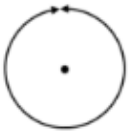
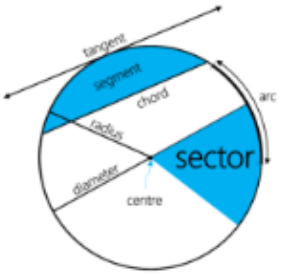
Key words and symbols: what I need to say and write accurately

The <u>circumference</u> is the perimeter of a circle.

We use C for 'circumference'.



We use d for 'diameter' and r for 'radius'.



<u>Semicircle</u>
A half circle



<u>Quadrant</u>
A quarter circle

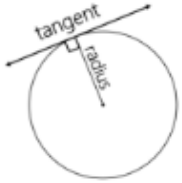
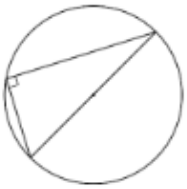
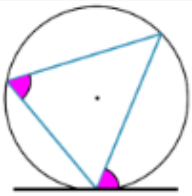


<u>Concentric</u> circles share the same centre

Fingertip facts: what I need to learn by heart

$\pi \approx 3.14$	<u>Circle formulae</u> Circumference: $C = \pi d$ or $C = 2\pi r$ Area: $A = \pi r^2$	<u>Sector formulae</u> We use l for 'arc length'. Arc length: $l = \frac{\theta}{360}\pi d$ Sector area: $A = \frac{\theta}{360}\pi r^2$

<u>Circle theorems</u>

	A radius and a tangent are perpendicular.		The angle at the centre is twice the angle at the circumference (subtended by the same arc).
	The angle in a semicircle is 90°.		Angles at the circumference subtended by the same arc are equal. (Angles in the same segment are equal).
	Opposite angles in a cyclic quadrilateral are sum to 180°.		The Alternate Segment Theorem.