the circle
1		
2		
3		
4		



# Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.8

5. There are three circles below each with a different radius. The same size angle  $45^\circ$  has been used to create a sector in each circle. Fill in the table with the length of the arc measure for the sector, the radian measure and the area of the sector.



Radius	Length of arc	Radians	Area of sector
10			
20			
30			

6. Use the three circles in problem 5 to find the following ratios.

- a.  $\widehat{EF}$  to  $\widehat{BC}$
- b.  $\widehat{BC}$  to  $\widehat{JK}$
- c.  $\widehat{EF}$  to  $\widehat{JK}$
- d. What do you notice about the ratios between the arc lengths?

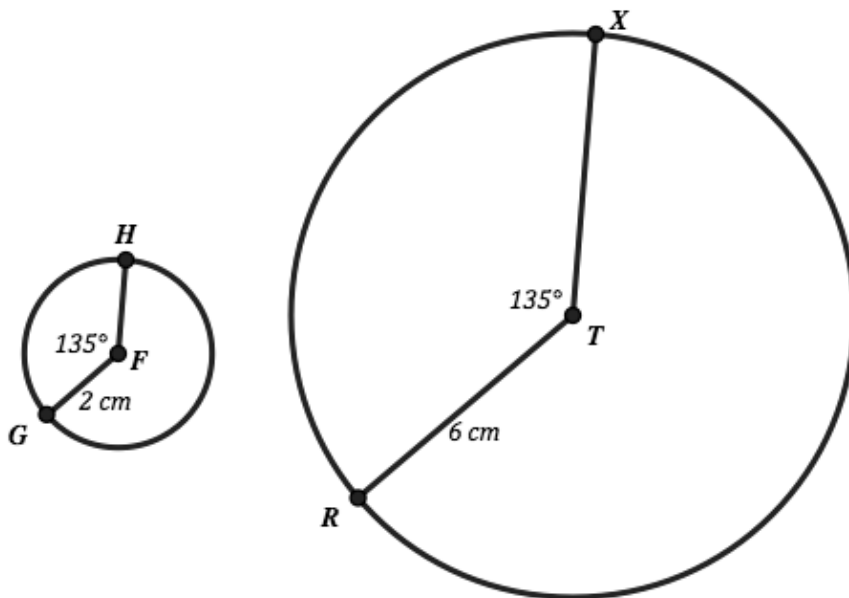
7. Considering  $\widehat{EF}$  above in problem 5. (a) How many copies of this arc would be needed to be equal to the length of the entire circumference of circle D? (b) Would this be true for the other arcs and circles in the problem above? Why?



**Go**

Topic: Same angle different size sectors and arcs, accompanying ratios

Consider the sectors and arc lengths in the two circles below to answer the questions.



8. Find the arc length of arc  $GH$ .
9. Find the arc length of arc  $RX$ .
10. Find the area of the small sector in circle  $F$ .
11. Find the area of the small sector in circle  $T$ .
12. The Radian measure of the  $135^\circ$  sector in each circle.
- 13a. What is the ratio of arc  $GH$  to arc  $RX$ ?
- b. What is the ratio of the areas of the two sectors?



## 7.9 Rays and Radians

### *A Solidify and Practice Understanding Task*

In the previous task, *Madison's Round Garden*, Madison found a new way to measure angles. Apparently Madison was not the first person to have this idea of measuring an angle in terms of arc length, but once she was aware of it she decided to examine it further.



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Here are some of Madison's questions. See if you can answer them.

1. Since a  $40^\circ$  angle measures 0.698 radians (to the nearest thousandth), a  $50^\circ$  angle measures 0.873 radians, and a  $60^\circ$  angle measures 1.047 radians, what angle, measured in degrees, measures 1.000 radian?
2. A circle measures  $360^\circ$ . How many radians is that?
3. The formula Madison has been using to calculate radian measurement for an angle that measures  $n^\circ$  on a circle of radius  $r$  is  $\frac{n^\circ}{360^\circ} (2\pi r) = x \text{ radians}$ .

Is there a simpler formula for converting degree measurement to radian measurement?

