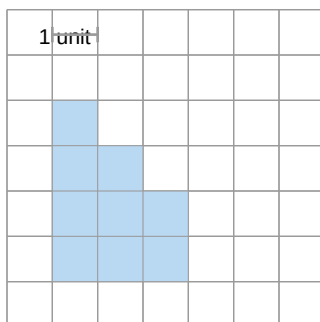


# Practice: Area of Complex Shapes

## Lesson Summary

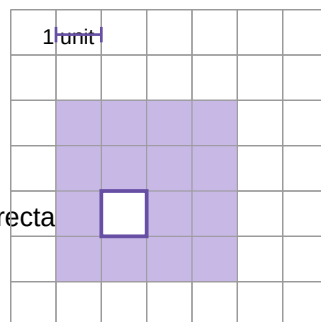
Use rectangles, squares, and triangles to find the area of complex shapes.

- Break a complex shape into smaller shapes whose areas you can calculate.
- Find each smaller area, then add the areas together.
- You can also rearrange pieces to make a simpler shape.
- If a figure has an empty region, find the whole area first and subtract the area of the empty space.



### Break apart

Count or decompose into rectangles



### Subtract a hole

Whole area - empty area

## Things to Remember:

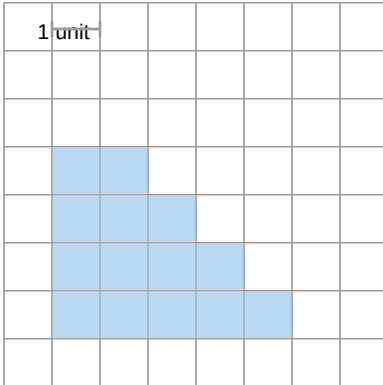
Area is measured in square units. Show how you decomposed or rearranged the figure.

# Practice: Area of Complex Shapes

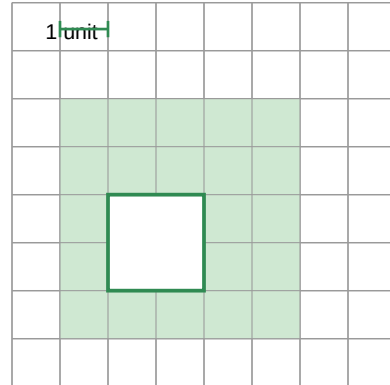
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**Problems 1-4: Determine the total area of each shaded region.**

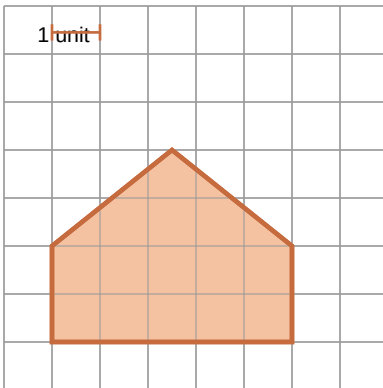
1.



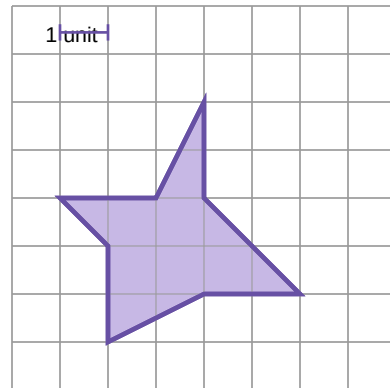
2.



3.



4.



5. Which shape has the greater area? Circle one.

Shape P      Shape Q      They have the same area.

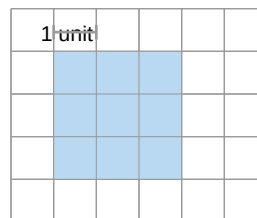
Show or explain how you know:

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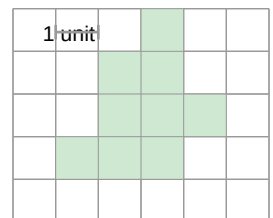


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**Shape P**



**Shape Q**

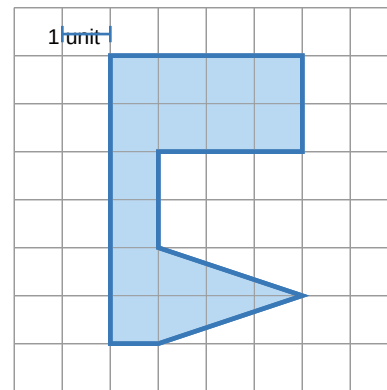


# Practice: Area of Complex Shapes

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Determine the area of the shape.

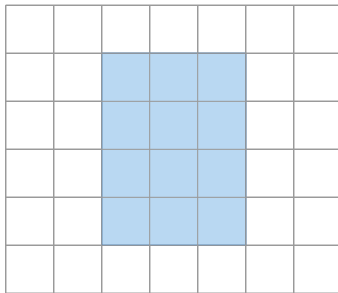
- A. 18 square units
- B. 20 square units
- C. 22 square units
- D. 24 square units



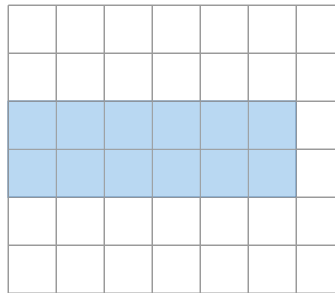
## Spiral Review

7. Select all rectangles with an area of 12 square units.

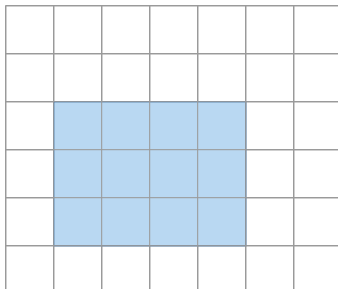
☐ A.



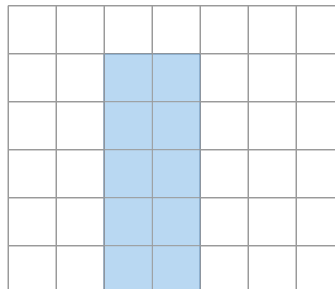
☐ B.



☐ C.



☐ D.



## Reflection