

Learning Goal: Today I will learn how to find the area of a parallelogram and a triangle.

Success Criteria: I am able to identify the base and use it to find area.

10-1 Area of Parallelograms and Triangles

Flip Books

You will need:

- 4 pieces of paper

Unit 9 --Area

Areas of:

- Parallelogram
- Rectangle
- Triangle
- Rectangle using Quadratics
- Trapezoid
- Rhombus
- Kite
- Circle
- Regular Polygon

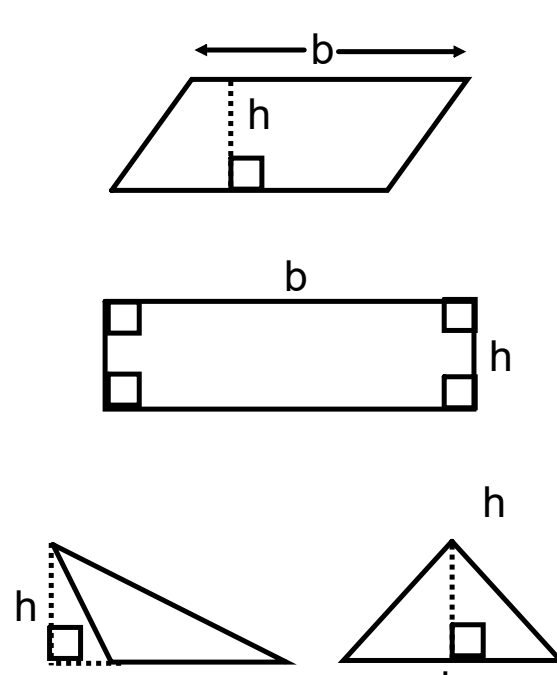
Your Name

Front page

Use colored pens and/or highlighters if you have them!

Flip Books

Label your inside pages

 <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Area of a Parallelogram</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">$A = b * h$</p> <p>b - base length h - height (distance between 2 parallel sides)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Area of a Rectangle</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">$A = b * h$</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Area of a Triangle</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">$A = \frac{b * h}{2}$ $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p>
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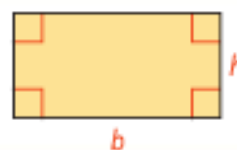
Area of a Rectangle using Quadratics							
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">65 ft²</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> $x-5$ Find the dimensions of the rectangle. </div> <p>$x+3$</p> <p>1. Write the area formula. Substitute what you know.</p> $A = b \cdot h$ $65 = (x+3)(x-5)$ <p>2. To solve, the equation <u>must</u> be equal to zero. Move area to the other side.</p> $65 = (x+3)(x-5) \quad \text{Distribute}$ $65 = x^2 - 5x + 3x - 15 \quad \text{Simplify}$ $65 = x^2 - 2x - 15$ $65 = x^2 - 2x - 15$ $-65 \quad -65$ <p>3 $0 = x^2 - 2x - 80 \quad \text{set} = 0$</p>	<p>3. Factor</p> $0 = x^2 - 2x - 80$ $0 = (x+8)(x-10)$ <p>4. Set each factor equal to zero and solve for x.</p> $x+8=0 \quad x-10=0$ $x = -8 \quad x = 10$ <p>5. Use the positive solution to find the dimensions.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>base:</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>height:</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$x + 3 = 10 + 3$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$x - 5 = 10 - 5$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$= 13$</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$= 5$</td> </tr> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">13 x 5</div>	<u>base:</u>	<u>height:</u>	$x + 3 = 10 + 3$	$x - 5 = 10 - 5$	$= 13$	$= 5$
<u>base:</u>	<u>height:</u>						
$x + 3 = 10 + 3$	$x - 5 = 10 - 5$						
$= 13$	$= 5$						
	<p>Factors</p> -80 <pre> / \ / \ / \ / \ / \ / \ / \ 1 & -80 2 & -40 3 4 & -20 5 & -16 6 7 8 & -10 9 </pre>						
	4						

Take note

Theorem 10-1 Area of a Rectangle

The area of a rectangle is the product of its base and height.

