

Geometry Posters The grades 3, 4, 5, and 6 posters are different. Print out the poster you want and have a copy shop print it out large enough for students to see it from across the classroom. Post it where students can point to parts of the poster.

Quadrilaterals

4 sides	2 pairs of parallel sides	All sides equal lengths	4 right angles

Perimeter and Area

Perimeter

$$P = 5 + 7 + 5 + 7 \text{ or } 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = 7 \times 5 \text{ or } 35 \text{ sq cm}$$

The Distributive Property

$$4 \times 8 = 4 \times (5 + 3)$$

$$= (4 \times 5) + (4 \times 3)$$

$$= 20 + 12 = 32 \text{ sq ft}$$

Same Area / Different Perimeter

$$A = 12 \text{ sq m}$$

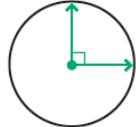
1 m		$P = 1 + 12 + 1 + 12 = 26 \text{ m}$
2 m		$P = 2 + 6 + 2 + 6 = 16 \text{ m}$
3 m		$P = 3 + 4 + 3 + 4 = 14 \text{ m}$

Same Perimeter / Different Area

$$P = 12 \text{ m}$$

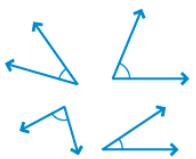
1 m		$A = 1 \cdot 5 \text{ or } 5 \text{ sq m}$
2 m		$A = 2 \cdot 4 \text{ or } 8 \text{ sq m}$
3 m		$A = 3 \cdot 3 \text{ or } 9 \text{ sq m}$

Geometry and Measurement

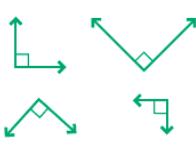


$1^\circ = \frac{1}{360}$ of a circle
 $90 \cdot 1^\circ = 90^\circ$

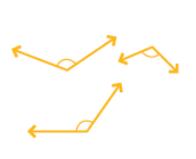
Acute Angles
 $< 90^\circ$



Right Angles
 $= 90^\circ$



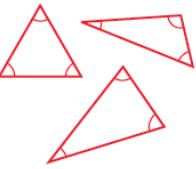
Obtuse Angles
 $> 90^\circ$ and $< 180^\circ$



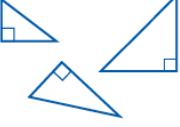


$A^\circ = B^\circ + C^\circ$
 $90^\circ = B^\circ + 30^\circ$
 $B^\circ = 60^\circ$

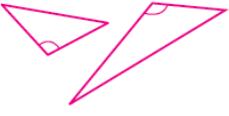
Acute Triangles
3 acute angles



Right Triangles
1 right angle



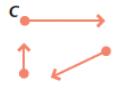
Obtuse Triangles
1 obtuse angle



Points
 A B



Rays
 C



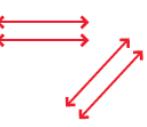
Line Segments
 F G



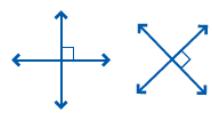
Lines



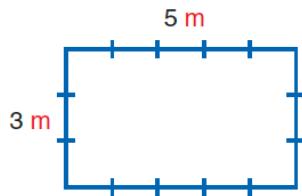
Parallel Lines



Perpendicular Lines



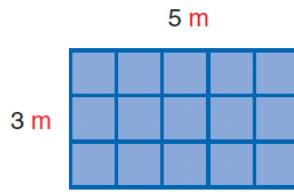
Perimeter and Area



$$P = l + w + l + w \text{ or } 2l + 2w$$

$$P = 5 \text{ m} + 3 \text{ m} + 5 \text{ m} + 3 \text{ m} = 16 \text{ m}$$

Perimeter is the distance around a figure. You add the side lengths to find the total distance.

