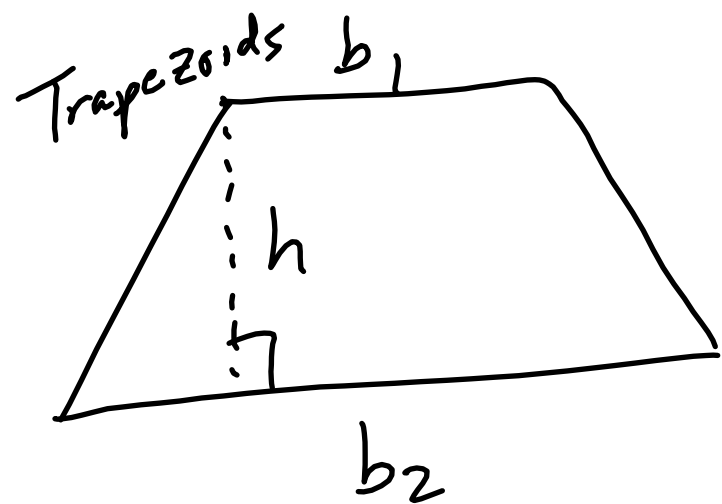
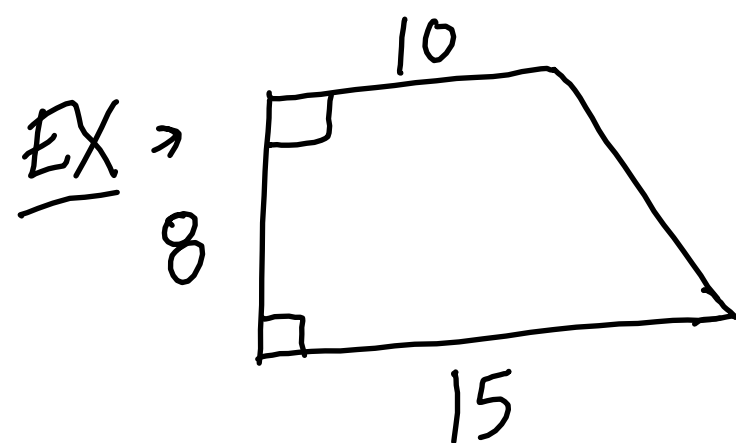


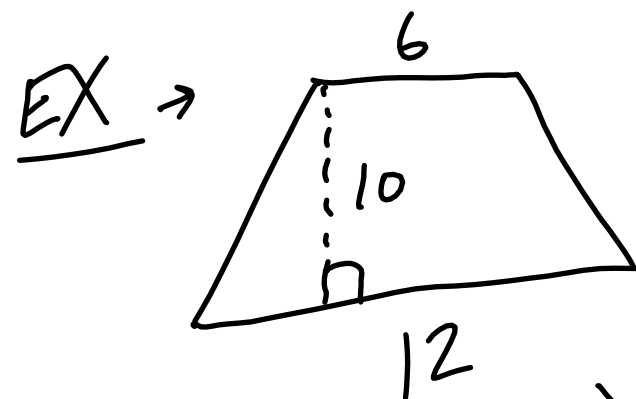
Area of Trapezoids/Kites/Rhombi



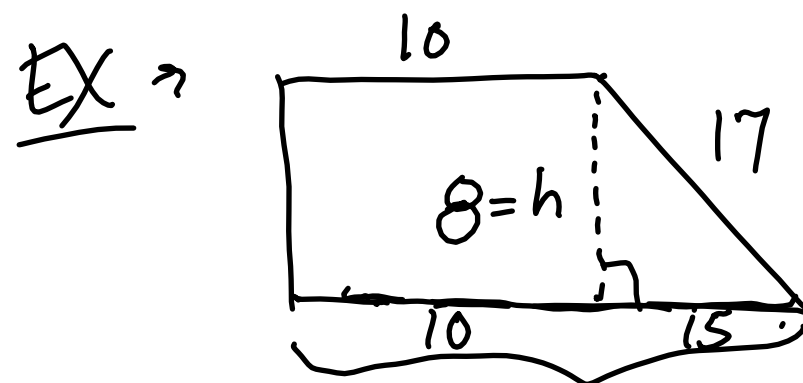
$$A = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2)h$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}(10+15)8 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(25)(8) \\ &= 100 \text{ u}^2 \end{aligned}$$

