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## **CHAPTER 9 AREA**

## **NOTES**

- > Area: Any closed curve encloses an amount of surface. That amount of the surface is called the area enclosed by the closed curve.
- > Polygonal Region: A polygonal region is the region consisting of a polygon and its interior.
  - **Interior of a Triangle:** It is the part of the plane enclosed by the triangle.
  - Triangular Region: It is the region consisting of a triangle and its interior.
- Axioms of Area: The axioms of area for polygonal regions are given below:
  - 1. Every polygonal region has an area. The area of a polygonal region in square units is a positive real number.
  - 2. Congruent Area Axiom: If  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are two polygonal regions such that  $R_1 \cong R_2$ , then area of  $R_1 = \text{area of } R_2.$
  - 3. Area Monotone Axiom: If  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are two polygonal regions such that  $R_1$  is contained in  $R_2$ , then area of  $R_1$  < area of  $R_2$ .
  - 4. Area Addition Axiom: If  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are two polygonal regions with only a finite number of points or line segments in common and they together form a region R, then area of R = area of  $R_1$  + area of  $R_2$ .
  - 5. Rectangular Area Axiom: For a rectangle ABCD, given that AB = a units and AD = b units, then UCATION (S) area of the rectangular region ABCD = ab sq. units.

(T.O.C.)

## Theorems $\geq$

- 1. A diagonal of a parallelogram divides it into two triangles of equal area.
- 2. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.
- 3. The area of a parallelogram is the product of any of its sides and the corresponding altitude. Corollary: Parallelograms on equal bases and between the same parallels are equal in area.
- 4. Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.

Corollary:

- The area of a triangle is half the product of any of its sides and the corresponding altitude.
- A medium of a triangle divides it into two triangles of equal area.
- 5. Converse of Theorem 4: Two triangles having equal areas and standing on the same base and on the same side of it lie between the same parallels.

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