11.1 Area of Rectangles, Parallelograms, and Triangles
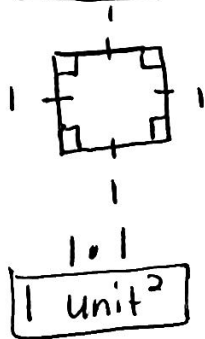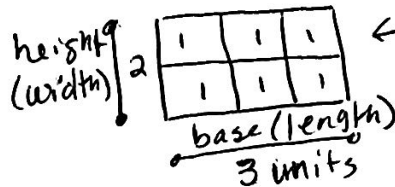$A=bh$ $A=bh$ $A=\frac{1}{2}bh$

Area - measurement of everything on the inside of a bound region(shape)

Square
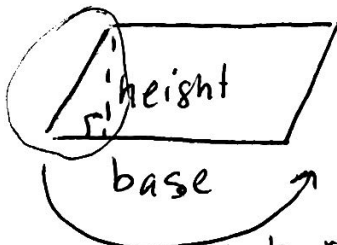

$1 \cdot 1$

$1 \ unit^2$

Rectangle

height (width) 2

base (length)
$3 \ units$

← 6 total squares so $6 \ unit^2$

same as $3 \cdot 2 = 6$

so → $b \cdot h = A$

so area formula for a rectangle is $A = bh$ can also be $A = lw$

$A = bh$
$A = 3(2) = 6 \ u^2$

- Base is always perpendicular to height (b ⊥ h)
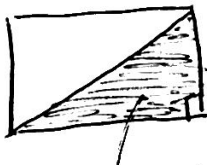- Area is always in square units(in², ft², yds²)

Parallelogram

height

base

moved to the right
it makes a rectangle
so $A = bh$ works for a parallelogram

ex: $8in$

$6in$
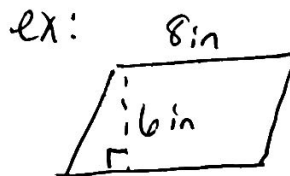
$A = bh$
$A = (8in)(6in)$
$= 48 \ in^2$

Triangle

Right triangle
$\frac{1}{2}$ of a rectangle
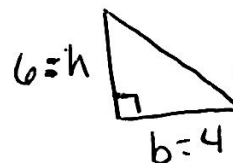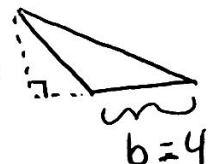
so $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$

Acute

$h = 6$
$b = 4$

$\frac{1}{2}(4)(6)$
$24 u^2$

Right

$6 = h$
$b = 4$

$\frac{1}{2}(4)(6)$
$24 u^2$

Obtuse

$6 = h$
$b = 4$

$\frac{1}{2}(4)(6)$
$24 u^2$

Composite Figures

18 in

10 in

2 in   10 in
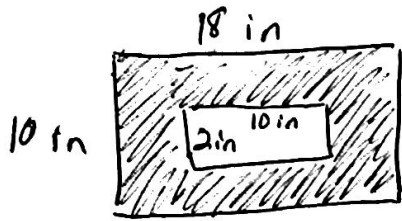
Area of Big Rectangle   —   Area of Small Rectangle

$(10)(18)$ — $(2)(10)$

180 — 20

160 in^2

Do the work posted on the website and then send a picture of your work to your teacher, either on **Remind** or to their **email**:

Mr. Horton
chorton@vps.k12.ok.us

Mrs. McGuire
smcguire@vps.k12.ok.us

BONUS

Send a picture of a parallelogram and triangle in or around your house.