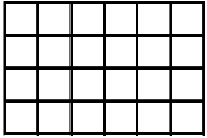
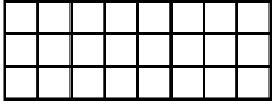


Inverse Variation.



Imagine a rectangle with an area of $24 u^2$. The one at left is a 4×6 rectangle.
 What's the perimeter? _____ Explain how you figured out the perimeter.



What's the area of this rectangle? _____
 What is its perimeter? _____



What are the area and perimeter of this rectangle? $A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



$A = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ $P = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Which of the above 4 rectangles has the greatest perimeter? _____

Which one has the smallest perimeter? _____

On your graph paper make as many large rectangles as you can from small grid squares for the following areas.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Rectangles with area of $18 u^2$. | 2) Rectangles with area of $36 u^2$. |
| 3) Rectangles with area of $28 u^2$. | 4) Rectangles with area of $48 u^2$. |

Rectangles

Area of 18 units^2	Length	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Width										

Area of 36 units^2	Length	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Width										

Area of 28 units^2	Length	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Width										

Area of 48 units^2	Length	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Width										

Now graph the length (x) and the width (y) for each of the above.