

pg. 156-157 #3-11 odd AND pg. 162-163 #3-13 odd

3. 18 ft^2

5. 187 km^2

7. 243 in.^2

9. 15 meters was used for the height instead of 13 meters.

$$A = 8(13) = 104 \text{ m}^2$$

11. 12 units^2

3. 6 cm^2

5. 1620 in.^2

7. 1125 cm^2

9. The side length of 13 meters was used instead of the height.

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(10)(12) = 60 \text{ m}^2$$

11. 324 cm^2

13. 90 mi^2

pg. 170 #2-5, 7, 8, 10-14

2. height h and bases b_1 and b_2
3. $2\ell + 2w$; This is an expression for the perimeter of a rectangle. The other three are expressions for area (triangle, rectangle, and trapezoid).
4. 12 units^2
5. 24 units^2
7. 28 in.^2
8. 10 cm^2
10. The height was not included in the formula.
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(8)(6 + 14) = 80 \text{ m}^2$$
11. 8 units^2
12. 16 units^2
13. 12 units^2
14. 16 ft^2

pg. 173 #1-6

1. 36 units^2

2. 32 units^2

3. 20 units^2

4. 120 ft^2

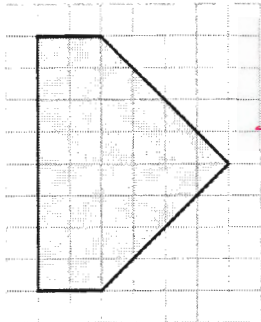
5. $126\frac{1}{2} \text{ cm}^2$

6. 132 in.^2

4.3 Ext - Area of Composite Figures

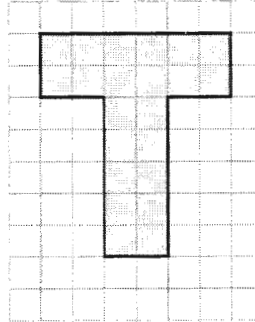
Find the area of the shaded figure. Show all work.

1)



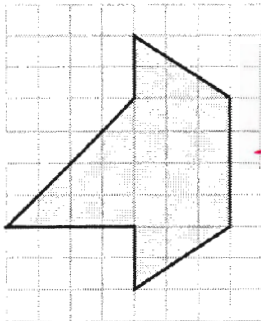
$$32 \text{ units}^2$$

2)



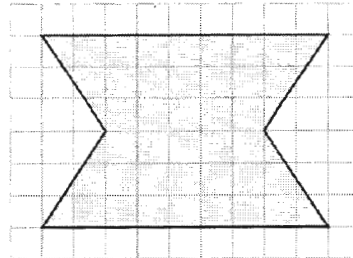
$$22 \text{ units}^2$$

3)



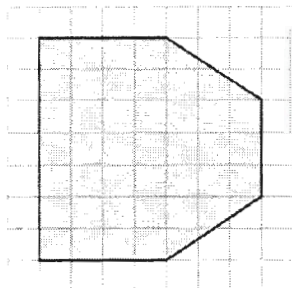
$$26 \text{ units}^2$$

4)



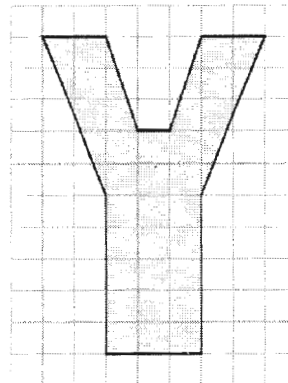
$$44 \text{ units}^2$$

5)