4. What formula might you use to convert radian measurement back to degrees?

Madison is so excited about radian measurement she decides to learn more about it by going online. At <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radian> she finds this statement: *An arc of a circle with the same length as the radius of that circle corresponds to an angle of 1 radian. A full circle corresponds to an angle of  $2\pi$  radians.*

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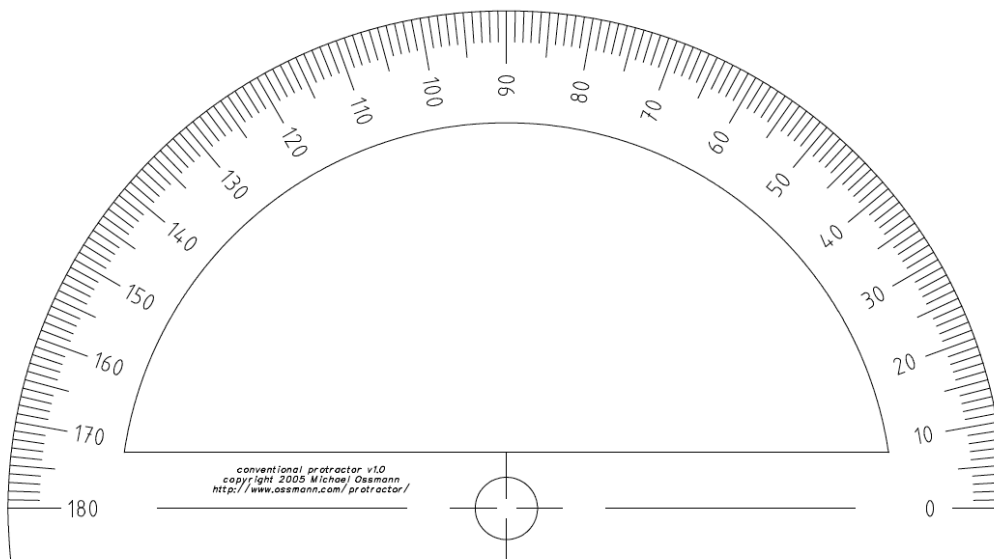


5. Why is the first sentence in this statement true?
  
6. Why is the second sentence in this statement true?

Madison finds this idea of writing radian measurement in terms of  $\pi$  appealing. Since a circle measures  $2\pi$  radians, she reasons that half of a circle,  $180^\circ$ , would measure  $\pi$  radians; and that a quarter of a turn, a right angle, would measure  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  radians. Suddenly Madison realizes that while she has been deep in thought thinking about this new idea, she has been fiddling with her protractor. Now her attention focuses on this tool for measuring angles.

Like Madison, you have probably used a protractor to measure angles. A protractor is usually marked to measure angles in degrees. Madison decides she would like to create a protractor to measure angles in radians.

7. Label the following protractor in radians, using fractions involving  $\pi$ . You should label every  $10^\circ$  from  $0^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$ . For example, rays passing through the  $0^\circ$  and  $40^\circ$  angle mark would form an angle measuring  $\frac{2}{9}\pi$  (or  $\frac{2\pi}{9}$ ) radians, so we would label the tic mark at  $40^\circ$  as  $\frac{2\pi}{9}$ .



Name:

Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.9

Ready, Set, Go!



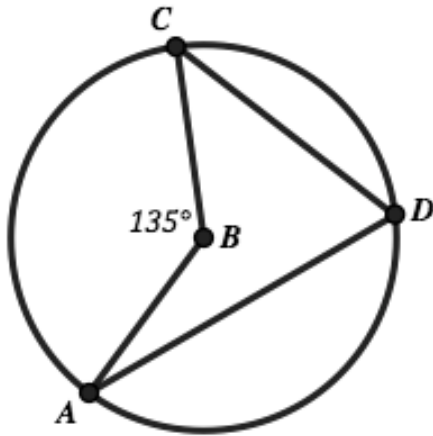
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Ready

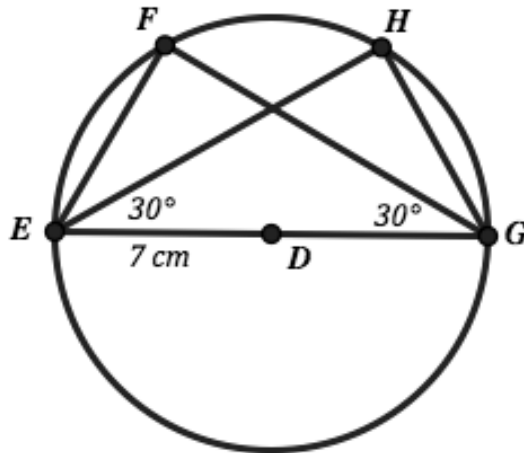
Topic: Angles, arcs and areas

Use the given information to find the desired values.

