

To find the area of any right triangle, we think of the triangle as half of a rectangle.

EXAMPLE Find the area of the right triangle below.


We can arrange two copies of the triangle above to make a rectangle as shown.


The rectangle has an area of $4 \times 8=32 \mathrm{sq} \mathrm{cm}$. The triangle is half the area of the rectangle. So, the area of the triangle is $32 \div 2=16 \mathbf{~ s q ~ c m}$.
43.

45.

44.

43. $\qquad$
44. $\qquad$
45. $\qquad$
46. $\qquad$
46.



PRACTICE $\quad$ Find the area of each shape below.
47.

48.

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48. $\qquad$
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51. Two right triangles overlap to make the shape below. The area where the triangles overlap is a 4 inch by 4 inch square. What is the area of the whole shape?
49. $\qquad$
50. $\qquad$

51. $\qquad$

In each dot grid below, each dot is 1 unit from its nearest horizontal and vertical neighbor.

## EXAMPLE

Find the area of the quadrilateral traced on the dot grid below.


We can split the shape into three parts: two triangles and one square.


Each dot is one unit from its nearest horizontal and vertical neighbor.
The square has an area of $3 \times 3=9$ square units.
Each triangle is half of a 2 by 3 rectangle. So, the combined area of the triangles is $2 \times 3=6$ square units.

All together, the shape has an area of $9+6=15$ square units.

PRACTICE Find the area of the shaded region on each dot grid below.
52.

53.

52. $\qquad$
53. $\qquad$
54. $\qquad$
55. $\qquad$

PRACTICE
Find the area of the shaded region on each dot grid below.
56.

56.
57. $\qquad$
58.

59.

58. $\qquad$
59. $\qquad$
60. $\qquad$
61. $\qquad$

