

Geometry  
Chapter 11 Project

Seeking more rigorous  
Area of polygons  
Freshman/sophomores  
Focus on E.C.

Chapter 11 introduces how to find the perimeter, circumference, and area of many polygons and a circle. You will complete an album of Chapter 11 that will include the following:

1. a title page
2. a square *find area using formula*
3. a rectangle *find perimeter using formula*
4. a rhombus
5. a parallelogram (not a square, rectangle, or rhombus)
6. a triangle
7. a trapezoid
8. a regular pentagon
9. a regular hexagon
10. a regular octagon
11. a regular decagon
12. a circle

Memorization  
"assessment"

Your album will include:

- (a) each figure on a separate page
- (b) the dimensions of all of the sides or the radius of the figure in centimeters
- (c) the formula used to find the area
- (d) the perimeter or circumference of the figure
- (e) the area of the figure.

You will include only one figure per page in your album.

The album will be your final assessment of Chapter 11. Have fun and good luck!!

CoK:  $1/2$  organization, synthesizing  
but is it a replication  $\Delta$   
plug and chug evaluation

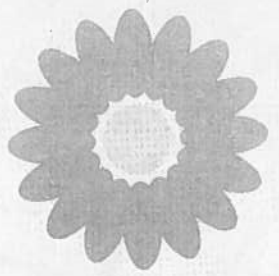
EC:  $1/2$  no chance for the students  
to explain why they have  
used the formula

