## Packet 13: Geometry

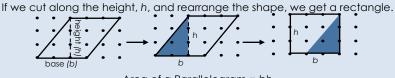
Dear Parents/Guardians,

In Packet 13, students explore geometry. In Lesson 1, students use visual representations to derive area formulas for polygons. In Lesson 2, students find the volume of right rectangular prisms. In Lesson 3, students use nets to calculate the surface area of polyhedra.

**Deriving Area Formulas: Rectangles and Parallelograms** One of the formulas for finding the area of a rectangle is multiplying the base and height.

A = bh

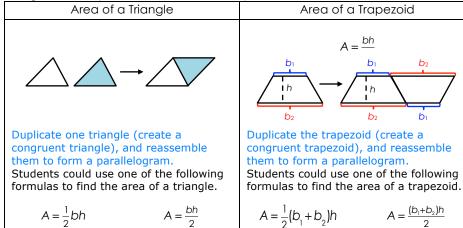
Students will use this to help derive formulas for other polygons, such as a parallelogram.



Area of a Parallelogram = bh Notice it is the same formula for finding the area of a rectangle.

### **Deriving Area Formulas: Triangles and Trapezoids**

Students will explore different ways to derive the formulas for finding the areas of triangles and trapezoids. Below are examples.





# By the end of the packet, your student should know...

How to derive formulas for areas of parallelograms, triangles and trapezoids Lesson 13.1

How to derive formulas for the volume of a right rectangular prism Lesson 13.2

How to use nets to create polyhedra Lesson 13.3

How to solve problems that involve area, volume, or surface area Lessons 13.1, 13.2, and 13.3

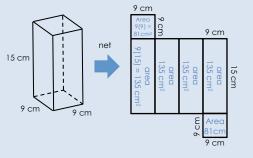
### **Additional Resources**

Resource Guide (RG) Part 2, pages 38-40

Volume of right rectangular prisms (0 – 4:10 min): http://youtu.be/DS7f3K88Hgl

### Finding Surface Area of Polyhedra

Students will create the nets for polyhedra to calculate surface area. Example: Calculate the surface area for the figure below.



To calculate the surface area, add the areas of the polygons that create the polyhedron.  $SA = 81 + 81 + 135 + 135 + 135 + 135 = 702 \text{ cm}^2$  $SA = 2(81) + 4(135) = 702 \text{ cm}^2$