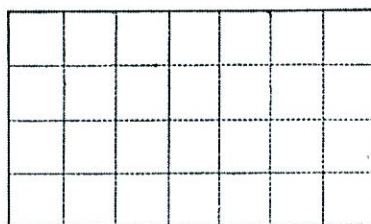
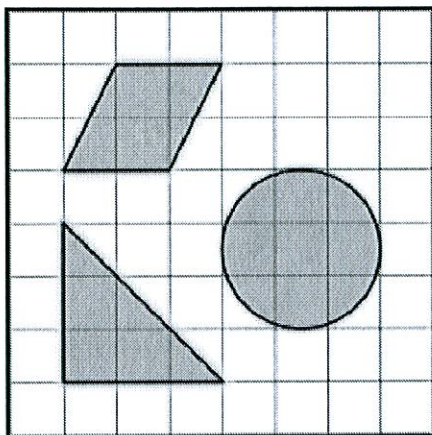


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Lesson 11-1 (pgs. 572-576)

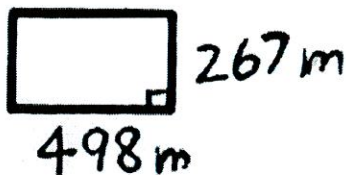
Area of Parallelograms and Rectangles/Squares

Area:

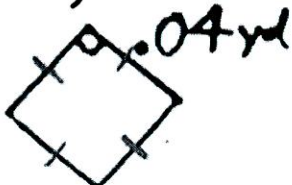


Formula for Area of Rectangles/Squares

ex)

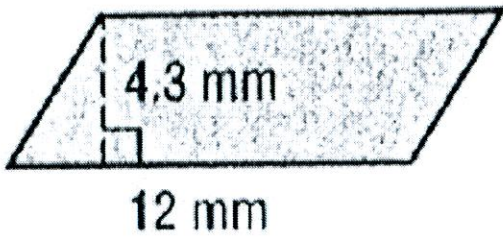


ex)

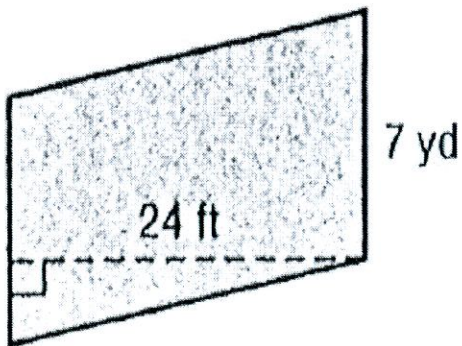


Formula for Area of Parallelograms

ex)



ex)



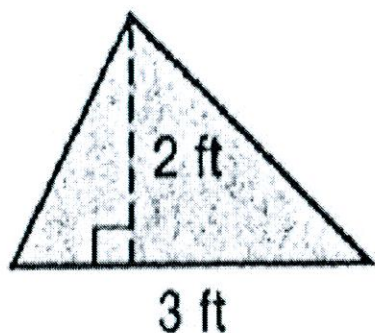
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Lesson 11-2 (pgs. 578-582)

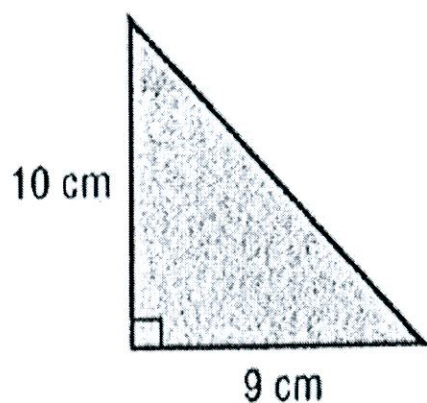
Area of Triangles and Trapezoids

Formula for Area of Triangles

ex)

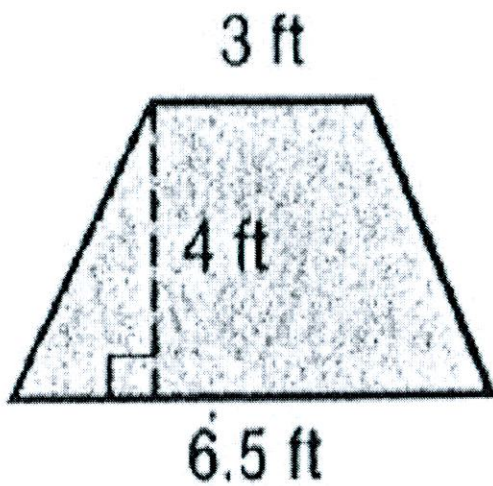


ex)