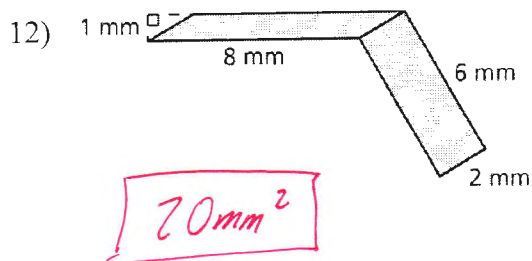
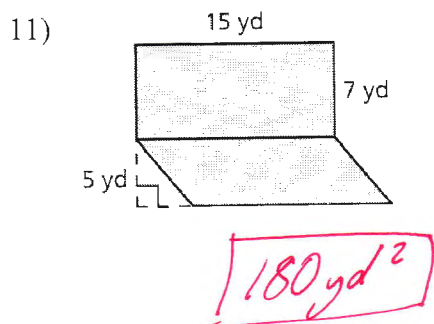
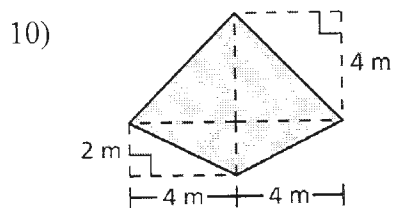
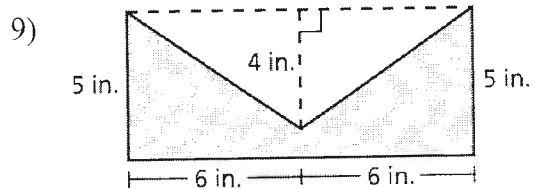
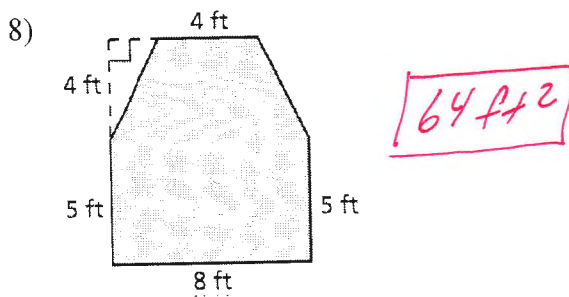
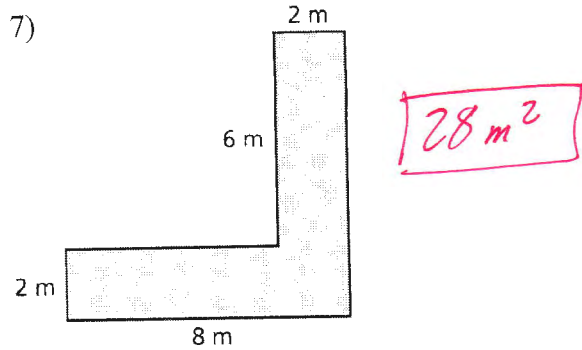


$$43 \text{ units}^2$$

6)



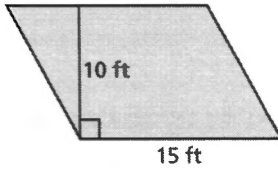
$$34 \text{ units}^2$$

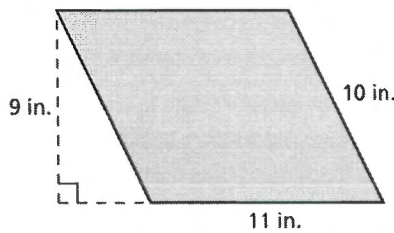


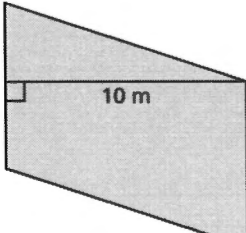
Chapter 4 - Study Guide

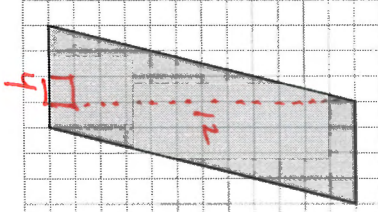
4.1 – Area of Parallelograms

Find the area of the parallelogram. SHOW ALL STEPS.

