



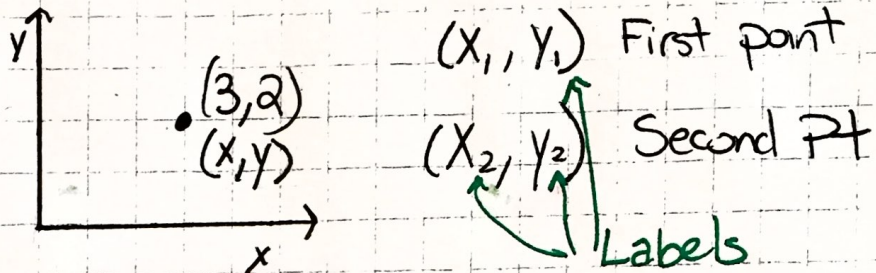
Triangles & Quadrilaterals

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How do you find the area of triangles and quadrilaterals?

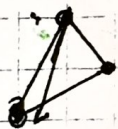
QUESTIONS:

NOTES: Coordinate Review



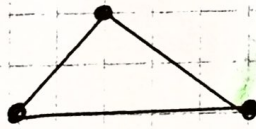
Types of Triangles

Acute



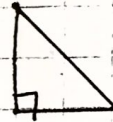
All angles are less than 90°

Obtuse



1 angle is greater than 90°

Right



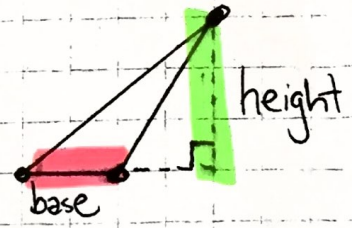
1 90° Angle

Area of a Triangle

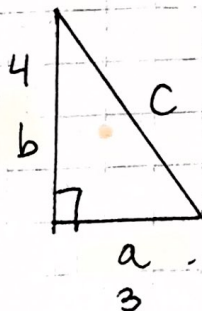
$$A = \frac{1}{2} b \cdot h$$

or

$$A = \frac{(b \cdot h)}{2}$$



Pythagorean Theorem



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$3^2 + 4^2 = c^2$$

$$9 + 16 = c^2$$

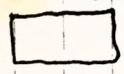

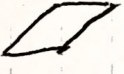
$$\boxed{25} = \sqrt{c^2}$$



$$\boxed{5 = c} \text{ and } c = -5$$


SUMMARY:

QUESTIONS:

Types of Quadrilaterals - 4 sided shapes

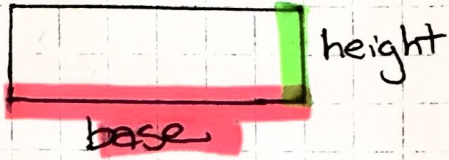
rectangle , square , parallelogram 

trapezoid , rhombus 

kite 

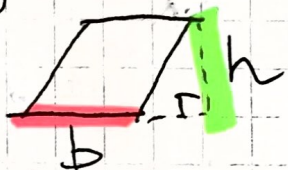
Area of a rectangle

$$A = bh$$



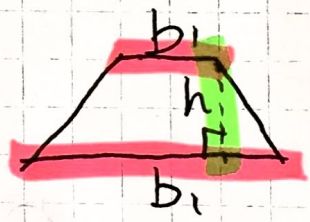
Area of parallelograms

$$A = bh$$



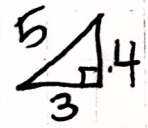
Area of a trapezoid

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



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

Perimeter - distance around a shape
add all sides together



$$P = 3 + 4 + 5 = 12 \text{ units}$$

SUMMARY: