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| **Determining the Area of Triangles and Parallelograms** |
| Explains the relationships between the area of a rectangle and a triangleI drew a diagonal of the rectangle and divided the rectangle in two equal triangles. Area rectangle = 50 cm2Area triangle = 25 cm2So, the area of a triangle is one-half the area of a rectangle.*A* = *b* × *h* ÷ 2 | Uses triangle area formula to determine a missing measure What is the base of a triangle with area of 36 cm2 and height of 6 cm?I used the area formula for a triangle. *A* = $\frac{1}{2}$*bh*36 = $\frac{1}{2}$ × *b* × 636 = 3 × *b* $\frac{36}{3}$ = *b*$ $*b* = 12The base of the triangle is 12 cm. | Explains the relationships between the area of a rectangle and a parallelogramI cut a triangle from end of the parallelogram and moved it to the other end.The area of the parallelogram was rearranged to form a rectangle, and no area was lost. So, the area of a parallelogram is the same as the area of arectangle, 20 cm2.*A* = *b* × *h* | Uses parallelogram area formula to determine a missing measureWhat is the base of a parallelogram with area of 36 cm2 and height of 6 cm? *A* = *bh*36 = *b* × 6 $\frac{36}{6}$ = *b* *b* = 6The base of the parallelogram is 6 cm. |
| **Observations/Documentation** |
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