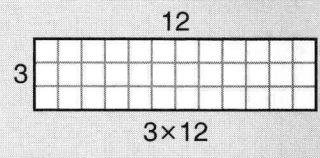


To find the area of the big rectangle, split the rectangle into smaller rectangles.

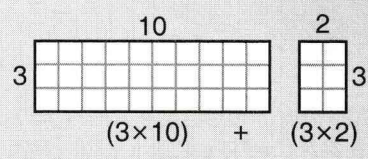
Then, find the area of each small rectangle and add those areas together!



**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...

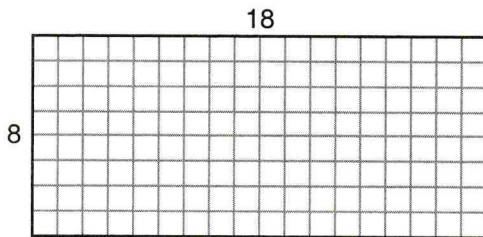
...but it doesn't matter how you split up the rectangle!

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

## PRACTICE

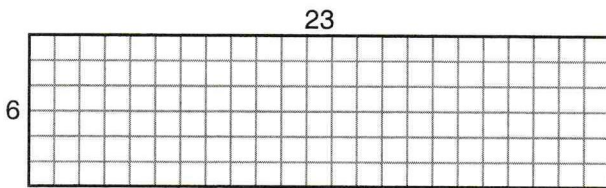
Find the area of each rectangle below.

38.



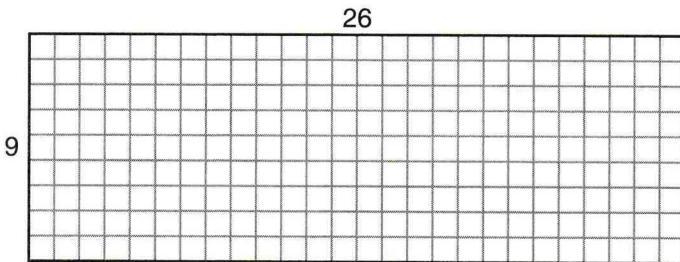
38. \_\_\_\_\_

39.



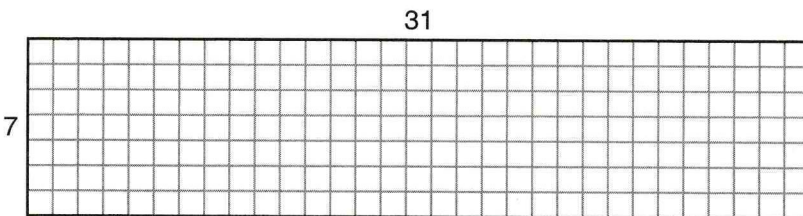
39. \_\_\_\_\_

40.



40. \_\_\_\_\_

41.



41. \_\_\_\_\_

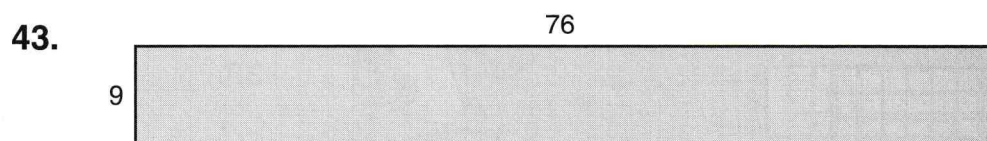
42. What is the area of a rectangle with height 6 and width 47?

42. \_\_\_\_\_

# THE DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

## Area of Rectangles

**PRACTICE** Find the area of each rectangle below.



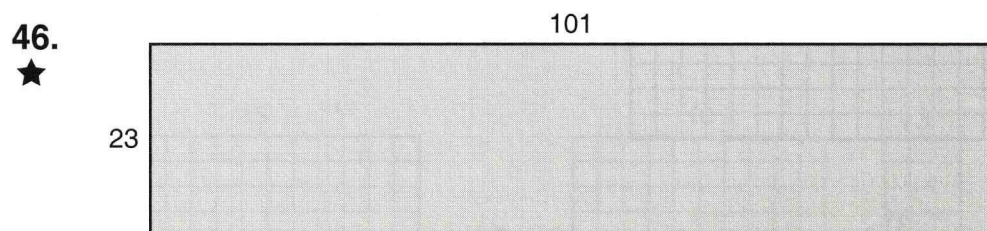
43. \_\_\_\_\_



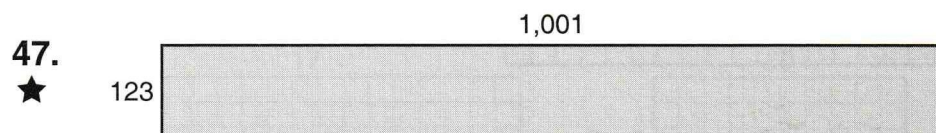
44. \_\_\_\_\_



45. \_\_\_\_\_



46. \_\_\_\_\_



47. \_\_\_\_\_