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## Lesson 5.5 Circles: Circumference

A circle is a set of infinite points that are all the same distance from a given point, called the center. The perimeter of a circle is called the circumference. The diameter is a segment that passes through the center of the circle and has both endpoints on the circle. The radius is a segment that has as its endpoints the circle and the center. The relationship between the circumference $(C)$ and the diameter $(d)$ is $C \div d=\pi$. $\mathrm{Pi}(\pi)$ is approximately $3 \frac{1}{7}$ or 3.14 . To find the circumference, diameter, or radius of a circle, use the formulas $C=\pi \times d$ or $C=2 \times \pi \times r$.


Complete the table. Use 3.14 for $\pi$.

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## Lesson 5.5 Circles: Circumference

Complete the chart for each circle described below. Use 3.14 for $\pi$. When necessary, round to the nearest hundredth.

$\qquad$

## Lesson 5.5 Circles: Circumference

Find the circumference for each circle below. Use 3.14 for $\pi$. When necessary, round to the nearest hundredth.
a
1.

2.

km
3.

yd.

$\qquad$ in.


$\ldots \mathrm{mm}$

5.

6.


$$
\underline{ }
$$

ft.

$\qquad$ mi.
$\xrightarrow{ } \quad Y$
yd.
$\qquad$ m

Chapter 5, Lesson 5
88