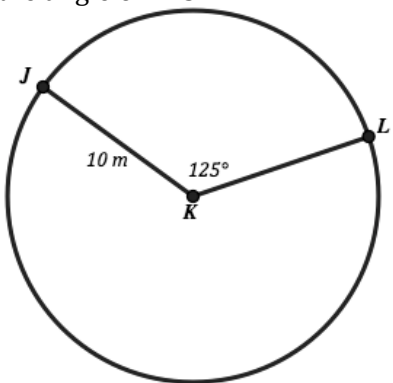
- 1. Given  $\odot B$  and marked angle measure. Find  $m\angle ADC$  and find the measure of  $\widehat{AC}$



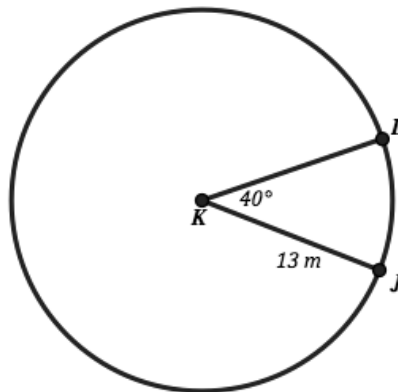
- 2. Given  $\odot D$  with marked radius. Find the measure of  $\widehat{FH}$  and find  $m\widehat{EF}$ .



- 3. Given  $\odot K$  and marked angle measure. Find the measure of the length of  $\widehat{JL}$ . Find the radian measure that goes with the angle of  $125^\circ$



- 4. Given  $\odot K$  and marked angle measure. Find the area of the small sector. Find the arc length .



# Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.9

## Set

Topic: Converting between radians and degrees.

**Convert each angle measure to radians or degrees based on what is given.**

5.  $100^\circ =$       Radians      6.  $30^\circ =$       Radians      7.  $225^\circ =$       Radians

8.  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  Radians =      Degrees      9.  $5\pi$  Radians =      Degrees      10.  $\frac{5\pi}{4}$  Radians =      Degrees

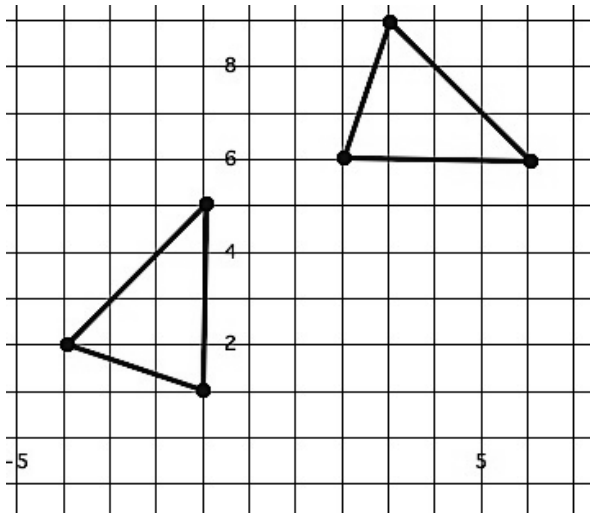
11.  $270^\circ =$       Radians      12.  $90^\circ =$       Radians      13.  $150^\circ =$       Radians

