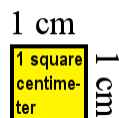
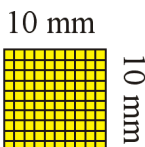


Review: Area of Rectangles

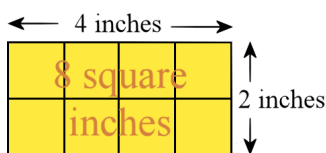
Area is always measured in *squares of some size*. We use the superscript “²” with a unit of length to indicate the “squaring”. For example, 120 cm² means 120 square centimeters.



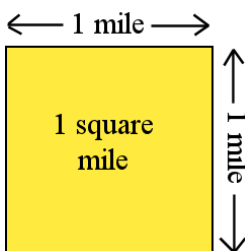
The area of this square is
1 square centimeter, or 1 cm².



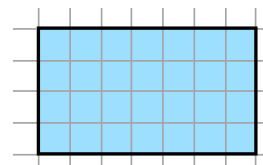
Each tiny square has an area of
1 square millimeter, or 1 mm².
The area of the whole square
is 10 mm × 10 mm = 100 mm².



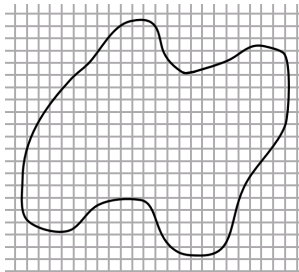
You can use multiplication
to find how many square
inches this rectangle covers:
2 in. × 4 in. = 8 in².



The area of this square is
1 mi. × 1 mi. = 1 square mile,
or 1 mi²

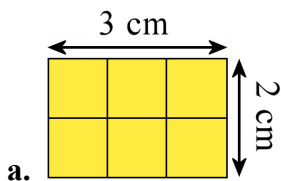


If no particular unit of length is given
for the sides of a rectangle, we just
use the word “unit” for the side
lengths. The area is then
7 units × 4 units = 28 square units.

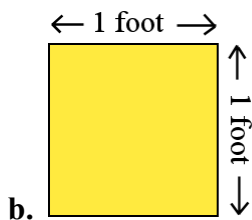


If the figure is some other shape than a rectangle, we will still
use little squares to measure its area. It is just more difficult
to find out how many little squares it covers, and we may
have to use partial (fractional) squares as well.

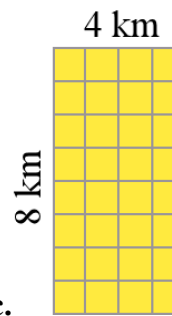
1. Write a multiplication to calculate the area of these rectangles. **Include the units!**



A = _____ × _____
= _____



A = _____ × _____
= _____



A = _____ × _____
= _____