



Perimeter & Area of 2D Shapes

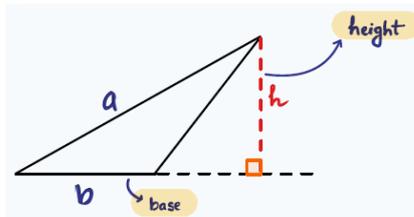
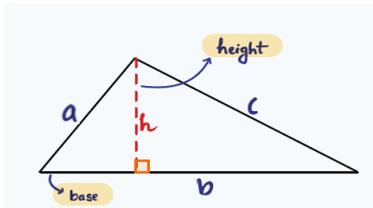
TRIANGLE

➤ SCALENE TRIANGLE:

If a, b & c are the sides of a triangle where h is the perpendicular height of a vertex from base (b) then:

- Perimeter (P) = $a + b + c$

- Area (A) = $\frac{1}{2} \times b \times h$

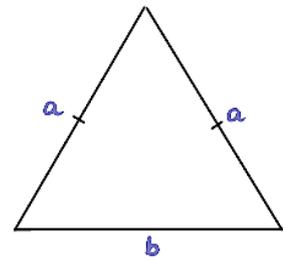


➤ ISOSCELES TRIANGLE:

If a is the length of the equal sides and b is the length of the third side of an isosceles triangle, then:

- Perimeter (P) = $2a + b$

- Area (A) = $\frac{1}{4} \times b \times \sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}$

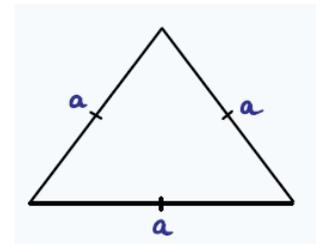


➤ EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE:

If a is the length of the equal sides of a equilateral triangle, then:

- Perimeter (P) = $3a$

- Area (A) = $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \sqrt{a^2}$

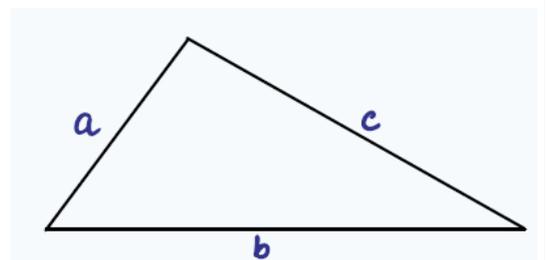


Area of triangle when specific measurements are given

➤ When only 3 sides are known, then area of a triangle can be found using Heron's Formula.

Here, $s = \text{half of perimeter} = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$

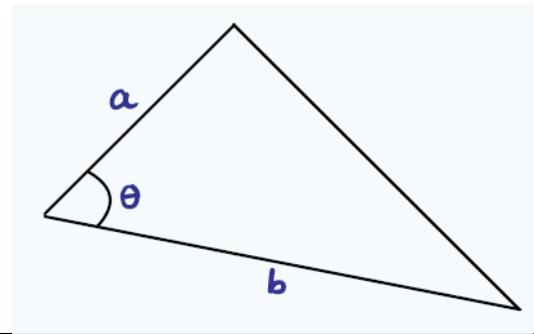
Hence, Area (A) = $\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$



- **When two adjacent sides and included angle is given**, then area of a triangle can be found using **Trigonometry**.

If a and b are two adjacent sides of a triangle and θ be the included angle, then:

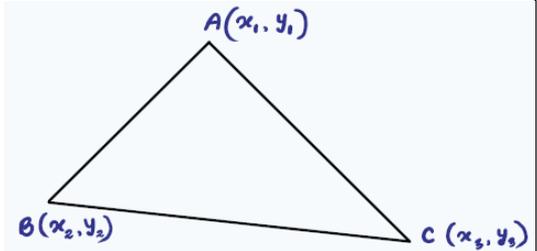
$$\text{Area } (A) = \frac{1}{2} \times a \times b \times \sin \theta$$



- **When the coordinates of the vertices of a triangle** is given, then area of a triangle can be found using **Coordinate Geometry**.