But it's falling in  
not banks for  
multiple  
choices 😊



Some high some low good representation

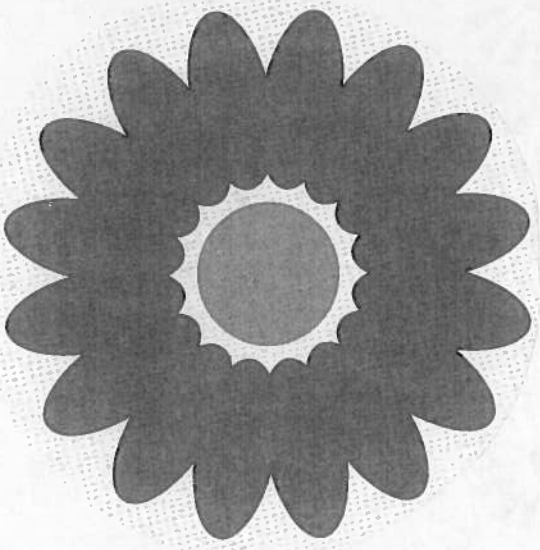
# Geometry



# Chapter 11

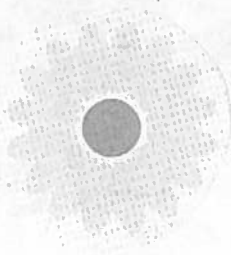
Area of Polygons

Ed C



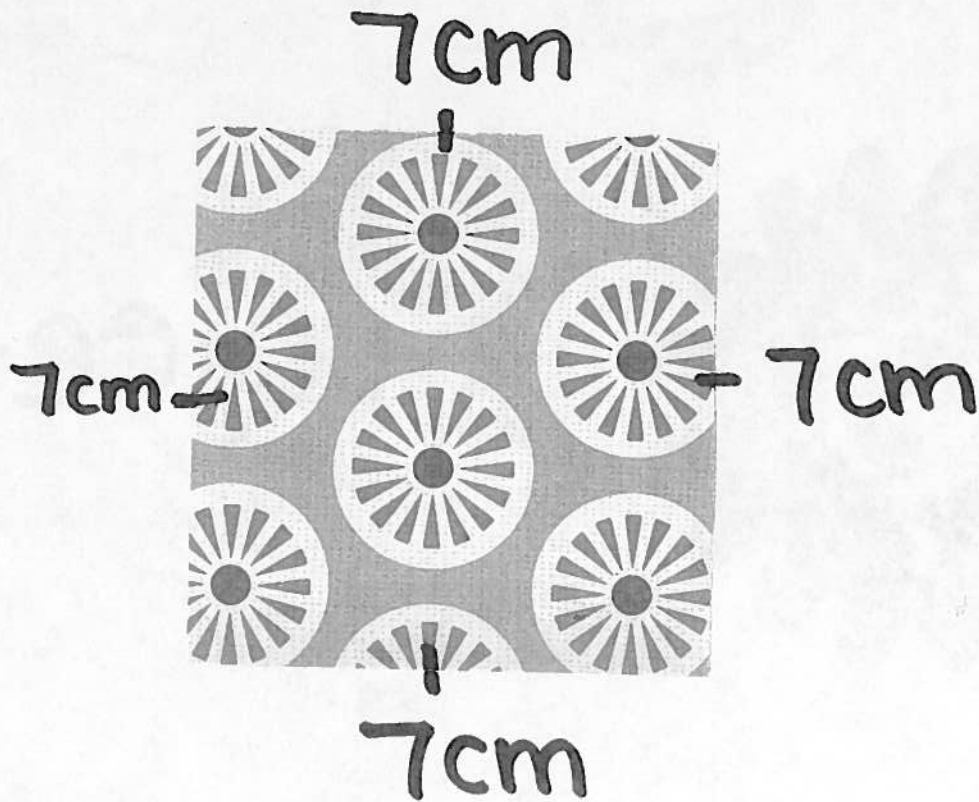
# Project

Kids have rubric



Dana Melcher  
period 3

S q u a r e

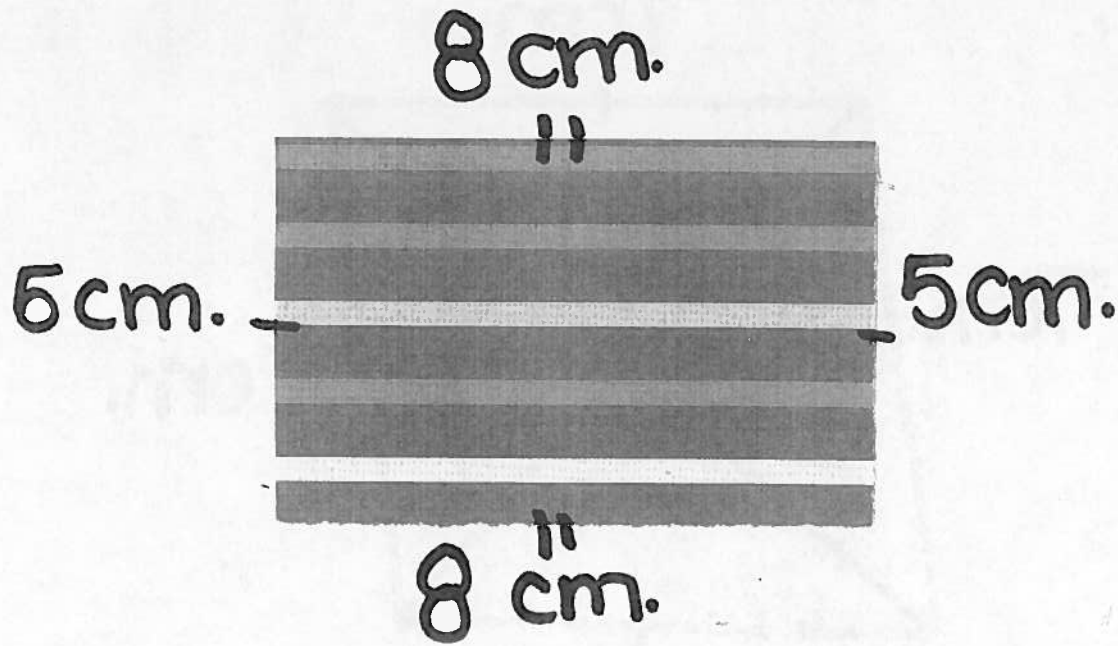


$$A = b \cdot h$$

$$P = 28 \text{ cm.}$$

$$A = 49 \text{ cm.}^2$$

R e c t a n g l e

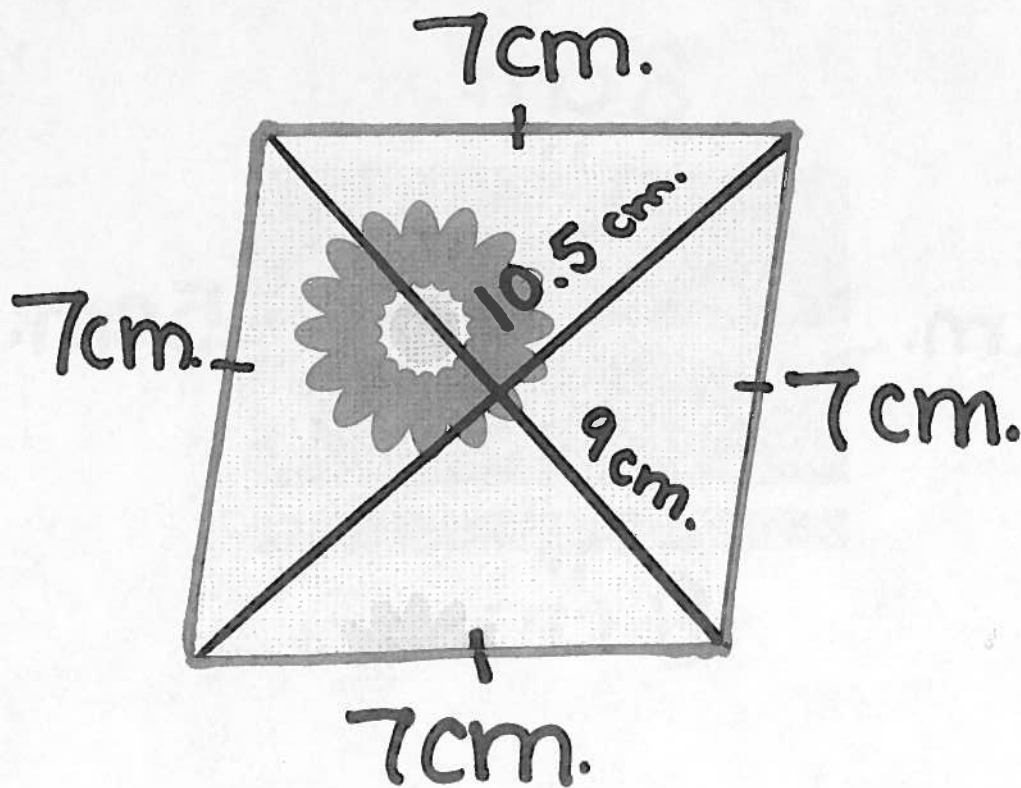


$$A = b \cdot h$$

$$P = 26 \text{ cm.}$$

$$A = 40 \text{ cm.}^2$$

r h o m b u s

