YEAR 10 – GEOMETRY...

@whisto_maths

Working with circles

What do I need to be able to do?

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

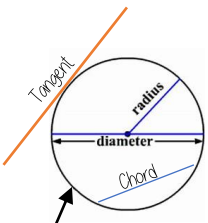
- Recognise and label parts of a circle
- Calculate fractional parts of a circle
- Calculate the length of an arc
- Calculate the area of a sector
- Understand and use volume of a cone, cylinder and sphere
- Understand and use surface area of a cone, cylinder and sphere

Keywords

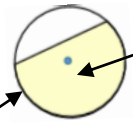
Circumference: the length around the outside of the circle – the perimeter
Area: the size of the 2D surface
Diameter: the distance from one side of a circle to another through the centre
Radius: the distance from the centre to the circumference of the circle
Tangent: a straight line that touches the circumference of a circle
Chord: a line segment connecting two points on the curve
Frustrum: a pyramid or cone with the top cut off
Hemisphere: half a sphere
Surface area: the total area of the surface of a 3D shape.

Parts of a circle

R



Sector (part of the circle made from two radii)



Segment (part of the circle made from a chord)

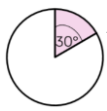
Circumference

An arc is a part of the circumference

Fractional parts of a circle

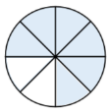
A circle is made up of 360°

Formula to remember
Area of a circle = πr^2
Circumference of a circle = πd or $2\pi r$



30° represents $\frac{30}{360}$ of a full circle

$\frac{30}{360} = \frac{1}{12}$



$\frac{270}{360}$ of a full circle (in degrees)

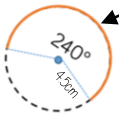
$\frac{6}{8}$ of a full circle (in equal parts)

$\frac{3}{4}$ of a full circle

The fraction of the circle is as $\frac{\theta}{360}$

θ represents the degrees in the sector

Arc length



Remember an arc is part of the circumference
Circumference of the whole circle = $\pi d = \pi \times 9 = 9\pi$

Arc length = $\frac{\theta}{360} \times$ circumference

$= \frac{240}{360} \times 9\pi$

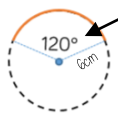
$= \frac{2}{3} \times 9\pi = \underline{6\pi}$

Perimeter

Perimeter is the length around the outside of the shape
This includes the arc length and the radii that encloses the shape

Perimeter = $\frac{\theta}{360} \times$ circumference $+ 2r$ $= \underline{6\pi + 9}$

Sector area



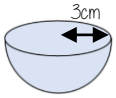
Remember a sector is part of a circle
Area of the whole circle = $\pi r^2 = \pi \times 6^2 = 36\pi$

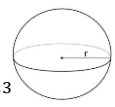
Sector area = $\frac{\theta}{360} \times$ area of circle

$= \frac{120}{360} \times 36\pi$

$= \frac{1}{3} \times 36\pi = \underline{12\pi}$

Volume of a sphere





Volume Sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

NOTE: This is now a **cubed** value

Volume Sphere = $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

$= \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 3^3$

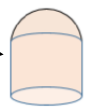
$= \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 27 = \underline{36\pi}$

A hemisphere is half the volume of the overall sphere

$= 36\pi \div 2$

$= 18\pi$

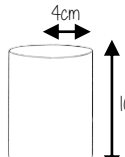
Look out for hemispheres being placed on other 3D shapes, e.g. cones and cylinders



Volume of a cone and a cylinder

Volume Cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

A cylinder is a prism – cross section is a circle



$V = \pi r^2 h$

$= \pi \times 4^2 \times 10$

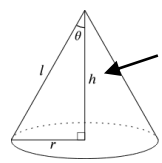
$= \pi \times 160$

$= \underline{160\pi}$ cm^3

Give your answer in terms of π' means **NOT** in terms of pi $= \underline{502.7}$cm^3

Volume Cone = $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

A cone is a pyramid with a circular base

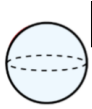


The height of a cone is the perpendicular height from the vertex to the base

Look out for trigonometry or Pythagoras theorem – the radius forms the base of a right-angled triangle

Surface area of a sphere

Surface area = $4\pi r^2$



Radius = 5cm

Surface area = $4\pi r^2$

$= 4 \times \pi \times 5^2$

$= 4 \times \pi \times 25$

$= \underline{100\pi}$

The curved surface area of a sphere

A hemisphere has the curved surface AND a flat circular face

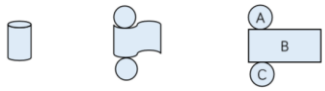
$= 100\pi \div 2 = 50\pi$

$= 50\pi + \pi \times 5^2$

Hemisphere $= \underline{75\pi}$

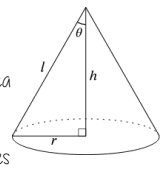
Surface area of cones and cylinders

Surface area cylinder = $2\pi r^2 + \pi dh$



The area of two circles (top and bottom face) + the area of the curved face

The length of shape B is the circumference of the circles



Curved surface area Cone = πrl

Look out for the use of Pythagoras to calculate the length l

Total surface area = curved face + circle face (area of base)