

5th Grade | Unit 10



MATH 510 PERIMETER, AREA, AND VOLUME

	Introduction 3	
1.	Perimeter 4 Polygons 5 Regular Polygons 10 Circumference 16 Self Test 1: Perimeter 22	
2.	Area 24 Finding Area 25 Squares and Rectangles 32 Parallelograms 37 Triangles 43 Self Test 2: Area 52	
3.	Solid Figures Surface Area 56 Volume 62 Solving Volume Problems 69 Self Test 3: Solid Figures 75	
4.	Review	

Author:

Glynlyon Staff

Editor:

Alan Christopherson, M.S.

Media Credits:

Page 3: © robuart, iStock, Thinkstock; **5:** © Creatas, Thinkstock; **25:** © borzaya, iStock, Thinkstock; **56:** © v_alex, iStock, Thinkstock; **74:** © Aleksandr Volodin, iStock, Thinkstock; **78:** © polygraphus, iStock, Thinkstock; **79:** © Fuse, Thinkstock.



804 N. 2nd Ave. E. Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

© MMXV by Alpha Omega Publications, a division of Glynlyon, Inc. All rights reserved. LIFEPAC is a registered trademark of Alpha Omega Publications, a division of Glynlyon, Inc.

All trademarks and/or service marks referenced in this material are the property of their respective owners. Alpha Omega Publications, a division of Glynlyon, Inc. makes no claim of ownership to any trademarks and/or service marks other than their own and their affiliates, and makes no claim of affiliation to any companies whose trademarks may be listed in this material, other than their own.

PERIMETER, AREA, AND VOLUME

In this unit, you will learn different ways to measure plane and solid figures. You will find the perimeter of polygons, rectangles, and circles (circumference). You will find the area of rectangles, parallelograms, triangles, and figures made up of those shapes. For solid figures, you will find the surface area and volume of rectangular prisms. You will learn that perimeter is a length of measurement, but area is measured in square units, while volume is measured in cubic units. You will also learn several useful formulas: for rectangles: 2l + 2w = p, lw = A; for parallelograms: bh = A; for triangles: $\frac{bh}{2} = A$; for rectangular prisms: $l \times w \times h = V$; and for circles: $C = \pi d$. All of these measurements, and more, will be used as you learn more about geometry.

Objectives

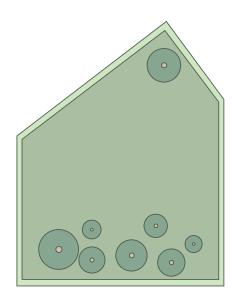
Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

- Find the perimeter of polygons, including regular polygons and rectangles.
- Find the approximate circumference of a circle, given the diameter.
- Find the area of plane figures, including rectangles, parallelograms, triangles, and composite figures.
- Find the surface area and volume of rectangular prisms.

1. PERIMETER

At the neighborhood park, there is a path that goes all the way around the edge. People use it to run, or to walk their dog. If you walked around the edge of the park, how far would you have walked?

In geometry, the distance around the edge of a figure is called the perimeter. What is the perimeter of the park? In this lesson, we will learn about perimeter and find the perimeter of polygons.



Objectives

Read these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

- Find the perimeter of polygons.
- Find the perimeter of regular polygons.
- Find the perimeter of rectangles.
- Find the approximate circumference of a circle, given the diameter.

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAC.

approximation. A number that is close to the exact value. **perimeter.** The distance around the outside of a plane figure.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in boldface print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Polygons

Since the **perimeter** is the distance around the edge of a figure, we can find the perimeter of a polygon by adding the lengths of the sides:

The park is a pentagon, so we can add the lengths of the 5 sides to find the perimeter:

110 feet

80 feet

100 feet

50 feet

+ 100 feet

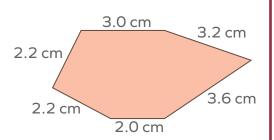
440 feet

50 feet 100 feet 100 feet 80 feet 110 feet

So, the length of the path around the edge of the park is 440 feet

Example:

What is the perimeter of the polygon shown here?



