

# Chapter 1

## Basics of Geometry

# Section 7

## Introduction to Perimeter, Circumference, and Area

# GOAL 1: Reviewing Perimeter, Circumference, and Area

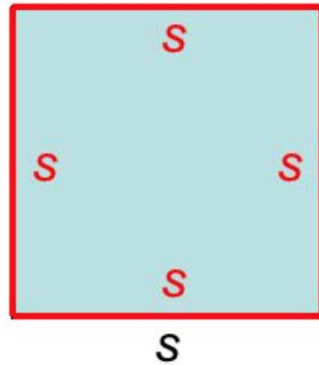
Formulas for the perimeter  $P$ , area  $A$ , and circumference  $C$  of some common plane figures are given below.

## SQUARE

side length  $s$

$$P = 4s$$

$$A = s^2$$

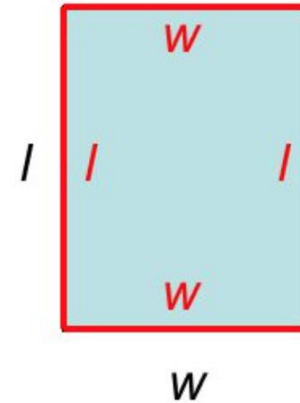


## RECTANGLE

length  $l$  and width  $w$

$$P = 2l + 2w$$

$$A = lw$$

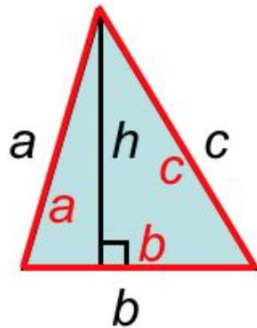


## TRIANGLE

side lengths  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$ , base  $b$ , and height  $h$

$$P = a + b + c$$

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

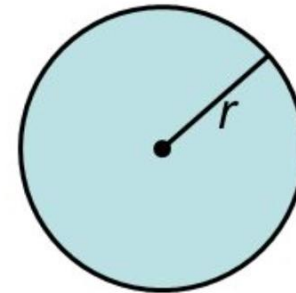


## CIRCLE

radius  $r$

$$C = 2\pi r$$

$$A = \pi r^2$$



Note: Don't forget area has square units!!

## Example 1: Finding the Perimeter and Area of a Rectangle

Find the perimeter and area of a rectangle of length 12 inches and width 5 inches.

$$P = 2l + 2w \rightarrow 2(12) + 2(5) \rightarrow 24 + 10 \rightarrow 34 \text{ inches}$$

$$A = lw \rightarrow (12)(5) = 60 \text{ inches squared}$$

in<sup>2</sup>

## Example 2: Finding the Area and Circumference of a Circle

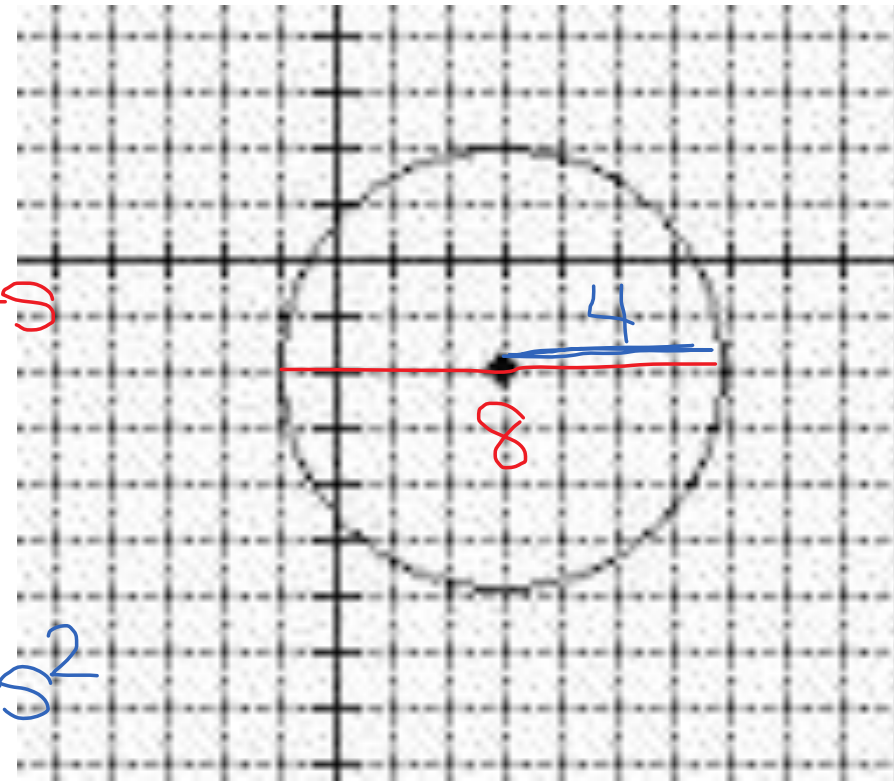
Find the diameter, radius, circumference, and area of the circle shown at the right. Use 3.14 as an approximation for  $\pi$ .

