

AREA AND PERIMETER

Area of any Triangle

The Formula for the Area of any Triangle

Derive the formula for the area of any triangle

Area of triangle is given by $\frac{1}{2}bh$, whereby b is the base of the triangle and h is the height of the given triangle. Consider the illustrations below:

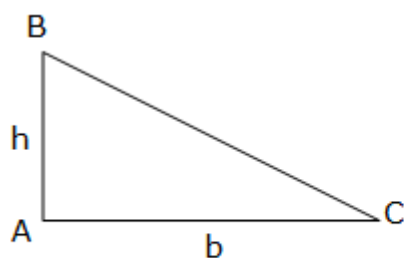


Figure a

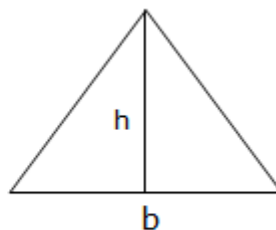


Figure b

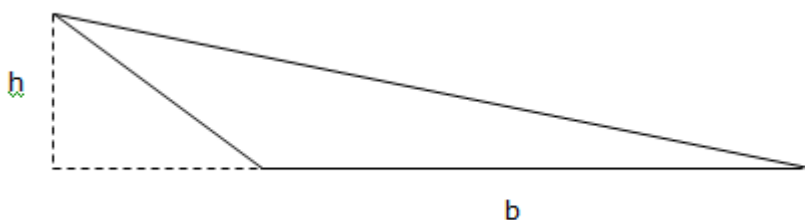


Figure c

From the figure above, we see where the base and height are located.

Applying the Formula to find the Area of any Triangle

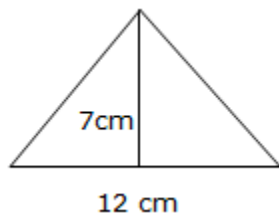
Apply the formula to find the area of any triangle

Example 1

The base of a triangle is 12cm long. If the corresponding height is 7cm, find the area of the triangle.

Solution

Consider the figure below:



The area of a triangle is given by $\frac{1}{2}bh$.

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 12\text{cm} \times 7\text{cm}$$

$$\text{Area} = 42\text{cm}^2$$

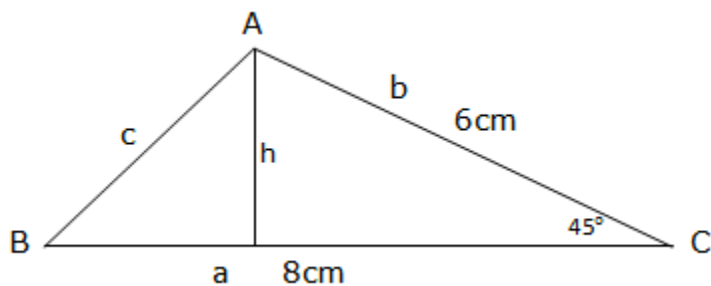
Therefore area of a triangle is 42cm^2

Example 2

The lengths of two sides of a triangle are 6cm and 8cm. Find the area of a triangle if the included angle is 45° .

Solution:

Consider the triangle below, name it triangle ABC.



The area of a triangle above is given by $\frac{1}{2}b \times h$

$$\text{So, Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8\text{cm} \times 6\text{cm} \times \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= 24\text{cm}^2 \times \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= 16.97\text{cm}^2$$

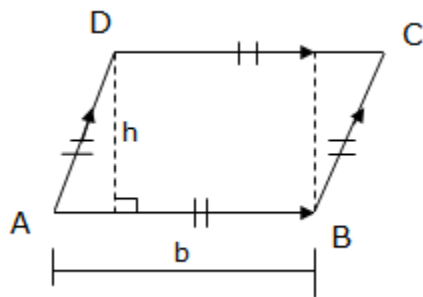
Therefore the area of ABC = 16.97cm^2

Area of a Rhombus

The Formula for Finding the Area of Rhombi in Terms of the Diagonals

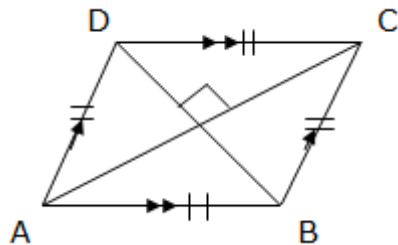
Derive the formula for finding the area of rhombi in terms of the diagonals.