Solution:

To find the perimeter, we will add the lengths of the sides.

The figure is a hexagon so there are 6 lengths to add:

2.0 cm

2.2 cm

2.2 cm

3.0 cm

3.2 cm

+ 3.6 cm

16.2 cm

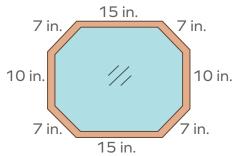
The word perimeter has the word *rim* in it (perimeter). The rim of something is its edge, so this might help you remember that perimeter is the length around the edge of a plane figure.

This might help!

The perimeter of the hexagon is 16.2 cm.

Example:

Sarah is making a frame for a mirror. The frame will be a strip of copper, 1 inch wide, around the edge of the mirror. The copper will be expensive, so Sarah needs to find the right length of 1-inch copper to buy. What length of copper should she buy?



Solution:

To find the length needed, we will add the lengths of the sides of the mirror. Because some of the sides are the same length, we can multiply to shorten the calculation:

4 sides are 7 inches: 4×7 in. = 28 in.

2 sides are 10 inches: 2×10 in. = 20 in.

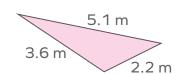
2 sides are 15 inches: 2×15 in. = 30 in.

28 in. + 20 in. + 30 in. = 78 inches

So, Sarah needs 78 inches of 1-inch-wide copper.

Example:

What is the perimeter of this scalene triangle?



Solution:

To find the perimeter, we will add the lengths of the sides.

5.1 m

2.2 m

 $+ 3.6 \, \text{m}$

10.9 m

So, the perimeter of the triangle is 10.9 meters.

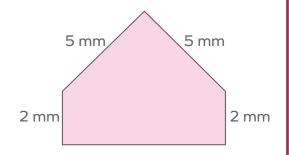
If the perimeter of a figure is known, but one of the side lengths is missing, we can solve for the missing side.

Example:

If we know that the perimeter of the pentagon is 20 millimeters, what is the length of the bottom side?

Solution:

First, we will add the lengths of the sides shown and see how much is needed for a perimeter of 20 millimeters.



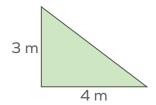
$$2 \text{ mm} + 5 \text{ mm} + 5 \text{ mm} + 2 \text{ mm} = 14 \text{ mm}$$

We have 14 millimeters of length, but we need a total of 20 millimeters. We would add 6 to 14 to get 20, so the missing length must be 6 millimeters.

$$2 \text{ mm} + 5 \text{ mm} + 5 \text{ mm} + 2 \text{ mm} + 6 \text{ mm} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

Example:

Bob has 12 meters of fencing and he would like to enclose a small garden. Because of the shape of his yard, two sides of the garden will be 3 meters and 4 meters. How long will the third side be?



Solution:

First, we'll add the lengths of the sides shown and see how much is needed for a perimeter of 12 meters.

$$3 m + 4 m = 7 m$$

We have 7 meters of length, but we need a total of 12 meters. We would add 5 to 7 to get 12, so the missing length must be 5 meters.

$$3m + 4m + 5m = 12m$$

Let's Review!

Before going on to the practice problems, make sure you understand the main points of this lesson.

- ✓ Perimeter is the distance around the outside of a plane figure.
- ✓ To find the perimeter of a polygon, add the lengths of the sides.



Fill in the blank.

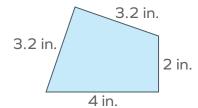
1.1 The distance around the edge of a figure is its ____



Circle each correct letter and answer.

