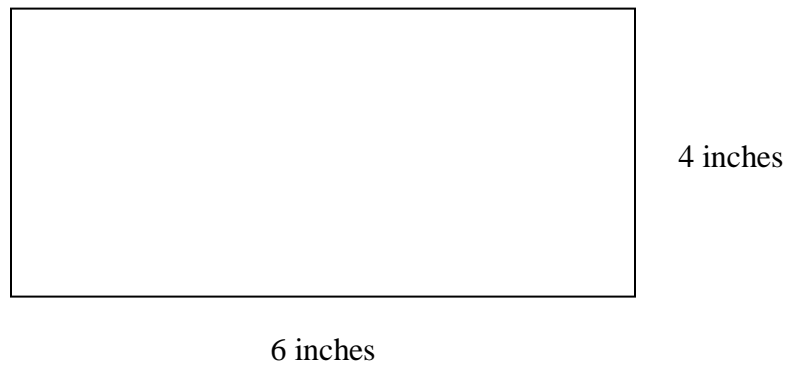


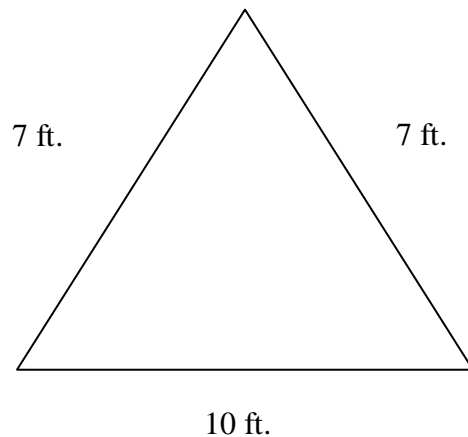
Perimeter:

Perimeter is a very important topic in Applied Math. Practical uses of perimeter include building fences, determining if you have enough space for a certain object, landscape/architectural designs, etc. Please read the examples below before starting your task.

Perimeter – By definition, perimeter is the “distance around an object.” To find the perimeter of polygons (two-dimensional shapes composed only of straight lines), you measure all the sides and find their sum. There are some examples below.



This is a rectangle with a width of 4 inches and a length of 6 inches. To find the perimeter, add all four sides together ($4 + 4 + 6 + 6 = 20$). Therefore, the perimeter of this rectangle is 20 inches.

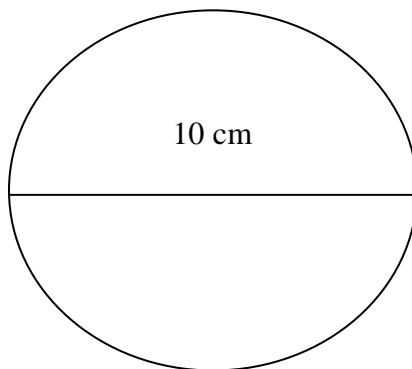


The perimeter of this triangle is $7 + 7 + 10$, which is 24 feet.

TASK #1:

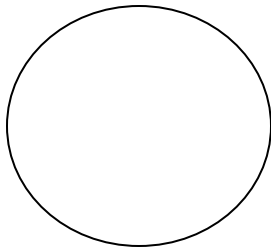
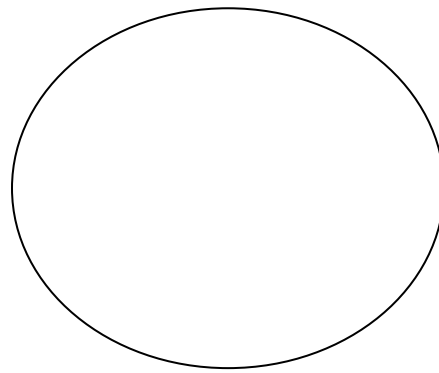
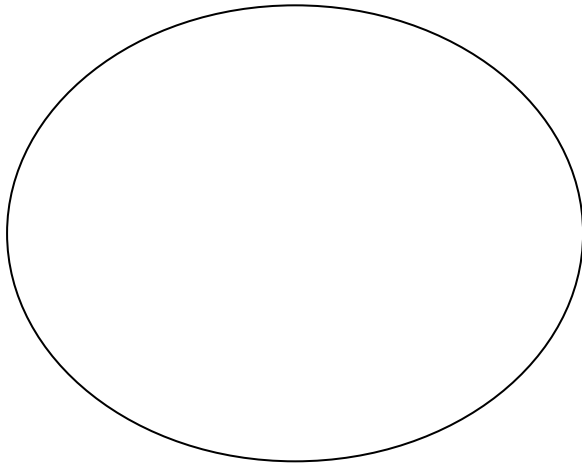
Your task is to draw 4 different rectangles that have the same perimeter. The perimeter must be 30 cm. All lines must be drawn with a ruler and all sides must be labeled.

Circumference: . The perimeter of a circle is called the circumference. To find the circumference, you must measure the diameter, which is a straight line that passes through the middle of the circle. Once you know the diameter, multiply it by π (3.14). Here is an example:



The diameter of this circle is 10 cm. To find the circumference, you must multiply the diameter by 3.14. Since $3.14 \times 10 = 31.4$, the circumference of this circle is 31.4 cm.

TASK #2: Using a ruler, measure the diameter of the following circles in cm. Then, find the circumference.



TASK #3: Now that you have some experience finding perimeter and circumference, you must draw 6 different shapes that all have the same perimeter. **You must include a circle as one of the 6 shapes!**

