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Area of a circle examples and answers

Below is a circle area calculator, which will compute the linear dimensions radius, diameter, and circumference if you know the circle's area.Do you know a different dimension? Instead try one of the other circle dimension calculators:Radius CalculatorWhat is a Circle's Area?The area of a circle is the space that is enclosed within its boundaries, as defined above.If you drew a perfect circle using a marker, then switched colors and filled in the circle completely - the color you switched to would be the circle's area.Dimensions of a CircleArea, as defined above, is all the space contained inside the circle. It's straightforward to compute the area (or the opposite) from any of the linear dimensions below, but here's how to find the radius from a circle's area:Dimensions of a circle: O - origin, R - radius, D - diameter, C - circumference (Wikimedia)Three lengths are most commonly applied:The radius – the distance from the circle's center or origin to the edgeThe diameter – the distance from edge to edge of a circle passing through its origin or center. Twice the length of a circle's radiusThe circumference – the length of the outside boundaries of the circleTo find the area from the radius, it's very easyDiameter is just 2x radius, so to get the circle's area from the diameter.And to find area from circumference, it's easiest to first conveUsing the Circle Area CalculatorYou can enter the area and then compute the lengths diameter and circumference in mils, inches, feet, yards, miles, millimeters, centimeters, meters and kilometers.We'll allow area inputs in a ton of units. Choose: square mils, square inches, square feet, square yards, square miles, acres, hectares, square millimeters, square centimeters, square meters, and square kilometers.To run the computations, hit the 'Calculate Circle Dimensions' button when you have entered the known radius.Like this? Visit our other calculators and tools. By Dr. Kelly S. Meier Updated September 24, 2018 A job interview is an opportunity to sell your best attributes, but it is also a screening tool used by employers to weed out unqualified applicants. You can ward off your interview jitters by being prepared to answer difficult questions, such as identifying areas where you may need improvement. Be honest in acknowledging limitations, but quickly move into a discussion of your professional development goals and commitment to lifelong learning. Recruiting new employees is an expensive endeavor, and employers use interview questions to ensure a prospective employee will be an asset rather than a liability. An employer is looking for someone who will be dedicated and driven. When asked about areas needing improvement, use examples that demonstrate you are a conscientious worker whose weaknesses are also strengths in some respects. I tend to be very detail-oriented. While that's an asset when doing things like data entry, it can cause inefficiency. I have noticed that I get a lot more done when I let go of my perfectionism. Being a recent college graduate, I don't have professional work experience in marketing; however, I am proficient in technology and social networking, which would be an asset in reaching the company's target audience. Remember that no prospective employee is perfect, so don't be embarrassed about shortcomings. Employees who cannot think of areas needing improvement come across as lacking insight or motivation. If you approach a question about improvement with earnest humility, a future employer will be impressed by your truthfulness. Demonstrate a keen sense of who you are and who you hope to become. When asked about your weaknesses, describe a time you took the initiative to turn a weakness into a strength. I don't consider myself a naturally gifted writer, but I understand why writing is important in any professional position. Two years ago, I enrolled in a creative writing class and took up fiction writing as a hobby. Now I consider writing one of my finest strengths. If you display a sincere interest in continued self-improvement in service to the company, a future employer will see you as a future star. Talk about how you like to set goals for yourself and exceed them. Employees who are ambitious and self-aware welcome a challenge. They want to be the best in their field and will do whatever it takes to grow professionally and advance. In the end, you want to leave a lasting impression. Reframe questions about areas needing improvement to showcase why hiring you would be transformative for the company. When I look at the job description, I can really see how I can make a difference in your organization. I have many ideas for promoting the new product line based on demographic trends. Follow through with all that you said in your job interview. Above all, if you identify a weakness, pursue every avenue for improvement. If you demonstrate excellence and show you are interested in professional development, you will be successful. This illustrative style has been used throughout history, from Inca stonework, through Spanish pottery and to today's digital technology. The results of these circle patterns look complex, but the Photoshop and Illustrator methods used are not. Follow this tutorial and you'll soon realise how amazingly easy it is to produce stunning circular illustrations.Like most things worth doing, it will take a little time to complete your composition, but the use of this illustrative style is infinitely flexible. It can be used to adorn anything from flyers to annual reports, and some artists now sell this style of art for very lucrative fees.You will, however, need quite a powerful set-up, because you'll be pushing both Adobe Illustrator and Photoshop to the limit. Your computer will scream for more RAM, but just be patient - it will all happen in the end, and cursing the irritating slow motion of the blue bars only adds to the frustration! Stepping away from your computer and having a nice brew usually calms the situation - a Jaffa Cake can ease the pain even more!So, prepare to go into Photoshop heaven. Every illustrator and designer loves a good play with .psd files and the following tutorial steps can provide hours of enjoyment with the promise of an amazing glowing light at the end of the tunnel.Click here to download the support files (3.4MB)Click here to download the tutorial for free Getty Images Phone scammers are getting trickier than ever to avoid, a new column on Inc. reveals. Once unsuspecting people pick up, thieves can make money off premium charges, or even use their voice to authorize other bills. However, a quick glance could reveal whether the call means real business or not. According to Joseph Steinberg, CEO of SecureMySocial, certain area codes can tip off potential victims that something is