

Circles Problems

Name: _____

Useful formulae for circles:

$$C = \pi d$$

$$C = 2\pi r$$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

The radius is the distance from the centre to the edge of a circle. The diameter is the total distance across the circle, through the middle. π is the number 3.1415926535897..., but 3.142 is usually good enough.

Use the formulae above to answer the questions below:

(you may use a calculator to help you, but always check that your answers are sensible)

Example:



The London Eye has a diameter of **132 metres**.

$$C = \pi d \approx 3.142 \times 132 = 414.744 \text{ m}$$

The circumference is 415 metres.



A 2p coin has a diameter of **25.9mm**.

Its circumference is _____ mm.



The 'General Sherman', a giant sequoia tree, has a diameter of **7.7 metres** at the base.

Its circumference is _____ metres.



The 'door to hell' – a pit of burning gas in Turkmenistan is roughly circular with a circumference of **220 metres**.

The diameter is _____ metres.



The equator of the Earth is **40,075 kilometres** long.

The distance from centre of the Earth to the surface is _____ km.



A typical round straw bale measures **5 feet** in diameter and **4 feet** long.

The binding needed to fit around the outside of the circular bale must be _____ feet long.



Stonehenge was originally a collection of **30 standing stones**, equally spaced around a circle with radius **16 metres**.

The stones would have been around _____ metres apart.

Circles Problems SOLUTIONS

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Example:



The London Eye has a diameter of **132 metres**.

$$C = \pi d \approx 3.142 \times 132 = 414.744 \text{ m}$$

The circumference is 415 metres.



A 2p coin has a diameter of **25.9mm**.

$$C = \pi d \approx 3.142 \times 25.9 = 81.3778 \text{ mm}$$

Its circumference is 81.4 mm.



The 'General Sherman', a giant sequoia tree, has a diameter of **7.7 metres** at the base.

$$C = \pi d \approx 3.142 \times 7.7 = 24.1934 \text{ m}$$

Its circumference is 24.2 metres.



The 'door to hell' – a pit of burning gas in Turkmenistan is roughly circular with a circumference of **220 metres**.

$$C = \pi d \Rightarrow 220 = 3.142d$$
$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{220}{3.142} = 70.019 \dots m$$

The diameter is 70 metres.



The equator of the Earth is **40,075 kilometres** long.

$$C = 2\pi r \Rightarrow 40075 = 2 \times 3.142r$$
$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{40075}{2 \times 3.142} = 6377.307 \dots km$$

The distance from centre of the Earth to the surface is 6377 km.



A typical round straw bale measures **5 feet** in diameter and **4 feet** long.

$$C = \pi d = 3.142 \times 5 = 15.71ft$$

The binding needed to fit around the outside of the circular bale must be 16 feet long.



Stonehenge was originally a collection of **30 standing stones**, equally spaced around a circle with radius **16 metres**.

$$C = 2\pi r = 2 \times 3.142 \times 16 = 100.544m$$
$$\frac{100.544}{30} = 3.351 \dots m$$

The stones would have been around 3.4 metres apart.