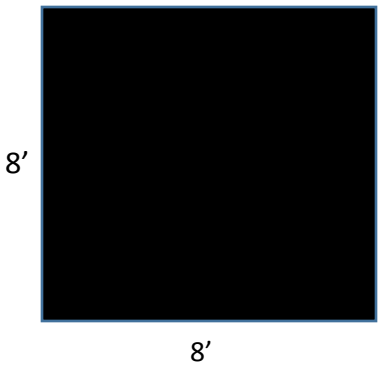
Name_____

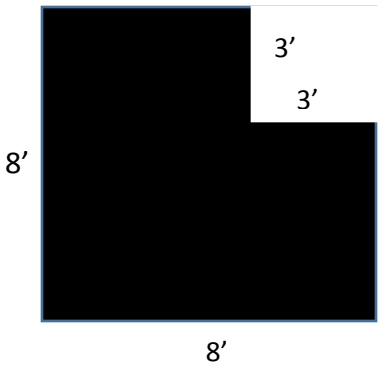
Perimeter and Area

Remembering that the area of a rectangle can be found by multiplying the length by the width, (A=LW) and remembering our earlier work with "seeing" geometrical shapes, **FIND THE AREA** of each shaded region below. Assume all angles are right angles.

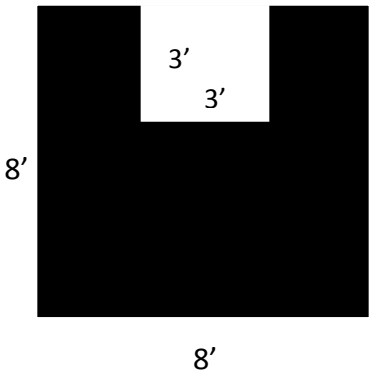
1)



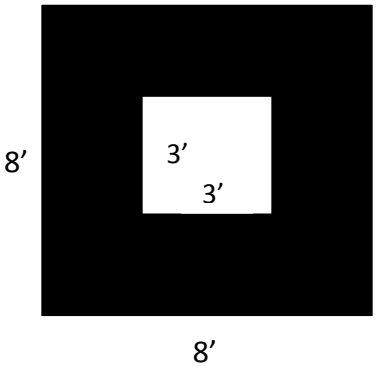
2)



3)

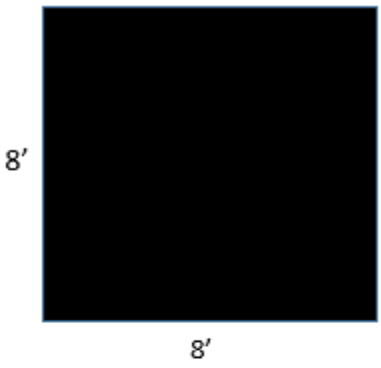


4)

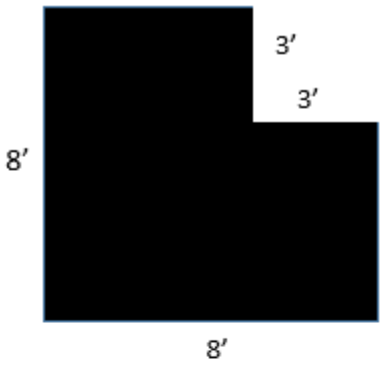


Remembering that the perimeter of a shape is the measure of the distance around that shape, **FIND THE PERIMETER** of each shaded region below. Assume all angles are right angles, and consider perimeter to be the distance around the shaded area – with that distance being able to be outside or inside the figure.

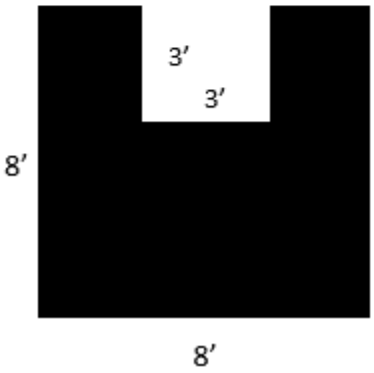
5)



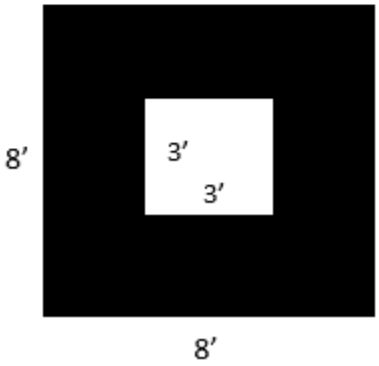
6)



7)

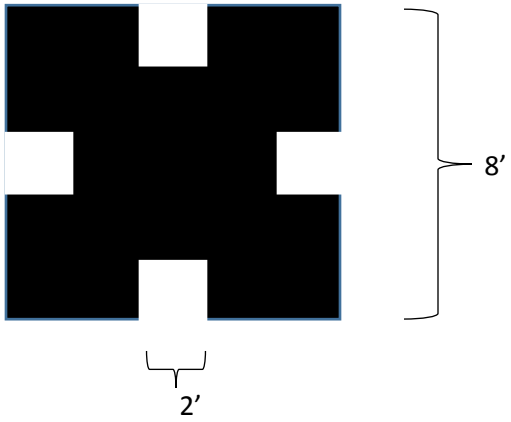


8)

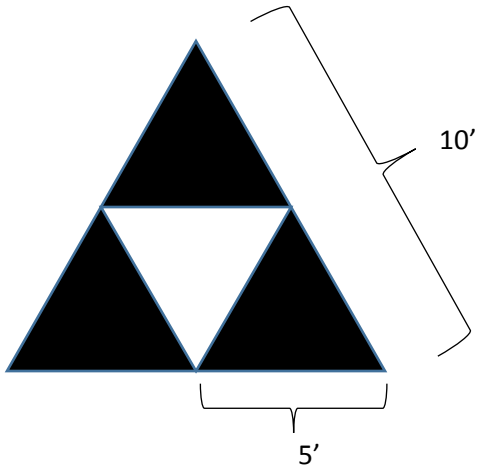


Find the **AREA *and*** the **PERIMETER** of each of the following figures. Assume that all angles are right angles and that all sides that appear to be of equal length are of equal length.

9)



10) The large, outer triangle is equilateral, as is the small, inner, inverted white triangle. Triangles and line segments that appear to be the same size are the same size.



11) The following image consists of an equilateral triangle whose sides have been cut into three equal pieces, on which new equilateral triangles have been constructed with bases equal to a third of the length of a side of the original triangle. If the lengths of the sides of the original triangle are one unit, find the perimeter and area of the resulting triangle.