

SESSION : 18 CLASS : IV

SUBJECT : MATHEMATICS

CHAPTER NUMBER: 14

CHAPTER NAME : PERIMETER AND AREA

SUBTOPIC: AREA OF AN IRREGULAR FIGURE,

EX-14 C

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

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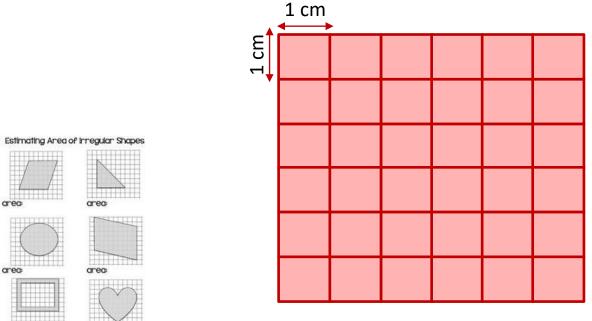
LEARNING OBJECTIVE



 Enable the students to understand how to find the area of irregular figures.



A graph paper is a squared paper consisting of squares of area 1 cm² each. We use a graph paper to find the area of irregular figures.

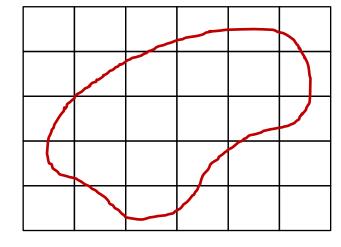


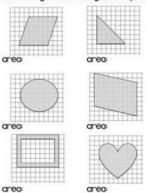


Example: Find the area of the irregular figure given below by wising a graph paper.

solution: The irregular figure is first traced onto a graph paper.

 This figure contains some complete squares and some incomplete squares.

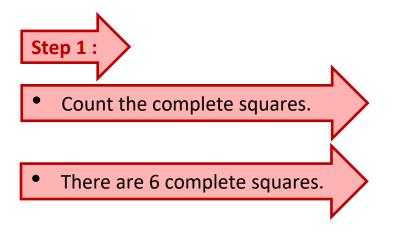


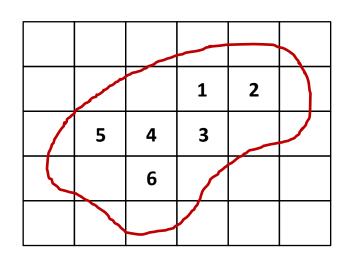




Example: Find the area of the irregular figure given below by wising a graph paper.

solution:

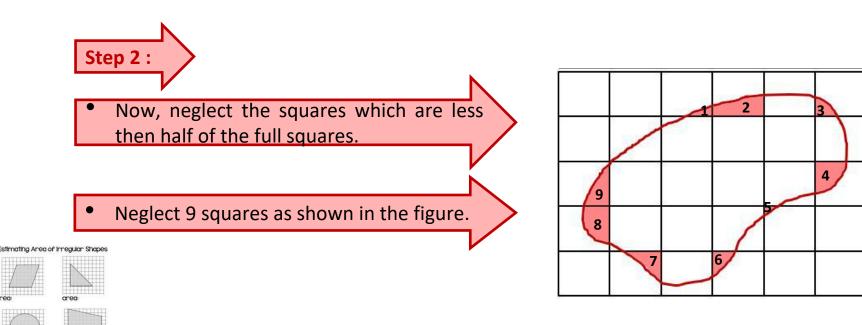






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solution:





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solution:



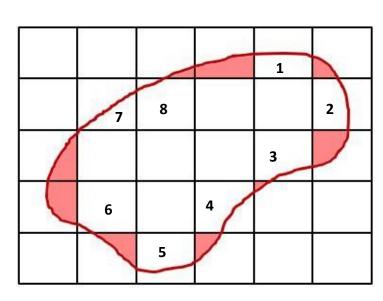
- Count the squares which are half or more than half of the full squares.
- There are 8 such squares.

Now add all the squares.

Total squares = 6 + 8 = 14

There are approximately 14 complete squares and the area of each sq. is 1 m².

 \therefore Area of the figure = 1 × 14 = 14 m².

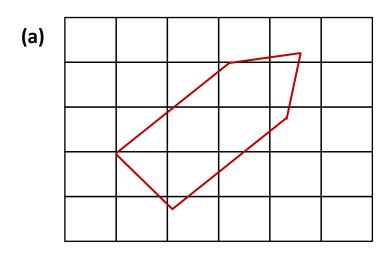


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EXERCISE - 14 (C)

Find the approximate areas of the following figures.