Diameter = 8; Radius = 4

$$C = 2\pi r \rightarrow 2(3.14)(4) = 25.12 \text{ units}$$

$$A = \pi r^2 \rightarrow 3.14(4)^2$$

$$3.14(16) = 50.24 \text{ units}^2$$

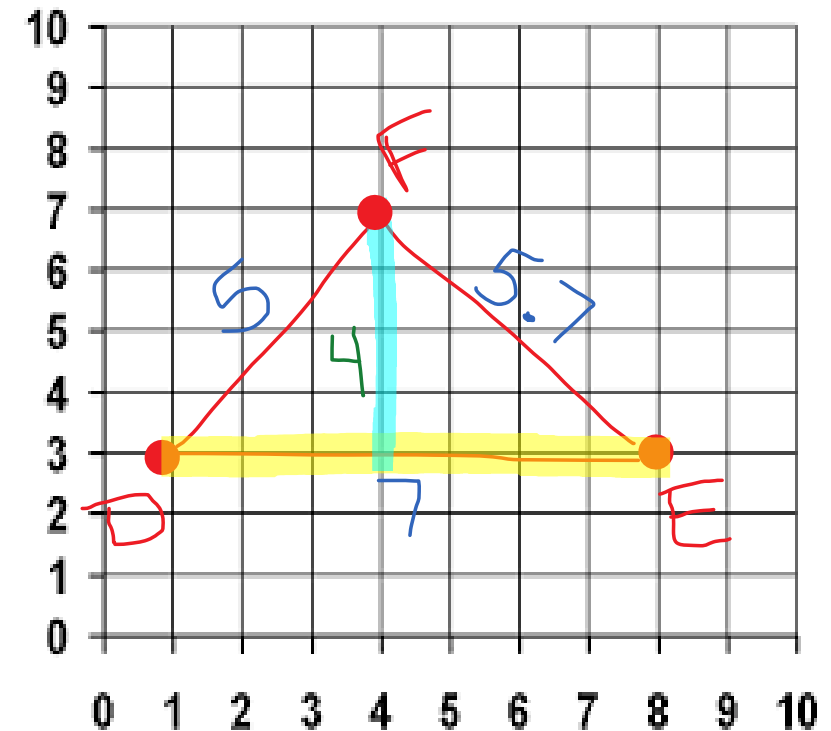


### Example 3: Finding Measurements of a Triangle in a Coordinate Plane

Find the area and perimeter of the triangle defined by D(1, 3), E(8, 3) and F(4, 7).

$$P = a + b + c \rightarrow 5 + 7 + 5.7 = 17.7 \text{ units}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(7)(4) = 14 \text{ units squared}$$

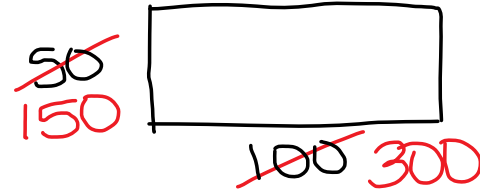


## GOAL 2: Using a Problem-Solving Plan

A problem-solving plan can help you organize solutions to geometry problems.

- 1) Ask yourself what you need to solve the problem. Write a verbal model or draw a sketch that will help you find what you need to know.
- 2) Label known and unknown facts on or near your sketch.
- 3) Use labels and facts to choose related definition, theorems, formulas, or other results you may need.
- 4) Reason logically to link the facts, using a proof or other written argument.
- 5) Write a conclusion that answers the original problem. Check that your reasoning is correct.

## Example 4: Using the Area of a Rectangle



You have a part-time job at a school. You need to buy enough grass seed to cover the school's soccer field. The field is 50 yards wide and 100 yards long. The instructions on the seed bags say that one bag will cover 5000 square feet. How many bags do you need?

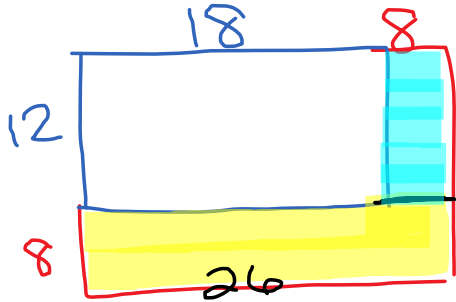
Area of field  $\rightarrow 150 \times 300 = 45000$

$45000/5000 = 9 \rightarrow 9$  bags of seed



## Example 5: Using the Area of a Square

You are planning a deck along two sides of a pool. The pool measures 18 feet by 12 feet. The deck is to be 8 feet wide. What is the area of the deck?



  $\rightarrow 26 \times 8 = 208$

  $\rightarrow 12 \times 8 = 96$

Total  $\rightarrow 208 + 96 = 304 \text{ ft}^2$

## Example 6: Using the Area of a Triangle

You are making a triangular flag with a base of 24 inches and an area of 360 square inches. How long should it be?

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

$$360 = \frac{1}{2}(24)h$$

$$\frac{360}{12} = \frac{12h}{12}$$

$$30 \text{ inches} = h$$