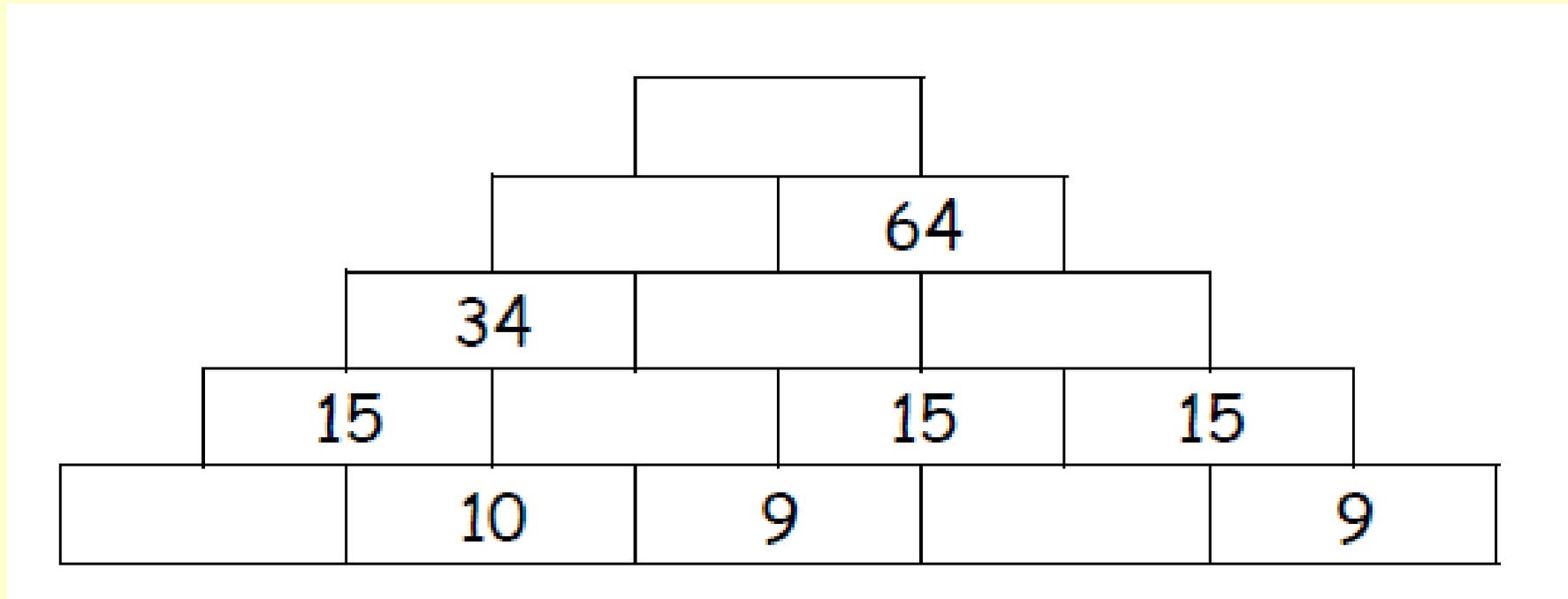


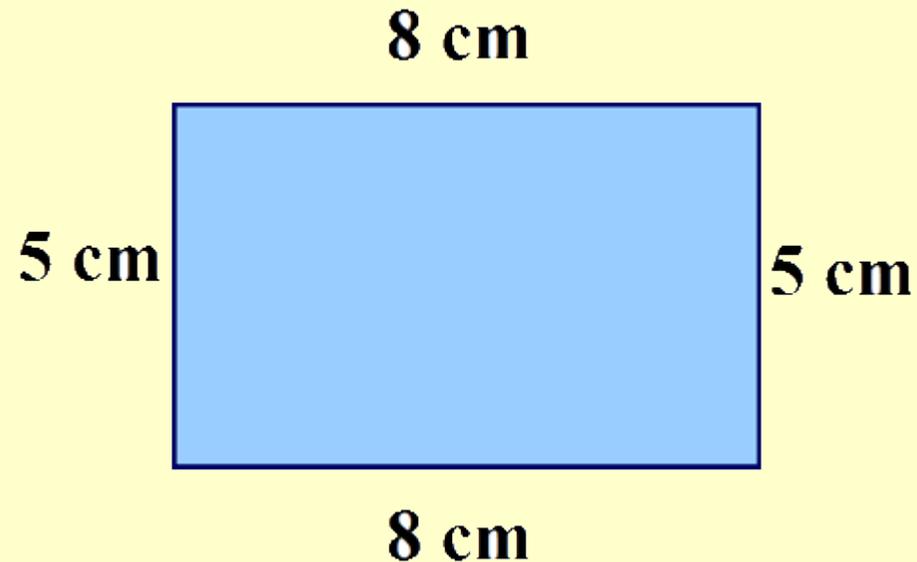
LO: To be able to find the perimeter of rectilinear shapes.

