

**CIRCLE FACTS**

**1-40**

- 1 The Circle is Flat.**
- 2 The Circle is 2-Dimensional, which means that its Measurement is taken in 2 Dimensions.**
- 3 A Dimension is the Direction in which a Linear Measurement is taken.**
- 4 The Circle consists of 4 Basic Parts; the Center Point, the Diameter, the Circumference & the Area Inside the Circle.**
- 5 The 5th part of the Circle is called the Radius.**
- 6 The Radius is a Straight Line Drawn from the Center Point to the Circumference.**
- 7 The Length of the Radius is equal to Half the Length of the Diameter.**
- 8 The Center Point is Dimensionless and therefore cannot be Measured.**
- 9 A Point is a Place, Position or Location.**
- 10 A Line is a Space or Distance.**
- 11 A Line is the Distance between 2 Points.**

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1-40

**12 A Straight Line is the Shortest Distance between 2 Points.**

**13 The Diameter is a Straight Line Drawn from One Point on the Circumference to its Opposite Point on the Circumference & also Intercepts the Center Point.**

**14 The Diameter Bisects the Circle.**

**15 The Circumference of a Circle is most commonly referred to as the Circle itself.**

**16 The Circumference is the Perimeter, Boundary or Limits of a Circle.**

**17 The Circumference is a Warped or Curved Line.**

**18 The Circumference is a Warped or Curved Space or Distance.**

**19 The 6th Part of the Circle is the Number called “pi” (the Greek Letter  $\pi$  ).**

**20 Pi ( $\pi$ ) has an Approximate value of or is Approximately Equal to the Rounded value of 3.14. The Exact Value is assumed to be 3.14 15 9....**

**22/7, 22 divided by 7, or 22 Over 7 is Equal to 3.14 28 57**

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**21 We Find the Value of Pi by DIVIDING the Length of the Circle's CIRCUMFERENCE by its DIAMETER.**

**22 In other words, Pi is the RATIO of the Circles Circumference to its Diameter.**

**23 This means that for any Circle, its Circumference is always Pi times longer than its Diameter.**

**24 The Circumference is a little more than 3 times as long as the Diameter.**

**25 The Dimensions or Parts of the Circle are expressed Algebraically by assigning a name to each which is an English Letter.**

**26 C is for Circumference and D is for Diameter.**

**C/D is Pi or  $\pi = 3.14$**

**27 If the Length of the Diameter is known and the Length of the Circumference unknown, We can find the Length of the Circumference by Multiplying the Length of the Diameter by Pi.**

**28 The Length of the Circumference is the product of the Diameter and Pi.  $C = D\pi$**

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1-40

**29** If the Length of the Circumference is known and the Length of the Diameter unknown, We can find the length of the Diameter by Dividing the Circumference and Pi.

**30** The Length of the Diameter is the Quotient of the Circumference and Pi.  $D = C / \pi$

**31** The Lengths of the Diameter and Circumference are Directly Proportional to each other.

**32** The Second Part of the Circle is its Area.

**33** The Area of a Circle is the SPACE Within its Boundary.

**34** We Find the Value for the Area of any Circle by Multiplying the Square of its Radius by Pi;

$$\text{Area of Circle} = \pi r^2$$

**35** We can also find the Area of the Circle by Multiplying the Square of its Diameter by Pi and Dividing the Result by 4.

$$\text{Area of Circle} = [ \pi D^2 ] / 4$$

**36** Pi Over 4 is 3.14 divided by 4 which equals 0.785;

$(\pi) / 4 = 3.14 / 4 = 0.785$ ; therefore the Area of the Circle is also given by :  $A = 0.785 * D^2$

**37** When the Circle SPINS about its Diameter it FORMS an ORB called a SPHERE.

**38** Source:<https://languages.oup.com/google-dictionary-en/>  
A GREAT CIRCLE is a circle on the surface of a sphere which lies in a plane passing through the sphere's center. As it represents the shortest distance between any two points on a sphere, a Great Circle of the Earth is the preferred Route taken by a ship or aircraft.

**39** Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circle\\_of\\_a\\_sphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circle_of_a_sphere)  
In mathematics, a Great Circle or ORTHODROME is the circular intersection of a sphere and a plane passing through the sphere's center point.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

**40** Source:[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circle\\_of\\_a\\_sphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circle_of_a_sphere)  
A great circle is the largest circle that can be drawn on any given sphere. Any diameter of any great circle coincides with a diameter of the sphere, and therefore every great circle is concentric with the sphere and shares the same radius. Any other circle of the sphere is called a small circle, and is the intersection of the sphere with a plane not passing through its center. Small circles are the spherical-geometry analog of circles in Euclidean space.

**EVERY CIRCLE in Euclidean 3-space is a Great Circle of Exactly One Sphere.**