CHAPTER – 10

MENSURATION

- **Perimeter** is the distance covered along the boundary forming a closed figure when you go round the figure once.
- (a) Perimeter of a rectangle = 2 × (length + breadth)
  (b) Perimeter of a square = 4 × length of its side
  (c) Perimeter of an equilateral triangle = 3 × length of a side
  (d) Perimeter of a regular pentagon has five equal sides = 5 × length of a sides
- Figures in which all sides and angles are equal are called regular closed figures.
- The amount of surface enclosed by a closed figure is called its area.
- To calculate the area of a figure using a squared paper, the following conventions are adopted :
  (a) Ignore portions of the area that are less than half a square.
  (b) If more than half a square is in a region. Count it as one square.
  (c) If exactly half the square is counted, take its area as $\frac{1}{2}$ sq units.
- **Area:** The amount of surface enclosed by a closed figure.
- (a) Area of a rectangle = length × breadth
  (b) Area of a square = side × side