

Revision Notes

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 = $2 \times (\text{length} + \text{breadth})$
 - (b) Perimeter of a square = $4 \times \text{length of its side}$
 - (c) Perimeter of an equilateral triangle = $3 \times \text{length of a side}$
 - (d) Perimeter of a regular pentagon has five equal sides = $5 \times \text{length of a sides}$
- 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 of a rectangle = length \times breadth
- Area of a square = side \times side