4.2.7 Sector Measure

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

KEY WORDS sector

<!– Session 2 native-skill companion –>

Objective

Practise sector measure within the labelled native lessons. Public original tasks; locally authored answer guidance.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ Arcs, sectors and reverse angle calculations · Foundation

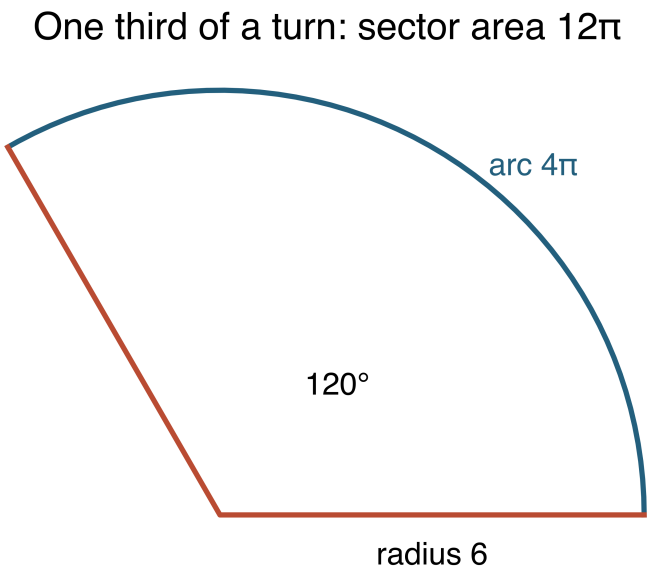
For an angle θ in degrees, fraction of a turn is $\theta/360$. Arc length is this fraction of 2πr and sector area is this fraction of πr^2. Sector perimeter adds the two radii. Rearrange the same fraction to recover an angle from an arc or an area. Keep degree and length units separate.

$$s = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ}2\pi r, \quad A = \frac{\theta}{360^\circ}\pi r^2$$

At r=6 cm and θ=120°, the fraction is 1/3: arc is 4π cm, area is 12π cm^2 and perimeter is 4π+12 cm. If another r=6 sector has area 9π cm^2, its fraction is $9\pi/36\pi$=1/4 and angle is 90°. If its arc instead measures 3π cm, its fraction is $3\pi/12\pi$=1/4, giving the same angle. A full 360° sector has the whole circle area, while the circle boundary has no extra radii. A 60° sector of radius 3 has area (1/6)×9π=1.5π cm^2.

An arc length is not a sector perimeter. Use the angle as a fraction of 360°, not 180°. Radius is squared only for area, not arc length.

AQA G18 includes arc lengths, sector angles and areas in degree-based geometry. Show the full-circle quantity and fraction before multiplying, then check that the result fits the angle.



Original native-lesson illustration; labels belong to its worked example.

2 Practice

2.1 (Foundation) For r=6,θ=120°, find the coefficient of pi in arc length.

2.2 (Foundation) Find the coefficient of pi in its area.

2.3 (Foundation) Find θ for r=6 sector area 9π.

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Decide whether this claim is true. Justify with a concrete calculation or counterexample: A sector's arc length and perimeter are always the same.