

**STEM – ERASMUS+ KA2 PROJECT**  
**Cyprus – Bulgaria – Greece – Italy – Lithuania – Poland**



SCHOOL: GYMNASIO VALTINOY TRIKALON

Date: .....

**Learning Process**

NAME	DESCRIPTION
<b>Object name</b>	Circumference
<b>Curriculum lessons engaged</b>	Mathematics
<b>Prerequisite Knowledge</b>	What a circle is, radius and diameter of a circle
<b>Learning Goals/Outcomes</b>	Students will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Realize that the circumference and the diameter of a circle are proportional quantities</li> <li>- Find out the ratio</li> <li>- Calculate the circumference of a circle knowing its radius</li> </ul>

**Lesson Process**

<b>Lesson</b>	Mathematics
<b>Class/Age/Grade</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Grade (Age 13-14 years old)
<b>Estimated time to complete</b>	1 x 40'
<b>Method of work</b>	Collaborative teams of 2/ Each student alone/Whole class
<b>Procedure</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction (theory) Remember the theory taught so far: what a circle is, its basic elements.</li> <li>2. Setting the problem We want to construct a traditional Greek well in the yard and we have to calculate the circumference, knowing the diameter of the well. Using GeoGebra we observe that the circumference and the diameter of a circle are proportional quantities. We discover which the ratio is (the “<math>\pi</math>” number). Class Discussion Worksheet -Activity 1-Groups of 2</li> <li>3. Mathematical relation of calculating the circumference of a circle as a function of its diameter and radius Book (pages 186-188) After finding out the ratio in the previous activity we can be led to the mathematical relation between the circumference of a circle and its diameter and radius.</li> </ol>

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	Class discussion Worksheet -Activity 2- Each student alone 4. Revision, class discussion
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**Item Construction Process:**

Dimensions	Height (cm)	Length (cm)	Depth (cm)
Material(s)	Students' Book (pages 35-38) Paper Worksheets GeoGebra		

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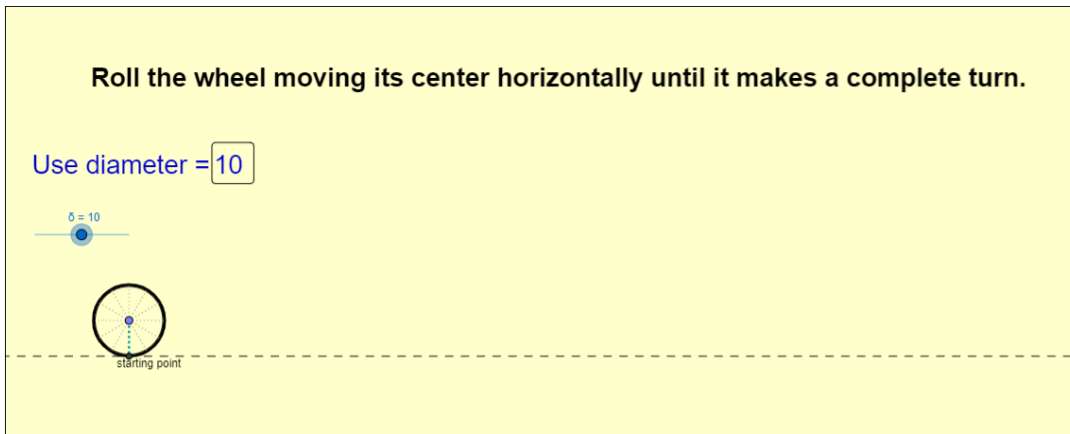
**WORKING SHEET**

**ACTIVITY 1**

Use the link below

<https://www.geogebra.org/m/w9nnfpm>

Roll the wheel moving its center horizontally until it makes a complete turn.



Fill in the table below

Circle	Diameter	Circumference	Ratio
1 <sup>st</sup>	10		
2 <sup>nd</sup>	12		
3 <sup>rd</sup>	14		
4 <sup>th</sup>	15		
5 <sup>th</sup>	16		

The ratio in the last column is:  $ratio = \frac{circumference}{diameter}$ . What do you observe?

Give the diameter some more values and observe the ratio. What is the ratio equal to? How many diameters is the circumference equal with?

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Conclusion:  $\frac{\text{circumference}}{\text{diameter}} = \text{approximately } 3,14$  for every circle. This ratio was named by the Ancient Greeks as “the  $\pi$  number”. It is proved that pi number is an irrational number, meaning that its decimal form neither ends nor becomes repetitive. Its first 40 decimal digits are:

$$\pi = 3,1415926535897932384626433832795028841971.....$$

If C is the circumference and d the diameter then  $\frac{C}{d} = \pi$

**ACTIVITY 2**

Using  $\frac{C}{d} = \pi$  write the relation between the circumference of a circle and its diameter as well as its radius.

Fill in the table below:

Radius R	3 cm		5 cm	7 cm		10 cm
Circumference C		12,56 cm			28,26 cm	