## Calculating Pi ( $\pi$ )

Name: $\qquad$ Form: $\qquad$


The Circumference of a circle, C, can be calculated according to the formula, $\mathbf{C}=\mathbf{2 \pi r}$, where $\mathbf{C}=$ circumference and $\mathbf{r}=$ radius. We can also write the formula $\mathbf{C}=\boldsymbol{\pi d}$, where $\mathrm{d}=$ diameter.
$\mathrm{Pi}(\pi)$ appears on your calculator as 3.141592654 , so it is easy to calculate a circle's circumference if you know its radius or diameter.
BUT, what if you didn't know the value of $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ ?
$\operatorname{Pi}(\pi)$ is the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter. $\boldsymbol{\pi}=\frac{\boldsymbol{C}}{\boldsymbol{d}}$

## You task is to calculate $\pi$ given the circumference and the diameter of 6 circles. <br> Instructions:

Work in pairs and use a trundle wheel to measure the circumference and diameter of the 2 circles located on the basketball courts. Also select 4 other circular objects as supplied by your teacher.

| Circular Object | Circumference (C) | Diameter <br> $(\mathbf{d})$ | $\boldsymbol{\pi}=\frac{\boldsymbol{C}}{\boldsymbol{d}}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |
| 5. |  |  |  |
| 6. |  |  |  |

Questions?

1. How does your value of $\pi$ compare to the value shown on your calculator?
2. What were some of the problems with taking your measurements?
3. Archimedes in the $3^{\text {rd }}$ century BC used geometry to calculate $\pi$, and found that $3 \frac{10}{71}<\pi<3 \frac{10}{70}$. Re-write $3 \frac{10}{71}$ and $3 \frac{10}{70}$ as decimals.
4. How accurate was Archimedes compared to your results and compared to $\pi$ on the calculator?
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5. Does $\pi$ change if the size of the circle changes?
