Geometry Circles A. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Write the letter for the best answer in the space provided below. 1. The distance around the outside of a circle (its perimeter) is called: a. circumference b. radius c. none of the above 2. A line segment with the center of a circle and a point on the circle as endpoints is called: a. circumference c. diameter b. radius d. radical e. none of the above 3. A line segment which passes through the exact center of a circle and whose end points lie
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on the circle is called:
a. circumference c. diameter
b. radius d. radical
e. none of the above
4. The diameter of a circle is exactly the length of its radius :
a. half c. the same as
b. twice d. radical
e. none of the above
5. The formula to calculate the circumference of a circle is:
a. $C = 2 \pi r$ c. $C = a + b + c$
b. $C = 4 \pi r^2$ d. $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
e. none of the above
5. The formula to calculate the area of a circle is:
a. $A = 2 \pi r^2$ c. $A = a + b + c$
b. $A = \pi r^2$ d. $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
e. none of the above

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B. Calculations.

6-10. Calculate the *circumference* of each circle. Reduce fractions to their lowest terms.

6. $r = 2$ inches
7. $r = 3^{1}/_{2}$ inches
8. $r = 4^{1}/_{4}$ inches
9. $d = 2$ inches
10. $d = 3$ inches

11 – 15. Calculate the *area* of each circle. Reduce fractions to their lowest terms.

1. $r = 2$ inches
2. $r = 3^{1}/_{2}$ inches
3. $d = 4^{1}/_{4}$ inches
A = 2 in shee
4. $d = 2$ inches
5. $c = 3$ inches