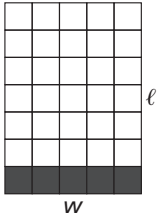

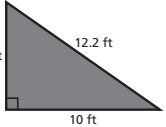
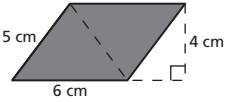
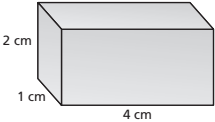
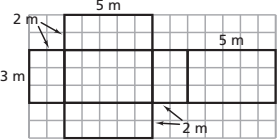
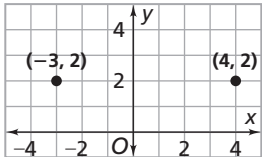


Important Concepts	Examples
<p>The Measurement Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify an object and the attribute you want to measure. • Select an appropriate unit. • Repeatedly “match” the unit to the attribute of the object. • Determine the number of units. 	<p>To find perimeter, count the number of linear units needed to surround an object.</p> <p>To find area, count the number of square units needed to cover an object.</p>
<p>Area and Perimeter of Rectangles</p> <p>To find the area, find the number of squares in one row (length) and multiply by the number of rows (width). So, the area formula is $A = \ell \times w$.</p> <p>To find the perimeter, add the length and width and double that sum. Or, calculate two lengths plus two widths. So, the perimeter formula is $P = 2(\ell + w)$ or $P = 2\ell + 2w$.</p>	<p>There are 5 squares in the first row and 7 rows in all. The area of the rectangle is $5 \times 7 = 35$ square units.</p> <p>The perimeter of the rectangle is $2(7 + 5)$ or $2 \times 7 + 2 \times 5 = 24$ units.</p> 
<p>Area and Perimeter of Triangles</p> <p>When you surround a triangle with a rectangle, you can see that the area of the triangle is half the area of the rectangle. You may turn the triangle to a convenient side as the base, if needed. So, the area formula is $\frac{1}{2}b \times h$, where b is the base of the triangle (length of the rectangle) and h is the height of the triangle (width of the rectangle).</p> <p>To find the perimeter, measure the lengths of the three sides and add them together.</p>	 <p>Triangle 1 is congruent to Triangle 2. Triangle 3 is congruent to Triangle 4.</p>  <p>The perimeter of the triangle is $7 + 10 + 12.2$, or 29.2 ft.</p>
<p>Area and Perimeter of Parallelograms</p> <p>When you draw a diagonal of a parallelogram, you form two congruent triangles. The parallelogram and triangle have the same base and height. So, the area formula is $2 \times (\frac{1}{2}b \times h)$ or $b \times h$.</p> <p>To find the perimeter, measure the lengths of the four sides and add them together.</p>	<p>The area of the parallelogram is 6×4, or 24 cm^2.</p> <p>The perimeter of the parallelogram is $2(5 + 6)$ or $2 \times 5 + 2 \times 6 = 22 \text{ cm}$.</p> 
<p>Volume of Right Rectangular Prisms</p> <p>Count the number of unit cubes needed to fill an object. Find the number of cubes in the base layer and multiply by the height. So, the volume formula is $V = Bh$, where B is the area of base and h is the height. Or, you can multiply the three dimensions. So, another formula is $V = \ell \times w \times h$.</p>	 <p>The volume of the rectangular prism is $4(2)$ or $4 \times 1 \times 2 = 8 \text{ cm}^3$.</p>
<p>Surface Area of Prisms</p> <p>Nets or “flat patterns” are two-dimensional representations of three-dimensional objects. To find the surface area of a prism, find the sum of the areas of each face of a net for that prism.</p>	 <p>S.A. = $(2 \times 3) + (5 \times 2) + (5 \times 3) + (5 \times 2) + (2 \times 3) + (5 \times 3) = 62 \text{ m}^2$.</p>
<p>Finding Lengths in the Coordinate Plane</p> <p>If the x-coordinates (or y-coordinates) are the same for two points, you can find the distance between the points by finding the absolute value of the difference of their y-values (or x-values).</p>	 <p>The y-values are equal, so the distance between these points is $-3 - 4$, or 7 units.</p>