The area of a rhombus is the same as the area of a parallelogram because rhombus is a special kind of parallelogram. Rhombus is a parallelogram with equal sides. Consider the figure below of a rhombus with base b and height h .



So, Area of rhombus = bh

Another formula for finding the area of rhombus can be obtained by using the diagonals. Consider the rhombus below:



Diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles (means the diagonal lines are half equally), so the area of a rhombus ABCD can be found as follows:

Area of a triangle ABC = area of a triangle ADC

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{base (AC)}) \times \text{height } \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ DB}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\text{AC} \times \frac{1}{2} \text{ DB}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \text{ AC} \times \text{DB}
 \end{aligned}$$

Since the triangles are equal, the area of ABCD:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \text{ AC} \times \text{DB}\right) \times 2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{AC} \times \text{DB}
 \end{aligned}$$

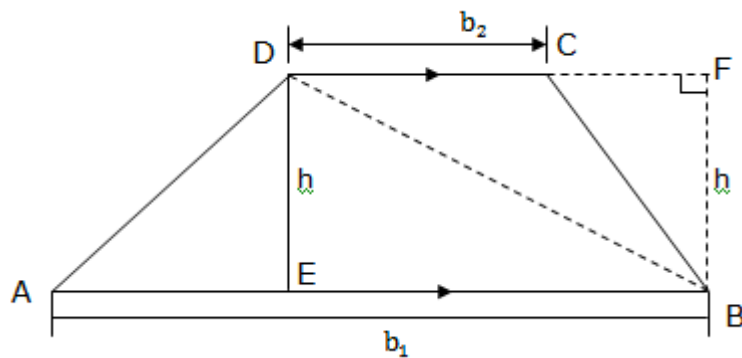
Therefore, the area of a rhombus is equal to half the product of the length of the diagonals.

The Formula to Find the Areas of Quadrilaterals

Apply the formula to find the areas of quadrilaterals

Area of a Trapezium

Consider the trapezium with constructed lines as shown in the figure below:



In order to find the area of a trapezium, first let us find the area of the triangles ABD and BDF with the same height h .

The base of the triangle ABD is b_1

The base of the triangle BDF is b_2

The area of the triangle ABD = $\frac{1}{2}b_1h$

The area of the triangle ABE = $\frac{1}{2}b_1h$

Area of ABDF = $\frac{1}{2}b_1h + \frac{1}{2}b_2h$

Area of ABDF = $\frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$

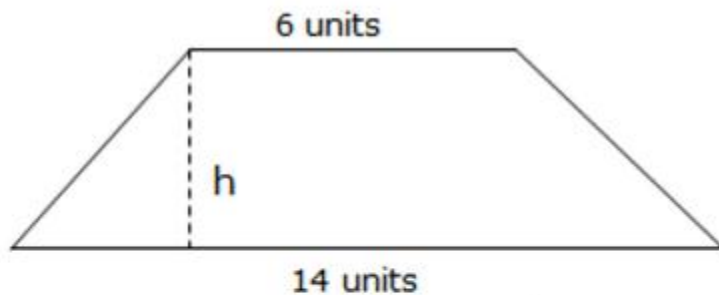
Generally, the area of the trapezium is given by $\frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$ or is the product of half the sum of the parallel sides (bases) and the perpendicular distance between them (height)

Example 3

Find the height of the trapezium with area 90 square units and bases of 6 units and 14 units

Solution:

Consider the trapezium below:



The area of the trapezium = $\frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$

$$90 = \frac{1}{2}(6+14)h$$

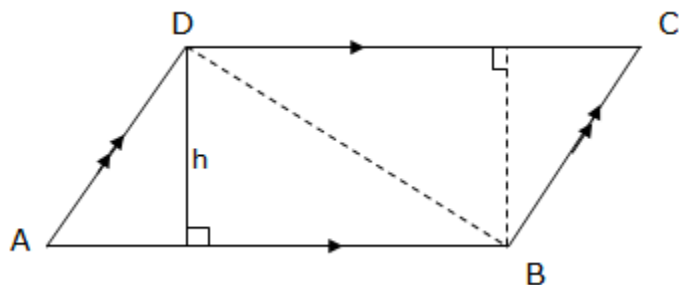
$$90 = 10h$$

$$9 = h$$

Therefore the height of the trapezium is 9 units.