## Go

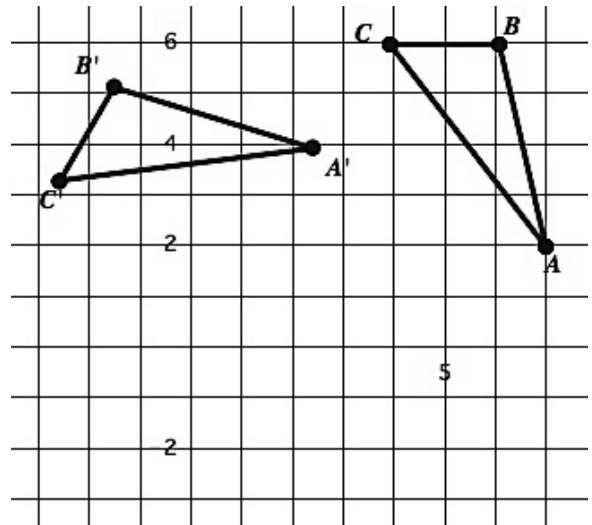
Topic: Finding centers of rotation.

**Given the two figures below find the center of rotation that was used. Then use a compass to draw the concentric circles on which the vertex points of the triangle lie.**

14.



15.



## 7.10 Sand Castles

### *A Solidify Understanding Task*

Benji, Chau and Cassandra plan to enter a sand castle building contest being sponsored by a local radio station. The winning team gets a private beach party at a local resort for all of their friends. To be selected for the competition, the team has to submit a drawing of their castle and verification that the design fits within the rules.



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The three friends actually plan to build three identical castles, each one twice as big as the previous one. They hope that replicating the same design three times—while paying attention to the tiniest little details—will impress the judges with their creativity and sand sculpting skill.

Benji is puzzling over a couple of questions on the application. They sound like math questions, and he wants Chau and Cassandra to make sure that he answers them correctly.

***Please provide the following information about your sand sculpture:***

- ***What is the total area of the footprint of your planned sand sculpture?***

*[This information will allow the planning committee to locate sand sculptures so the viewing public will have easy access to all sculptures. Remember that the total area occupied by your sculpture cannot exceed 50 sq. ft.]*

- ***What is the total volume of sand required to build your sand sculpture?***

*[We will provide clean, sifted sand for each team so we will not be liable for any debris or harmful substances that can be present in beach sand.]*

***I certify that the above information is correct.***

***Signature of team leader:*** \_\_\_\_\_ ***date:*** \_\_\_\_\_

The friends have only designed one of the castles, since the others will be scaled up versions of this one, each one being “twice as big”.

After studying the diagram Benji said, “I calculated the area of the footprint of the smallest castle to be 2.5 sq. ft., so the next one will occupy 5 sq. ft., and the largest 10 sq. ft. That’s a total of 17.5 sq. ft. Well within the limits.”

1. What do you think of Benji’s comment? Design a couple of possible “footprints” for a sand castle that will occupy 2.5 square units of area. Then scale each design up so it is “twice as big”, and calculate the area. What do you notice?



2. Imagine stacking cubes on your sand castle “footprints” to create a simple 3-D sculpture. Then scale up each design so it is “twice as big” and calculate the volume. What do you notice?
3. How did you interpret the phrase “twice as big” in your work on questions 1 and 2? Is your interpretation the same as Benji’s?
4. To avoid confusion, it would be more appropriate for Benji and his friends to say they are going to “scale up” their initial sand castle by a factor of 2. If the “footprint” of a sand castle occupies 2.5 sq. ft., is it possible to calculate the area occupied by a sand castle that has been enlarged by a scale factor of 2, or is the area of the enlarged shape dependent upon the shape of the original figure? That is, do triangles, parallelograms, pentagons, etc. all scale up in the same way? Write a convincing argument explaining why or why not?
5. What happens to the perimeter of the “footprint” of your sand castle when it is scaled-up by a factor of 2?
6. Suppose your sand castle “footprint” was cut out of a piece of Styrofoam that is one-inch thick. What happens to the volume when this “3-D footprint” is scaled up by a factor of 2?
7. What would happen to the perimeter of any face, the total surface area, and the volume of a triangular prism if it is scaled-up by a factor of 3? Build models or sketch diagrams to illustrate the reasoning behind your answer.

While Benji has been working on correcting the application, Chau and Cassandra have been looking online for information to help them calculate the volume of sand required, since their plans include prisms, pyramids, cylinders and cones.