Area:



6 cm²

fuares and the area of each

There are 0 complete squares.

Neglect 6 squares as shown in the figure.

There are 6 half or more than half of the full squares.

Total squares = 6

There are approximately 6 complete squares and the area of each sq. is 1 cm².

 \therefore Area of the figure = 1 × 6 = 6 cm².

EXERCISE - 14 (C)



Find the approximate areas of the following figures.

Area:

(b)

8 cm²

There are 0 complete squares.

Neglect 10 squares as shown in the figure.

There are 8 half or more than half of the full squares.

Total squares = 8

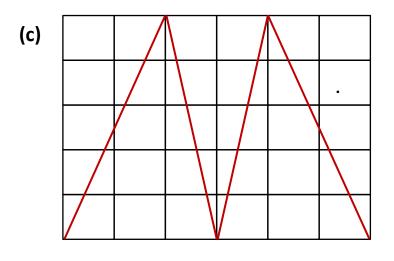
There are approximately 8 complete squares and the area of each sq. is 1 cm².

 \therefore Area of the figure = 1 x 8 = 8 cm².

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EXERCISE - 14 (C)

Find the approximate areas of the following figures.



Area: 16 cm²

There are 4 complete squares.

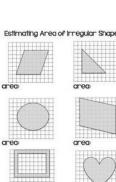
Neglect 10 squares as shown in the figure.

There are 12 half or more than half of the full squares.

Total squares = 4 + 12 = 16

There are approximately 8 complete squares and the area of each sq. is 1 cm².

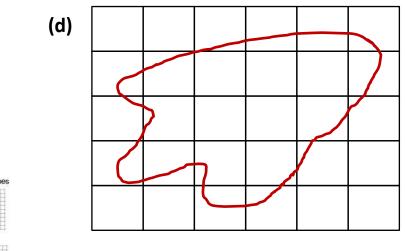
 \therefore Area of the figure = 1 x 8 = 16 cm².



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EXERCISE – 14 (C)

Find the approximate areas of the following figures.



Area: 11 cm²

There are 5 complete squares.

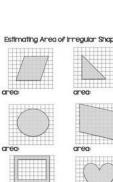
Neglect 10 squares as shown in the figure.

There are 6 half or more than half of the full squares.

Total squares = 5 + 6 = 11

There are approximately 12 complete squares and the area of each sq. is 1 cm².

 \therefore Area of the figure = 1 x 11 = 11 c m².

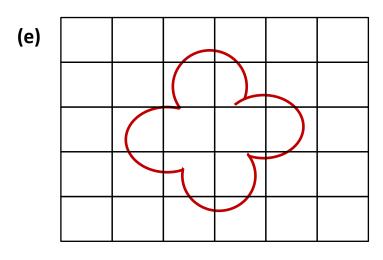


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EXERCISE - 14 (C)

Find the approximate areas of the following figures.

Area:



8 cm²

There are 2 complete squares.

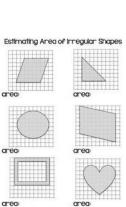
Neglect 6 squares as shown in the figure.

There are 6 half or more than half of the full squares.

Total squares = 2 + 6 = 8

There are approximately 8 complete squares and the area of each sq. is 1 cm².

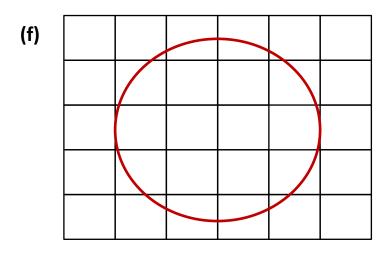
 \therefore Area of the figure = 1 x 8 = 8 cm².



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EXERCISE - 14 (C)

Find the approximate areas of the following figures.



Area: 12 cm²

There are 6 complete squares.

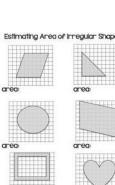
Neglect 8 squares as shown in the figure.

There are 6 half or more than half of the full squares.

Total squares = 6 + 6 = 12

There are approximately 12 complete squares and the area of each sq. is 1 cm².

 \therefore Area of the figure = 1 x 12 = 12 cm².



LEARNING OUTCOME:



Students are able to understand how to find the area of the irregular figures.



THANKING YOU ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP