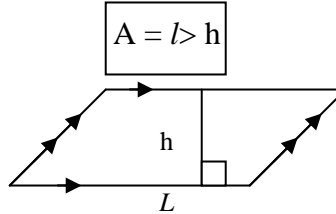
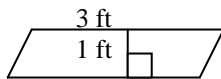


Area: Area of parallelograms

A *parallelogram* is a four-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel to each other. (The rectangle is a special case of the parallelogram). We can find the areas of a parallelogram by multiplying the length times the height (which is the perpendicular distance from the length to its parallel side).

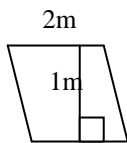


Ex.



$$A = l \cdot h = (3\text{ ft})(1\text{ ft}) = 3\text{ ft}^2$$

Ex.



$$A = l \cdot h = (2\text{ m})(1\text{ m}) = 2\text{ m}^2$$

Exercises: find the areas of the following parallelograms.

- 1.) $l = 2\text{ m}, h = 1\text{ m}, A = ?$
- 2.) $l = 5\text{ ft}, h = 8\text{ ft}, A = ?$
- 3.) $l = 7\text{ in}, h = 5\text{ in}, A = ?$
- 4.) $l = 4\text{ cm}, h = 6\text{ cm}, A = ?$
- 5.) $l = 3\text{ ft}, h = 4\text{ ft}, A = ?$
- 6.) $l = 9\text{ m}, h = 2\text{ m}, A = ?$
- 7.) $l = ?, h = 2\text{ cm}, A = 12\text{ cm}^2$
- 8.) $l = ?, h = 4\text{ nm}, A = 8\text{ nm}^2$
- 9.) $l = 3\text{ m}, h = ?, A = 9\text{ m}^2$
- 10.) $l = 4\text{ ft}, h = ?, A = 16\text{ ft}^2$