If $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$ and $C(x_3, y_3)$ are the vertices of a triangle, then:

$$\text{Area } (A) = \frac{1}{2} [x_1(y_2 - y_3) + x_2(y_3 - y_1) + x_3(y_1 - y_2)]$$

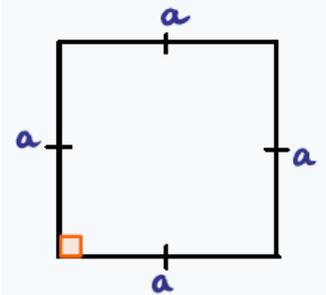


QUADRILATERALS

- **SQUARE:**

If a is the side of a square, then:

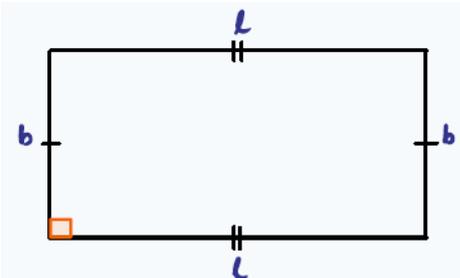
- **Perimeter (P) = $4a$**
- **Area (A) = a^2**



- **RECTANGLE:**

If l and b are the length and breadth of a rectangle, then:

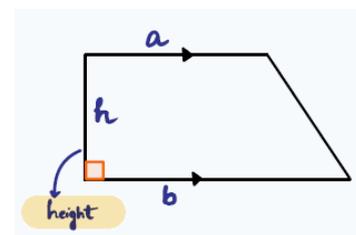
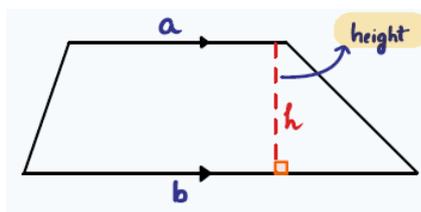
- **Perimeter (P) = $2(l + b)$**
- **Area (A) = $l \times b$**



- **TRAPEZIUM:**

If a and b are the length of the parallel sides and h is the perpendicular distance between the parallel lines, then:

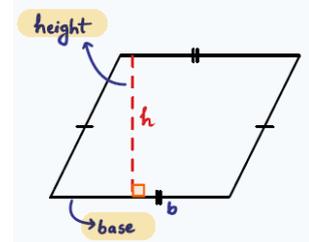
- **Perimeter (P) = *sum of all sides***
- **Area (A) = $\frac{1}{2} \times h \times (a + b)$**



➤ PARALLELOGRAM:

If l and b are the length and breadth of a parallelogram and h is the perpendicular distance between the parallel lines, then:

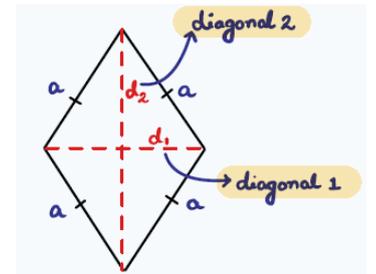
- Perimeter (P) = $2(l + b)$
- Area (A) = $b \times h$



➤ RHOMBUS:

If a rhombus has sides ' a ' and diagonals d_1 and d_2 , then:

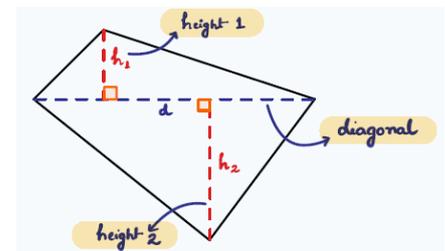
- Perimeter (P) = $4a$
- Area (A) = $\frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2$



➤ QUADRILATERAL:

In any quadrilateral, if d is the diagonal and h_1 and h_2 are the heights of the opposite vertices, then:

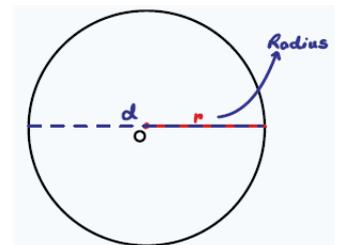
- Perimeter (P) = *sum of all sides*
- Area (A) = $\frac{1}{2} \times d \times (h_1 + h_2)$



➤ CIRCLE:

If a circle has radius ' r ', then diameter is given by $d = 2r$. Hence:

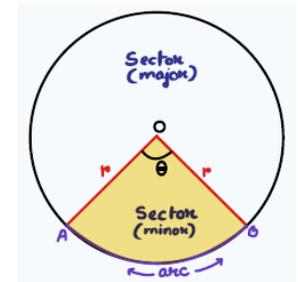
- Perimeter (P) = $2\pi r$ or πd
- Area (A) = πr^2