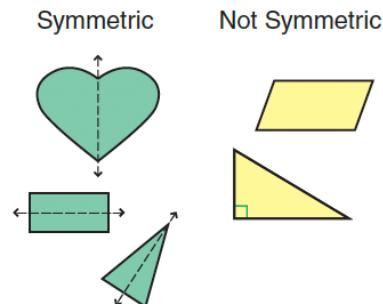


$$A = l \cdot w$$

$$A = 3 \text{ m} \cdot 5 \text{ m} = 15 \text{ square meters}$$

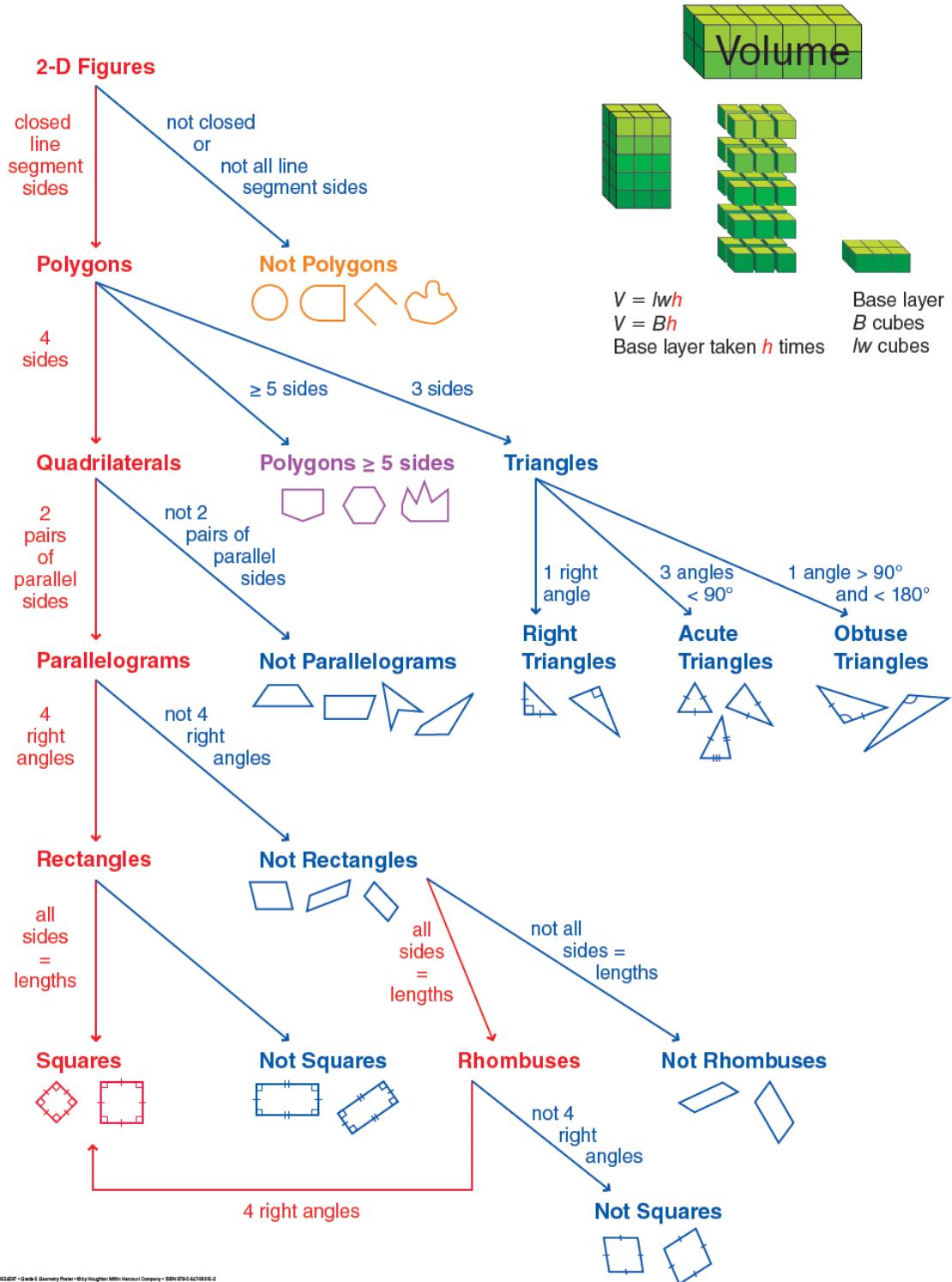
Area is the number of square units that cover a figure. You multiply the length and the width to find the total number of square units.