Chau found this information: *The volume of a right prism or right circular cylinder is given by  $V = Bh$ , where  $B$  is the area of the surface that forms the base, and  $h$  is the height of the prism or cylinder. The volume of a pyramid or cone is  $1/3$  of the volume of a prism or cylinder with the same base and height.*

Kassandra found this information: *The volume of a prism or cone is given by  $V = Bh$ , where  $B$  is the area of the congruent cross sections parallel to the base, and  $h$  is the height of the prism. The volume of a pyramid or cone is  $1/3$  of the volume of a prism or cylinder with the same base and height.*

8. How do these two statements differ and what do those differences imply?



Chau and Cassandra are curious about the differences in these two definitions and so they continue searching online for more information. Chau is particularly concerned about why a pyramid or cone always has  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the volume of the related prism or cylinder with the same base and height. She remembers a teacher illustrating this idea by filling a few plastic pyramids with sand and pouring them into prisms with the same height and base. Each time it took three “pyramid’s full” of sand to exactly fill the corresponding prism. But now that she has taken geometry, Chau is more skeptical. She wonders, “Just because it works for those manufactured examples, does it work in every case?”

9. Do an online search for the following topics that Chau and Cassandra found interesting and relevant to their questions. Be prepared to report to your classmates what you learned. Keep track of particularly useful websites (e.g., easy to understand, great illustrations, dynamic images, hands-on activities, etc.) to share with your peers.
  - a. Cavalieri’s Principle
  - b. Disecting a prism into three pyramids of equal volume
  - c. Other (non-calculus) proofs of the relationship between the volumes of pyramids and prisms, cylinders and cones
  
10. Chau and Cassandra’s plans for the smallest sand castle includes columns in the shape of hexagonal prisms with the base being a hexagon that could be inscribed in a circle with a radius of 1 inch. The height of the column is 12 inches.
  - a. What is the volume of sand required to make each of these columns in the smallest sand castle?
  - b. What is the volume of sand required to make this column in the middle-sized sand castle?
  - c. What is the volume of sand required to make this column in the largest sand castle?
  - d. What is the circumference of the circle that will circumscribe the base of this column in the largest sand castle?
  
11. The plans for the smallest sand castle include a cone that is 5 inches high and has a circular base with a radius of 2 inches.
  - a. What is the volume of sand required to make this cone in the smallest sand castle?
  - b. What is the volume of sand required to make this cone in the middle-sized sand castle?
  - c. What is the volume of sand required to make this cone in the largest sand castle?
  - d. What is the circumference of the circle that forms the base of this cone in the largest sand castle?



Name:

## Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.10

**Ready, Set, Go!**

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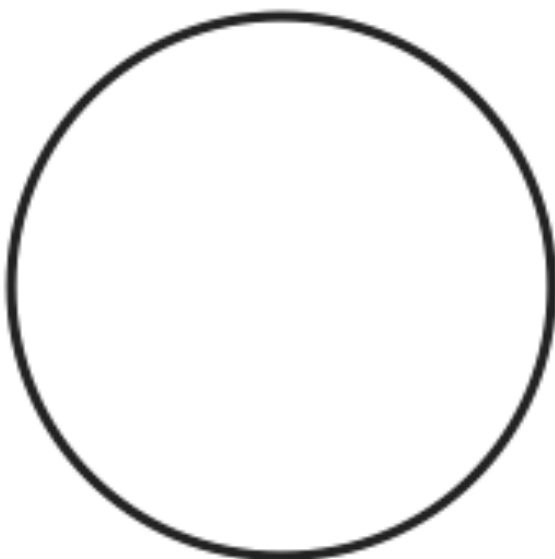
**Ready**

Topic: Finding the center of a circle.

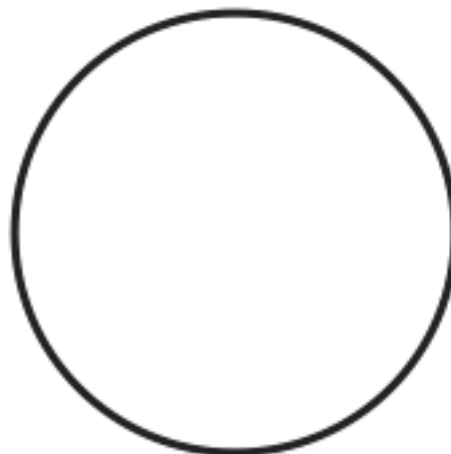
**Previously you have worked with finding the center or rotation between pre-image and image points. Using a very similar strategy find the center of the circles below.**

(Use chords of the circle to pinpoint the center.)