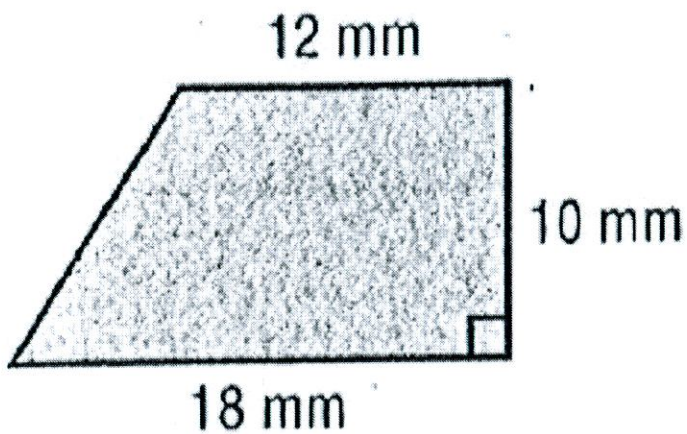


Formula for Area of Trapezoids

ex)



ex)

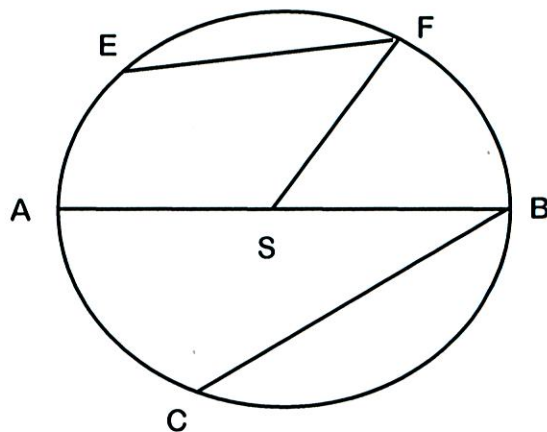


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Lesson 11-3 (pgs. 584-588)

Introduction to Circles

Circle:



Center:

Radius:

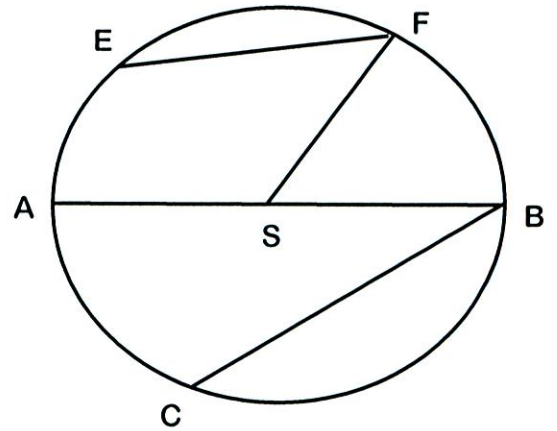
Diameter:

Chord:

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Introduction to Circles (continued...)

Arc:



Semicircle:

Circumference:

Central Angle:

Inscribed Angle:

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Lesson 11-3 (pgs. 584-588)

Circumference of a Circle

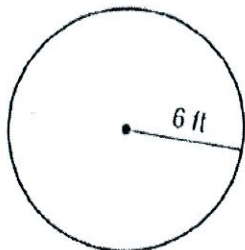
Pi:

Formula for Circumference of a Circle

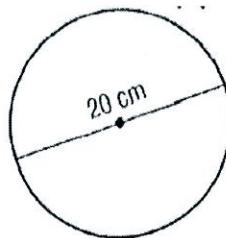
RADIUS

DIAMETER

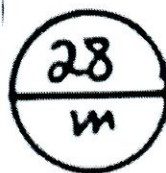
$$\pi = 3.14$$



$$\pi = 3.14$$



$$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$$



$$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$$

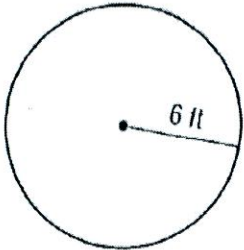
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Lesson 11-4 (pgs. 589-593)