- 1.2 What is the perimeter of a triangle with side lengths of 5 cm, 8 cm, and 9 cm?
 - a. 9 cm
- b. 13 cm
- c. 22 cm
- d. 30 cm

- **1.3** What is the perimeter of this quadrilateral?
 - a 4 inches
 - b. 8 inches
 - c. 12 inches
 - d. 12.4 inches

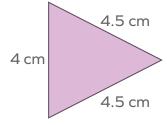


- **1.4** Which quadrilateral with side lengths shown will have a perimeter of 18 meters?
 - a. 4 m, 4 m, 4 m, 4 m

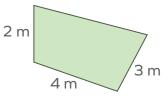
b. 3 m, 5 m, 4 m, 6 m

c. 5 m, 2 m, 5 m, 2 m

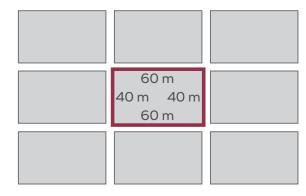
- d. 4 m, 7 m, 2 m, 6 m
- **1.5** What is the perimeter of this isosceles triangle?
 - a. 4 cm
 - b. 13 cm
 - c. 13.5 cm
 - d. 14 cm



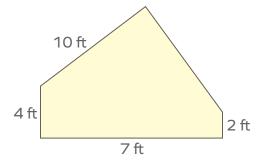
- **1.6** The perimeter of this quadrilateral is 14 meters. What is the length of the unlabeled side?
 - a. 5 m
 - b. 6 m
 - c. 7 m
 - d. 9 m



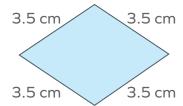
- **1.7** Scott takes a walk around the block. How far does he walk?
 - a. 100 m
 - b. 120 m
 - c. 200 m
 - d. 240 m



- **1.8** The perimeter of this pentagon is 28 feet. What is the length of the unlabeled side?
 - a. 4ft.
 - b. 5 ft.
 - c. 6 ft.
 - d. 23 ft.



- **1.9** What is the perimeter of this rhombus?
 - a. 3.5 cm
 - b. 7 cm
 - c. 13.5 cm
 - d. 14 cm





Complete this activity.

- **1.10** Match each set of measurements with the perimeter of a polygon having those measurements.
 - a. _____ pentagon: 3 m, 5 m, 3 m, 4 m, 7 m
- 1. 22 m

b. _____ triangle: 5 m, 6 m, 8 m

- 2. 18 m
- c. _____ quadrilateral: 3 m, 2 m, 8 m, 8 m
- 3. 19 m
- d. _____ quadrilateral: 5 m, 4 m, 5 m, 4 m
- 4. 24 m

e. _____ triangle: 8 m, 8 m, 8 m

5. 21 m

Regular Polygons

You know how to find the perimeter of a polygon. What is the perimeter of this regular pentagon? Only one side is labeled, but you know that all sides are the same length.

Is there a shorter way to find the perimeter than adding all of the sides? In this lesson, we will explore methods for finding the perimeter of regular polygons and rectangles.



Finding the Perimeter of Regular Polygons

To find the perimeter of the regular pentagon, we could add the lengths of all of the sides. We know each side is 4 centimeters

$$4 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} = 20 \text{ cm}$$

However, since all the sides are the same length, we can multiply the side length by 5:

$$4 \text{ cm} \times 5 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

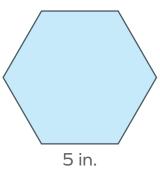
For any regular polygon, we can multiply the number of sides by the side length, since all the sides are the same length.

Example:

What is the perimeter of this regular hexagon?

Solution:

Because it is a hexagon, we know it has six sides. Because it is a regular polygon, we know each side is 5 inches. So, we will multiply the number of sides by the side length:



$$6 \times 5$$
 in. = 30 in.

The perimeter of the regular hexagon is 30 inches.

Example:

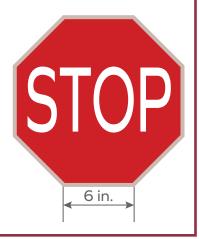
A stop sign needs its border re-taped with reflective tape to make sure it is seen at night. If the stop sign is 6 inches on each side, how many inches of reflective tape are needed?

Solution:

There are 8 sides of the same length (6 inches), so we'll multiply the number of sides by their length:

$$8 \times 6$$
 in. = 48 in.