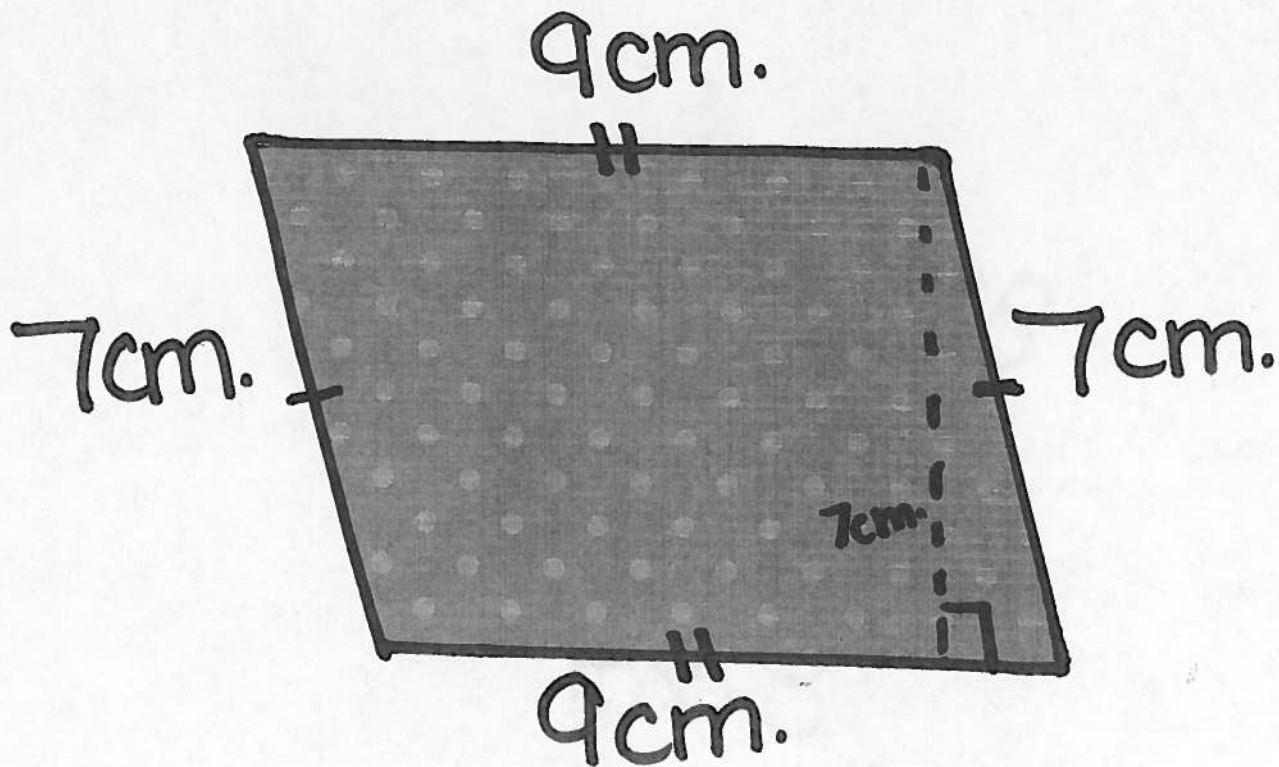


$$A = \frac{d_1 d_2}{2}$$

$$P = 28 \text{ cm.}$$

$$A = 47.25 \text{ cm.}^2$$

# Parallelogram

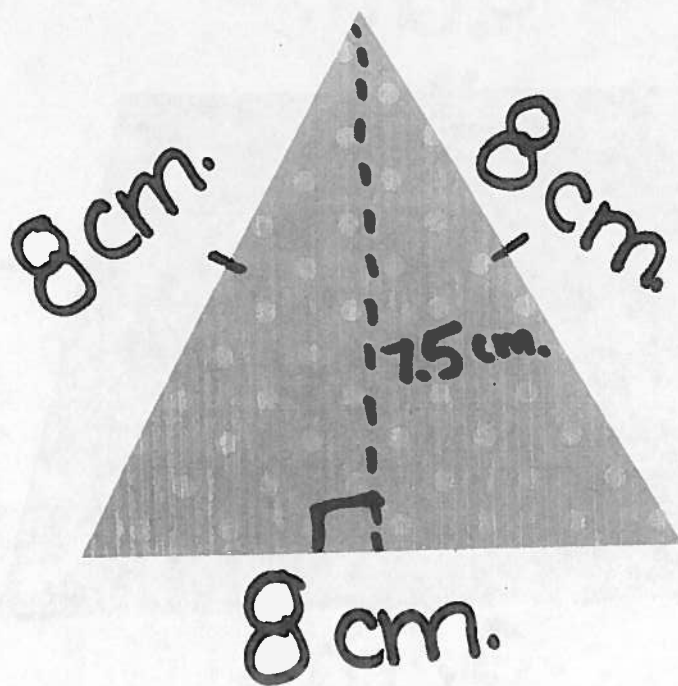


$$A = \frac{h(b_1 + b_2)}{2}$$

$$P = 32 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = 17 \text{ cm}^2$$