Line Symmetry

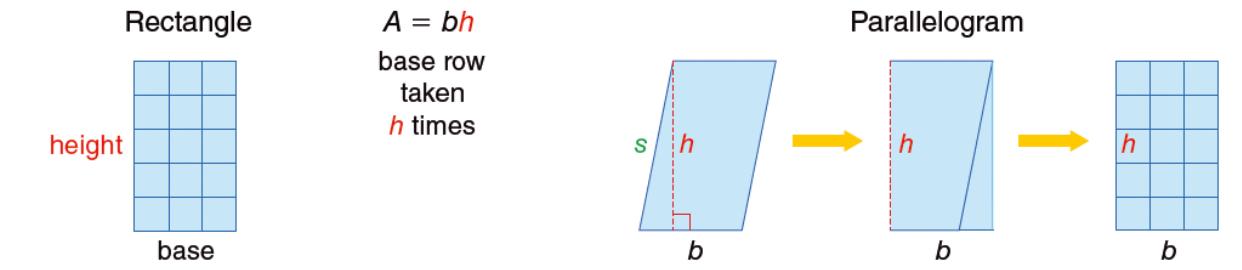


A plane figure has line symmetry if you can fold it so that the two halves match exactly.

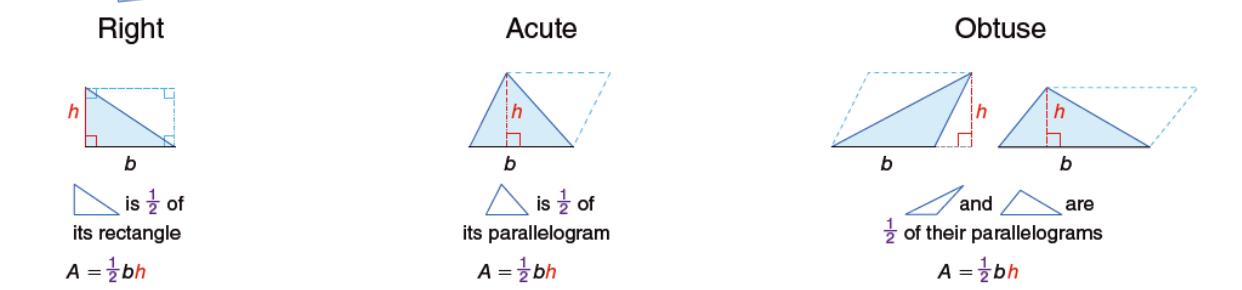
Geometry



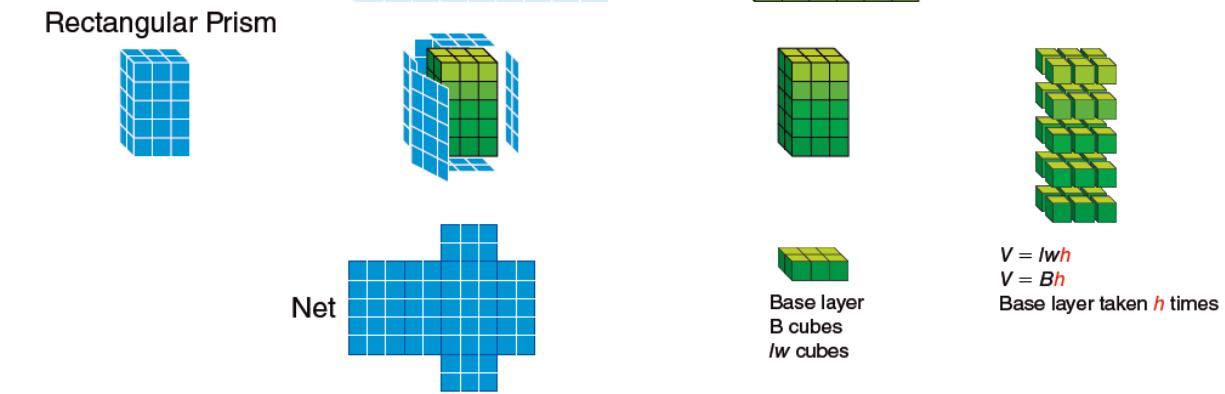
Area: The Number of Square Units



Area of Triangles: Half of Related Rectangle or Parallelogram



Surface Area and Volume



surface area = total area of all the faces

The Coordinate Plane

