

Apskritimo apibrėžimas

A 2-dimensional shape made by drawing a curve that is always the same distance from a center.

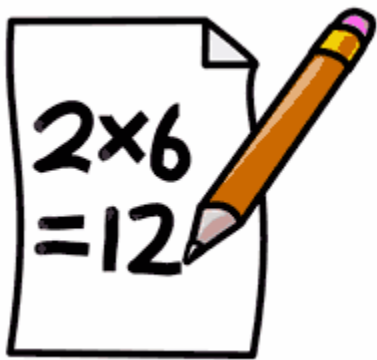
2-dimensional shape – dvimatė figūra

Curve – kreivė

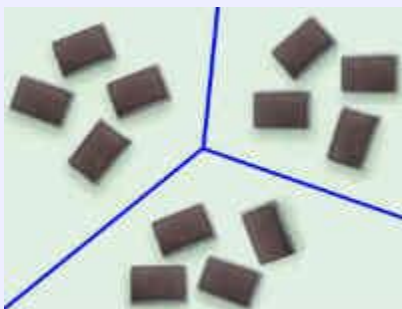
Distance - atstumas

Circumference – perimetras

Calculate - Skaičiuoti



Divide - Dalinti

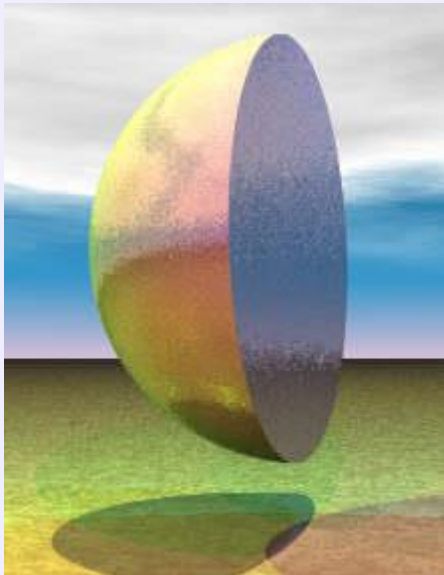


Equal - Lygu

Equal Sign – Lygybės ženklas

$$1+1=2$$

Hemisphere - Pusrutulis

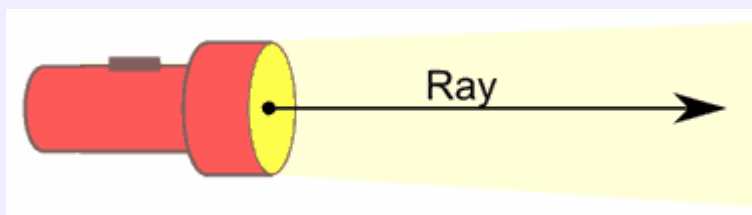


Length - Ilgis



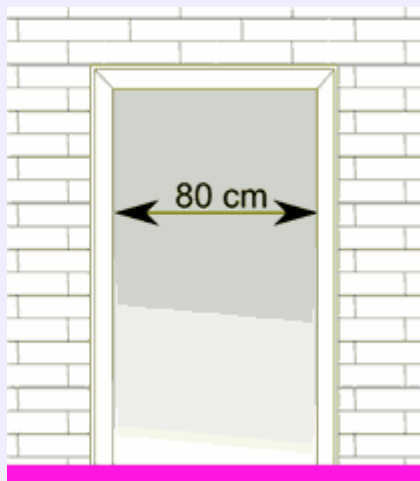
Measure – Matuoti

Ray - Spindulys



Size - Dydis

Width - Plotis



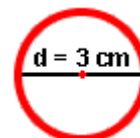
<http://www.mathsisfun.com/definitions/circle.html> .

Apskritimo perimetro skaičiavimo pavyzdžiai

Circumference – perimetras

Pagal diametrą

The diameter of a circle is 3 centimeters. What is the circumference?



Solution:

$$C = \pi \cdot d$$

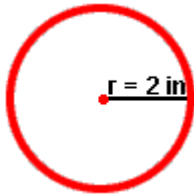
$$C = 3.14 \cdot (3 \text{ cm})$$

$$C = 9.42 \text{ cm}$$

Pagal spindulį

The radius of a circle is 2 inches (inch = 2,54 cm). What is the circumference?

Solution (sprendimas): $d = 2 \cdot r$
 $d = 2 \cdot (2 \text{ in})$



$$d = 4 \text{ in}$$

$$C = \pi \cdot d$$

$$C = 3.14 \cdot (4 \text{ in})$$

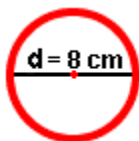
$$C = 12.56 \text{ in}$$

Apskritimo ploto skaičiavimo pavyzdys

Pagal diametrą

The diameter of a circle is 8 centimeters. What is the area (plotas)?

Solution (sprendimas): $d = 2 \cdot r$
 $8 \text{ cm} = 2 \cdot r$



$$8 \text{ cm} \div 2 = r$$

$$r = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = \pi \cdot r \cdot r$$

$$A = 3.14 \cdot (4 \text{ cm}) \cdot (4 \text{ cm})$$

$$A = 50.24 \text{ cm}^2$$