

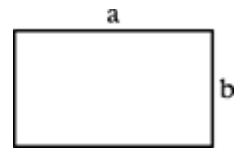
Finding Perimeter and Circumference

Perimeter

The perimeter of a geometrical figure is the complete distance around that figure. To find the perimeter, simply add up the lengths of the figure's sides.

Example: What is the perimeter of a rectangle that measures 3 inches by 8 inches?

- Since a rectangle has four sides, and its parallel sides are equal in length, this rectangle must have two sides that are each 3 inches in length, and two sides that are each 8 inches in length.
- The sum of the lengths is $3 + 3 + 8 + 8 = 22$. Therefore, the perimeter of the rectangle is 22 inches.



Example: What is the perimeter of a pentagon in which each side measures 4 inches?

- A pentagon is a figure with five sides, and this pentagon has all sides of the same length.
- The sum of the lengths is $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20$. Therefore, the perimeter of the pentagon is 20 inches.

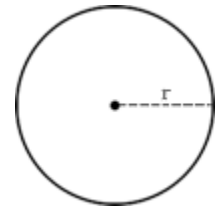
Example: What is the perimeter of a triangle that has sides measuring 12 inches, 9 inches, and 6 inches?

- The perimeter is the sum of the lengths of the triangle's sides.
- The sum of the lengths is $12 + 9 + 6 = 27$. Therefore, the perimeter of the triangle is 27 inches.

Circumference

The circumference of a circle—the complete distance around a circle—can be found by using this formula:

$C = \pi 2r$, in which π is about 3.1416 and r is the radius.



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