Today we are going to find the perimeter of a variety of different shapes.

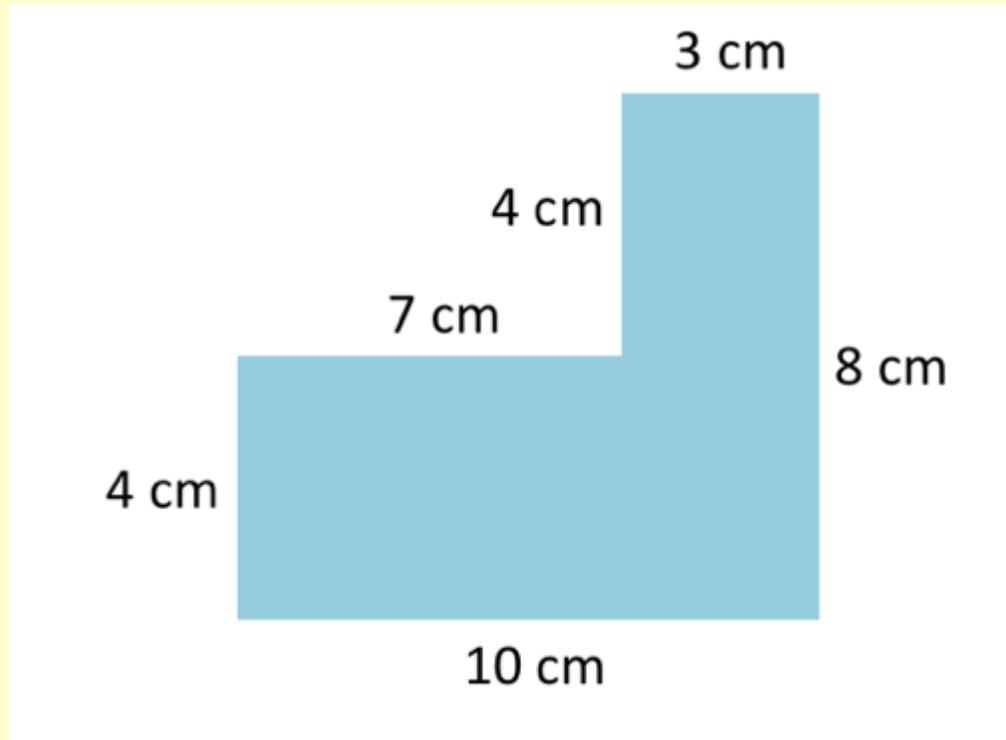
WARM UP!



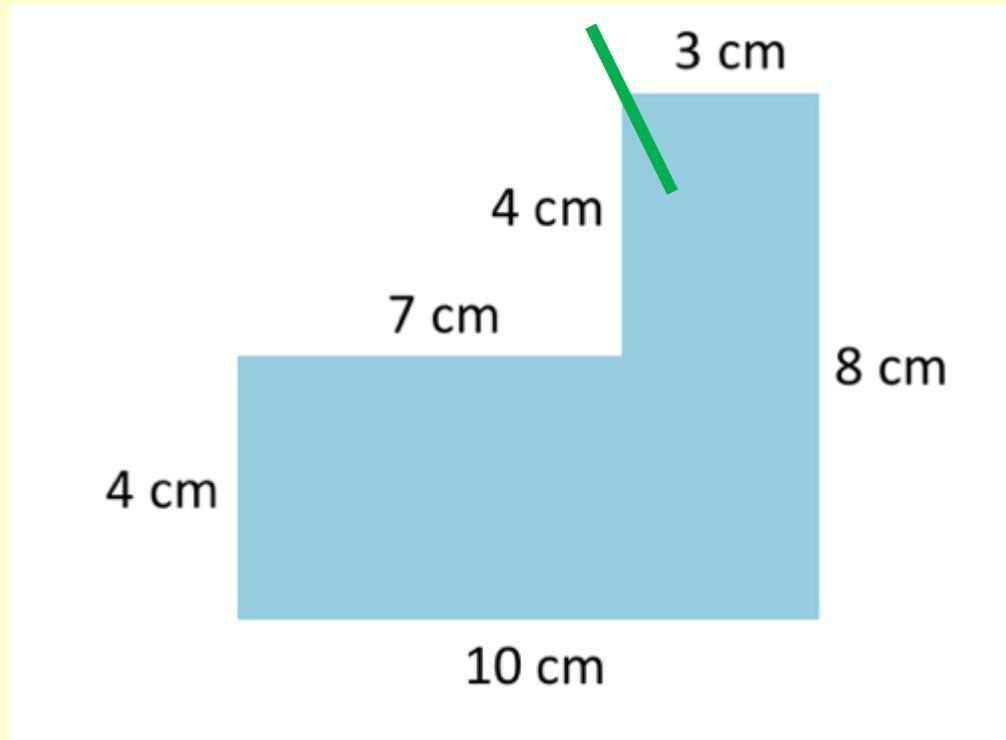
Recap – find the perimeter of the shape below by adding up all of the sides.



We can also find the perimeter of different shapes. Can you find the perimeter by adding up all of the lengths? Mark on the shape where you started.



We can also find the perimeter of different shapes.
Can you find the perimeter by adding up all of the lengths?



$$3 + 8 = 11$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$21$$

$$+ 4$$

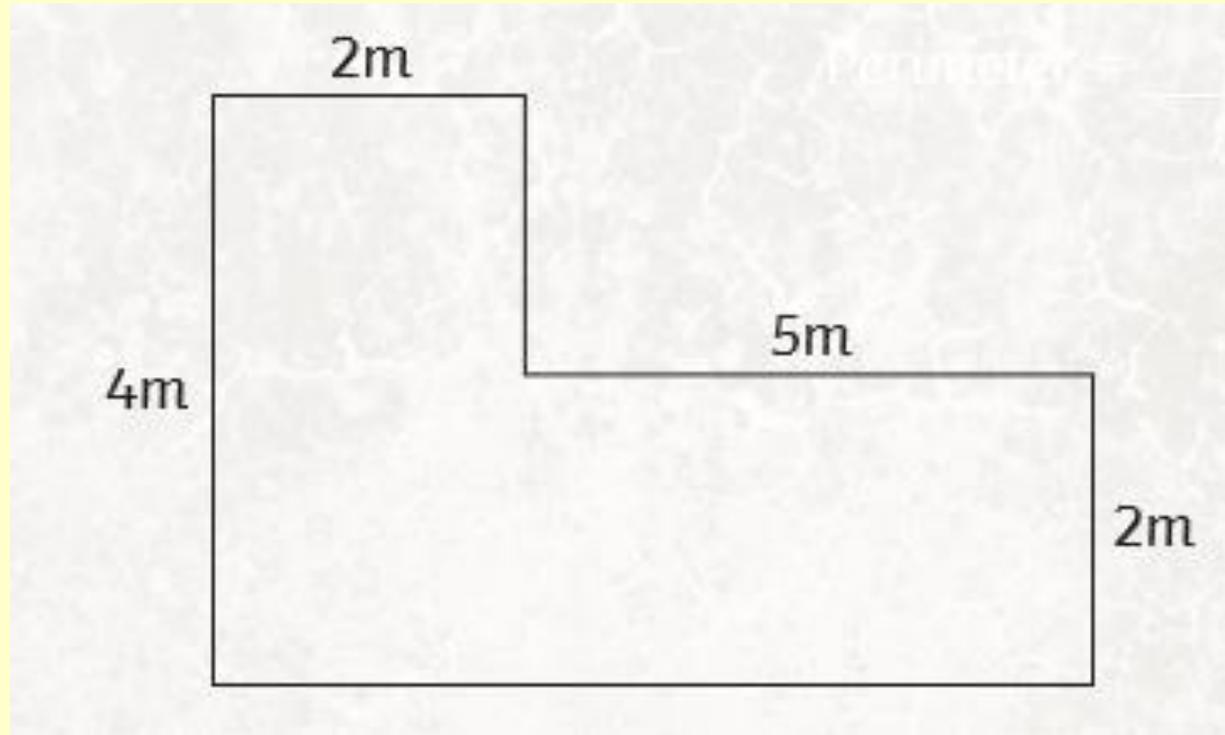
$$+ 7$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \hline 32 \end{array}$$

$$+ 4$$

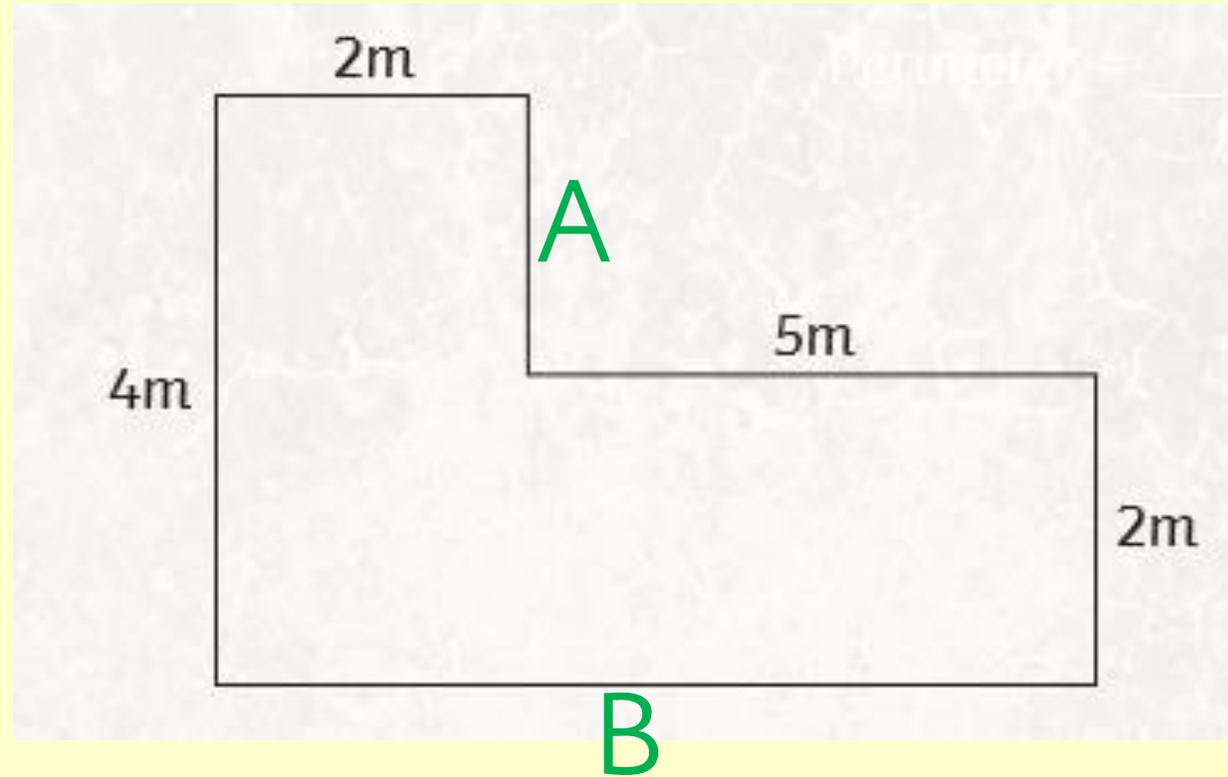
$$\begin{array}{r} \hline 36 \text{ cm} \end{array}$$

However, sometimes when finding perimeter, you may not be given all of the lengths.



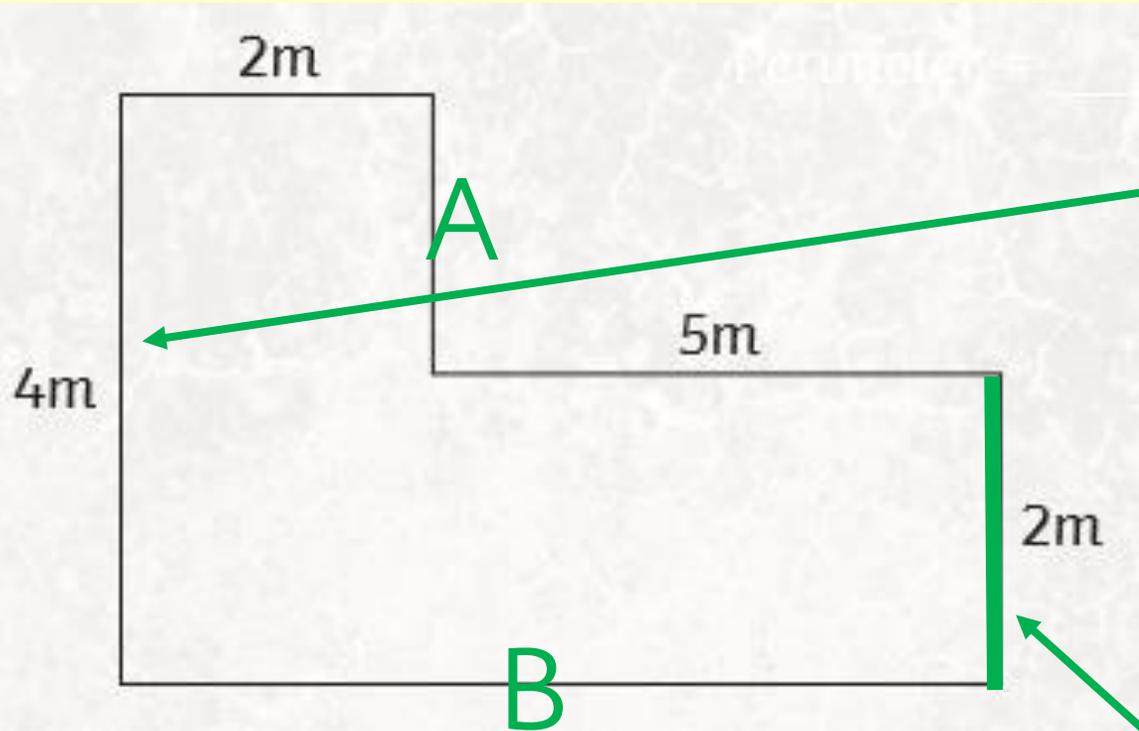
Can you spot the missing sides?

To find the perimeter of this shape, we first need to work out the length of the missing sides.



I am first going to label them a) and b).

