

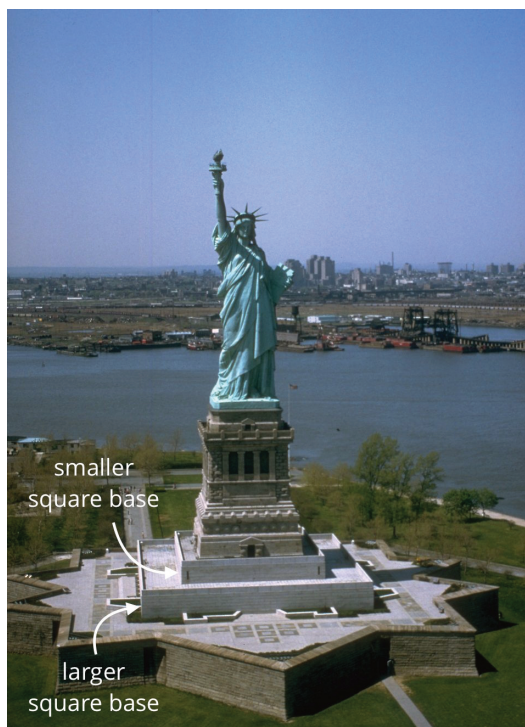
Lesson 9: Perimeter Problems

- Let's solve problems about perimeter.

Warm-up: Estimation Exploration: Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty has two square bases—one larger than the other. The larger base has side lengths of 132 feet each.

Estimate the perimeter of the smaller square base.

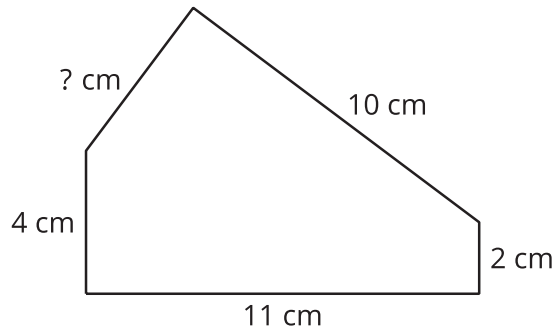


Record an estimate that is:

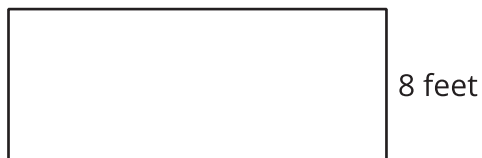
too low	about right	too high

9.1: Missing Measurements

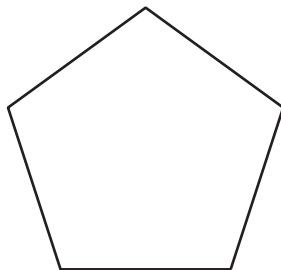
1. This pentagon has a perimeter of 32 cm. What is the length of the missing side?
Explain or show your work.



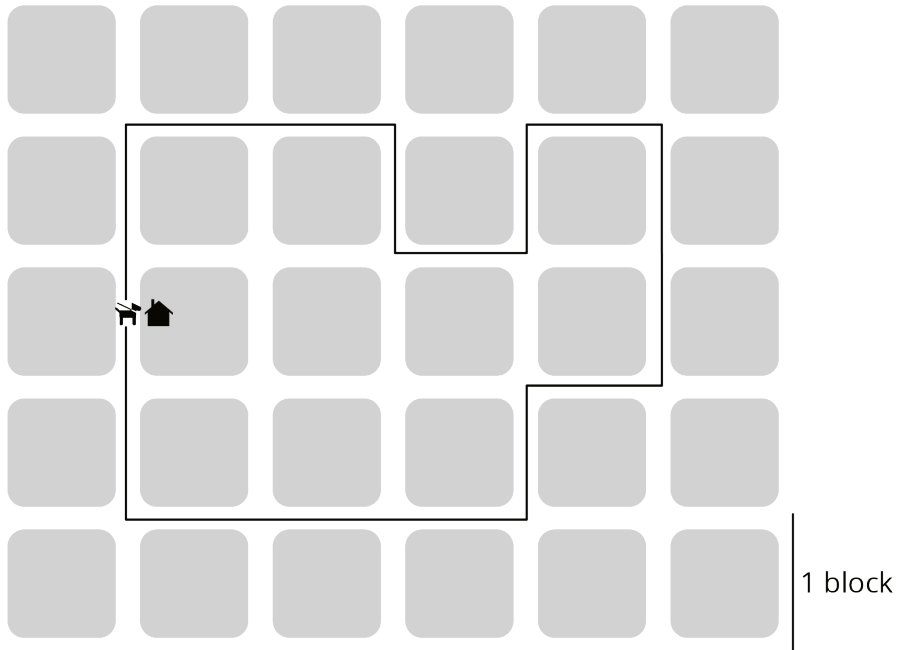
2. This rectangle has a perimeter of 56 feet. What are the lengths of the unlabeled sides? Explain or show your work.



3. This pentagon has a perimeter of 65 inches. All the sides are the same length. What is the length of each side? Explain or show your work.



4. Kiran took his dog for a walk. Their route is shown. How many blocks did they walk?



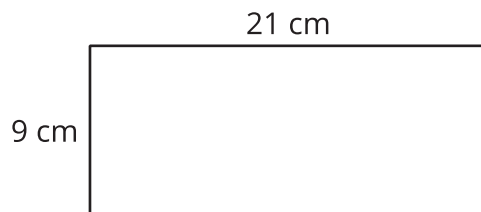
5. A room is 10 feet by 8 feet. How many tiles will be needed to cover the floor if each tile is 1 square foot?

Section Summary

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In this section, we learned that **perimeter** is the boundary of a flat shape.

We can find the length of a perimeter by adding the lengths of all the sides, or by using multiplication when there are sides with the same length.



$$9 + 9 + 21 + 21$$

$$(2 \times 9) + (2 \times 21)$$

We used our knowledge of shapes to find the perimeter even when some side lengths were missing, and to use the perimeter to find missing side lengths.

For example, if we know the perimeter of this rectangle is 32 feet, we can find the lengths of the three unlabeled sides.