# T r i a n g l e

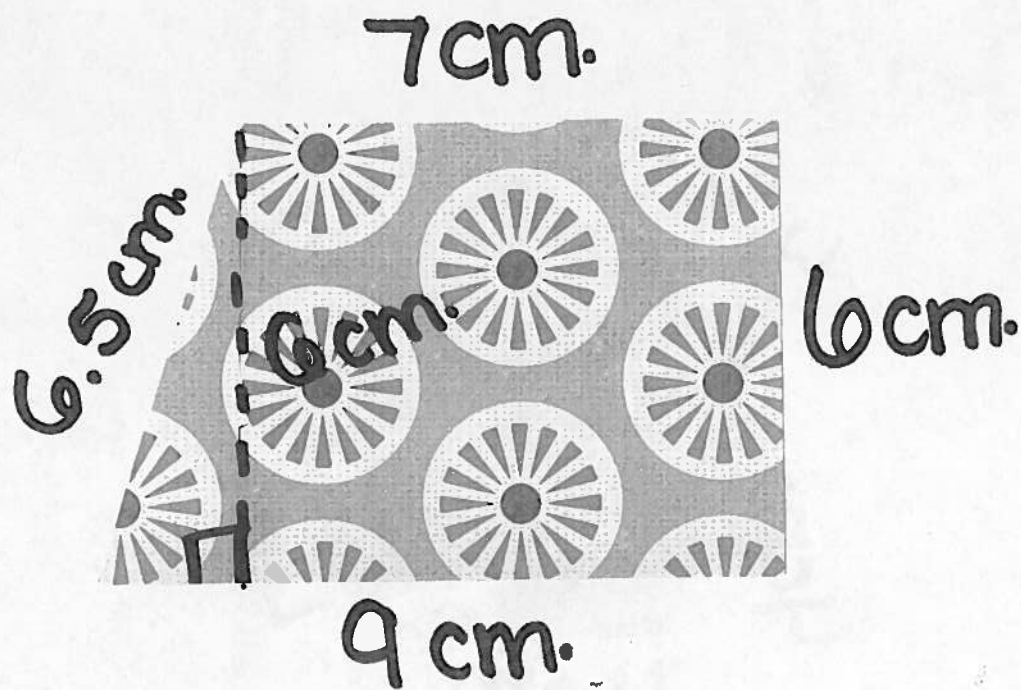


$$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

$$P = 24 \text{ cm.}$$

$$A = 30 \text{ cm.}^2$$

t r a p e z o i d



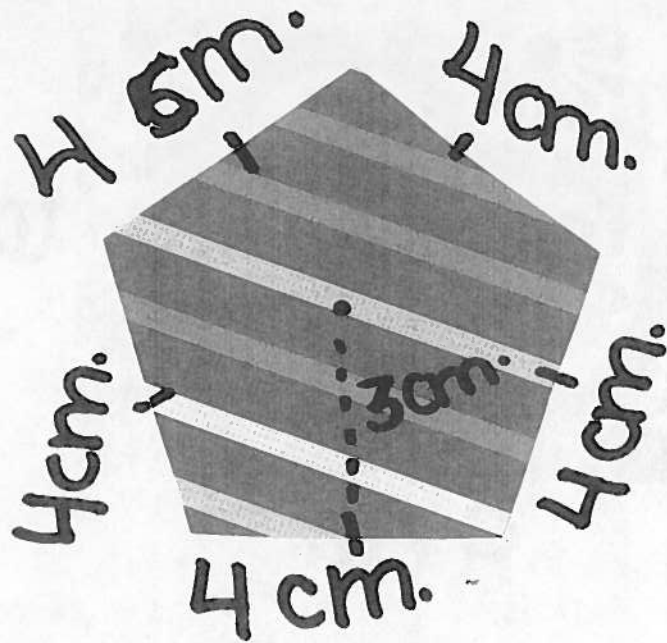