1)  $A = bh$
 $= 15 \cdot 10$
 $\boxed{= 150 \text{ ft}^2}$

2)  $A = bh$
 $= 11 \cdot 9$
 $\boxed{= 99 \text{ in}^2}$

3)  $A = bh$
 $= 7 \cdot 10$
 $\boxed{= 70 \text{ m}^2}$

4)  $A = bh$
 $= 4 \cdot 12$
 $= 48 \text{ units}^2$

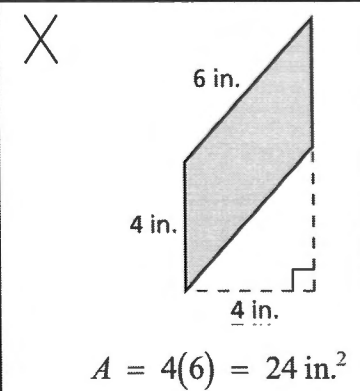
- 5) Describe and correct the error in finding the area of the parallelogram.

The side was used instead of the actual height.

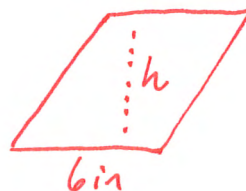
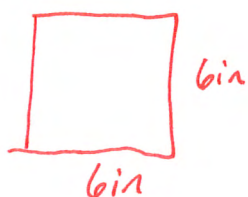
$$A = bh$$

$$= 4 \cdot 4$$

$$\boxed{= 16 \text{ in}^2}$$

 $A = 4(6) = 24 \text{ in.}^2$

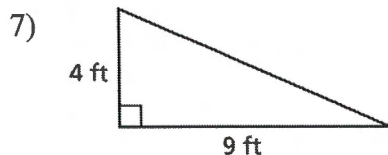
- 6) A square has side length 6 inches. A parallelogram has a base of 6 inches. The area of the square is equal to the area of the parallelogram. What is the height of the parallelogram?



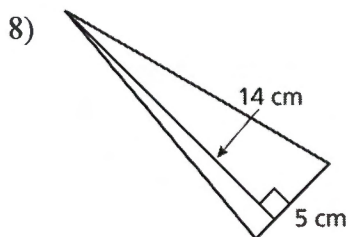
The height of the parallelogram is 6 in.

4.2 – Area of Triangles

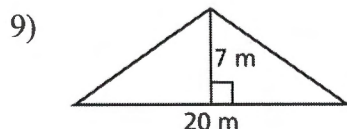
Find the area of the triangle. SHOW ALL WORK!



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{2}bh \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9 \cdot 4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 36 \\
 &= 18 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

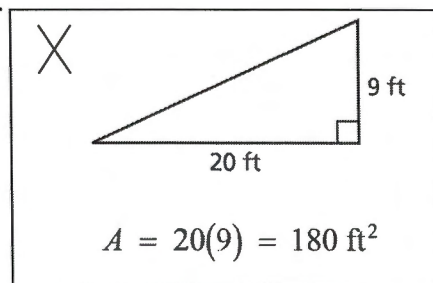


$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{2}bh \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 14 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 70 \\
 &= 35 \text{ cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{2}bh \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \cdot 7 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 140 \\
 &= 70 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- 10) Describe and correct the error in finding the area of the triangle.

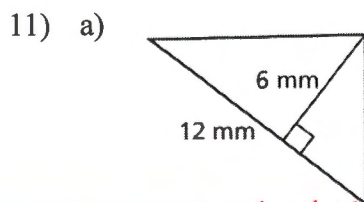


The formula for a triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$.

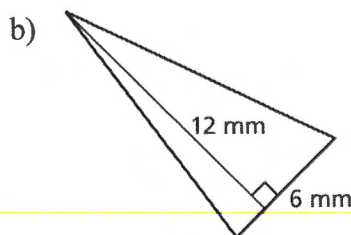
They did not take half of the product.

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \cdot 9 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 180 \\
 &= 90 \text{ ft}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Find the area of each triangle. SHOW ALL WORK! Are the areas the same? EXPLAIN.



$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{2}bh \\
 A &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 \cdot 6 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 72 \\
 &= 36 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

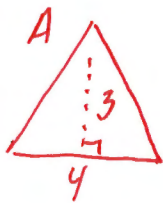


$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \frac{1}{2}bh \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 12 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 72 \\
 &= 36 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

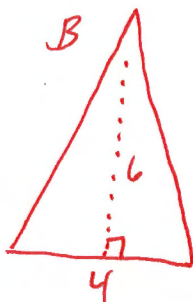
They are the same when you plug them in the formulas.