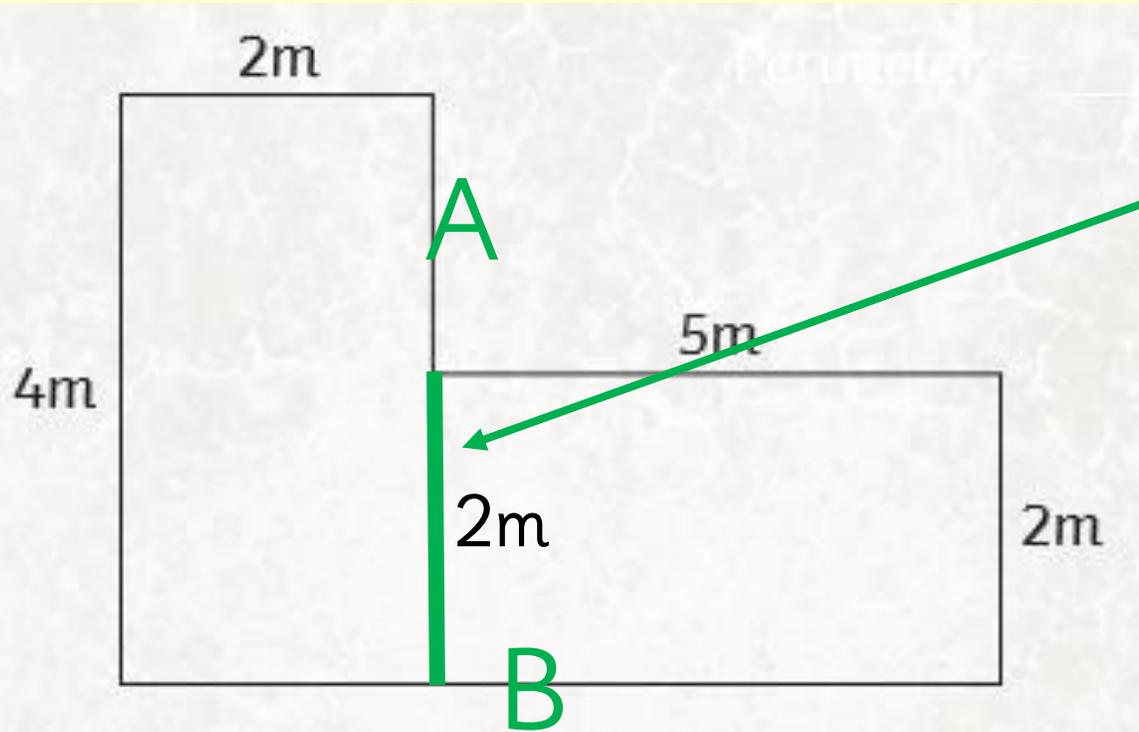
First, we will find the length of A.



Look at this length. We know that this is 4m.

We also know this length is 2m.

First, we will find the length of A.