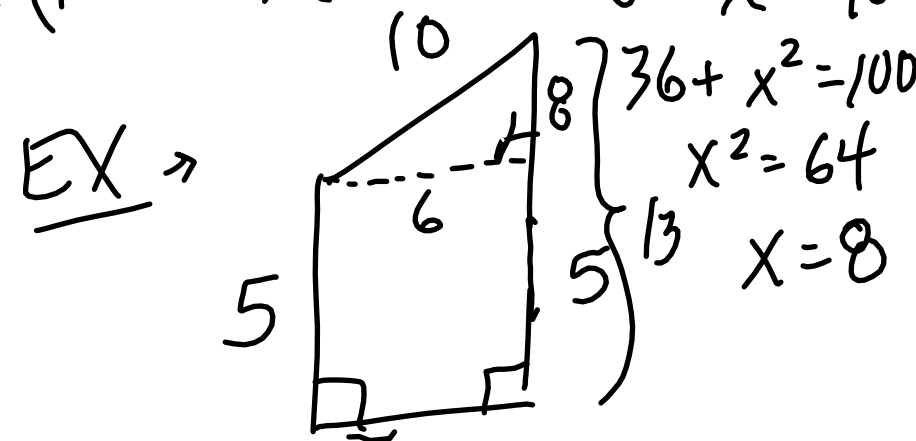


$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}(6+12)(10) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(18)(10) \\ &= 90 \text{ u}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$A = \frac{1}{2}(10+25)(8) = 140 \text{ u}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} h^2 + 15^2 &= 17^2 \\ h^2 + 225 &= 289 \\ \sqrt{h^2} &= \sqrt{64} \\ h &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

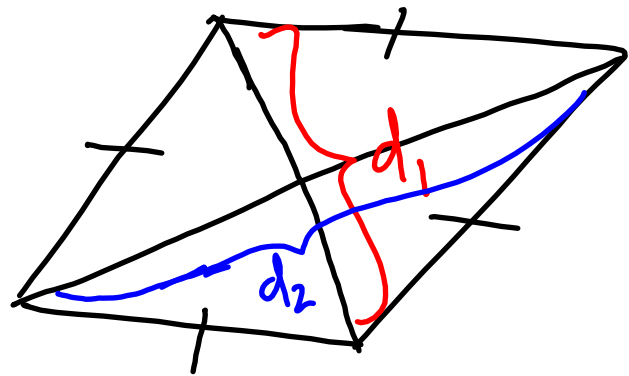


$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2}(5+13)(6) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(18)(6) \\ &= 54 \text{ u}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6^2 + x^2 &= 10^2 \\ x^2 &= 64 \\ x &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

- Kites / Rhombi

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot d_1 \cdot d_2$$



EX →

A hand-drawn diagram of a kite with diagonals of length 64 and 15. The diagonals are drawn and labeled with their respective values. The intersection point is marked with a right-angle symbol.
$$A = \frac{1}{2} (64)(15)$$
$$= 480 \text{ u}^2$$

EX →

A hand-drawn diagram of a kite with diagonals of length 20 and 13. The diagonals are drawn and labeled with their respective values. The intersection point is marked with a right-angle symbol.
$$A = \frac{1}{2} (20)(13)$$
$$= 130 \text{ u}^2$$

EX →

A hand-drawn diagram of a kite with diagonals of length 14 and 8. The diagonals are drawn and labeled with their respective values. The intersection point is marked with a right-angle symbol.
$$A = \frac{1}{2} (14)(8)$$
$$= 56 \text{ u}^2$$

HW: p. 626 → 11-22, 27, 29-34