Area of a Parallelogram

Consider parallelogram below with constructed lines as shown in the figure.



The area of the parallelogram can be formed from the formula for the area of the trapezium. The important thing to note is that the bases for a parallelogram are equal.

Now, the area of the parallelogram $ABCD = \frac{1}{2} (AB + DC) \times h$ square units. Since $AB = DC$

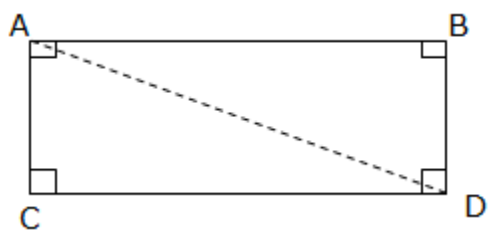
Then, the area of parallelogram $ABCD = \frac{1}{2} \times 2AB \times h = AB \times h$

If $AB = b$, then Area of the parallelogram $ABCD = bh$, where b is the base and h is the height of a parallelogram.

Therefore; the area of a parallelogram is equal to the product of the base and the perpendicular height.

Area of a Rectangle

Consider the rectangle below:



The rectangle $ABCD$ is divided into two congruent triangles, which are triangle ABD and triangle ACD by the diagonal AD .

The area of $ABCD = \text{area of triangle } ABD + \text{area of triangle } ACD$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times CD \times AC + \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times BD$$

Since the triangles are equal, the area of ABCD is equals to double the area of one of the triangles. The area of ABCD

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times CD \times AC \right) \times 2$$

$$= CD \times AC$$

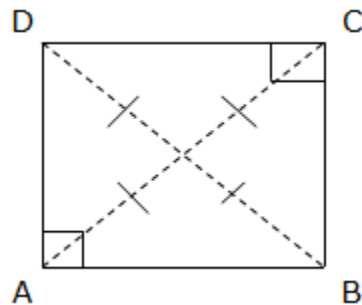
If CD is the length ' l ' of the Rectangle and AC is the width ' w ' of the Rectangle, then, the area of ABCD = $l \times w$ or lw

Therefore, the area of the Rectangle is the product of the length and width.

Area of a Square

A Square is a special rectangle with equal sides. Therefore the area of the square is the product of its lengths. i.e. Area of a square = $l \times l = l^2$.

We can also find the area of a square by using the length of the diagonals. Consider the square below with diagonals AC and DB:



Each of the diagonals of a square bisect at a right angle. Area of a triangle ABC = Area of ADC

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base (AC)} \times \text{height } \left(\frac{1}{2} BD \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(AC \times \frac{1}{2} BD \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times AC \times BD$$

But the area of ABCD

$$= \text{area of } \triangle ABC \times 2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times AC \times BD\right) \times 2$$

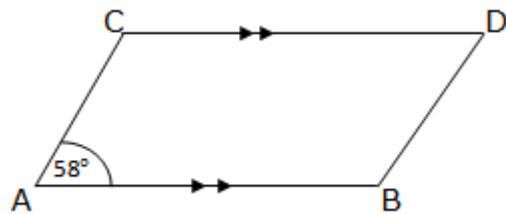
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times AC \times BD$$

Since the length of the diagonals are equal, then $AC = BD$. So, the area of $ABCD = \frac{1}{2} (AC)^2$

Therefore the area of a Square is equals to the half of the product of the lengths of the diagonals.