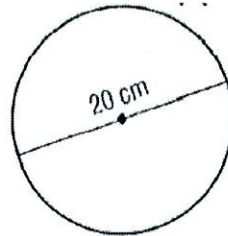
Area of a Circle

Formula for Area of a Circle

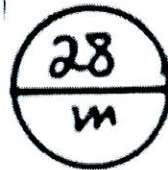
$$\pi = 3.14$$



$$\pi = 3.14$$



$$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$$



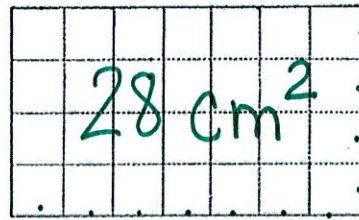
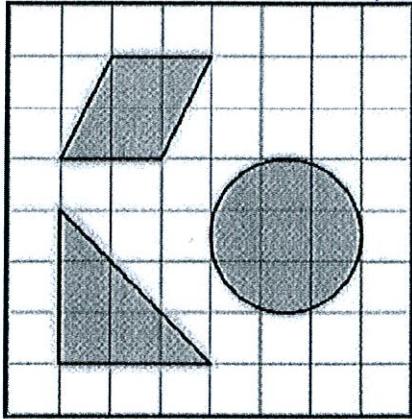
$$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$$

Name: _____ Date: 5/14/12 Period: _____

Lesson 11-1 (pgs. 572-576)

Area of Parallelograms and Rectangles/Squares

Area: The number of squares needed to cover a surface



the shorter side
w (width) = 4 cm

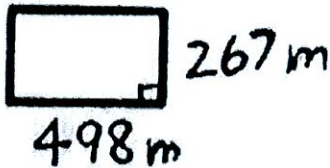
l (length) = 7 cm

the longer side

Formula for Area of Rectangles/Squares

$$A = lw$$

ex)



$$A = lw$$

$$A = 498 \times 267$$

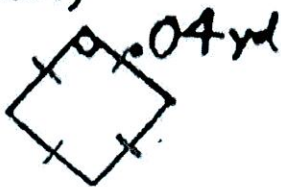
$$A = 132,966 \text{ m}^2$$

① Write the (correct) formula

② Substitute the numbers

③ Answer with a label

ex)



$$A = lw$$

$$A = .04 \times .04$$

$$A = .0016 \text{ yd}^2$$

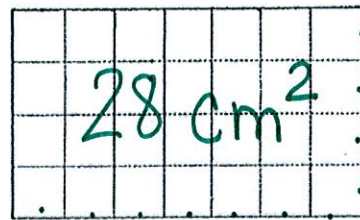
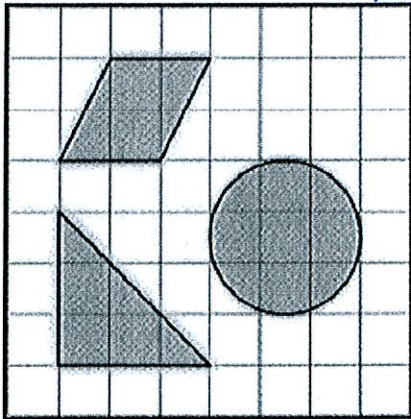
Area labels are always squared

Name: _____ Date: 5/14/12 Period: _____

Lesson 11-1 (pgs. 572-576)

Area of Parallelograms and Rectangles/Squares

Area: The number of squares needed to cover a surface



l (length) = 7 cm

the shorter side

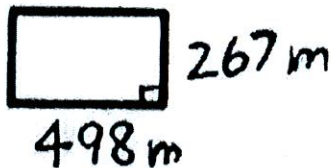
w (width) = 4 cm

the longer side

Formula for Area of Rectangles/Squares

$$A = lw$$

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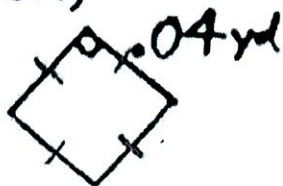
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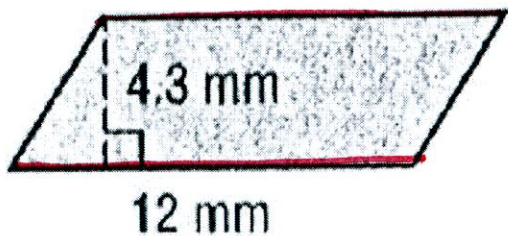
Area labels are always squared

Formula for Area of Parallelograms

$$A = bh$$

a side of the figure ← "base"
← "height"
the dotted line that's perpendicular to the base

ex)

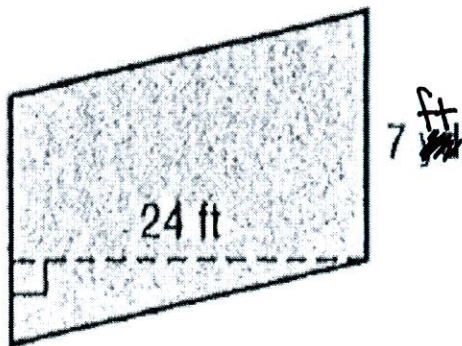


$$A = bh$$

$$A = 12 \times 4.3$$

$$A = 51.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

ex)



$$A = bh$$

$$A = 7 \times 24$$

$$A = 168 \text{ yd}^2$$

Lesson 11-2 (pgs. 578-582)

Area of Triangles and Trapezoids

Formula for Area of Triangles

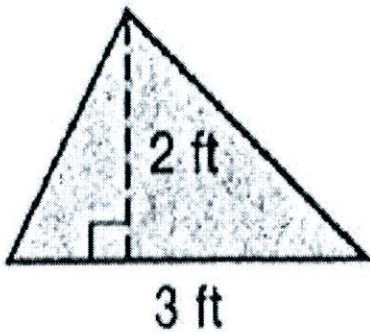
$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

part of the shape ←

→ dotted line,

which is perpendicular to the base

ex)

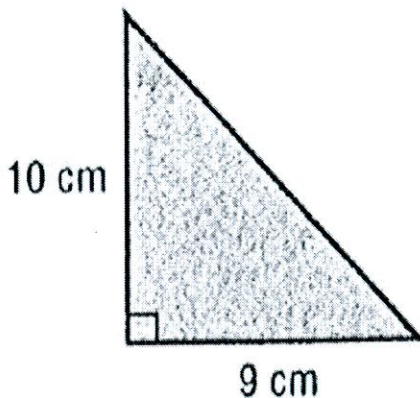


$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 2$$

$$A = 3 \text{ ft}^2$$

ex)



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

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 10$$

$$A = 45 \text{ cm}^2$$

OR
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 9$

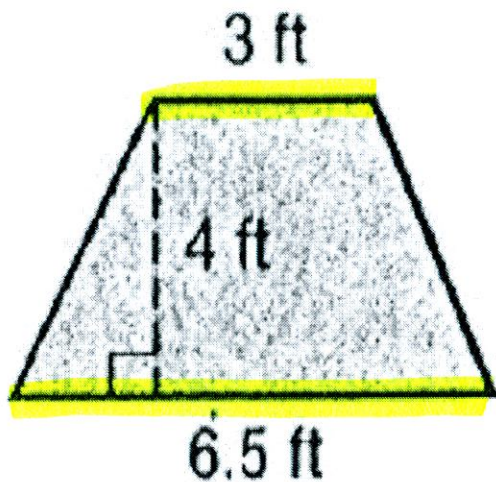
Formula for Area of Trapezoids

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (b_1 + b_2) h$$

dotted line
and it's perpendicular
to the parallel sides

ex)

the two sides
that are parallel

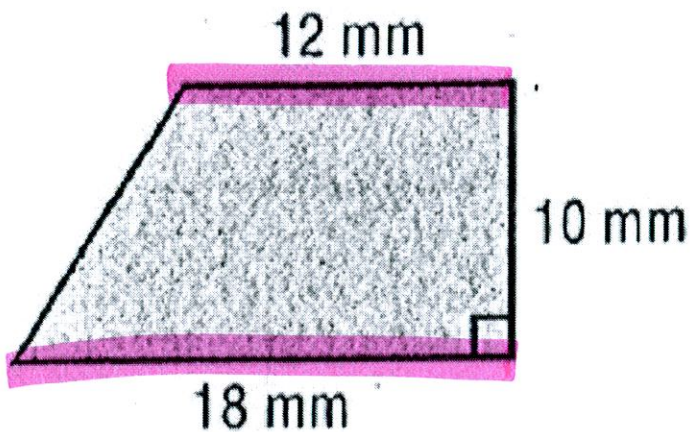


$$A = \frac{1}{2} (b_1 + b_2) h$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} (6.5 + 3) 4$$

$$A = 19 \text{ ft}^2$$

ex)



$$A = \frac{1}{2} (b_1 + b_2) h$$

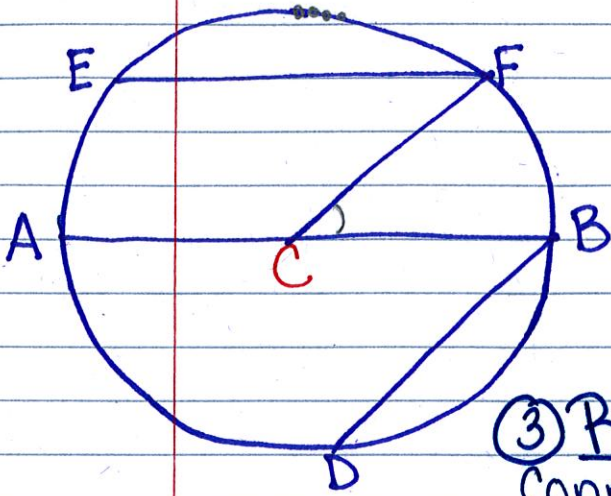
$$A = \frac{1}{2} (12 + 18) 10$$

$$A = 150 \text{ mm}^2$$

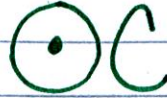
Lesson 11-3

(p584-588)

