Metric room, 1 to 80

A fictional room is 5.6 x 3.2 m. Use scale 1:80. Find the drawing width and height in mm, then the real and drawn rectangle areas.

Common-unit conversion: _____ Length factor: _____ Target width and height: _____ Area calculation: _____

Use one length factor on both axes. A length factor k gives an area factor k squared only after using compatible area units. Check the intended drawing fits before choosing a scale. This is a classroom diagram, not a building specification.

100 mm

Zumola / CC BY 4.0 / Free to print, share and adapt with attribution

Imperial table, quarter inch to one foot

A fictional tabletop is 8 x 4 ft. Let 1/4 inch represent1 foot. First express the scale with equal units. Find drawing size in inches and mm.

Common-unit conversion: _____ Length factor: _____ Target width and height: _____ Area calculation: _____

Use one length factor on both axes. A length factor k gives an area factor k squared only after using compatible area units. Check the intended drawing fits before choosing a scale. This is a classroom diagram, not a building specification.

100 mm

Zumola / CC BY 4.0 / Free to print, share and adapt with attribution

Label enlargement, three to two

A fictional label is 20 x12 mm. Enlarge it at 3:2. Find target size, original area, target area and area scale factor.

Common-unit conversion: _____ Length factor: _____ Target width and height: _____ Area calculation: _____

Use one length factor on both axes. A length factor k gives an area factor k squared only after using compatible area units. Check the intended drawing fits before choosing a scale. This is a classroom diagram, not a building specification.

100 mm

Zumola / CC BY 4.0 / Free to print, share and adapt with attribution