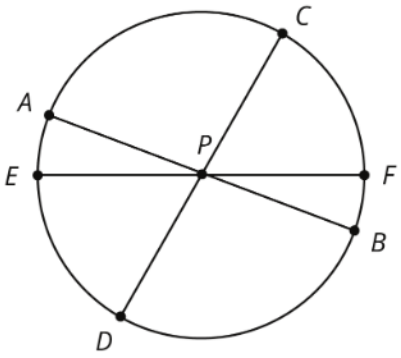
NAME DATE PERIOD

Lesson 2 Summary

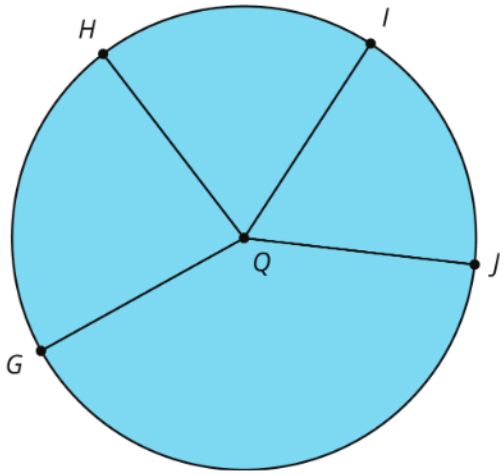
A **circle** consists of all of the points that are the same distance away from a particular point called the *center* of the circle.

A segment that connects the center with any point on the circle is called a **radius**. For example, segments QG, QH, QI, and QJ are all radii of circle 2. (We say one radius and two radii.) The length of any radius is always the same for a given circle. For this reason, people also refer to this distance as the *radius* of the circle.

circle 1



circle 2



A segment that connects two opposite points on a circle (passing through the circle's center) is called a **diameter**. For example, segments AB, CD, and EF are all diameters of circle 1. All diameters in a given circle have the same length because they are composed of two radii. For this reason, people also refer to the length of such a segment as the *diameter* of the circle.

The **circumference** of a circle is the distance around it. If a circle was made of a piece of string and we cut it and straightened it out, the circumference would be the length of that string. A circle always encloses a circular region. The region enclosed by circle 2 is shaded, but the region enclosed by circle 1 is not. When we refer to the area of a circle, we mean the area of the enclosed circular region.

Lesson 2 Glossary Terms

- radius
- diameter

- circumference
- circle