



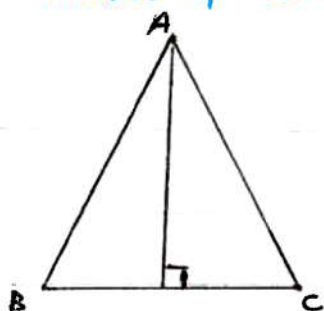
HERON'S FORMULA

Perimeter: It is the outside boundary of any closed shape.

* To find the perimeter, we need to add all sides of the shape.

Area: The total space taken up by a flat 2-D shape of an object

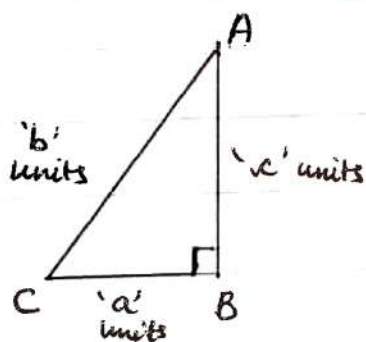
Area of a Triangle: If the height is given then area of Δ is



$$\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height} \quad \text{sq. unit}$$

$$\text{Perimeter of triangle} = AB + BC + CA \quad \text{units}$$

Area of a Right Angled Triangle:



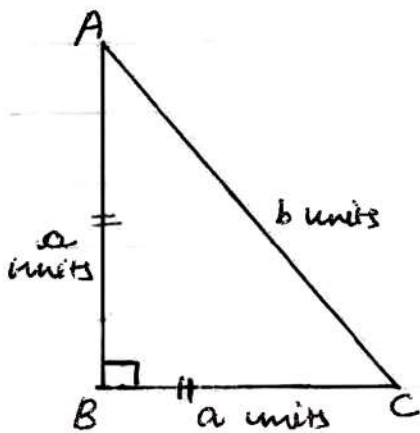
$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 \quad (\text{Pythagoras Theorem})$$

$$\text{Area of } \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AB \quad (\text{unit})^2$$

$$\text{Perimeter of } \Delta = AB + BC + CA \quad (\text{units})$$



Area and Perimeter of Isosceles Right Angled Triangle:

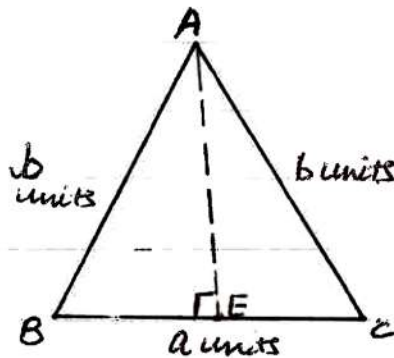


$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 \text{ (Pythagoras Theorem)}$$

$$\text{Area of } \Delta = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AB \quad \text{sq. units}$$

$$\text{Perimeter of } \Delta = AB + BC + CA \quad \text{units}$$

Area and Perimeter of Isosceles Triangle:

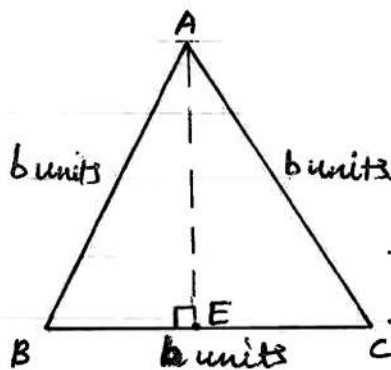


$$AE (\text{height}) = \sqrt{b^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}} \quad \text{units}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of } \Delta &= \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times AE \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times a \times \sqrt{b^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}} \quad \text{sq. units} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Perimeter of } \Delta = AB + BC + CA \quad \text{units}$$

Area and Perimeter of Equilateral Triangle:



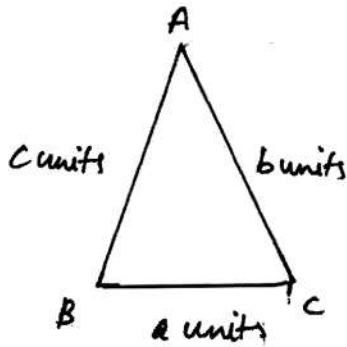
$$AE (\text{height}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} b \quad \text{units}$$

$$\text{Area of } \Delta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (\text{side})^2 \quad \text{units}$$

$$\text{Perimeter of } \Delta = 3 \times \text{side} \quad \text{units}$$



Area of a Triangle - by Heron's Formula :



