Mensuration

1. The size of a line segment is its length.

2. Various units of measurement are connected by the following relations:
1 kilometre = 1000 metre (m)
1 metre = 100 centimetre (cm)
1 decimetre = 10 centimetre (cm)
1 metre = 10 decimetre (dm)
1 centimetre = 10 millimetre (mm)
1 foot= 12 inches
1 yard = 3 feet
22 yards = 1 chain

3. A closed plane figure together with its interior is called the region enclosed by it.

4. The sum of lengths of all sides of a plane figure or the length of its boundary is called the perimeter' of the figure.

5. The measurement of the region enclosed by a closed plane figure is called the 'area' of the plane figure.

6. A square centimetre is the area of the region formed by a square of side 1 cm.

7. Standard units of area and their relations are:
$100 \text{ mm}^2 = 1 \text{ cm}^2$
$100 \text{ cm}^2 = 1 \text{ dm}^2$
$100 \text{ dm}^2 = 1 \text{ m}^2$
$10000 \text{ cm}^2 = 1 \text{ m}^2$
$100 \text{ m}^2 = 1 \text{ are}$
100 ares = 1 hectare
100 hectares = 1 sq. km.

8. Perimeter of a rectangle = 2 (Length + Breadth) or, P = 2(1 + b)
Perimeter of a square = 4x (Side) or, P= 41
Area of a rectangle = Length x Breadth or, A= lx b Area A

Also, length of a rectangle $\dfrac{Area}{Breadth} or, I = \dfrac{A}{b}$

Breadth of a rectangle $\dfrac{Area}{Length} or, b = \dfrac{A}{I}$, Area of a square= (Side)^2 or, A= I x I.