So, 48 inches of reflective tape is needed.



If we know the perimeter of a regular polygon, we can solve to find the length of the sides.

Example:

The perimeter of the square is 32 meters. How long is each side?

Solution:

The square has four congruent sides. We know that the length of the side of the square multiplied by 4 is 32 meters. If we let s be the side length, we can write an equation to solve:

$$4 \times s = 32 \text{ m}$$

or

$$4s = 32$$

What number multiplied by 4 is 32?

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

So, each side of the square is 8 meters.



perimeter = 32 m

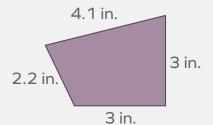
SELF TEST 1: PERIMETER

Each numbered question = 6 points

Circle the correct letter and answer.

- 1.01 What is the perimeter of a triangle with side lengths of 8 cm, 8 cm, and 3 cm?
 - a. 16 cm
- b. 17 cm c. 18 cm
- d. 19 cm

- What is the perimeter of this quadrilateral? 1.02
 - a. 12 inches
 - b. 12.3 inches
 - c. 13 inches
 - d. 13.2 inches

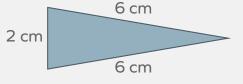


- 1.03 Which quadrilateral with side lengths shown will have a perimeter of 25 meters?
 - a. 5 m, 8 m, 4 m, 7 m

b. 7 m, 7 m, 4 m, 6 m

c. 6 m, 6 m, 6 m, 6 m

- d. 8 m, 5 m, 6 m, 6 m
- What is the perimeter of this isosceles triangle? 1.04
 - a. 12 cm
 - b. 13 cm
 - c. 14 cm
 - d. 15 cm



- 1.05 The perimeter of this quadrilateral is 12 meters. What is the length of the unlabeled side?
 - a. 2 m
 - b. 3 m
 - c. 4 m
 - d. 5 cm



- 1.06 What is the perimeter of a square with a side length of 8.5 cm?
 - a. 17 cm
- b. 32 cm c. 33 cm
- d. 34 cm

- What is the perimeter of this rectangle? 1.07
 - a. 12 m
 - b. 14 m
 - c. 16 m
 - d. 18 m

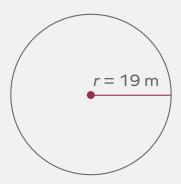


- 1.08 The perimeter of a regular heptagon is 21 m. How long is each side?
 - a. 2 m
- b. 3 m
- c. 4 m
- d. 5 m

- 1.09 What is the perimeter of this regular hexagon?
 - a. 7 in.
 - b 35 in
 - c. 42 in.
 - d. 49 in.



- 1.010 A rectangle is 4 feet long and 5 feet wide. What is its perimeter?
 - a. 9 ft.
- b. 15 ft.
- c. 18 ft.
- d. 20ft.
- What is the circumference of a circle with a diameter of 12 feet? (use 3.14 for π) 1.011
 - a. 36 ft.
- b. 36.26 ft. c. 37.68 ft.
- d. 38 ft.
- What is the circumference of a circle with a diameter of 9 inches? (use $\frac{22}{7}$ for π) 1.012
 - a. 27 in.
- b. $24\frac{4}{7}$ in. c. $28\frac{2}{7}$ in.
- If pi is rounded to a whole number, what is a reasonable estimate for the 1.013 circumference of a circle with a diameter of 18 cm?
 - a. 50 cm
- b. 54 cm c. 56 cm
- d. 57 cm
- What is the circumference of this circle? (use 3.14 for π) 1.014
 - a 2983 m b 5966 m
- - c. 119.32 m d. 238.62 m



- Sam needs to find the circumference of a circle with a 1.015 diameter of 24 inches. He uses a calculator to find the circumference. Which answer is reasonable?
 - a. 72.013678 in.
- b. 75.398223 in.
- c. 80.332161 in. d. 85.335372 in.

Score



Teacher check:

Initials

Date







804 N. 2nd Ave. E. Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

800-622-3070 www.aop.com