Example 4

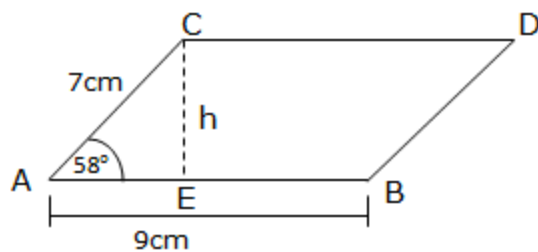
Find the area of a parallelogram $ABCD$ if $AC = 7\text{cm}$, $AB = 9\text{cm}$ and the angle $ZWX =$.



Solution

Area of a parallelogram = base \times height

Consider the figure below:



Consider the triangle ACE to find h

Recall that; $\sin = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$

$$\sin 58^\circ = \frac{h}{7\text{cm}}$$

$$h = 7\text{cm} \times \sin 58^\circ$$

$$h = 7\text{cm} \times 0.8480$$

$$h = 5.936\text{cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Now, area of ABCD} &= 9\text{cm} \times 5.936\text{cm} \\ &= 53.427\text{cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Therefore the area of the parallelogram ABCD is 53.427cm^2 .

Perimeter of a Regular Polygon

The Formula for Finding the Length of a Side of a Regular Polygon

Derive the formula for finding the length of a side of a regular polygon

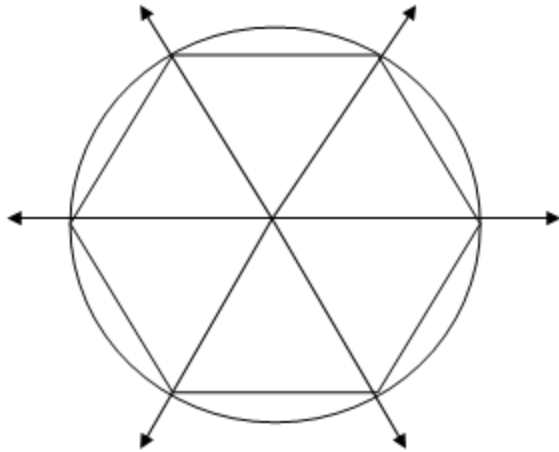
When we sum up the lengths of the sides of the polygon we obtain what is called perimeter of a polygon. Therefore, perimeter of a regular polygon is the sum of the lengths of the sides of the polygon.

How to find the perimeter of a Regular Polygon inscribed in a circle?

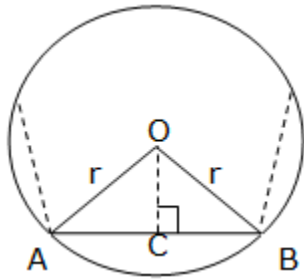
An inscribed polygon is the one whose vertices lie on the circle. If the lengths of the sides of the polygon are the same we say that the polygon is an inscribed Regular Polygon.

A Regular Polygon with number of sides larger than 2 say n sides can be inscribed in a circle as follows:

For example, if you want to construct an inscribed regular hexagon (6 sides), first draw a circle and locate the center of the circle. Then draw rays that intersect the circle in six points from the center of the circle. Each angle at the center will measure $360^\circ/6 = 60^\circ$. Connect the points of intersection on the circle by line segments. The figure formed is an inscribed regular polygon. See the figure below:



Now, to obtain the formula of finding the perimeter of a regular polygon inscribed in a circle with radius r and center O , let AB be the side of the polygon and OC the perpendicular from O to AB as shown in the figure below:



The angle $AOB = 360^\circ/n$, since the polygon has n sides.

The angle $AOC = \frac{1}{2}$ the angle AOB and the angle $AOB = \text{angle } AOC + \text{angle } BOC$

Therefore, the angle $AOC = \frac{1}{2}(360^\circ/n) = 180^\circ/n$

Let the length of the side of the regular polygon AB be S .