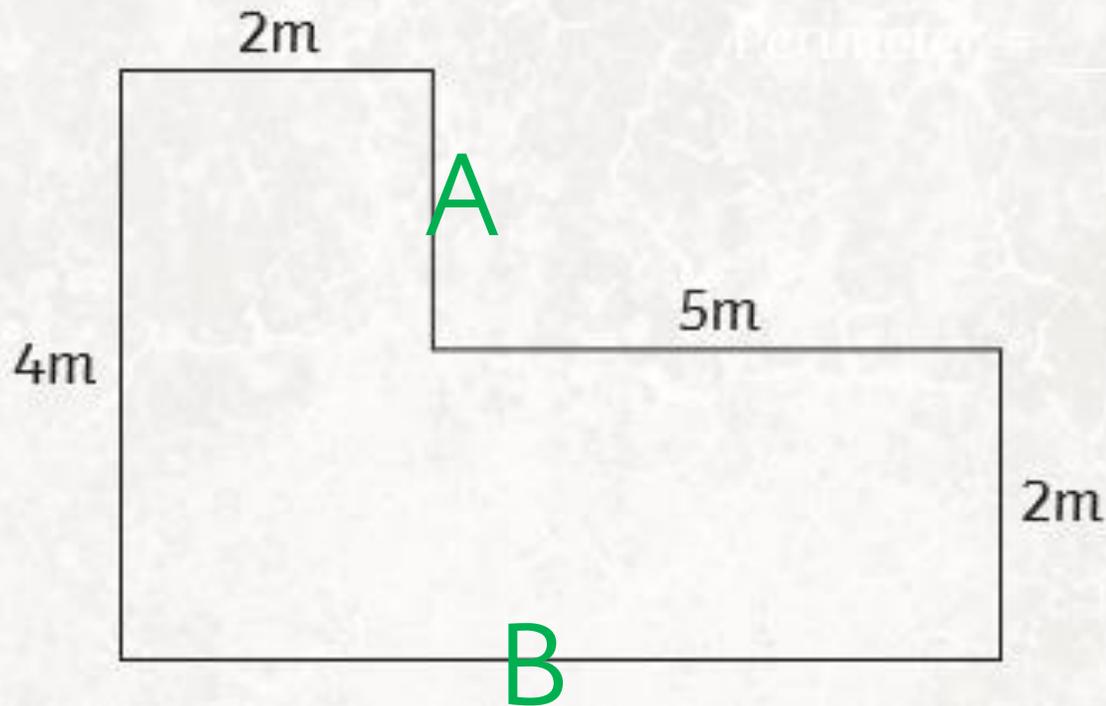


We can move this length to here. That means side A equals

$$4m - 2m =$$

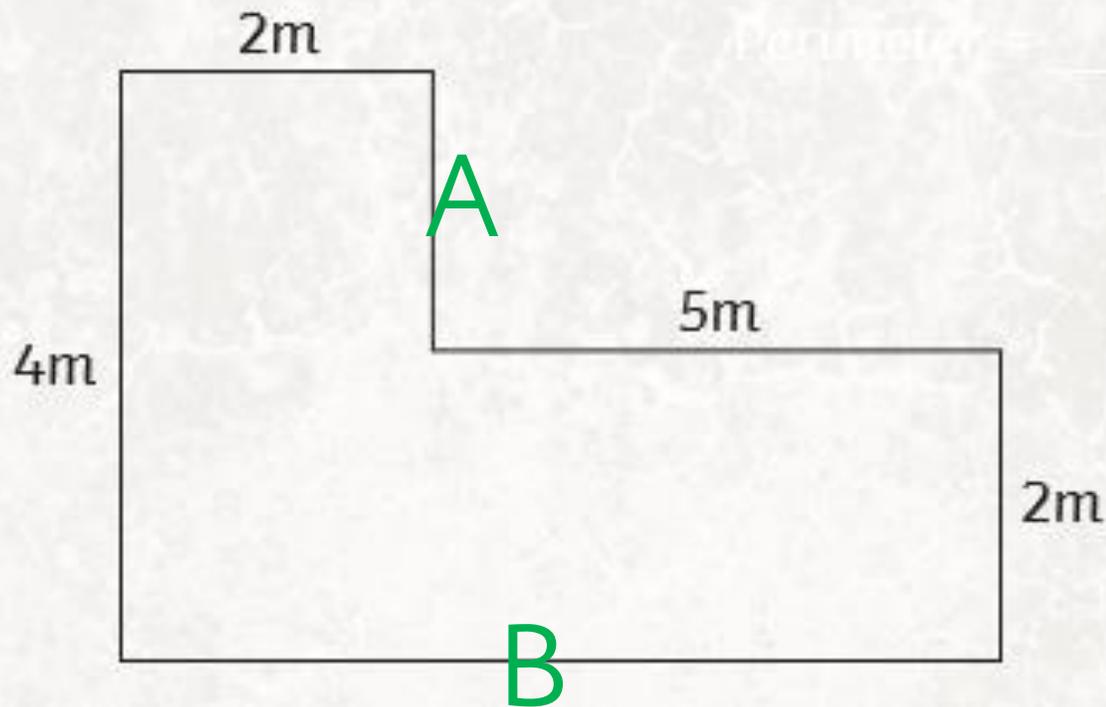
$$= 2m.$$

Can you find the length of B?
This time you will need to add two lengths
together.



