

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.

1 cm



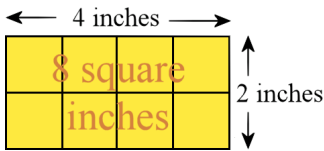
The area of this square is 1 square centimeter, or 1 cm².

10 mm

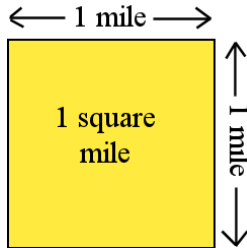


10 mm

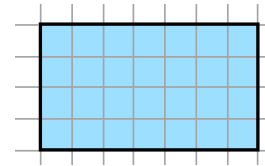
Each tiny square has an area of 1 square millimeter, or 1 mm². The area of the whole square is 10 mm × 10 mm = 100 mm².



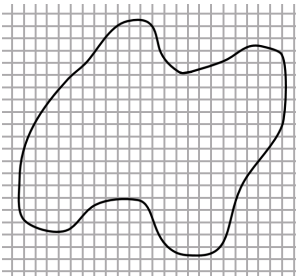
You can use multiplication to find how many square inches this rectangle covers: 2 in. × 4 in. = 8 in².



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

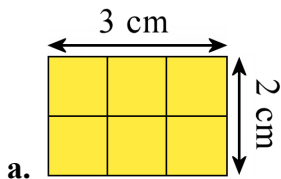


If no particular unit of length is given for the sides of a rectangle, we just use the word “unit” for the side lengths. The area is then 7 units × 4 units = 28 square units.

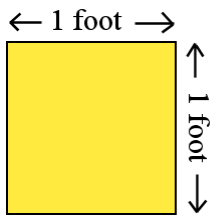


If the figure is some other shape than a rectangle, we will still use little squares to measure its area. It is just more difficult to find out how many little squares it covers, and we may have to use partial (fractional) squares as well.

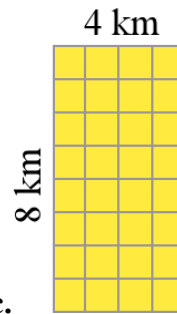
1. Write a multiplication to calculate the area of these rectangles. **Include the units!**



A = _____ × _____
= _____



A = _____ × _____
= _____



A = _____ × _____
= _____