

Dear Family,

During the next few weeks, our math class will be learning about geometry and measurement.

We will classify polygons, identify line and rotational symmetry, find the perimeter and area of figures, and find the surface area and volume of solid figures.

As we learn how to find the area of complex figures, you may wish to use this sample as a guide.

## Vocabulary

**congruent** Figures that have the same size and the same shape are congruent.

**line symmetry** (Also called bilateral symmetry) A plane figure has line symmetry if it can be folded along a line so that the two parts match exactly.

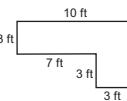
**perimeter** The distance around a figure.

**area** The number of square units in a region.

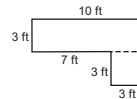
**volume** The number of cubic units in a three-dimensional figure.

### Finding the Area of Complex Figures

Find the area of this complex figure.



Separate the figure into a rectangle and a square.



Use a formula to find the area of each figure.

Area of the Rectangle

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= l \times w \\ A &= 10 \text{ ft} \times 3 \text{ ft} \\ A &= 30 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Area of the Square

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= s \times s \\ A &= 3 \text{ ft} \times 3 \text{ ft} \\ A &= 9 \text{ ft}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Add both areas to find the area of the complex figure.

$$30 \text{ ft}^2 + 9 \text{ ft}^2 = 39 \text{ ft}^2$$

The area is 39 square feet.

Learning about geometry and measurement will help students understand the geometric concepts they see in the world around them.

Sincerely,

Your Child's Teacher



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