

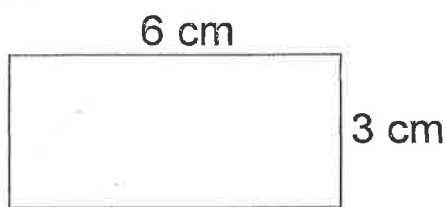
KEY

### Changing Dimensions – NOTES

When you are looking at how changing the dimensions affects area, you only have 2 dimensions.

The length and width.

Example:



Area = Length x Width

A = 6 x 3

A = 18 cm<sup>2</sup>

If we double the dimensions, how does it affect area and why?

Length = 12  
doubled

Width = 6  
doubled

Area = Length x Width

A = 12 x 6

A = 72 cm<sup>2</sup>

Tripled Length = 18 cm width = 9 cm

18 · 9 = 162 cm<sup>2</sup>

Quadrupled Length = 24 cm width = 12 cm

24 · 12 = 288 cm<sup>2</sup>

16 times bigger

Quadrupled

The area of the rectangle quadrupled because you have two dimensions and each dimension was doubled.

2<sup>2</sup> = 4

What do you think would happen to the area if we tripled or quadrupled the dimensions?

triple 3<sup>2</sup> = 9 times larger

quadruple 4<sup>2</sup> = 16 times larger

How Changed Dimensions

↑

# of dimensions

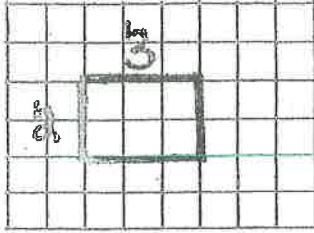
←

# of dimensions

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Block: \_\_\_\_\_

### Changing Dimensions



P = 10 units

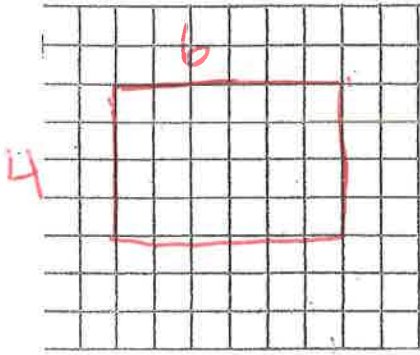
A = 6 units<sup>2</sup>



$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$   
 $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 4$

A = 6 units<sup>2</sup>

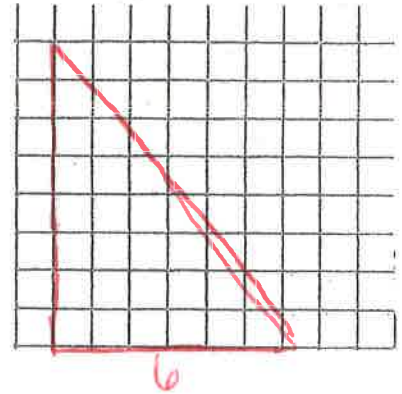
### Double the Dimensions



$2^2 = 4$

P = 20 units (per. doubled)

A = 24 units<sup>2</sup> (area quadrupled)

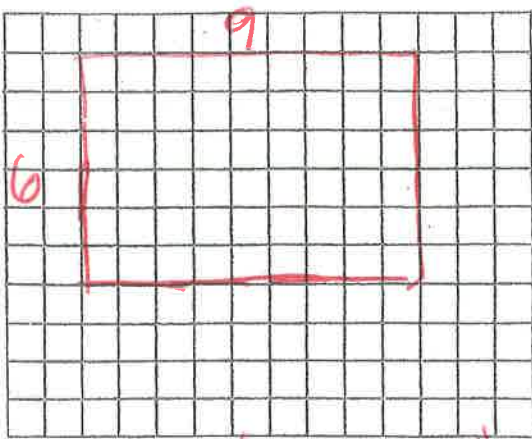


$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$   
 $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 8$

$2^2 = 4$

A = 24 units<sup>2</sup> quadrupled

### Triple the Dimensions



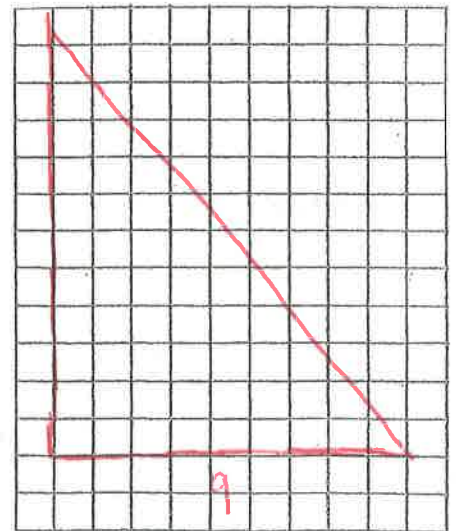
$3^2 = 9$

P = 30 units (per. tripled)

A = 54 units<sup>2</sup> (area is 9x bigger)

$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$   
 $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9 \cdot 12$

$3^2 = 9$



A = 54 units<sup>2</sup> 9 x bigger