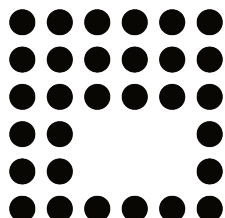


Lesson 6: Area of Parallelograms

Let's practice finding the area of parallelograms.

6.1: Missing Dots

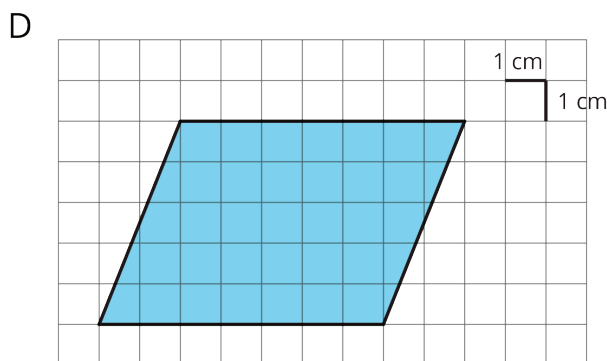
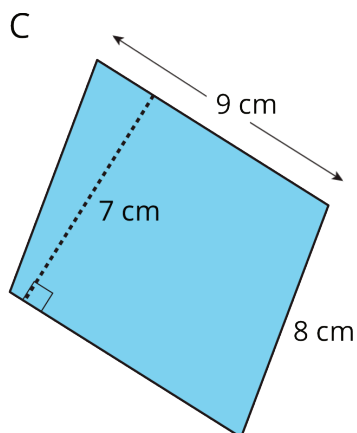
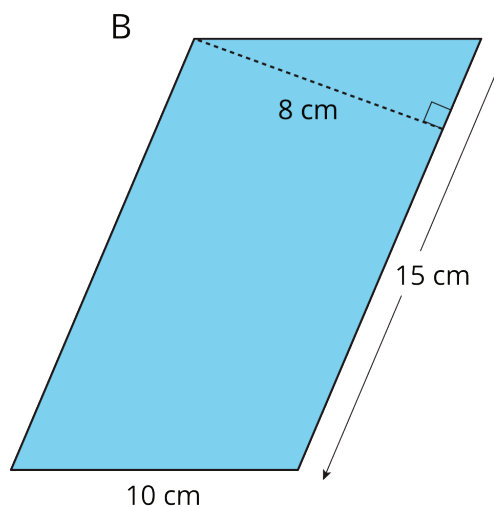
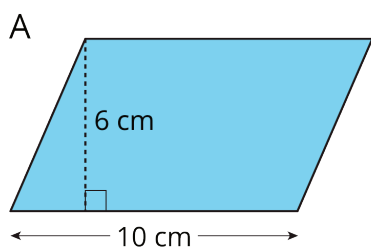


How many dots are in the image?

How do you see them?

6.2: More Areas of Parallelograms

1. Find the area of each parallelogram. Show your reasoning.



2. In Parallelogram B, what is the corresponding height for the base that is 10 cm long? Explain or show your reasoning.

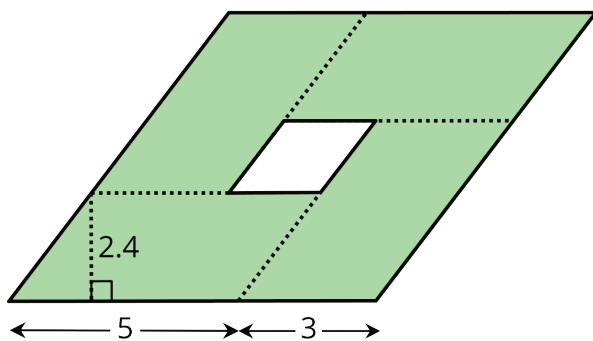
3. Two different parallelograms P and Q both have an area of 20 square units. Neither of the parallelograms are rectangles.

On the grid, draw two parallelograms that could be P and Q.



Are you ready for more?

Here is a parallelogram composed of smaller parallelograms. The shaded region is composed of four identical parallelograms. All lengths are in inches.

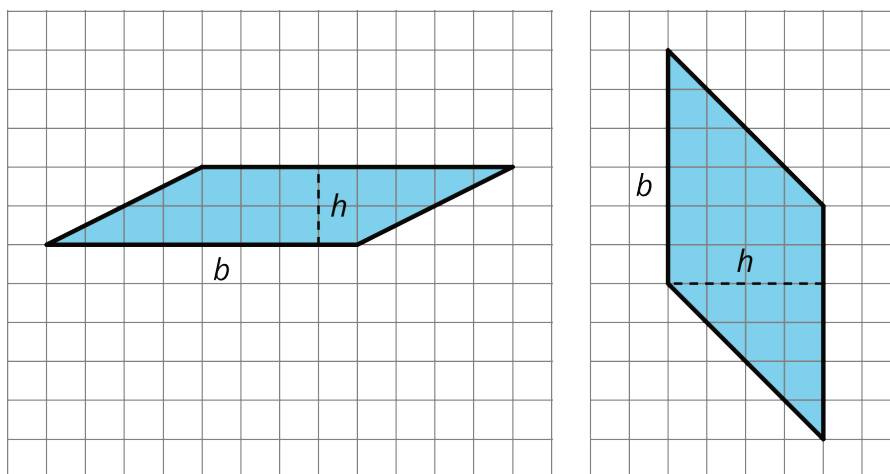


What is the area of the unshaded parallelogram in the middle? Explain or show your reasoning.

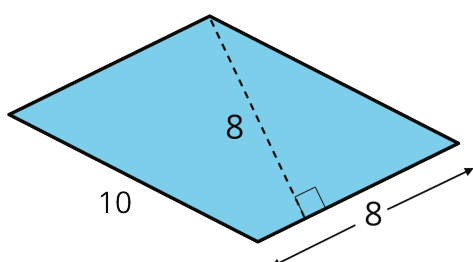
Lesson 6 Summary

Any pair of base and corresponding height can help us find the area of a parallelogram, but some base-height pairs are more easily identified than others.

When a parallelogram is drawn on a grid and has *horizontal* sides, we can use a horizontal side as the base. When it has *vertical* sides, we can use a vertical side as the base. The grid can help us find (or estimate) the lengths of the base and of the corresponding height.



When a parallelogram is *not* drawn on a grid, we can still find its area if a base and a corresponding height are known.



In this parallelogram, the corresponding height for the side that is 10 units long is not given, but the height for the side that is 8 units long is given. This base-height pair can help us find the area.

Regardless of their shape, parallelograms that have the same base and the same height will have the same area; the product of the base and height will be equal. Here are some parallelograms with the same pair of base-height measurements.

