

# Lesson 10-1

Objective - To find the perimeter of different types of polygons.

The perimeter of a polygon is the sum of the lengths of its sides.

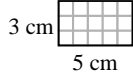
Square



$$4 + 4 + 4 + 4$$

$$P = 16 \text{ units}$$



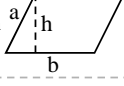

Rectangle



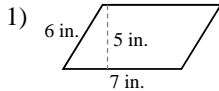
$$3 + 5 + 3 + 5$$

$$P = 16 \text{ cm}$$

## Perimeter Formulas

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Perimeter</u>
Square 	$P = 4s$
Rectangle 	$P = 2l + 2w$
Parallelogram 	$P = 2a + 2b$
Triangle 	$P = a + b + c$

Find the perimeter of the figure below.



Perimeter

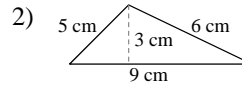
$$P = 2a + 2b$$

$$P = 2(6) + 2(7)$$

$$P = 12 + 14$$

$$P = 26 \text{ inches}$$

Find the perimeter of the figure below.



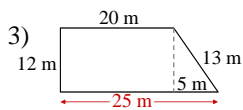
Perimeter

$$P = a + b + c$$

$$P = 5 + 6 + 9$$

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

Find the perimeter of the figure below.

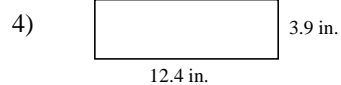


Perimeter

$$P = 12 + 20 + 13 + 25$$

$$P = 70 \text{ m}$$

Find the perimeter of the figure below.



Perimeter

$$P = 2l + 2w$$

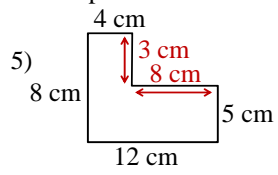
$$P = 2(12.4) + 2(3.9)$$

$$P = 24.8 + 7.8$$

$$P = 32.6 \text{ inches}$$

## Lesson 10-1 (cont.)

Find the perimeter of the figure below.



Perimeter

$$P = 8 + 4 + 3 + 8 + 5 + 12$$

$$P = 40 \text{ cm}$$