Multiply.

$8 \times 1 = \underline{8}$ $8 \times 2 = \underline{16}$ $8 \times 3 = \underline{24}$ $8 \times 4 = \underline{32}$

$8 \times 5 = \underline{40}$ $8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$ $8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$ $8 \times 8 = \underline{64}$

$8 \times 9 = \underline{72}$ $8 \times 10 = \underline{80}$ $8 \times 5 = \underline{40}$ $8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$

$8 \times 5 = \underline{40}$ $8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$ $8 \times 5 = \underline{40}$ $8 \times 8 = \underline{60}$

$8 \times 5 = \underline{40}$ $8 \times 9 = \underline{72}$ $8 \times 5 = \underline{40}$ $8 \times 10 = \underline{80}$

$8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$ $8 \times 5 = \underline{40}$ $8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$ $8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$

$8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$ $8 \times 8 = \underline{64}$ $8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$ $8 \times 9 = \underline{72}$

$8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$ $8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$ $8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$ $8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$

$8 \times 8 = \underline{64}$ $8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$ $8 \times 9 = \underline{72}$ $8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$

$8 \times 8 = \underline{64}$ $8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$ $8 \times 8 = \underline{64}$ $8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$

$8 \times 8 = \underline{64}$ $8 \times 9 = \underline{72}$ $8 \times 9 = \underline{72}$ $8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$

$8 \times 9 = \underline{72}$ $8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$ $8 \times 9 = \underline{72}$ $8 \times 8 = \underline{64}$

$8 \times 9 = \underline{72}$ $8 \times 8 = \underline{64}$ $8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$ $8 \times 9 = \underline{72}$

$8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$ $8 \times 9 = \underline{72}$ $8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$ $8 \times 8 = \underline{64}$

$8 \times 9 = \underline{72}$ $8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$ $8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$ $8 \times 8 = \underline{64}$
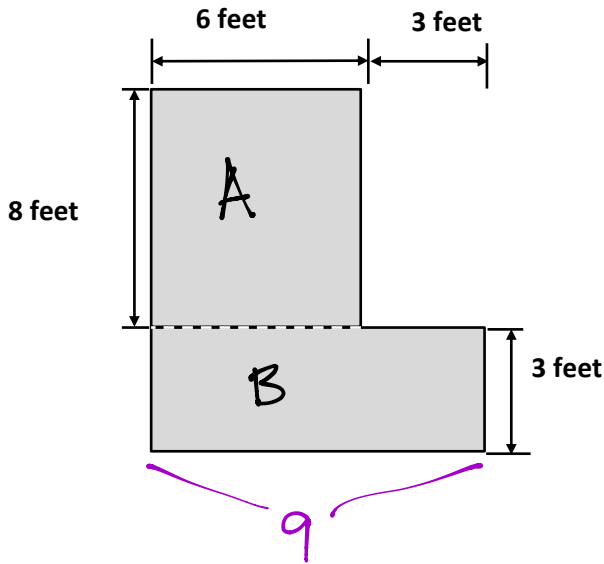
© **Bill Davidson**

NOTE: Multiple solution methods are possible! We are only showing one of the possible solution methods.

Name _____   Date _____

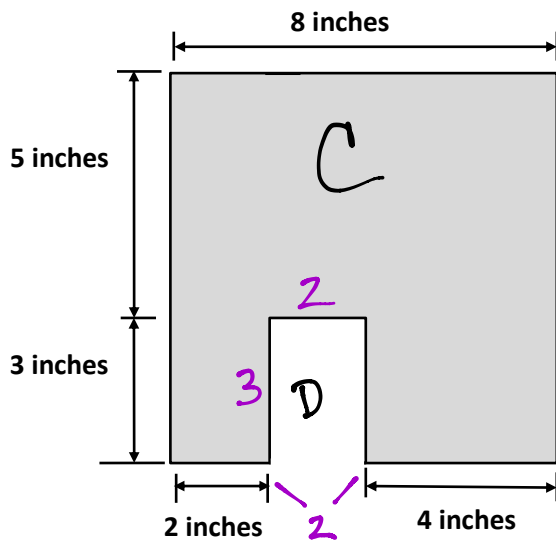1. Find the area of each of the following figures. All figures are made up of rectangles.

a.

6 feet   3 feet

8 feet

A

B

3 feet

9

A: 8×6 = 48 sq ft

B: 9×3 = 27 sq ft

```
 1
 48
+27
 75
```

Total area: 75 sq ft

b.

8 inches

5 inches

C

3 inches

2

3 D

2 inches   2   4 inches

C: 8×8 = 64 sq in

D: 3×2 = 6 sq in

64 − 6 = 58

Total area: 58 sq in

Lesson 14: Find areas by decomposing into rectangles or completing composite figures to form rectangles.

Date: 10/1/13

engage^{ny}

4.D.36

2. The figure below shows a small rectangle cut out of a big rectangle.

$7-2-2=3$

$10-3-2=5$

10 feet

2 feet

7 feet

3 feet

2 feet

3ft

2 feet

5ft
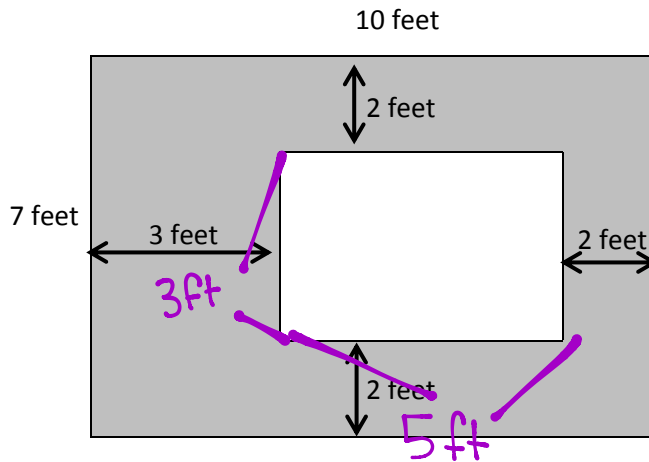
a. Label the side lengths of the unshaded region.

3ft

5 ft
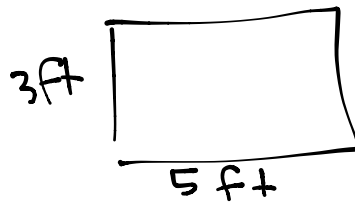
b. Find the area of the shaded region.

$7 \times 10 - 3 \times 5$

$70 - 15$

55

55 sq ft

Lesson 14: Find areas by decomposing into rectangles or completing composite figures to form rectangles.

Date: 10/1/13

engage^ny

4.D.37