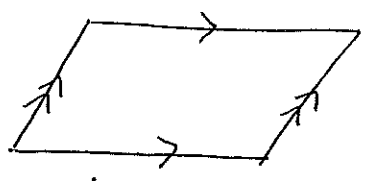


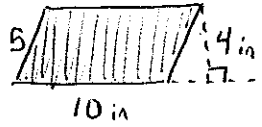
AREAS ch. 10

Review (w/ video)

Parallelograms

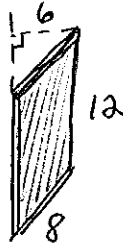


$$A = bh \quad (* b \perp h)$$

ex. 1) 

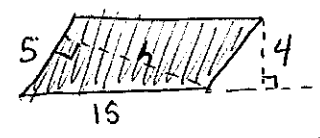
$$A = bh$$

$$10(4) = 40 \text{ in}^2$$

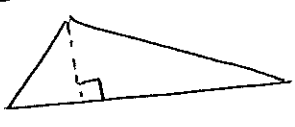
You try: 2) 

$$A =$$

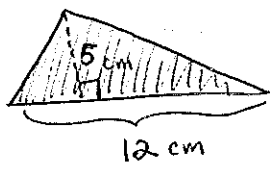
3) Find "h"



Triangles



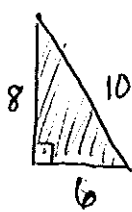
$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh \quad (* b \perp h)$$

ex. 1) 

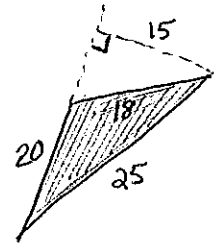
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(12)(5)$$

$$(6)(12)(5)$$

$$30 \text{ cm}^2$$

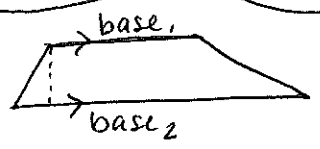
You try: 2) 

$$A =$$

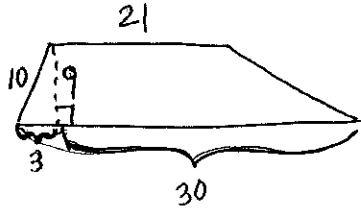
3) 

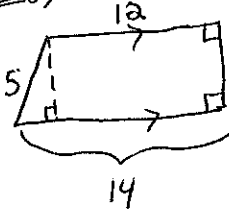
$$A =$$

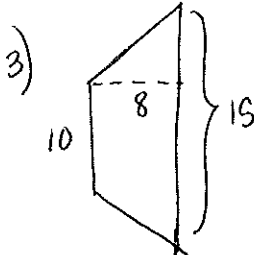
Trapezoid



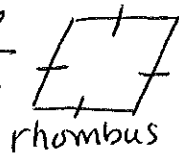
$$A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2) \quad (* b \perp h)$$

ex. 1) 

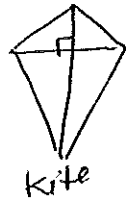
You Try: 2) 

3) 

Rhombus & Kite



rhombus

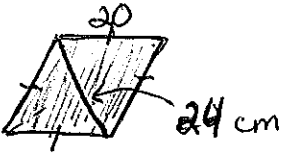


kite

$$A = \frac{1}{2} d_1 d_2$$

d = diagonals

ex. 1)



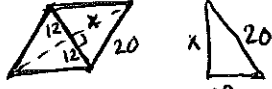
$$A = \frac{1}{2} d_1 d_2$$

$$d_1 = 24$$

$d_2 = ?$ use pythag.

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (24)(32)$$

$$384 \text{ cm}^2$$



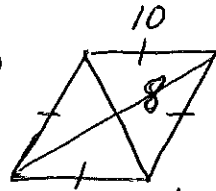
$$12^2 + x^2 = 20^2$$

$$x^2 = 256$$

$$x = \sqrt{256} = 16$$

$$\text{so } d_2 = 16 + 16 = 32$$

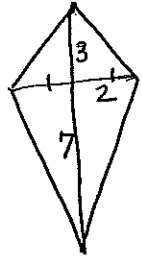
2)



$$d_1 = \quad d_2 =$$

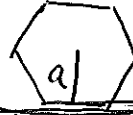
$$A =$$

3)



$$A =$$

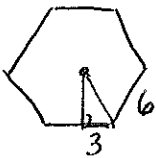
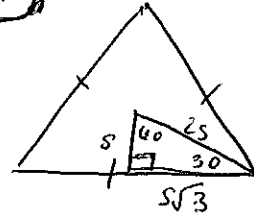
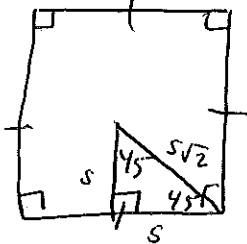
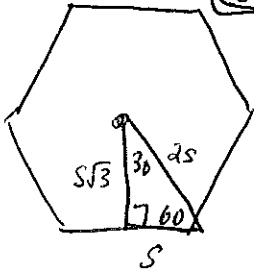
Regular Polygon



$$A = \frac{1}{2} a p$$

* Each of these shapes contain a SPECIAL Right Δ p = perimeter

ex. 1)



$$p = 6(6) = 36$$

$$a = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (3\sqrt{3})(36)$$

$$A = 54\sqrt{3}$$

Circles



$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$C = 2\pi r$$

1)



$$d = 12$$

$$r = 6$$

$$A = \pi(6)^2 = 36\pi$$

$$C = 2\pi(6) = 12\pi$$

2)



3)