$$A = \frac{h(b_1 + b_2)}{2}$$

$$P = 28.5 \text{ cm.}$$

$$A = 48 \text{ cm.}^2$$

Regular

Pentagon

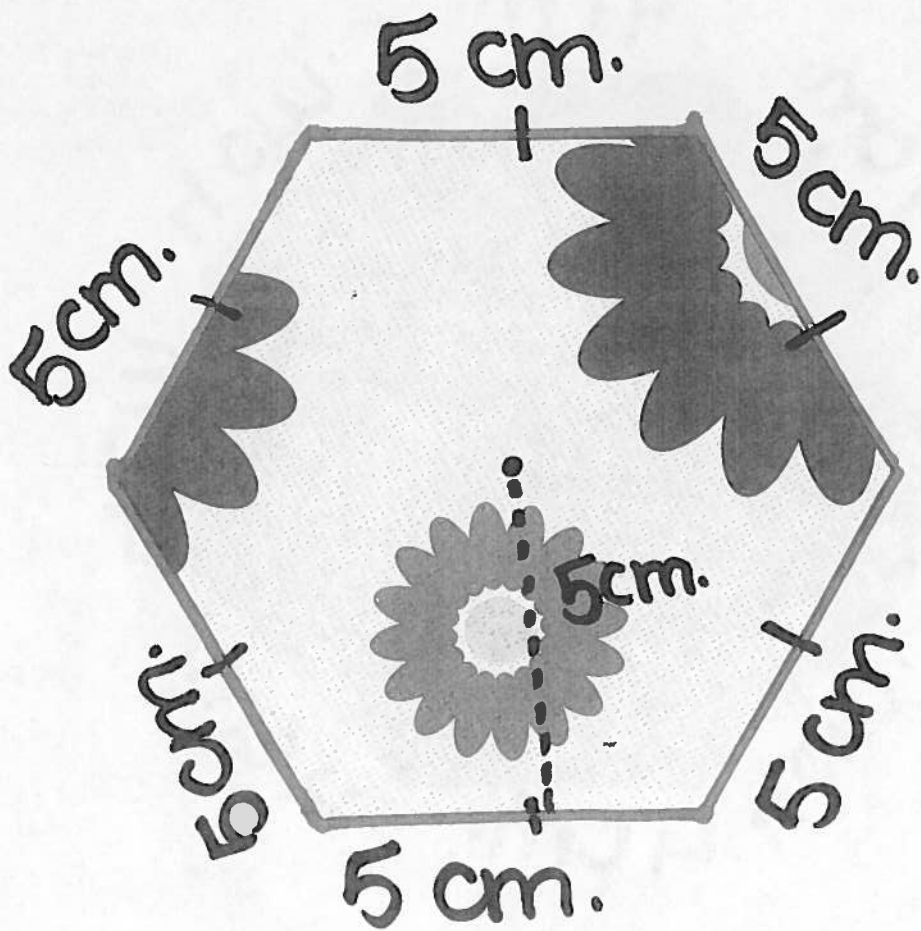


$$A = \frac{aP}{2}$$

$$P = 20 \text{ cm.}$$

$$A = 30 \text{ cm.}^2$$

# Regular Hexagon

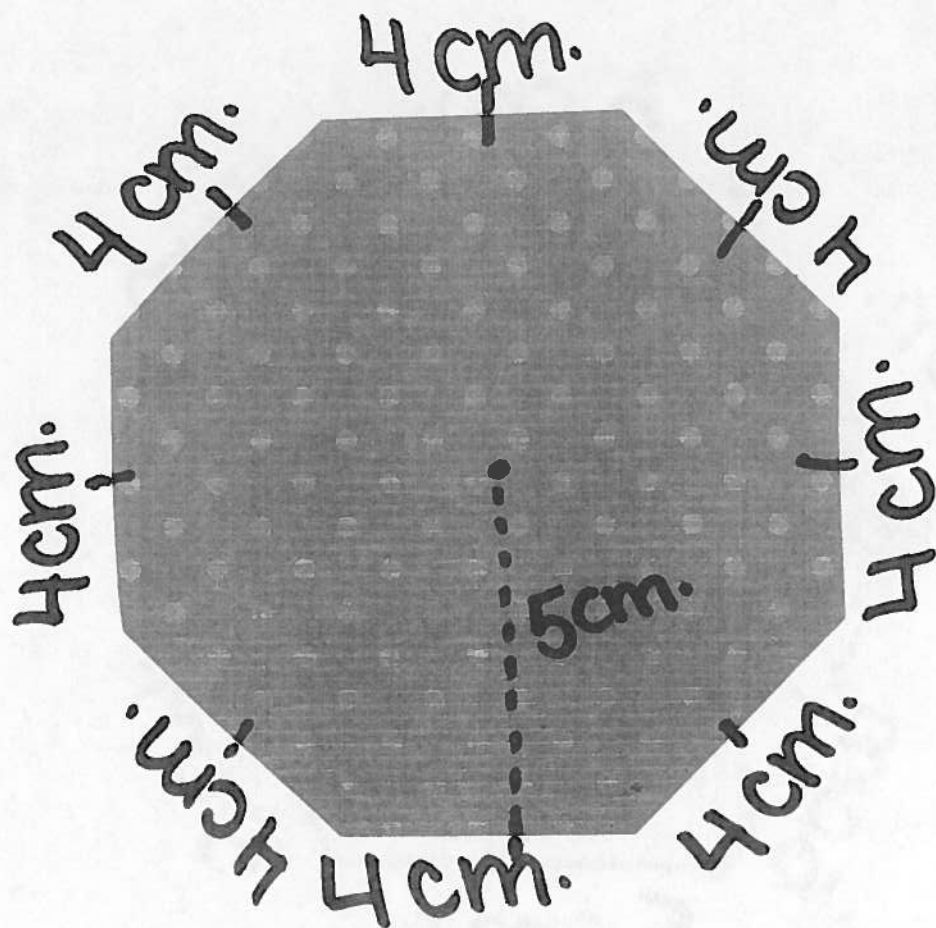


$$A = \frac{aP}{2}$$

$$P = 30 \text{ cm.}$$

$$A = 75 \text{ cm.}^2$$

# Regular Octagon

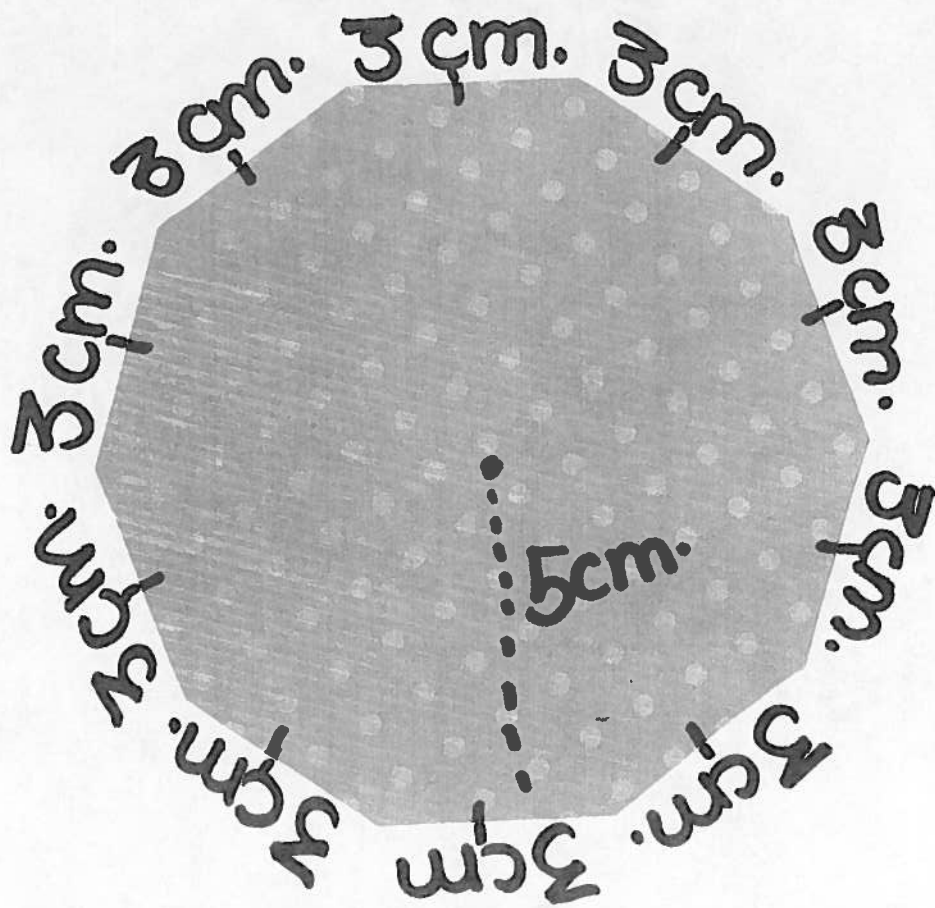


$$A = \frac{aP}{2}$$

$$P = 32 \text{ cm.}$$

