

CLASS 8

MATHS

REVISION NOTES

Revision Notes for Class 8 Maths Chapter 14: Area

Condensed revision notes for Class 8 Maths Chapter 14: Area - Ganita Prakash textbook (the final Class 8 Maths chapter).

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Rectangle: Area = length $\times$ breadth. **Square:** Area = side².

Triangle: Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ base $\times$ height.

Parallelogram: Area = base $\times$ height (uses *perpendicular* height, not the slant side).

Rhombus: Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times d_1 \times d_2$ (product of diagonals, halved).

Trapezium: Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ (sum of parallel sides) $\times$ height.

Regular hexagon: Area = $(3\sqrt{3}/2) \times$ side².

Equilateral triangle: Area = $(\sqrt{3}/4) \times$ side².

Scaling rule: if every linear dimension of a shape is scaled by k , its area scales by k^2 (e.g. doubling a square's side quadruples its area).

Path/border area: Area of path = Outer area – Inner area. For a uniform border of width d around an $l \times w$ rectangle: Area = $2d(l+w) + 4d^2$.

Crosspath area: Area = (horizontal strip) + (vertical strip) – (overlap square), to avoid double-counting the overlap.

Midpoint triangle theorem: joining the midpoints of two sides of a triangle creates a smaller triangle with $\frac{1}{4}$ the area of the original.

Varignon parallelogram: joining the midpoints of any quadrilateral's four sides forms a parallelogram with exactly half the original quadrilateral's area.

Unit conversions: 1 in = 2.54 cm; 1 ft² = 144 in²; 1 km² = 1,000,000 m².

More on this chapter: [NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 14](#) | [Extra Questions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 14](#) | [Class 8 Maths Book](#) | [Formulas Handbook](#)