Then,

$$AC = \frac{1}{2}AB = \frac{1}{2}S$$

$$\text{From the } \triangle AOC, \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n} = \frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{AO}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}S}{r}$$

$$\text{So, } \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}S}{r}$$

$$r \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n} = \frac{1}{2}S$$

$$S = 2r \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n}$$

Therefore the length of a regular polygon with n sides inscribed in a circle is given by

$$S = 2r \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n}$$

The Perimeter of a Regular Polygon

The formula to determine the perimeter of a regular polygon

If we let $2r = d$

$$\text{Then } S = d \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n}, \text{ where } d \text{ is the diameter of the circle.}$$

From the concept of perimeter that perimeter of a regular polygon is the sum of the lengths of the sides of the polygon, if we have n sides each with length 'S' then the sum of the lengths of these sides will be nS. Therefore, Perimeter P of a regular polygon of n sides each with length S is given by:

$$P = nS$$

$$\text{But } S = 2r \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n}$$

$$\text{So, } P = n(2r \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n})$$

$$\text{Therefore, } P = 2nr \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n}$$

If we express $2r$ as a diameter d , then:

$$P = nd \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n}$$

Example 5

Find the length of one side of eight-sided regular polygon inscribed in a circle with radius 7cm.

Solution

$$S = 2r \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n}$$

$$S = 2 \times 7\text{cm} \times \sin \frac{180^\circ}{8}$$

$$S = 14\text{cm} \times \sin 22.5^\circ$$

$$S = 5.358\text{cm}$$

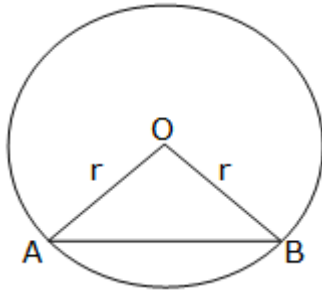
Therefore the length of one side of eight-sided regular polygon with radius of 7cm is 5.358cm

Area of a Regular Polygon

The Formula for Finding the Area of a Regular Polygon

Derive the formula for finding the area of a regular polygon

Consider the regular polygon with n sides inscribed in a circle of radius r and center O as shown below:



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{The area of the } \triangle AOB &= \frac{1}{2} \times AO \times OB \times \sin \frac{360^\circ}{n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times r \times r \times \sin \frac{360^\circ}{n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \frac{360^\circ}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

But since each vertex of the polygon is connected to O, the polygon region is divided into n triangles which are equal.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Area of the polygon} &= n \times (\text{area of } \triangle AOB) \\
 &= n \times \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sin \frac{360^\circ}{n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} nr^2 \sin \frac{360^\circ}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the area of a polygon of n sides inscribed in a circle of radius r is given by:

$$A = \frac{1}{2} nr^2 \sin \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

The Formula to Calculate the Area of a Regular Polygon

Apply the formula to calculate the area of a regular polygon

Example 6

Find the area of twelve-sided regular polygon inscribed in a circle of radius 14 cm

Solution

$$A = \frac{1}{2} nr^2 \sin \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times (14\text{cm})^2 \sin \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

$$A = 588\text{cm}^2.$$

Circumference and area of a circle

Circumference of a circle is the distance around it. Circumference of a circle can be estimated by using a regular polygon with many sides inscribed in a circle with radius r .

We know perimeter of the regular polygon is given by:

$$P = n(2r \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n})$$

$$\text{Or, alternatively we can write it as: } P = 2r(n \sin \frac{180^\circ}{n})$$

$$\text{If } n = 10, P = 2r(10 \sin \frac{180^\circ}{10}) = 2r \times 3.090$$

$$\text{If } n = 90, P = 2r(90 \sin \frac{180^\circ}{90}) = 2r \times 3.141$$

$$\text{If } n = 540, P = 2r(540 \sin \frac{180^\circ}{540}) = 2r \times 3.14157$$

$$\text{If } n = 720, P = 2r(720 \sin \frac{180^\circ}{720}) = 2r \times 3.14158$$

Here we see that, as n increases the value of $n \sin 180^\circ/n$ approaches the value of π . When n is very large the perimeter of a regular polygon approaches the circumference of the circle. The value of $n \sin 180^\circ/n$ can be replaced by π because it approaches the value of π when n is very large.

Therefore, circumference of the circle C , is given by $C = 2\pi r$

Area of a Circle

In similar way we can generate the formula of calculating the area of a circle by considering area of a regular polygon inscribed in a circle of radius r .