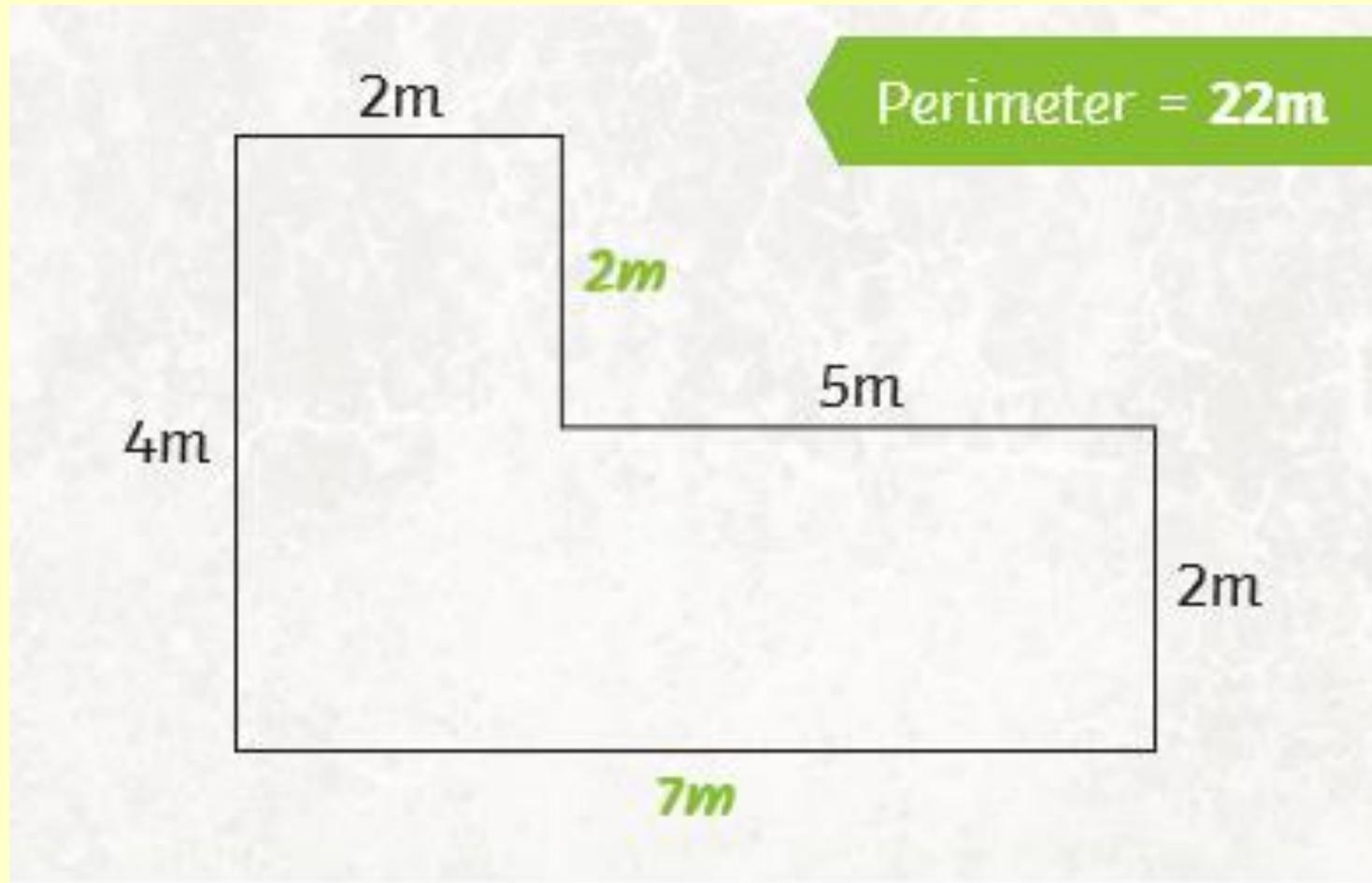
Length B is the same as the other side of the shape.

We would need to add 2m and 5m together.

