

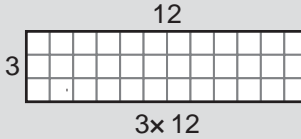
THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY
Area of Rectangles

To find the area of the big rectangle, split the rectangle into smaller rectangles.

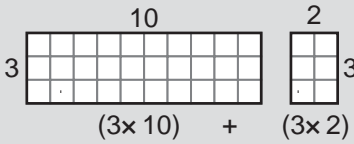
Then, find the area of each small rectangle and add those areas together!

EXAMPLE

Find the area of the rectangle below.



We can split the rectangle into two smaller rectangles as shown:



The area of the rectangle is
 $3 \times 12 = (3 \times 10) + (3 \times 2) = 30 + 6$
 = **36 squares.**

PRACTICE

Find the area of each rectangle below.

35. \rightarrow 35. _____

36. \rightarrow 36. _____

37. \rightarrow 37. _____

THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

Area of Rectangles

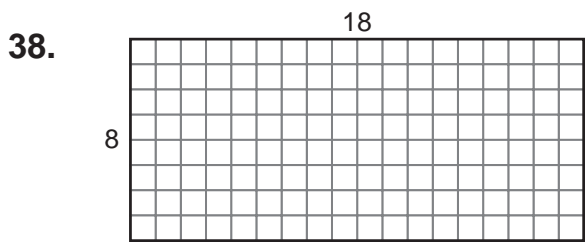


When you split a rectangle into pieces, it is usually easiest to use multiples of 10...

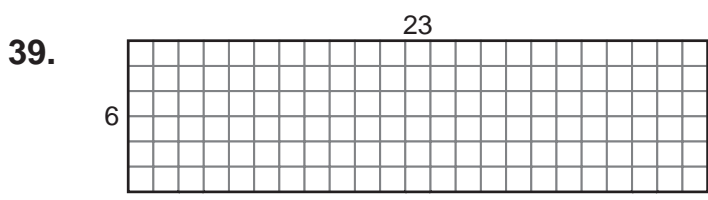
...but it doesn't matter how you split up the rectangle!

Remember to add the areas of all the pieces to get the *total* area.

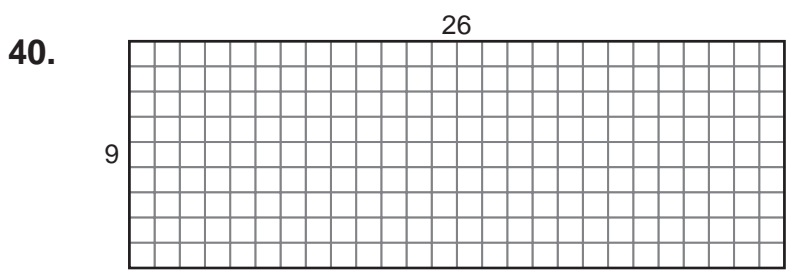
PRACTICE Find the area of each rectangle below.



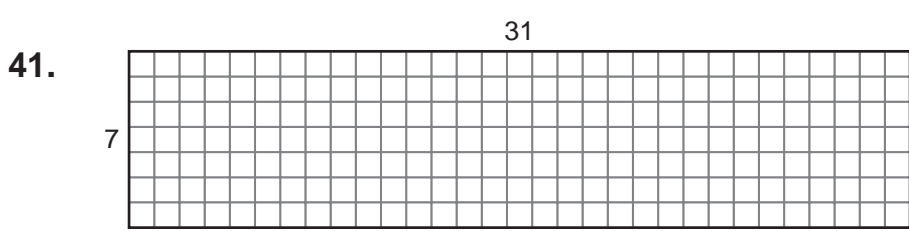
38. _____



39. _____



40. _____



41. _____

42. What is the area of a rectangle with height 6 and width 47?

42. _____

THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

Area of Rectangles

PRACTICE Find the area of each rectangle below.

