## SPIRE MATHS

Stimulating, Practical, Interesting, Relevant, Enjoyable Maths For All
Circles: Circumference Work (Answers at End)


PowerPoint, ActivInspire and Excel files and gifs for this at:
https://spiremaths.co.uk/circlecircumference/
You should do this in groups: use $9 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$ diameter circles from pages 3, 4 and 5 .
1 Count number of spokes of the circle
2 Measure diameter of circle
3 Draw straight line between ends of one pair of adjacent spokes
4 Measure length of this line
5 Calculate total perimeter around polygon if you joined all the ends of adjacent spokes

This table could be completed in the ready-made excel file: the graph will then be auto-generated.

| Number <br> of spokes | Circle <br> diameter | Side length <br> (end of spoke joined to <br> end of adjacent spoke) | Total polygon perimeter <br> (number of spokes x side <br> length) | Ratio of <br> perimeter <br> to diameter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |
| 18 |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |
| 24 |  |  |  |  |
| 36 |  |  |  |  |

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6 Plot the points on the grid here where the $x$ values are found in the Side length column and the $y$-values in the Total polygon perimeter column.
7 What happens as the $x$ value increases and the polygon gets to look more like a circle?
8 Calculate $\pi$ times the circle diameter. What do you notice?


## GeoGebra interactives at:

https://www.geogebra.org/m/FWYhSCfx and https://www.geogebra.org/m/isWkBat7


## Circles: Area Work

## Similar files exist:

https://spiremaths.co.uk/circleareal

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## Circles (4, 6 and 8)



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Circles (10, 12 and 18)


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## Circles (20, 24 and 36)



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## Answers

## Circles: Circumference Work

These are the calculated answers based on 10 cm diameter circles. Check on your photocopier that the diameter is 10 cm (if not increase/decrease copy size to e.g. $97 \%$ to $103 \%$ ).

| Number <br> of spokes | Circle <br> diameter <br> $(\mathbf{c m})$ | Side length (cm) <br> (end of spoke joined to <br> end of adjacent spoke) | Total polygon perimeter <br> (number of spokes $x$ side <br> length) | Ratio of <br> perimeter <br> to diameter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 10 | 7.071068 | 28.28427 | 2.828427 |
| 6 | 10 | 5 | 30 | 3 |
| 8 | 10 | 3.826834 | 30.61467 | 3.061467 |
| 10 | 10 | 3.09017 | 30.9017 | 3.09017 |
| 12 | 10 | 2.58819 | 31.05829 | 3.105829 |
| 18 | 10 | 1.736482 | 31.25667 | 3.125667 |
| 20 | 10 | 1.564345 | 31.28689 | 3.128689 |
| 24 | 10 | 1.305262 | 31.32629 | 3.132629 |
| 36 | 10 | 0.871557 | 31.37607 | 3.137607 |

Polygon perimeter plotted against number of sides of polygon


An excel version is available where this can be plotted automatically, pupils just have to add the measurements.

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## Possible Pupil Graph

This graph can arise from real measurements to nearest millimetre.

| Number <br> of spokes | Total polygon perimeter <br> (number of spokes $\times$ side <br> lenoth) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 28.4 |
| 6 | 30 |
| 8 | 30.4 |
| 10 | 31 |
| 12 | 31.2 |
| 18 | 30.6 |
| 20 | 32 |
| 24 | 31.2 |
| 36 | 32.4 |



