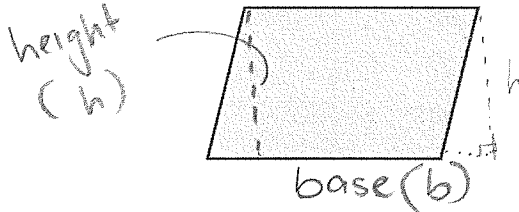




# GUIDED PRACTICE: 2D MEASUREMENT REVIEW

Shape name: parallelogram

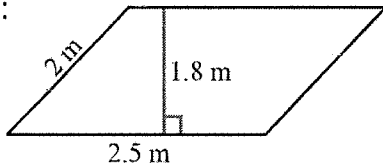
Formulas:



$$A = bh$$



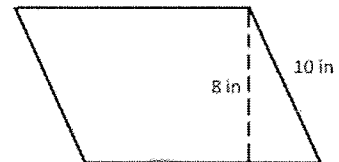
Example:



$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 2(2.5) + 2(2) \\
 P &= 5 + 4 \\
 P &= 9\text{ m}
 \end{aligned}
 \left\{
 \begin{aligned}
 A &= bh \\
 A &= 2.5(1.8) \\
 A &= 4.5
 \end{aligned}
 \right.$$



Example:



$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 2(12) + 2(10) \\
 P &= 24 + 20 \\
 P &= 44\text{ in}
 \end{aligned}
 \left\{
 \begin{aligned}
 A &= bh \\
 A &= 12(8) \\
 A &= 96\text{ sq. in}
 \end{aligned}
 \right.$$

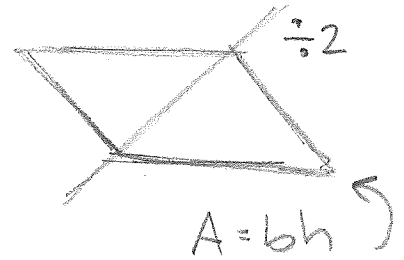
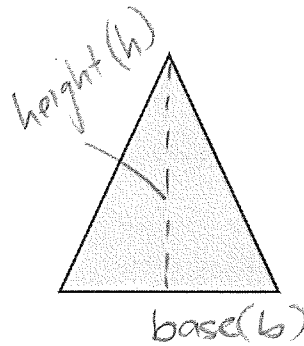
## Types of Triangles

MATH MONKS

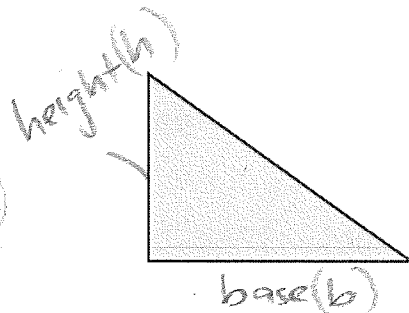
Based on Sides
<p><b>Scalene Triangle</b> No sides equal</p>
<p><b>Isosceles Triangle</b> Two sides equal</p>
<p><b>Equilateral Triangle</b> All sides equal</p>

Based on Angles
<p><b>Acute Triangle</b> All angles acute (<math>&lt; 90^\circ</math>)</p>
<p><b>Obtuse Triangle</b> One angle obtuse (<math>&gt; 90^\circ</math>)</p>
<p><b>Right Triangle</b> One right angle (<math>90^\circ</math>)</p>

Formulas:



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

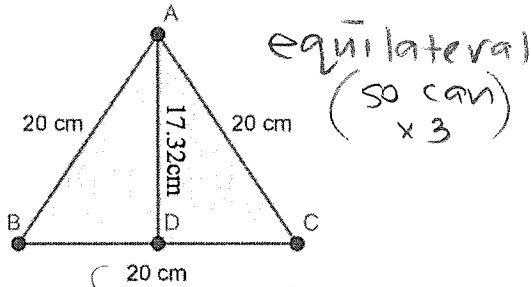


$$b = \frac{2A}{h}$$

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



Example:



$$P = 3(20)$$

$$P = 60 \text{ cm}$$

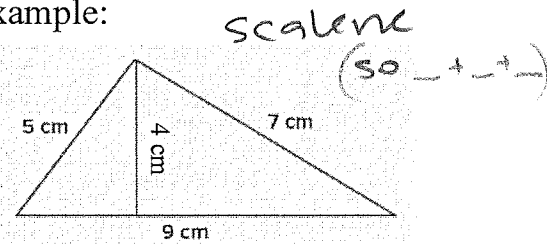
$$A = bh \div 2$$

$$A = 20(17.32) \div 2$$

$$A = 173.2 \text{ cm}^2$$



Example:



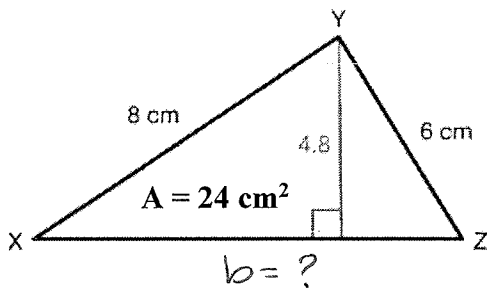
$$P = 9 + 7 + 5$$

$$P = 21 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = bh \div 2$$

$$A = 9(4) \div 2$$

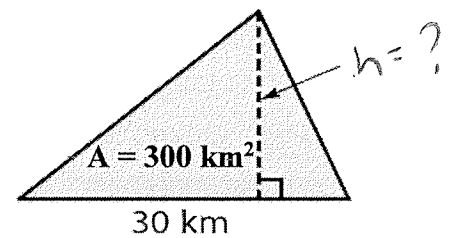
$$A = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$A = \frac{bh}{2} \rightarrow b = \frac{2A}{h}$$

$$b = \frac{2(24)}{4.8}$$

$$b = 10 \text{ cm}$$



$$A = \frac{bh}{2} \rightarrow h = \frac{2A}{b}$$

$$h = \frac{2(300)}{30}$$

$$h = 20 \text{ km}$$

Next class we'll learn what to do if we're not given the area or perimeter as well as another measurement! It's kind of tricky!



### TASK 1 - PRACTICE: 2D MEASUREMENT REVIEW: TRIANGLES

Complete worksheet. Check once solutions are posted that you're on the right track.



### TASK 2 - PRACTICE: 2D MEASUREMENT REVIEW: TRIANGLES

Find a triangle in the classroom or nearby. Obviously, objects are 3D, so select one face of the object to study. Sketch it and include its dimensions as you've measured (metric to nearest tenth of a cm; imperial to nearest 1/16 of an inch). Complete this on the back of the above worksheet.