## **Introduction of Perimeter and Area**

In a closed figure, we start from any point and reach at the same point by moving along the side and make one complete round. The distance thus covered is called the perimeter of the closed figure.

For determining perimeter, length and breadth must be in the same unit. The unit of perimeter is same as that of length and breadth.

**For Example:** To find the perimeter of a park with six sides, 12cm, 13cm, 16cm, 14cm, 17cm and 12cm, we start adding the sides i.e.

12cm + 13cm + 16cm + 14cm + 17cm + 12cm = 84cm

Thus, the perimeter of the park is 84cm.

So, Perimeter of a closed figure = the sum of the lengths of all sides.

The space covered by a closed figure is called the area of the closed figure.

For determining the area, length and breadth must be in the same unit. The unit of area is square of the unit of its length and breadth.

For Example: To find the area of rectangle with length = 4cm and breadth = 8cm, we multiply the length and breadth i.e.,  $4 \times 8 = 32$ cm<sup>2</sup>

**Thus,** area of rectangle is 32cm<sup>2</sup>.