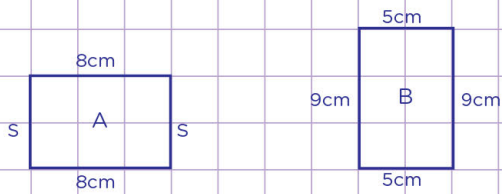


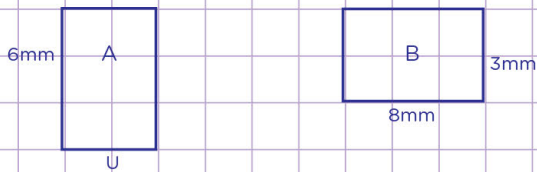
Name: Class:

Relationship between area and perimeter

a. The rectangles below have the same perimeter. Find the area of rectangle A.



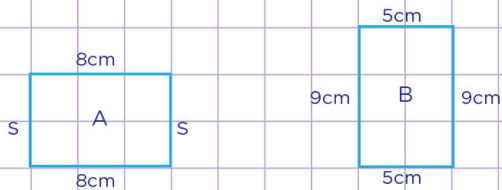
b. The rectangles below have the same area. Find the perimeter of A.



Name: Class:

Relationship between area and perimeter

- a. The rectangles below have the same perimeter. Find the area of rectangle A.



Let's first of all find the perimeter of rectangle B.

$$\text{Perimeter of rectangle B} = (9 + 5 + 9 + 5) \text{ cm} = 28\text{cm}$$

Now, since both rectangles have the same perimeter, we can use the perimeter of rectangle B to find the missing side lengths of rectangle A.

$$\text{So, } 28\text{cm} = 8\text{cm} + s + 8\text{cm} + s, \quad 28\text{cm} = 16\text{cm} + 2s, \quad 28\text{cm} - 16\text{cm} = 16\text{cm} + 2s - 16\text{cm}, \quad 12\text{cm} = 2s, \quad 6\text{cm} = s$$

So, the missing side lengths of rectangle A are 6cm and 6cm.

Finally, let's find the area of rectangle A.

$$\text{Area of rectangle A} = \text{length} \times \text{width} = 8\text{cm} \times 6\text{cm} = 48\text{cm}^2$$

Therefore, the area of rectangle A = 48 square centimeters.

- b. The rectangles below have the same area. Find the perimeter of A.



Let's first of all find the perimeter of rectangle B.

$$\text{Perimeter of rectangle B} = (8 + 3 + 8 + 3) \text{ mm} = 22\text{mm}$$

Now, since both rectangles have the same area, let's use the area of rectangle B to find the missing side length of rectangle A.

$$\text{So, } 22\text{mm} = 6\text{mm} + u + 6\text{mm} + u, \quad 22\text{mm} = 12\text{mm} + 2u, \quad 22\text{mm} - 12\text{mm} = 12\text{mm} + 2u - 12\text{mm}, \quad 10\text{mm} = 2u, \quad 5\text{mm} = u$$

So, the side length of rectangle A is 5mm.

Finally, let's find the perimeter of rectangle A.

$$\text{Perimeter of rectangle A} = 6\text{mm} + 5\text{mm} + 6\text{mm} + 5\text{mm} = 22\text{mm}$$

Therefore, the perimeter of rectangle A = 22 millimeters.