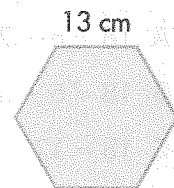


Set A, pages 426–428

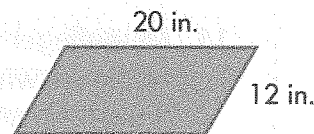
Find the perimeter of the shapes below.

The perimeter is the distance around a polygon.

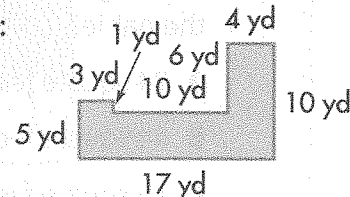
For a regular hexagon:
 $6 \times 13 = 78$ cm



For a parallelogram:
 $(2 \times 20) + (2 \times 12) = 64$ in.



For an irregular polygon:
 $5 + 3 + 1 + 10 + 6 + 4 + 10 + 17 = 56$ yd



Set B, pages 430–436

Use these formulas to find the area of each figure.

Rectangles: $A = \ell \times w$

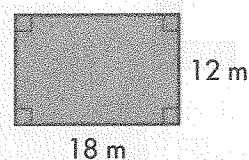
Parallelograms: $A = b \times h$

Triangles: $A = \frac{1}{2} b \times h$

$$A = \ell \times w$$

$$A = 18 \times 12$$

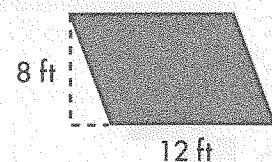
$$A = 216 \text{ m}^2$$



$$A = b \times h$$

$$A = 12 \times 8$$

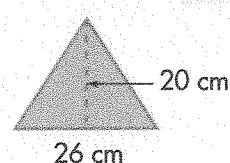
$$A = 96 \text{ ft}^2$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} b \times h$$

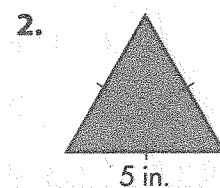
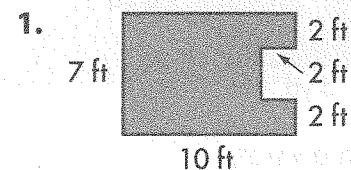
$$A = \frac{1}{2} (26) \times 20$$

$$A = 260 \text{ cm}^2$$



Remember that you can use what you know about geometric shapes to find unknown sides.

Find the perimeter.

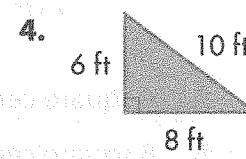
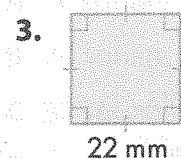
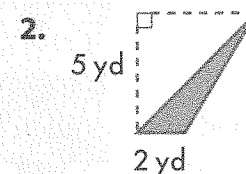
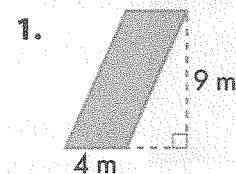


3. A rhombus with side lengths of 14 cm

4. A rectangle with width 8 in. and length 2 in.

Remember that areas are measured in square units.

Find the area.



5. If the square in Exercise 3 were divided diagonally into two triangles, what would be the heights of the triangles?

Set C, pages 438–440, 442–443

Use a formula to find the circumference and area.
Use both 3.14 and $\frac{22}{7}$ for π .

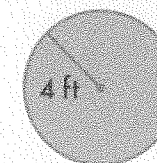
Circumference

$$C = \pi d \text{ or } C = 2\pi r$$

Since the radius is shown, use the second formula.

$$C = 2 \times 4 \times 3.14 = 25.12 \text{ ft}$$

$$C = 2 \times 4 \times \frac{22}{7} = 25\frac{1}{7} \text{ ft}$$



Area

$$A = \pi r^2$$

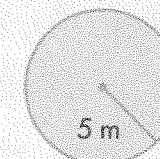
$$A = 3.14 \times 4 \times 4 = 50.24 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A = \frac{22}{7} \times 4 \times 4 = 50\frac{2}{7} \text{ ft}^2$$

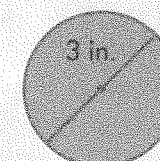
Remember that the units for area are square units.

Find the missing measurements.
Use 3.14 or $\frac{22}{7}$. Round to the nearest whole number.

1. $d =$
 $r = 5$ m
 $C =$
 $A =$



2. $d = 3$ in.
 $r =$
 $C =$
 $A =$



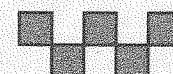
Set D, pages 444–446

A pentomino is a shape made of 5 squares. Each square in a pentomino shares at least one side with another square.



Pentomino

The figure above is made up of 5 squares. Each square shares at least one side with another square. This figure is a pentomino.

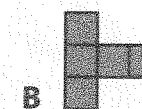


Not a pentomino

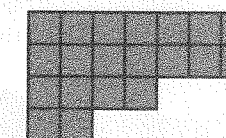
The figure above is made up of 5 squares, but each square does not share at least one side with another square. This figure is not a pentomino.

Remember that a pentomino has an area of 5 square units.

1. Which of these figures is not a pentomino?



2. How many pentominoes would make this figure?



3. Can this shape be made using exactly 3 pentominoes? Explain.