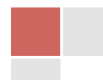
1.



2.



3. Justify your work for finding the center of the circles above. Why does it work? Why does it pinpoint the center of the circle?

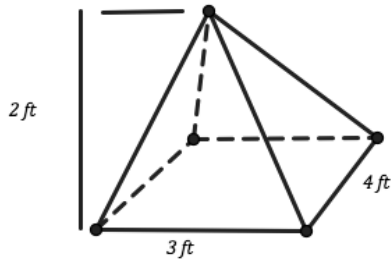


**Set**

Topic: Finding surface area and volume.

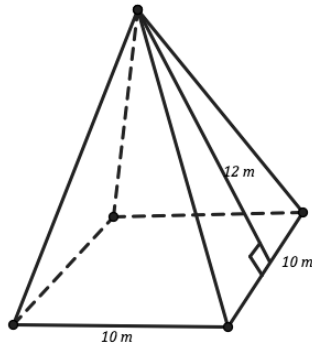
**Find the volume and surface area of each pyramid.**

4.



5. A pyramid that is similar to the pyramid in number 4 but scaled up by a factor of 3.

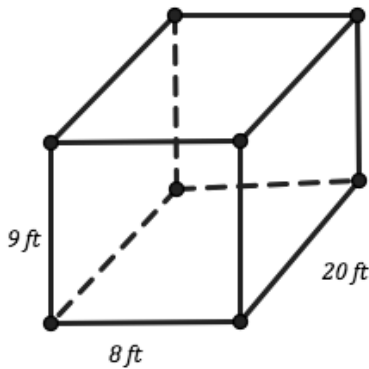
6.



7. A pyramid that is similar to the pyramid in number 6 but scaled up by a factor of 5.

**Find the volume and surface area of each rectangular prisms.**

8.



9. A prism similar to the one on the left that has been enlarged by a factor of 4.

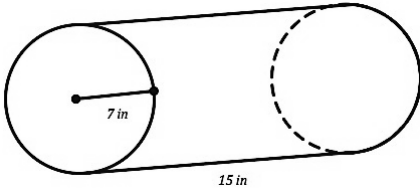




# Circles: a Geometric Perspective | 7.10

**Find the volume for each cylinder and cone.**

10.

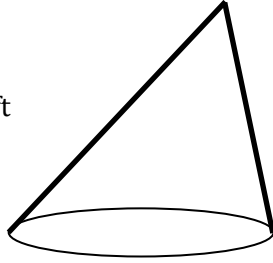


11. A cylinder that is similar to the one at the left that has been scaled up by a factor of 2.

12.

Radius = 5 ft

Height = 15 ft



13. A cone that is similar to the one at the left that has been scaled up by a factor of 4.

## Go

Topic: Radians and degree conversions, sectors of circles

**Find the measure that is missing, either degrees or radians given the other measure.**

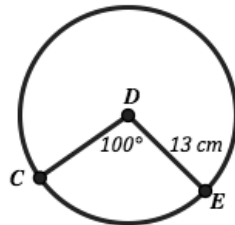
14.  $120^\circ =$       Radians      15.  $270^\circ =$       Radians      16.  $210^\circ =$       Radians

17.  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$  Radians =      Degrees      18. 4.7 Radians =      Degrees      19.  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  Radians =      Degrees

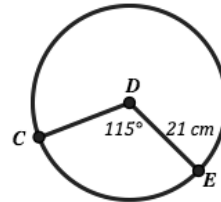
20.  $300^\circ =$       Radians      21.  $180^\circ =$       Radians      22.  $360^\circ =$       Radians

**Find the area of each sector.**

23.

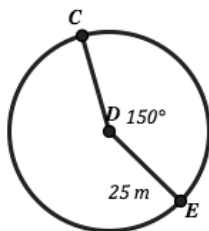


24.



**Find the measure of the length of each arc indicated below.**

25.



26.