- 12) Triangle A and Triangle B have the same base. The height of Triangle B is twice the height of Triangle A. How many times greater is the area of Triangle B?

Example



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}bh \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 \\ &= 6u^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}bh \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 24 \\ &= 12u^2 \end{aligned}$$

Two times greater

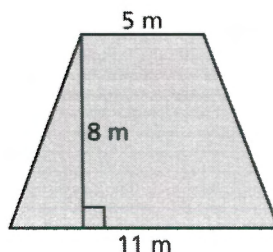
4.3 – Area of Trapezoids

Find the area of the trapezoids. SHOW ALL STEPS.

13) $b_1 = 10$, $b_2 = 7$, $h = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(10 + 7)4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(17)4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 68 \\ &= 34 \text{ units}^2 \end{aligned}$$

14)



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(5 + 11)8 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(16)8 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 128 \\ &= 64 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- 15) Describe and correct the error in finding the area of the trapezoid.

The bases should be added, not multiplied.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(2 + 6)3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(8) \cdot 3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 24 \\ &= 12 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

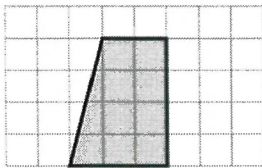
✗

A trapezoid with a top base of 2 m, a bottom base of 6 m, and a height of 3 m. The height is indicated by a dashed vertical line from the top base to the bottom base, with a right-angle symbol at the bottom base.

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(3)(2)(6) = 18 \text{ m}^2$$

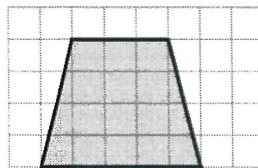
Find the area of the trapezoids. SHOW ALL STEPS.

16)



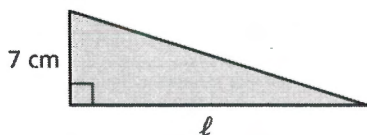
$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(2 + 3)4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(5)4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \\ &= \boxed{10 \text{ unit}^2} \end{aligned}$$

17)

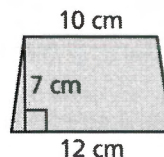


$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(3 + 5)4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(8)4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 32 \\ &= \boxed{16 \text{ units}^2} \end{aligned}$$

18) The triangle and the trapezoid have the same area. What is the length ℓ of the triangle?



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ell \cdot 7 \\ 77 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ell \cdot 7 \\ \ell &= \boxed{22 \text{ cm}} \end{aligned}$$

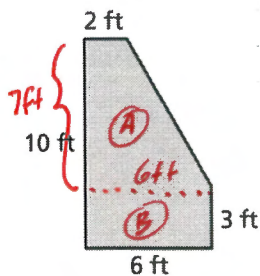


$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(10 + 12)7 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(22)7 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 154 \\ &= 77 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

4.3 EXT – Area of Composite Figures

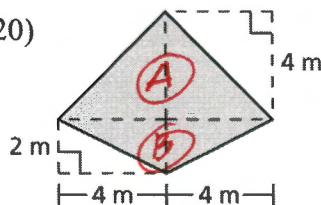
Find the area of the figures. SHOW ALL STEPS.

19)



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{A} &= \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(2 + 6)7 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(8)7 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 56 \\ &= 28 \text{ ft}^2 \\ \textcircled{B} &= bh \\ &= 6 \cdot 3 \\ &= 18 \text{ ft}^2 \\ \text{Total} &= 28 + 18 \\ &= \boxed{46 \text{ ft}^2} \end{aligned}$$

20)



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{A} &= \frac{1}{2}bh \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 32 \\ &= 16 \text{ m}^2 \\ \textcircled{B} &= \frac{1}{2}bh \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 \\ &= 8 \text{ m}^2 \\ \text{Total} &= 16 + 8 \\ &= \boxed{24 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$