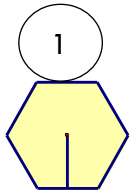




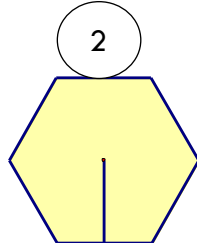
Perimeter and Area of Polygons and Circles

Explore Activity

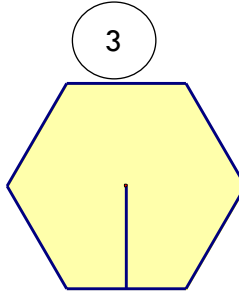
Directions: The data below were collected using dynamic geometry software. Use the data to complete the table. Answer the questions that follow.



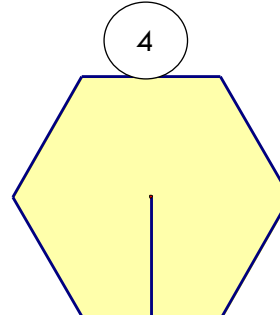
apothem (a) = 1.155 cm
Perimeter (P) = 8.001 cm
Area (A) = 4.620 cm²



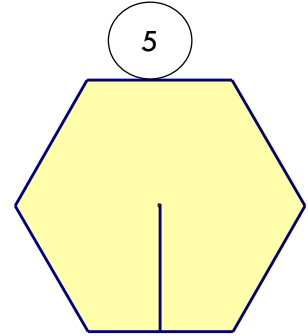
apothem (a) = 1.815 cm
Perimeter (P) = 12.573 cm
Area (A) = 11.408 cm²



apothem (a) = 2.273 cm
Perimeter (P) = 15.748 cm
Area (A) = 17.898 cm²



apothem (a) = 2.658 cm
Perimeter (P) = 18.415 cm
Area (A) = 24.473 cm²



apothem (a) = 2.768 cm
Perimeter (P) = 19.177 cm
Area (A) = 26.541 cm²

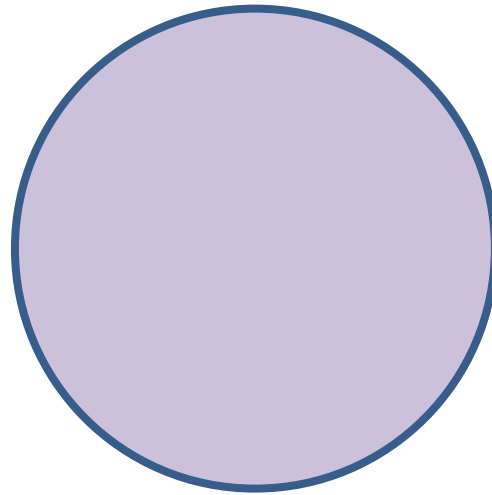
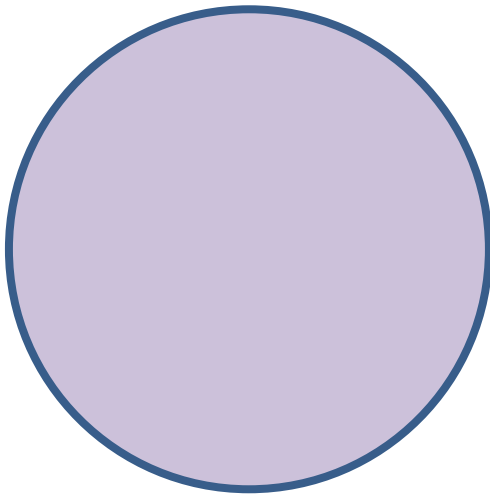
Hexagon Number	Apothem (a) (cm)	$\frac{1}{2}P$	Perimeter (P) (cm)	Area (A) (cm ²)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Debriefing Questions

1. Taking a rounding error into account, what is the relationship among the apothem, perimeter and area of each hexagon?
2. What symbolic formula can you write to show the relationship among the apothem, perimeter and area of each hexagon?
3. Explain why your formula can be used to find the area of any regular polygon.



Directions: Cut out or trace the two circles below. Use paper folding or a protractor to create the sectors shown in the table. Use a centimeter ruler to measure and help you complete the table.



Circle	$m\angle AOB$	$\frac{m\angle AOB}{360}$	Circumference of the Circle	Length of arc AB	Area of the Circle	Area of sector AOB
	90°	$\frac{90}{360} = \frac{1}{4}$	$C = \pi d$ $C = 3.14(6.5)$ $C = 20.41\text{cm}$	$L_{\text{arc}} = \frac{1}{4}(20.41)$ $L_{\text{arc}} = 5.1\text{cm}$	$A = \pi r^2$ $A = 3.14(3.25)^2$ $A = 33.17\text{cm}^2$	$A_{\text{sec}} = \frac{1}{4}(33.17)$ $A_{\text{sec}} = 8.29\text{cm}^2$



Debriefing Questions

1. How did you determine the length of arc AB ?
2. How did you determine the area of sector AOB ?
3. What formula can be used to find the length of an arc of a circle?
4. What formula can be used to find the area of a sector of a circle?