We know that, area of a regular polygon is given by:

$$P = \frac{1}{2}nr^2\sin\frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

Alternatively we can write it as:

$$\text{If } n = 10, P = r^2\left(\frac{10}{2}\sin\frac{360^\circ}{10}\right) = r^2 \times 2.939$$

$$\text{If } n = 90, P = r^2\left(\frac{90}{2}\sin\frac{360^\circ}{90}\right) = r^2 \times 3.139$$

$$\text{If } n = 540, P = r^2\left(\frac{540}{2}\sin\frac{360^\circ}{540}\right) = r^2 \times 3.14152$$

$$\text{If } n = 720, P = r^2\left(\frac{720}{2}\sin\frac{360^\circ}{720}\right) = r^2 \times 3.14159$$

As n becomes large and larger the value of $\frac{n}{2}\sin\frac{360^\circ}{n}$ approaches the value of π . We can estimate the area of the circle by replacing the value of $\frac{n}{2}\sin\frac{360^\circ}{n}$ by π . Therefore the area of a circle 'A' is given by

$$A = \pi r^2.$$

Example 7

Find the circumference of a circle of radius 21cm. (take $\pi = 3.14$).

Solution

Circumference of a circle, $C = 2\pi r$

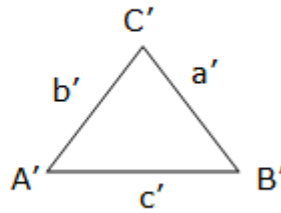
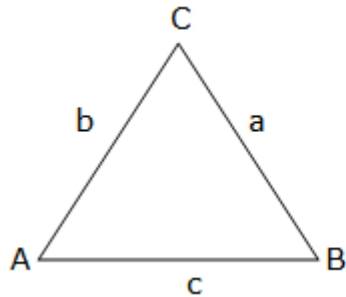
$$= 2 \times 3.14 \times 21\text{cm} = 131.88\text{cm}$$

Area of Similar Polygons

The Ratio of Areas of Similar Polygons

Find the ratio of areas of similar polygons

Let $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle A'B'C'$ be two similar triangles:



If we find the ratio of their sides we get;

$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{b}{b'} = \frac{c}{c'} = k$, where k is the ratio of their lengths of the corresponding sides.

$$\text{Area of a triangle } ABC = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$$

$$\text{Area of a triangle } A'B'C' = \frac{1}{2}a'b'\sin C'$$

But $\sin C = \sin C'$ since $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$

$$\text{Therefore, } \frac{\text{area of } \triangle ABC}{\text{area of } \triangle A'B'C'} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}ab\sin C}{\frac{1}{2}a'b'\sin C'} = \frac{ab}{a'b'} = \frac{a}{a'} \cdot \frac{b}{b'} = k \cdot k = k^2$$

Generally, if the ratio of the lengths of the corresponding sides of two similar polygons is k , then the ratio of their areas is k^2 .

Problems Related to Ratio for Areas of Similar Polygons

Solve problems related to ratio for areas of similar polygons

Example 8

We are given two triangles which are similar. The length of one side is 8cm and the length of the corresponding side is 14cm. if the area of a smaller triangle is 24cm^2 find the area of the other triangle.

Solution

Ratio of the corresponding sides, $k = \frac{8\text{cm}}{14\text{cm}} = \frac{4}{7}$

Ratio of their area, $k^2 = \left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{49}$

$$k^2 = \frac{24\text{cm}^2}{x\text{cm}^2} \text{ (x represents the area of the larger triangle)}$$

$$x = \frac{49 \times 24}{16}$$

$$x = 73.5\text{cm}^2$$

Therefore the area of the other triangle is 73.5cm^2 .

Example 9

The ratio of the areas of two similar polygons is 36:48. The length of a side of the smaller polygon is 10cm. find the length of the corresponding side of the other polygon.

Solution

Ratio of the areas = k^2

$$\text{So, } k^2 = \frac{36}{48}$$

To obtain the ratio of the lengths, take square root both sides

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{36}{48}} = \frac{6}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

let the other side be y

$$\frac{10\text{cm}}{y} = \frac{6}{4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$y = \frac{10\text{cm} \times 4\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$y = 11.547\text{cm}$$