$$A = 80 \text{ cm.}^2$$

Regular  
Decagon

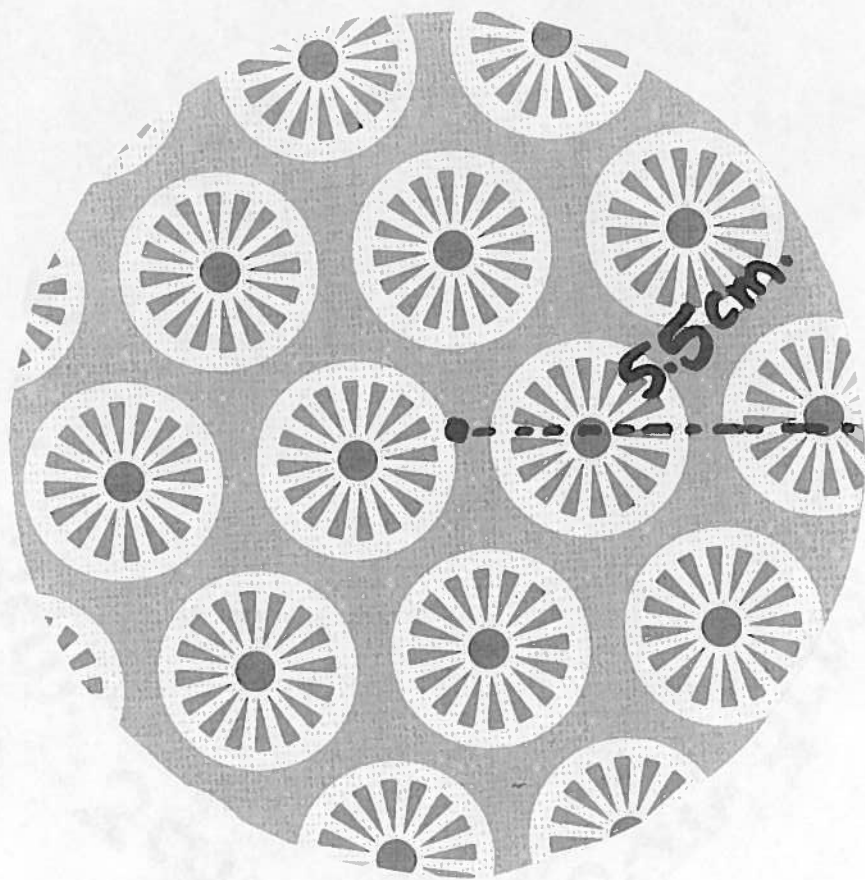


$$A = \frac{aP}{2}$$

$$P = 30 \text{ cm.}$$

$$A = 75 \text{ cm}^2$$

# Circle



$$A = \pi r^2$$

Circumference: 34.6 cm.

$$A = 95 \text{ cm}^2$$