## Lesson 3 Summary

There is a proportional relationship between the diameter and circumference of any circle. That means that if we write C for circumference and d for diameter, we know that $C = kd$, where k is the constant of proportionality.

The exact value for the constant of proportionality is called **π**. Some frequently used approximations for π are $\frac{22}{7}$, 3.14, and 3.14159, but none of these is exactly π.
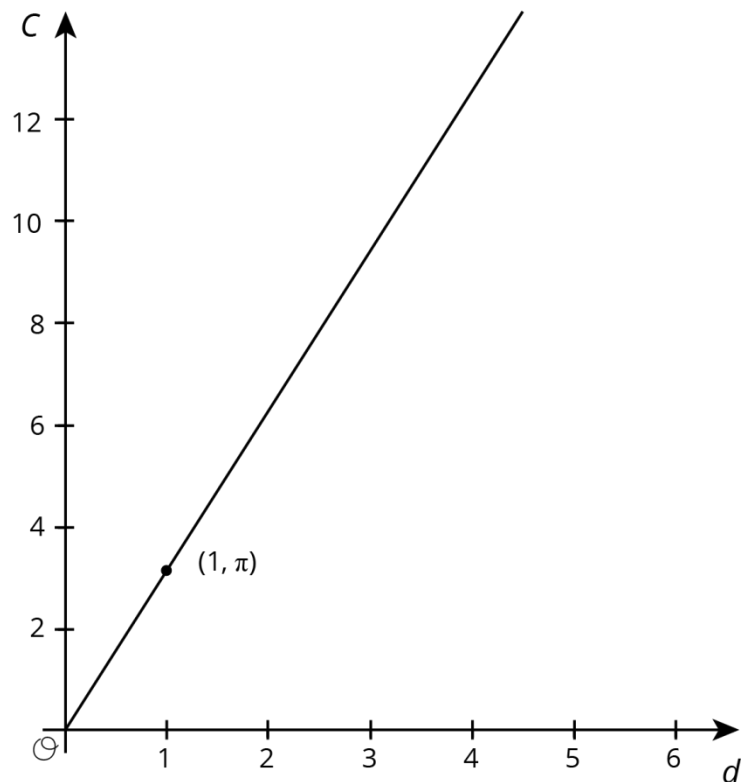
We can use this to estimate the circumference if we know the diameter, and vice versa. For example, using 3.1 as an approximation for π, if a circle has a diameter of 4 cm, then the circumference is about $(3.1) \cdot 4 = 12.4$ or 12.4 cm.

The relationship between the circumference and the diameter can be written as

$$C = \pi d$$

Lesson 3 Glossary Terms

- pi (π)