## MATHEMATICAL SKILLS

## AREA OF A TRIANGLE AND ASSOCIATED EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

# DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY 

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Definition: A triangle can be regarded as a polygon with three sides.

## FORMULA



## AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT

AREA $=1 / 2 b \times h$
$\operatorname{AREA}=\frac{\mathrm{b} \times \mathrm{h}}{2}$

## SAMPLE QUESTIONS

A triangle has a base of 60 mm and a height of 80 mm

AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT
AREA $=\frac{60 \times 80}{2}$
$A R E A=\frac{4800}{2}$
AREA $=2400 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
A triangle has a base of 40 mm and a height of 50 mm

AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT
AREA $=\frac{40 \times 50}{2}$
AREA $=\frac{2000}{2}$
AREA $=1000 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

A triangle has a base of 70 mm and a height of 90 mm

AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT
AREA $=\frac{70 \times 90}{2}$
AREA $=\frac{6300}{2}$
AREA $=3150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

A triangle has a base of 100 mm and a height of 120 mm

AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT
AREA $=\frac{100 \times 120}{2}$
$A R E A=\frac{12000}{2}$
AREA $=6000 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

A triangle has a base of 75 mm and a height of 50 mm

AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT
AREA $=\frac{75 \times 50}{2}$
AREA $=\frac{3750}{2}$
AREA $=1875 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

A triangle has a base of 45 mm and a height of 55 mm

AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT
AREA $=\frac{45 \times 55}{2}$
AREA $=\frac{2475}{2}$
AREA $=1237.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

A triangle has a base of 110 mm and a height of 130 mm

AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT

AREA $=\frac{110 \times 130}{2}$
AREA $=\frac{14300}{2}$
AREA $=7150 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

A triangle has a base of 300 mm and a height of 400 mm

AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT
AREA $=\frac{300 \times 400}{2}$
$A R E A=\frac{120000}{2}$
AREA $=60000 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

Definition: A triangle can be regarded as a polygon with three sides.

FORMULA


## AREA = 1/2 X BASE X HEIGHT

AREA $=1 / 2 \mathrm{~b} \times \mathrm{h}$
$\mathrm{AREA}=\frac{\mathrm{b} \times \mathrm{h}}{2}$

## SAMPLE QUESTIONS

A triangle has a base of 60 mm and a height of 80 mm

A triangle has a base of 40 mm and a height of 50 mm

AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT

AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT

A triangle has a base of 70 mm and a height of 90 mm

A triangle has a base of 100 mm and a height of 120 mm

AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT

A triangle has a base of 75 mm and a height of 50 mm

A triangle has a base of 45 mm and a AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT height of 55 mm

A triangle has a base of 110 mm and a height of 130 mm

## AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT

A triangle has a base of 300 mm and a height of 400 mm

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS
https://www.facebook.com/groups/254963448192823/
With an obtuse triangle, where the top (vertex) of the


FORMULA - REMAINS THE SAME

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { AREA }=1 / 2 \times \text { BASE } \times \text { HEIGHT } \\
\text { AREA }=1 / 2 b \times h \\
\text { AREA }=\frac{b \times h}{2}
\end{gathered}
$$



AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT
AREA $=\frac{600 \times 800}{2}$
$\operatorname{AREA}=\frac{480000}{2}$
AREA $=240000 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

## PRACTICAL EXERCISE:

Cut a number of obtuse triangles from 'brown' box cardboard.

Then calculate the areas of each triangle, using a plumb line to work out the height.


BASE=

## HEIGHT=

## CARDBOARD TRIANGLE 1

BASE=

## HEIGHT=

## CARDBOARD TRIANGLE 1

BASE=

## HEIGHT=

## CARDBOARD TRIANGLE 1

## BASE=

## HEIGHT=

## AREA OF A TRIANGLE - EXAMINATION QUESTIONS



SQUARE PYRAMID

Below is a model a typical village church.
The roof of the tower is a square pyramid.

1. What is the area of one side of the square pyramid?


## AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT

AREA $=\frac{250 \times 300}{2}$
$A R E A=\frac{75000}{2}$
AREA $=37500 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
2. The labels $X$ and $Y$ represent the same part, one side of the square pyramid. Why does Y appear taller than X ?
' $Y$ ' appears taller than ' $X$ ', because each side of the square pyramid is tilted towards the pyramid's VERTEX, giving the appearance of it being shorter than it actually is.
' $Y$ ' is the side of the pyramid held perfectly straight upwards, not inclined / tilted towards the vertex. This gives us the actual 'true' shape of the triangle.


AREA $=1 / 2 \times$ BASE $\times$ HEIGHT
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$\qquad$
2. The labels $X$ and $Y$ represent the same part, one side of the square pyramid. Why does Y appear taller than X ?
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