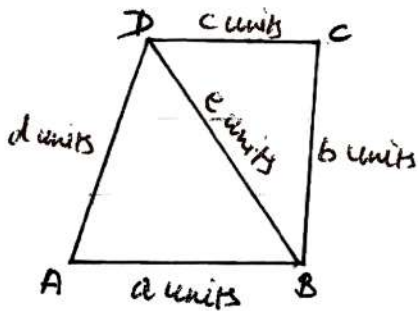
$$\text{Area of } \Delta = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \quad \text{sq. units}$$

Where,

a, b, c : are the sides of Δ

$$s \text{ (semiperimeter)} : s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

Area of a Quadrilateral - by Heron's Formula :

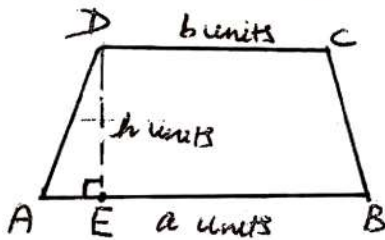


If we know the sides and 1 diagonal of the quadrilateral then we can find area by using Heron's Formula.

$$\text{Area of quadrilateral ABCD} = \text{Area of } \Delta ABD + \text{Area of } \Delta BCD \quad \text{sq. units.}$$

Area of Trapezium :

Case 1 : If length of parallel sides and height is given then

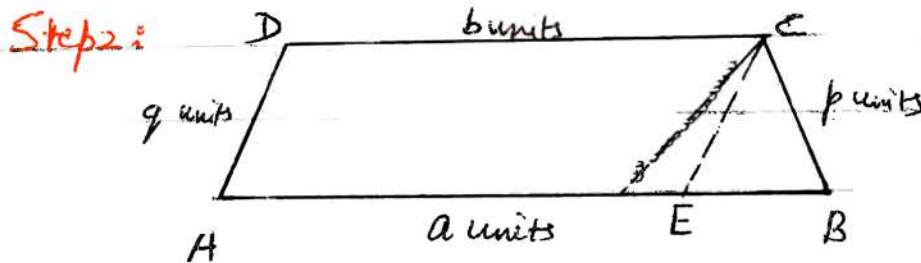
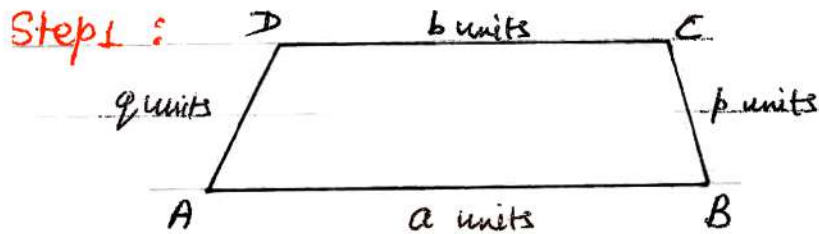


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of Trapezium} &= \frac{1}{2} (\text{sum of parallel sides}) \times \text{height} \\ &\text{or} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (a+b) \times h \quad \text{sq. units} \end{aligned}$$



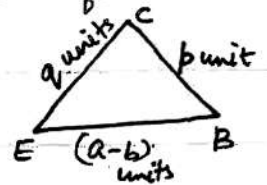
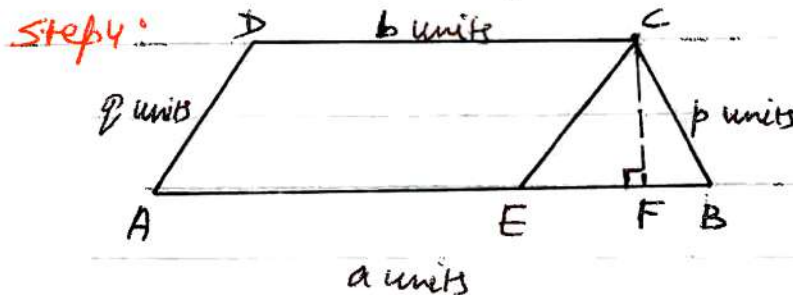
Case 2: If all sides of trapezium then area:

Procedure:



$$\begin{aligned} AD &= EC \\ AD &\parallel EC \\ EB &= AB - DC \end{aligned}$$

Step 3: From above step 2, we can find area of $\triangle CEB$ with the help of Heron's Formula.



We can calculate height CF with the help of area of $\triangle CEB$.

$$\text{Area } \triangle CEB = \frac{1}{2} \times EB \times CF$$

Steps:

$$\text{Area Trapezium} = \frac{1}{2} (AB + DC) \times CF$$

sq. units