

Kex

NAME

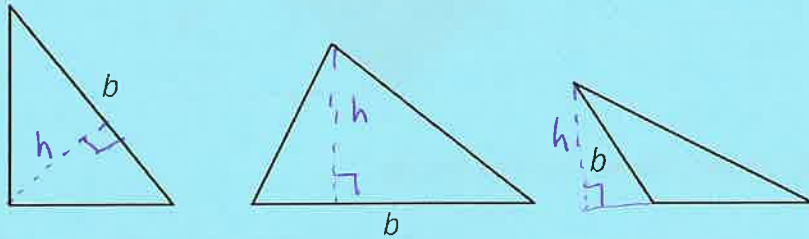
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# Unit 1, Lesson 10: Bases and Heights of Triangles

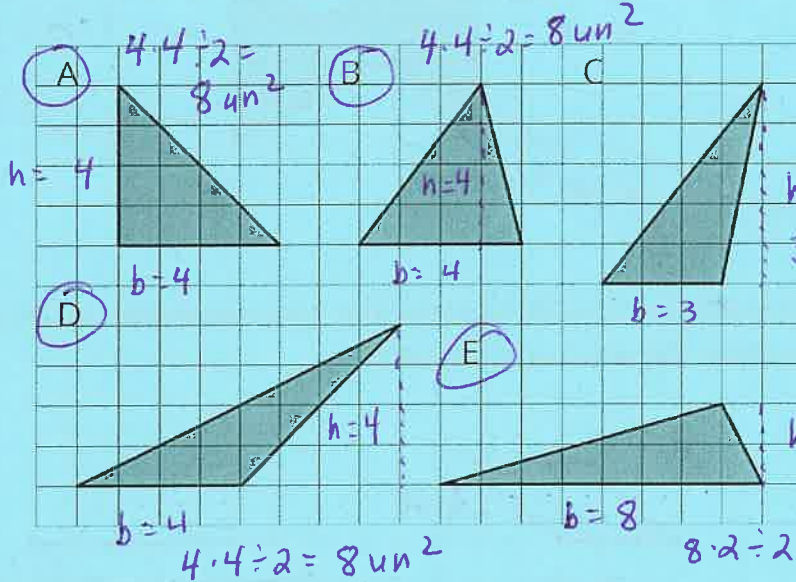
1. For each triangle, a base is labeled  $b$ . Draw a line segment that shows its corresponding height. Use an index card to help you draw a straight line.



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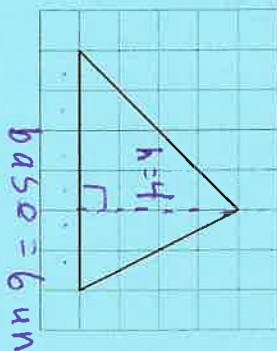
2. Select all triangles that have an area of 8 square units. Explain how you know.

The  $\square$  would need to have an area of  $16 \text{ un}^2$  so A, B, D, E all would be  $8 \text{ un}^2$



5

3. Find the area of the triangle. Show your reasoning.



If you get stuck, carefully consider which side of the triangle to use as the base.

I turned the paper

$$6 \cdot 4 = 24$$

$$24 \div 2 = 12 \text{ un}^2$$

1

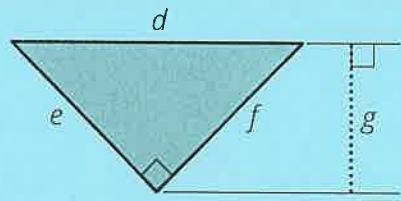
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4. Can side  $d$  be the base for this triangle? If so, which length would be the corresponding height? If not, explain why not.

yes, it is one of the sides. The height would need to be  $g$  because it is at a right angle to  $d$ .

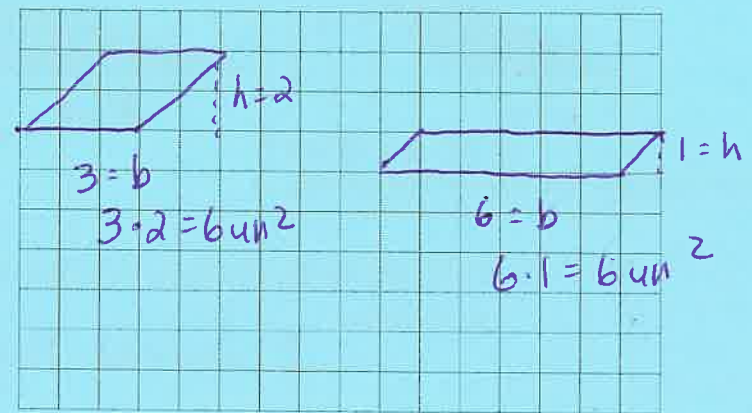


5. Find the area of this shape. Show your reasoning.

$4 \cdot 2 \div 2 = 4 \text{ un}^2$   
 $b = 2$   
 $h = 4$   
 $2 \cdot 2 \div 2 = 2 \text{ un}^2$   
 $b = 2$   
 $h = 2$   
 $1 \cdot 6 = 6 \text{ un}^2$   
 $4 \text{ un}^2$   
 $2 \text{ un}^2$   
 $4$   
 $+ 2$   
 $+ 6$   
 $+ 4$   
 $+ 2$   
 $\hline 18 \text{ un}^2$

(from Unit 1, Lesson 3)

6. On the grid, sketch two different parallelograms that have equal area. Label a base and height of each and explain how you know the areas are the same.



(from Unit 1, Lesson 6)