➤ SECTOR AREA:

If a circle has radius ' r ' and θ be the angle between 2 radii, then:

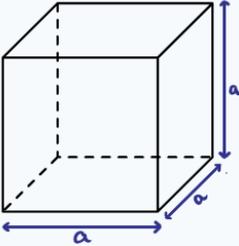
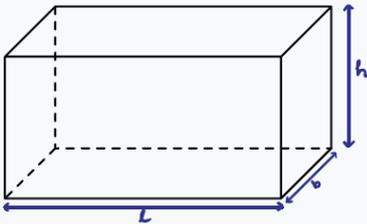
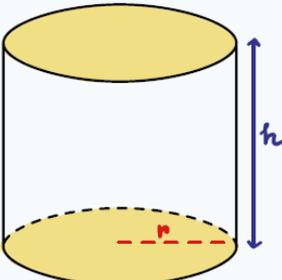
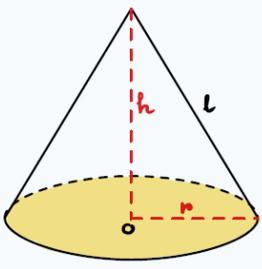
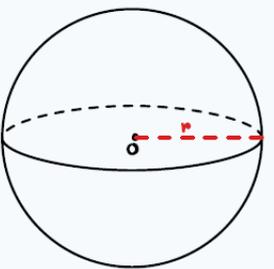
- Minor Sector Area: $\frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$
- Major Sector Area: $\frac{360^\circ - \theta}{360^\circ} \times \pi r^2$
- Length of arc: $\frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r$



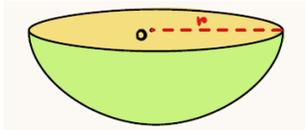
Surface Area & Volume of 3D Shapes

Things To Know:

- **Total Surface Area (TSA)** is the total area of all the surfaces present in a 3D shape.
- **Lateral Surface Area (LSA)** or **Curved Surface Area (CSA)** is the total area of all the surfaces except for the top and the bottom i.e. total area of only walls.
- **Volume** is the total space occupied.

Shape	TSA	LSA	Volume
Cube 	$6a^2$	$4a^2$	a^3
Cuboid 	$2(lb + bh + hl)$	$2(bh + hl)$	$l \times b \times h$
Cylinder 	$2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$	$2\pi rh$	$\pi r^2 h$
Cone  <p>where $l = \text{slant height}$ and $l = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$</p>	$\pi rl + \pi r^2$	πrl	$\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$
Sphere 	$4\pi r^2$	Same as TSA as a sphere has only 1 surface	$\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

Hemisphere

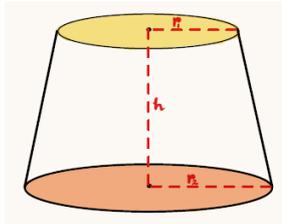


$$3\pi r^2$$

$$2\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\pi r^3$$

Frustrum of Cone



$$\pi r_1^2 + \pi r_2^2 + \pi L(r_1 + r_2)$$

$$\pi L(r_1 + r_2)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\pi h(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_1 r_2)$$

where $L = \text{slant height}$
and $L = \sqrt{h^2 + (r_2 - r_1)^2}$



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HOW LEARNING HAPPENS HERE

- ✓ **CONCEPT CLARITY** FIRST
- ✓ **REGULAR TESTS + FEEDBACK**
- ✓ **DOUBT CLEARING** SESSIONS
- ✓ **PERSONAL ATTENTION** TO EVERY STUDENT
- ✓ **NO ROTE** LEARNING METHODS

RESULTS ARE A BY-PRODUCT OF THE PROCESS

IS THIS COACHING CENTRE RIGHT FOR YOUR CHILD?

DOES YOUR CHILD

- ✓ **STRUGGLE** WITH CONCEPT?
- ✓ **NEED PERSONAL ATTENTION?**
- ✓ **AFRAID** OF MATHS & SCIENCE?
- ✓ **WANT STRONG FUNDAMENTALS?**
- ✓ **HATE ROTE LEARNING?**

IF **YES**, THEN YOU'RE IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

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 **SCAN FOR OUR
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