



# Finding Area By Decomposing and Rearranging

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## Lesson 2

CCSS Standards: Building on	• <u>3.MD.C.5.b</u>
CCSS Standards: Addressing	• <u>6.G.A.1</u>
CCSS Standards: Building towards	• <u>6.G.A</u>



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Let's create  
shapes and find  
their areas.



# Today's Goals

- ❑ I know what it means for two figures to have the same areas.
- ❑ I can explain how to find the area of a figure that is composed of other shapes.
- ❑ I know how to find the area of a figure by decomposing it and rearranging the parts.



# What is Area?

...

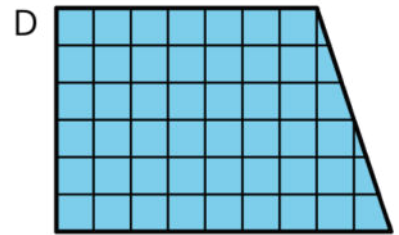
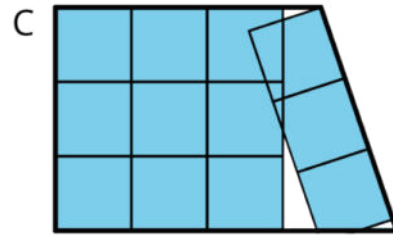
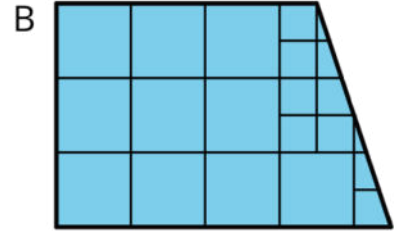
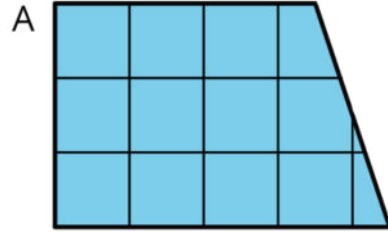
Warm Up 2.1

- Think Pair Share



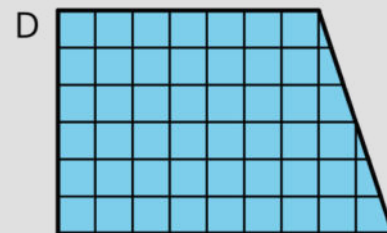
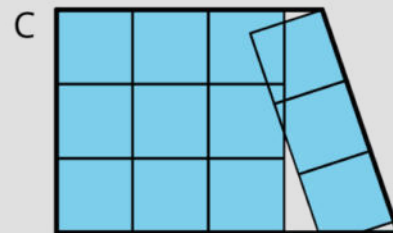
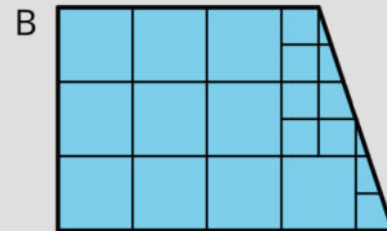
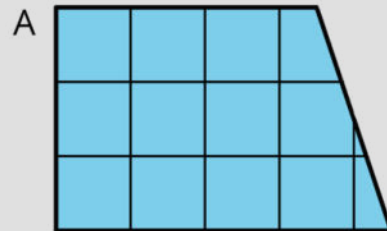
# Here are four drawings that show squares inside a shape.

1. Select all drawings whose squares could be used to find area of the shape.
2. Write a definition of area that includes all the information that you think is important.



\_\_\_\_\_

- What is it about A and D that can help us find the area?
- What is it about C that might be unhelpful for finding area?
- If you think B cannot be used to find area, why not?
- If you think you can use B to find area, how?



# Composing Shapes

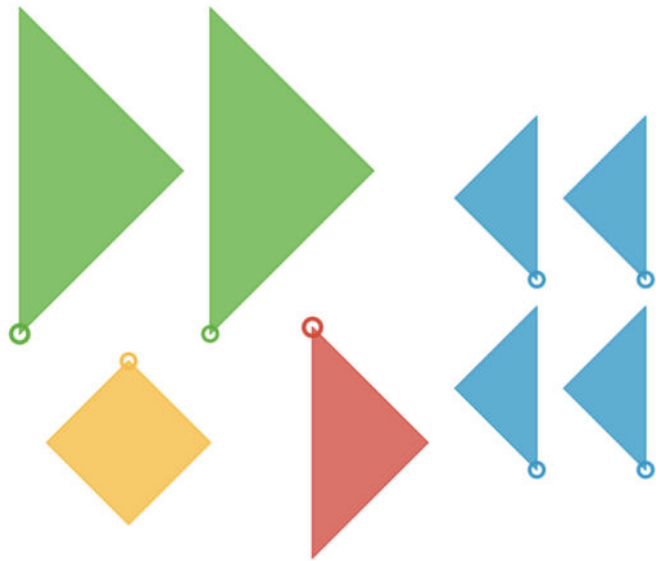
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Activity 2.2

- Think Pair Share



# Composing Shapes



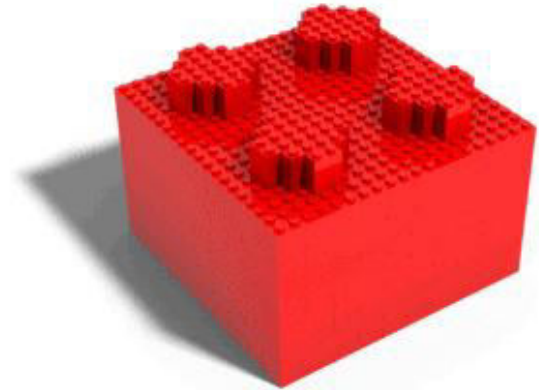
You have one square and some small, medium, and large right triangles. The area of the square is 1 square unit.

1. Notice that you can put together two small triangles to make a square. What is the area of the square composed of two small triangles? Be prepared to explain your reasoning.
  2. Use your shapes to create a new shape with an area of 1 square unit that is not a square. Trace your shape.
  3. Use your shapes to create a new shape with an area of 2 square units. Trace your shape.
  4. Use your shapes to create a *different* shape with an area of 2 square units. Trace your shape.
  5. Use your shapes to create a new shape with an area of 4 square units. Trace your shape.
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# Let's Share Our Ideas!

We say that if a region can be placed on top of another region so that they match up exactly, then they have the same **area**.



[sheepfilms.co.uk](http://sheepfilms.co.uk)

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# Tangram Triangles

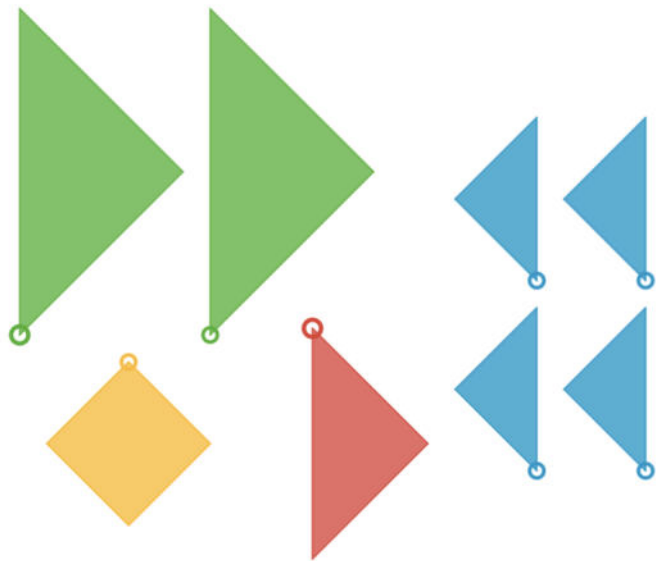
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Optional Activity 2.3

- Think Pair Share



# Tangram Triangles

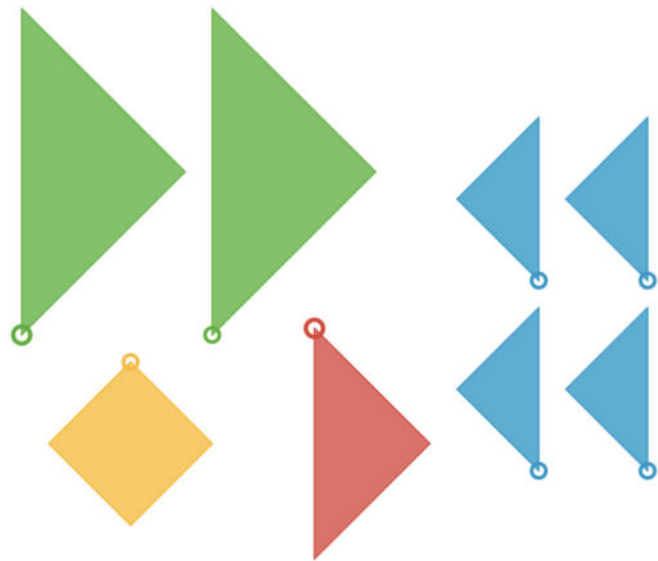


Recall that the area of the square you saw earlier is 1 square unit. Complete each statement and explain your reasoning.

1. The area of the small triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ square units. I know this because ...
2. The area of the medium triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ square units. I know this because ...
3. The area of the large triangle is \_\_\_\_\_ square units. I know this because ...

\_\_\_\_\_

# Tangram Triangles



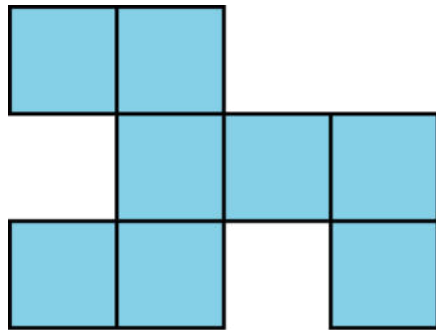
1. Did you and your partner use the same strategy to find the area of each triangle?
2. How were your explanations similar? How were they different?

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# area

The area of a two-dimensional region, measured in square units, is the number of unit squares that cover the region without gaps or overlaps.

The side length of each square is 1 centimeter.  
The area of the shaded region A is 8 square centimeters. The area of shaded region B is  $\frac{1}{2}$  square centimeters.



A



B

# rearrange

The area of a two-dimensional region, measured in square units, is the number of unit squares that cover the region without gaps or overlaps.

The side length of each square is 1 centimeter. The area of the shaded region A is 8 square centimeters. The area of shaded region B is  $\frac{1}{2}$  square centimeters.

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# compose/ decompose

Compose means “put together” and decompose means “take apart.” We use the word “compose” to describe putting several geometric figures together to make a new figure.

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# Big Idea # 1

If two figures can be placed one on top of the other so that they match up exactly, then they have the same area.



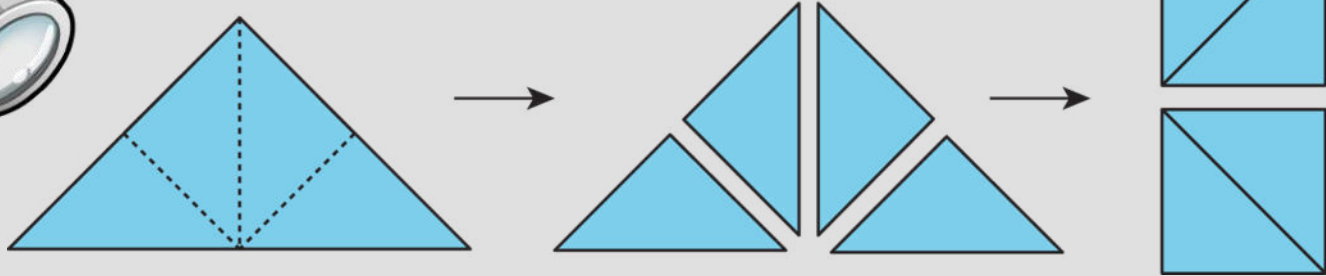
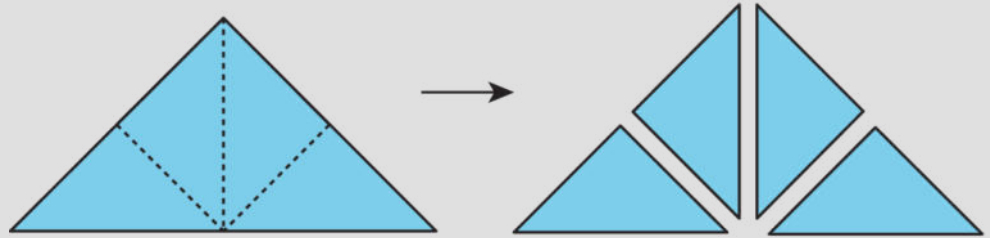
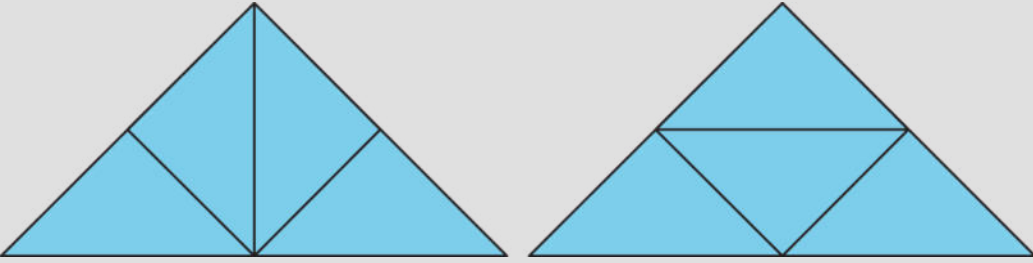


# Big Idea # 2

The area of a figure can be found by adding the areas of its parts. If we **compose** (put together) a new figure from smaller pieces without overlapping them, then the sum of the areas of the pieces is the area of the new figure. Likewise, if we **decompose** (cut or break apart) a given figure into pieces, then the area of the given figure is the sum of the areas of the pieces. Even if we **rearrange** the pieces, the overall area does not change.



# Let's Take a Look



# Today's Goals

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# Tangram Rectangle

Cool Down 2.1