$$A = bh$$

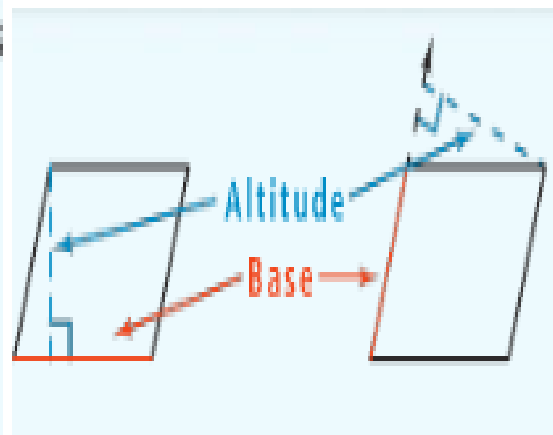
**Theorem 10-2 Area of a Parallelogram**

The area of a parallelogram is the product of a base and the corresponding height.

$$A = bh$$



A **base** of a parallelogram can be any one of its sides. The corresponding **altitude** is a segment perpendicular to the line containing that base, drawn from the side opposite the base. The **height** is the length of an altitude.

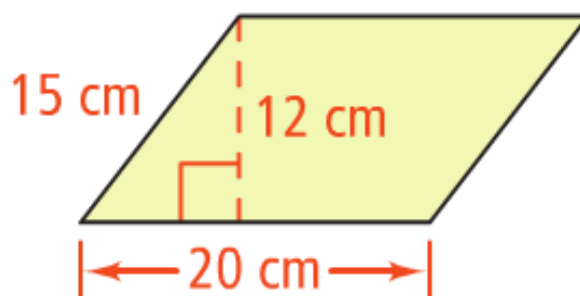


altitude = height

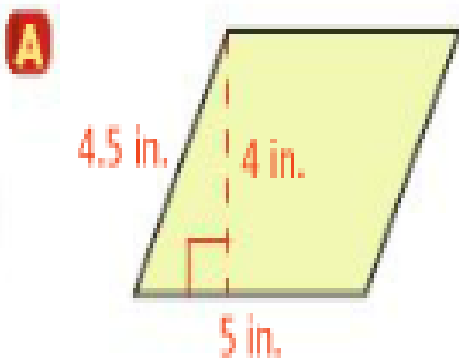
Example

$$A = 20 \cdot 12$$

$$A = 240 \text{ cm}^2$$

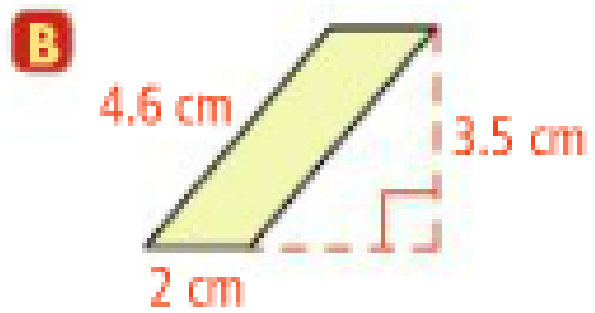


What is the area of each parallelogram?



$$A = 5 \text{ in} (4 \text{ in})$$

$$A = 20 \text{ in}^2$$



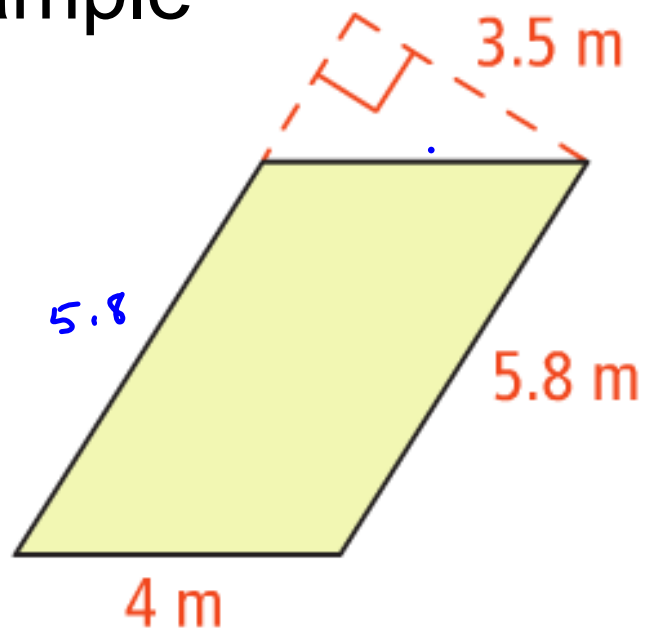
$$A = 2 (3.5)$$

$$A = 7 \text{ cm}^2$$

Example

$$A = 5.8(3.5)$$

$$A = 20.3 \text{ m}^2$$





Problem 2 Finding a Missing Dimension

For $\square ABCD$, what is DE to the nearest tenth?

First, find the area of $\square ABCD$. Then use the area formula a second time to find DE .

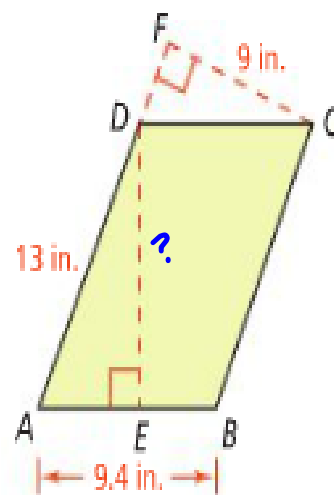
$$\begin{aligned} A &= bh \\ &= 13(9) = 117 \quad \text{Use base } AD \text{ and height } CF. \end{aligned}$$

The area of $\square ABCD$ is 117 in.^2 .

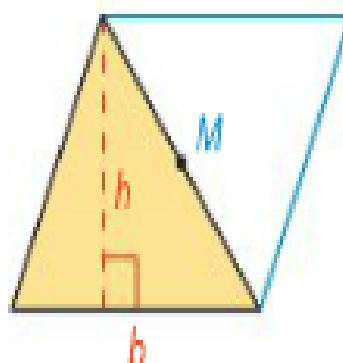
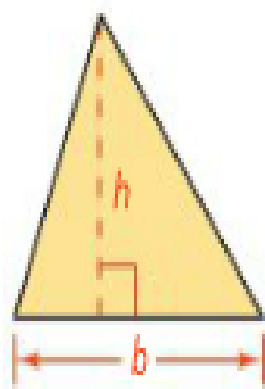
$$\begin{aligned} A &= bh \\ 117 &= 9.4(DE) \quad \text{Use base } AB \text{ and height } DE. \end{aligned}$$

$$DE = \frac{117}{9.4} \approx 12.4$$

DE is about 12.4 in.



You can rotate a triangle about the midpoint of a side to form a parallelogram.



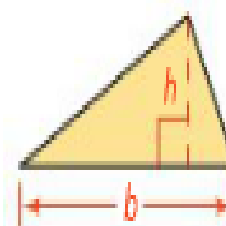
The area of the triangle is half the area of the parallelogram.

Take note

Theorem 10-3 Area of a Triangle

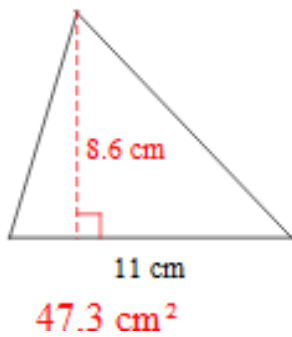
The area of a triangle is half the product of a base and the corresponding height.

$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$



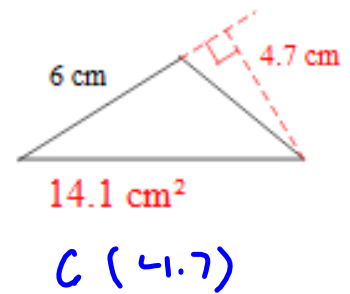
Find the area of each.

1)



$$A = \frac{1}{2} (8.6)(11)$$

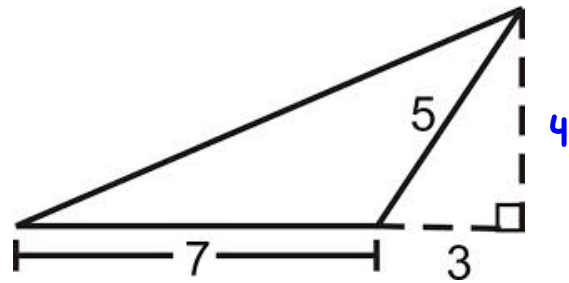
2)



Example

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (7)(4)$$

$$A = 14 \text{ u}^2$$



$$\begin{aligned} 5^2 - 3^2 &= b^2 \\ 25 - 9 &= 16 \\ \sqrt{16} \end{aligned}$$

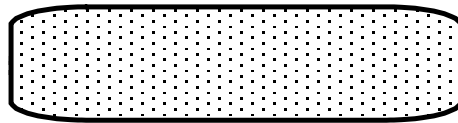


Problem 4 Finding the Area of an Irregular Figure

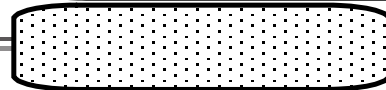
What is the area of the figure at the right?

Find the area of each part of the figure.

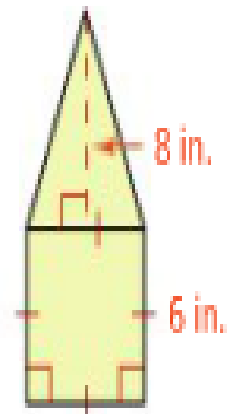
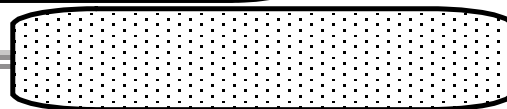
triangle area



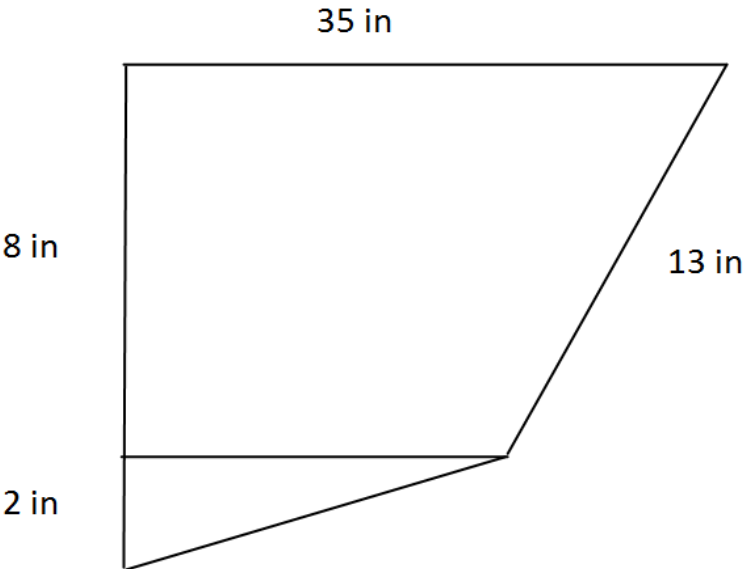
square area =



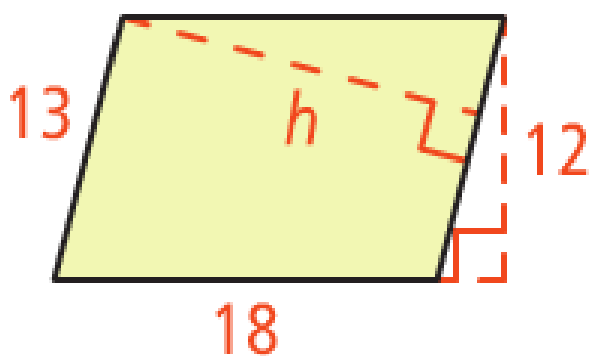
area of the figure =

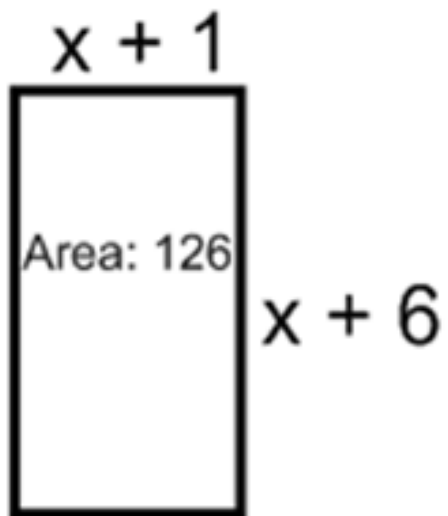


Example



Individual Paper Practice

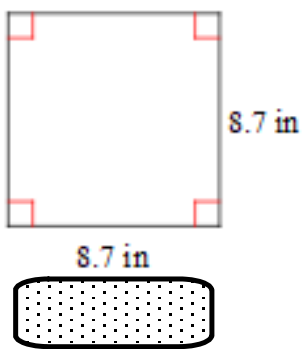




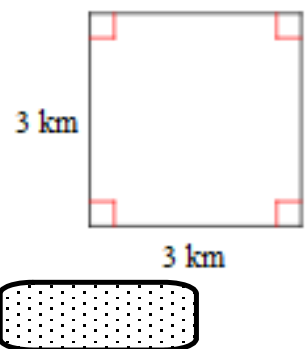
Individual Paper to be handed in

Find the area of each.

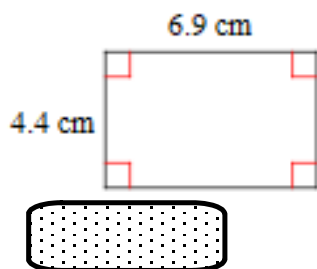
1)



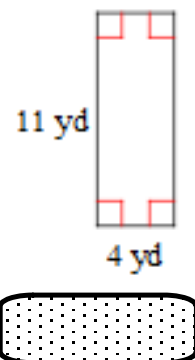
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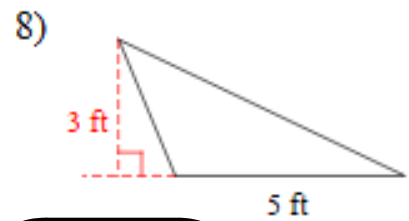
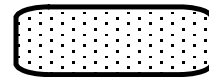
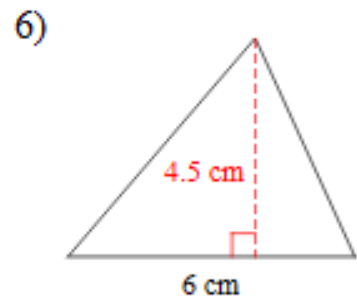
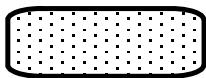
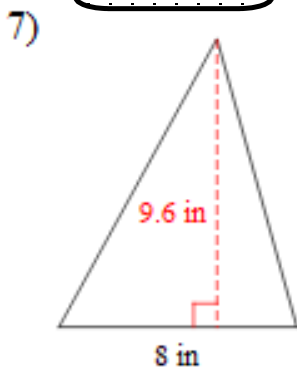
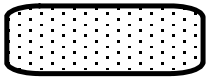
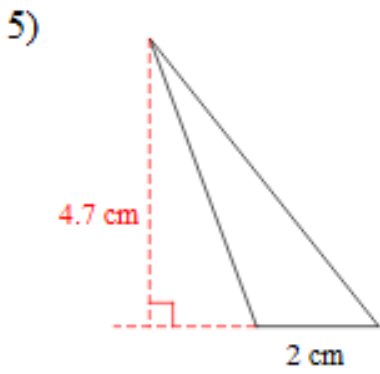


3)

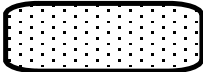
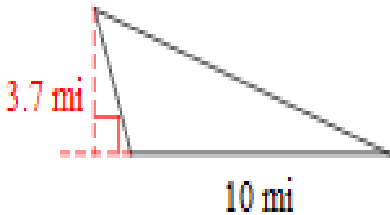


4)

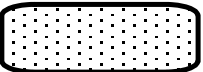
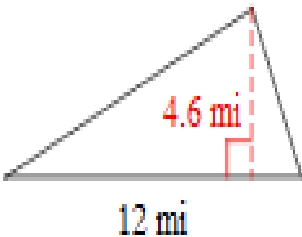