amiss. In the past, criminals used to hide behind "900 numbers" that racked up high charges, but the public quickly caught on. Then scammers tried a new approach. Many schemes soon featured the numbers 809, an international area code from the Caribbean that appeared to originate in the United States. As familiarity with that ruse also increased, crooks have since moved on to other islands that still fall under the +1 country code. "Criminals have been known to use caller IDs with the area code 473, which appears to be domestic, but is actually the area code for the island of Grenada," he wrote. According to AARP, taking calls from any of those foreign countries can cost $5 a minute or more. The bot or person behind it can also persuade listeners to spend money on sketchy timeshares or cruises. In other schemes, people pretend they need help or money because they're in danger. Steinberg advises never returning a missed call from an unknown number — if it's for real, the person can send a text or leave a voicemail. "Remember that it's unlikely that someone you do not know — who is in distress at a location with which you are not familiar — would dial a random number in another country and ask you to help them," he says. "They would call the police." To protect your wallet, watch out for 473, 809 and 900 numbers. It also doesn't hurt to check missed calls against the international area codes that start with +1: International Area Codes With a +1 Country Code 242 — Bahamas 246 — Barbados 268 — Antigua 284 — British Virgin Islands 345 — Cayman Islands 441 — Bermuda 473 — Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique 649 — Turks and Caicos 664 — Montserrat 721 — Sint Maarten 758 — St. Lucia 767 — Dominica 784 — St. Vincent and Grenadines 809, 829 and 849 — Dominican Republic 868 — Trinidad and Tobago 869 — St. Kitts and Nevis 876 — Jamaica [h/t 10TV This content is created and maintained by a third party, and imported onto this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content at piano.io A great circle is defined as any circle drawn on a globe (or another sphere) with a center that includes the center of the globe. At the equator, though, a great circle is a little bit longer as the Earth is not a perfect sphere. In addition, great circles represent the shortest distance between two points anywhere on the Earth's surface. Because of this, great circles have been important in navigation for hundreds of years but their presence was discovered by ancient mathematicians. Great circles are easily based on the lines of latitude and longitude. Each line of longitude, or meridian, is the same length and represents half of a great circle. This great circle divides the globe into two equal halves. Since they must follow the circumference of the Earth to divide it, great circles are about 40,000 kilometers (24,854 miles) in length along meridians. At the equator, though, a great circle is a little bit longer as the Earth is not a perfect sphere. When the two are combined, they create a full great circle which cuts the Earth into equal halves. The only line of latitude, or parallel, characterized as a great circle is the equator because it passes through the exact center of the Earth and divides it in half. Lines of latitude north and south of the equator are not great circles because their length decreases as they move toward the poles and they do not pass through Earth's center. As such, these parallels are considered small circles. The most famous use of great circles in geography is for navigation because they represent the shortest distance between two points on a sphere. Due to the earth's rotation, sailors and pilots using great circle routes must constantly adjust their route as the heading changes over long distances. The only places on Earth where the heading does not change is on the equator or when traveling due north or south. Because of these adjustments, great circle routes are broken up into shorter lines called Rhumb lines which show the constant compass direction needed for the route being traveled. The Rhumb lines also cross all meridians at the same angle, making them useful for breaking up great circles in navigation. To determine great circle routes for navigation or other knowledge, the gnomic map projection is often used. This is the projection of choice because on these maps the arc of a great circle is depicted as a straight line. These straight lines are then often plotted on a map with the Mercator projection for use in navigation because it follows true compass directions and is, therefore, useful in such a setting. It is important to note though that when long distance routes following great circles are drawn on Mercator maps, they look curved and longer than straight lines along the same routes. In reality, though, the longer looking, the curved line is actually shorter because it is on the great circle route. Today, great circle routes are still used for long distance travel because they are the most efficient way to move across the globe. They are most commonly used by ships and aircraft where wind and water currents are not a significant factor though because currents like the jet stream are often more efficient for long distance travel than following the great circle. For example in the northern hemisphere, planes traveling west normally follow a great circle route that moves into the Arctic to avoid having to travel in the jet stream when going the opposite direction as its flow. When traveling east, however, it is more efficient for these planes to use the jet stream as opposed to the great circle route. Whatever their use, though, great circle routes have been an important part of navigation and geography for hundreds of years and knowledge of them is essential for long distance travel across the globe. T&C Talks with La Prairie On November 7, 2014, T&C and La Prairie presented "T&C Talks: Art in the Age of World Records" at the Loews Regency Hotel in New York—home of the infamous "Power Breakfast." Hosted by Jay Fielden, the second in the celebrated T&C Talks series brought together VIPs in the art world for a thought-provoking panel discussion and breakfast, where topics centered on pieces, people and trends driving the art market. Shown here: Stuart Comes, Brooke Garber Neidich, Jay Fielden, Sukanya Rajaratnam, and Koji Inoue SRS Circle Surround enables audio professionals to encode up to 6.1 channels of discrete program material for transmission via any two-channel medium, such as broadcast television or radio (including digital) or two-channel Internet streams. Circle Surround-encoded material can also be stored for playback over two-channel mediums such as VHS, PC and console games, DVDs and CDs. Circle Surround-encoded material is backward compatible with all existing playback formats from mono to 5.1 channel surround sound decoding.