INTRODUCTION TO CIRCLES



① Circle: points equidistant from the given center point



② Center: the middle point of the circle



③ Radius (radii): a line segment connecting a point on the circle to the center point



④ Diameter: a line segment connecting two points on the circle **AND** passes through the center



* 2 radii make 1 diameter.

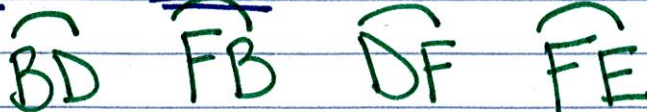
↳ A radius is half the diameter.

* A diameter is a special type of chord.

⑤ Chord: a line segment connecting two points on the circle



⑥ Arc: a curve on the circle



⑦ Semicircle: an arc that is half the circle
 \widehat{AB}

⑧ Circumference: the distance around a circle
 $C =$ formula

⑨ Central Angle: an angle whose vertex is
located at the center of the circle
 $\angle FCB$ $\angle ACF$ $\angle ACB$

⑩ Inscribed Angle: an angle vertex is
located on the circle
 $\angle CBD$ $\angle EFC$
($\angle ABD$)

Lesson 11-3

Circumference (p584-588)

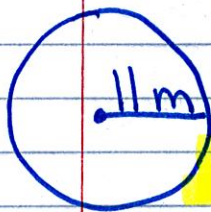


Pi: a nonrepeating and never-ending number that comes from the ratio:

$\frac{\text{Circumference}}{\text{Diameter}}$

$$\pi = 3.14 \text{ or } \frac{22}{7} \left(3\frac{1}{7}\right)$$

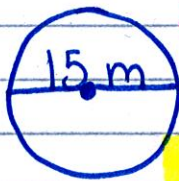
$\pi = 3.14$ **RADIUS**



$$C = 2\pi r$$

$$C = 2 \times 3.14 \times 11$$
$$C = 69.08 \text{ m}$$

DIAMETER

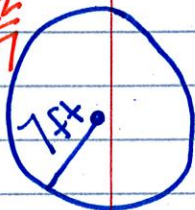


$\pi = 3.14$

$$C = \pi d$$

$$C = 3.14 \times 15$$
$$C = 47.1 \text{ m}$$

$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$



$$C = 2\pi r$$

$$C = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7$$
$$C = 44 \text{ ft}$$

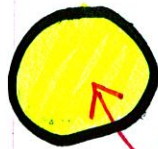
$$\frac{2}{1} \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{1}{1}$$
$$\frac{44}{1}$$



$\pi = \frac{22}{7}$

$$C = \pi d$$

$$C = \frac{22}{7} \times 21$$
$$C = 66 \text{ cm}$$



Lesson 11-4

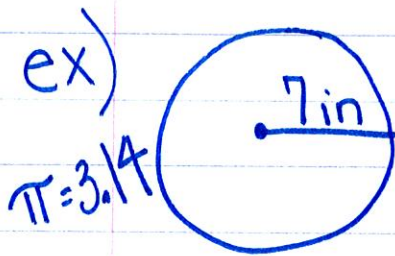
4/18/12 Area of a Circle

(p 589-593)

FIVE STAR
★★★★★

$$\text{Area of a Circle}$$
$$A = \pi r r$$

FIVE STAR
★★★★★



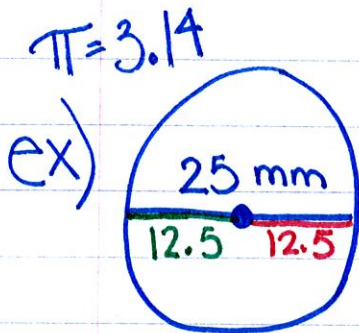
$$A = \pi r r$$

$$A = 3.14 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$A = 153.86 \text{ in}^2$$

Don't forget....
all area labels are SQUARED

FIVE STAR
★★★★★



$$A = \pi r r$$

$$A = 3.14 \times 12.5 \times 12.5$$

$$A = 490.625 \text{ mm}^2$$

Don't forget...
a radius is HALF the diameter

FIVE STAR
★★★★★