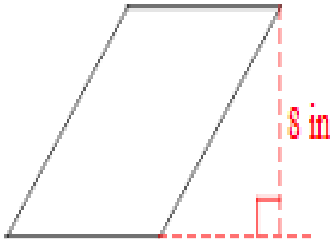
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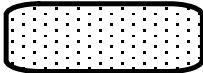
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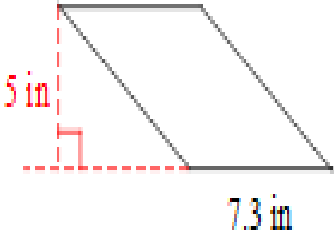
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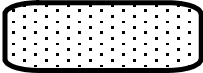
8.8 in



12)

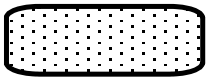
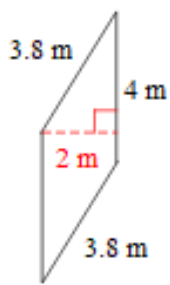


7.3 in

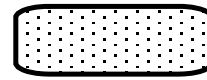
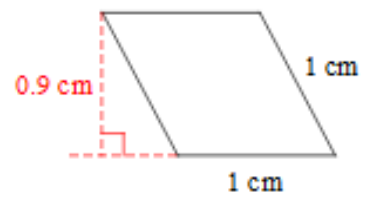


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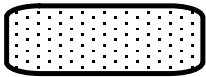
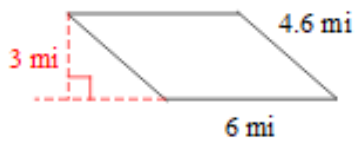
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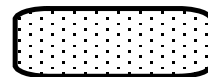
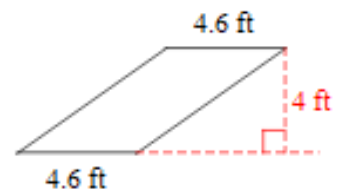
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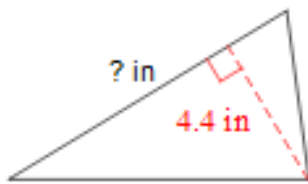
15)



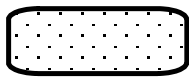
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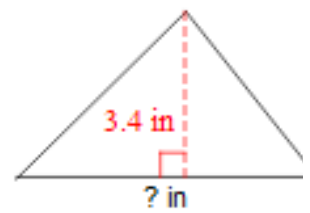
17)



Area = 20.2 in²



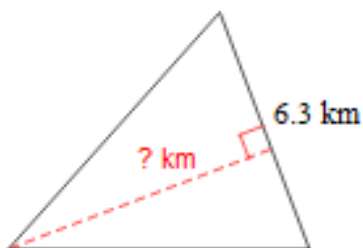
18)



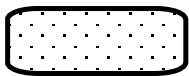
Area = 10.4 in²



19)



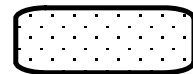
Area = 22.1 km²



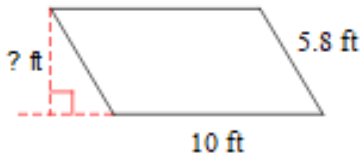
20)



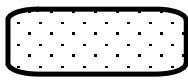
Area = 29.3 km²



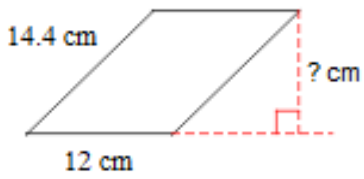
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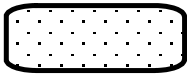
Area = 50 ft^2



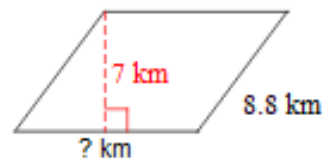
23)



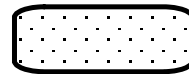
Area = 120 cm^2



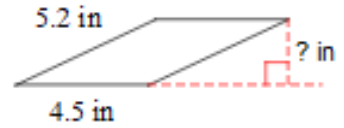
22)



Area = 75.6 km^2



24)



Area = 9.9 in^2