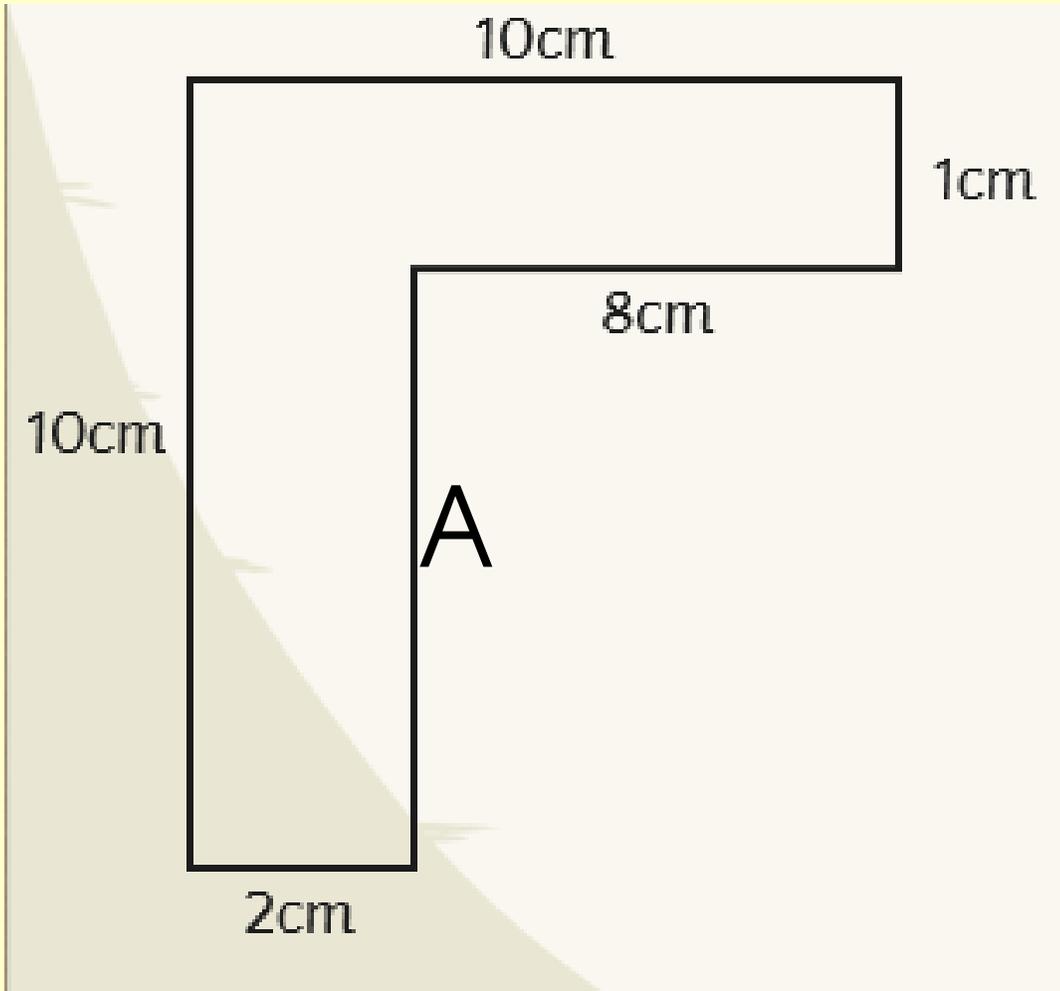


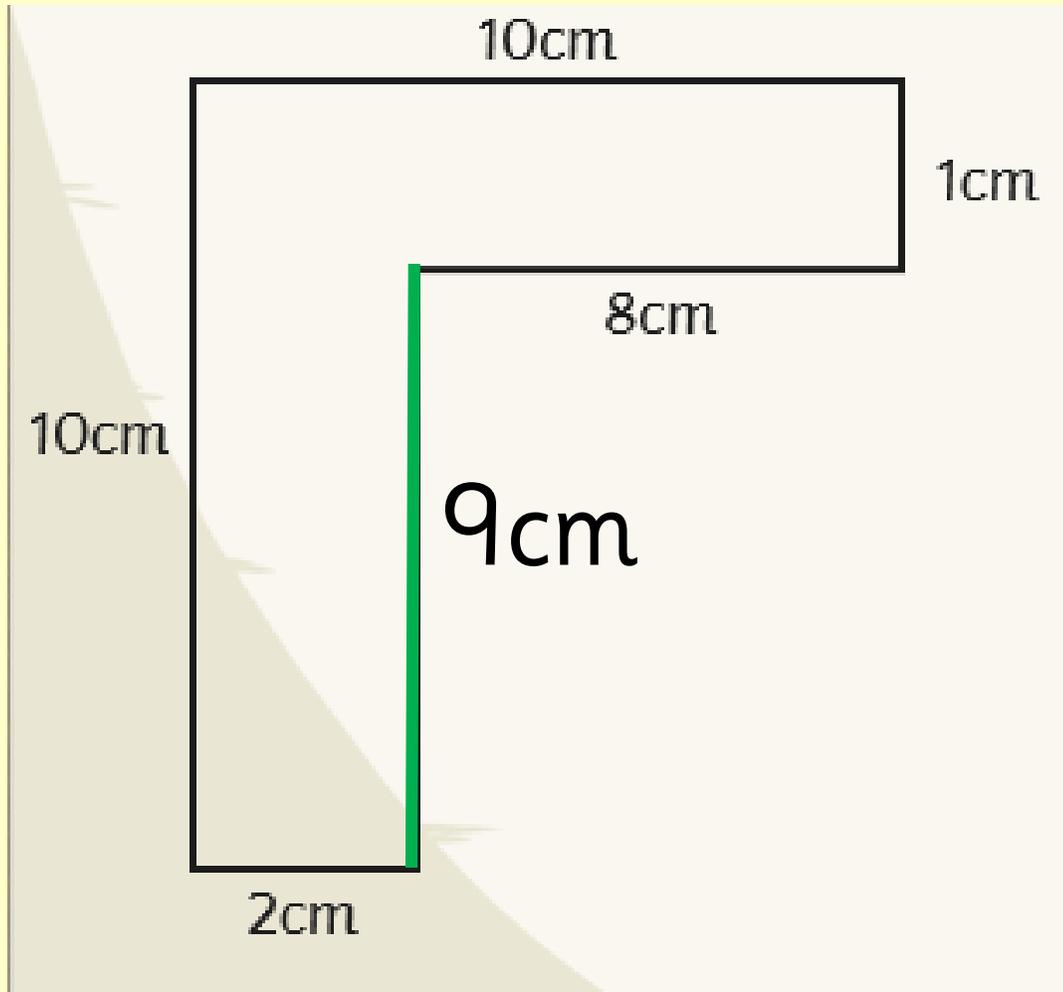
$$= 7\text{m}$$

Now we know all the lengths you can know calculate the perimeter.



Your turn,
Find the length of A
first.
Then calculate the
perimeter.





A)

$$10\text{cm} - 1\text{cm} = 9\text{cm}.$$

$$A = 9\text{cm}.$$

B)

$$10 + 10 + 2 + 9 + 8 + 1$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 40\text{cm}$$

Brilliant! Now begin your worksheet.