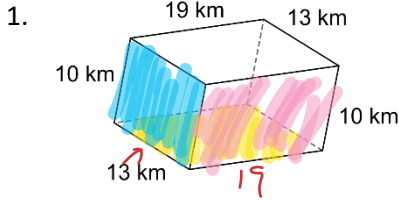


Lesson 4.2: Rectangular and Triangular Prisms and Cylinders

Learning Goal: We are learning to calculate the surface area and volume for common 3D shapes.**Surface Area:** find the area of each 2D shape by itself, using yesterday's formulas, then add all of them together**Volume:** always the "area of the base" $\times$ "the height"

For each figure, calculate the surface area and the volume.



$$l = 19$$

$$w = 13$$

$$h = 10$$

$$SA = 2lw + 2wh + 2lh$$

$$SA = 2(19)(13) + 2(13)(10) + 2(19)(10)$$

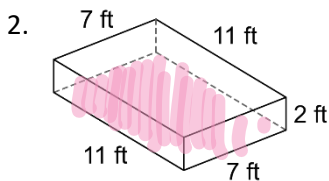
$$SA = 494 + 260 + 380$$

$$SA = 1134 \text{ km}^2$$

$$V = lwh$$

$$V = (19)(13)(10)$$

$$V = 2470 \text{ km}^3$$



$$l = 11$$

$$w = 7$$

$$h = 2$$

$$SA = 2lw + 2wh + 2lh$$

$$SA = 2(11)(7) + 2(7)(2) + 2(11)(2)$$

$$SA = 154 + 28 + 44$$

$$SA = 226 \text{ ft}^2$$

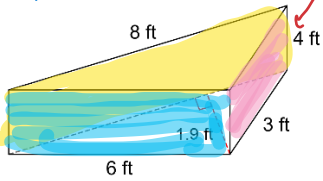
$$V = lwh$$

$$V = (11)(7)(2)$$

$$V = 154 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$b=8 \quad h=1.9 \quad l=4$$

3.



$$V = \frac{bh l}{2}$$

$$V = \frac{(8)(1.9)(4)}{2}$$

$$V = \frac{60.8}{2}$$

$$V = 30.4 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$SA = 2 \text{ triangles} + 3 \text{ rectangles}$$

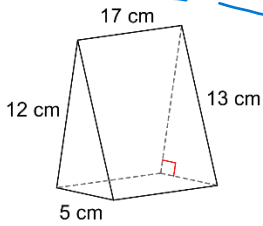


$$SA = 2\left(\frac{bh}{2}\right) + (\text{1st rect}) + (\text{2nd rect}) + (\text{3rd rect})$$

$$SA = (8)(1.9) + (3)(4) + (6)(4) + (8)(4)$$

$$SA = 15.2 + 12 + 24 + 32 = 83.2 \text{ ft}^2$$

4.



$$b=5$$

$$h=12$$

$$l=17$$

$$V = \frac{bh l}{2}$$

$$V = \frac{(5)(12)(17)}{2}$$

$$V = \frac{1020}{2}$$

$$V = 510 \text{ cm}^3$$

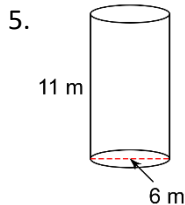
$$SA = bh + (lw) + (lw) + (lw)$$

$$SA = (5)(12) + (5)(17) + (12)(17) + (13)(17)$$

$$SA = 60 + 85 + 204 + 221$$

$$SA = 570 \text{ cm}^2$$

For each figure, draw the net, then calculate the surface area and the volume.

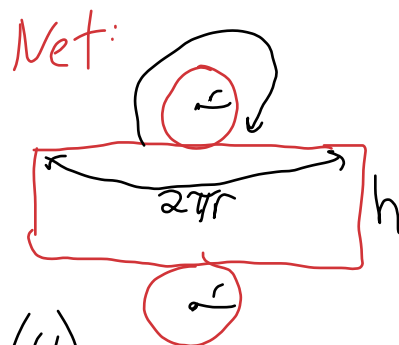


$$r = 3$$

$$h = 11$$

$$SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

two circles rectangle



$$SA = 2(3.14)(\cancel{3}^9)^2 + 2(3.14)(3)(11)$$

$$SA = 56.52 + 207.24$$

$$SA = 263.76 \text{ m}^2$$

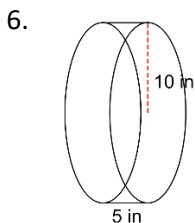
$$A = lw$$

$$A = 2\pi r h$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$V = (3.14)(\cancel{3}^9)^2(11)$$

$$V = 310.86 \text{ m}^3$$



$$r = 10$$

$$h = 5$$

$$SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

$$SA = 2(3.14)(\cancel{10}^{100})^2 + 2(3.14)(10)(5)$$

$$SA = 628 + 314$$

$$SA = 942 \text{ in}^2$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$V = (3.14)(\cancel{10}^{100})^2(5)$$

$$V = 1570 \text{ in}^3$$

Use the appropriate formula to solve for the missing measurement.

7. A rectangular prism has a volume of 5940cm^3 with a height of 15cm and a length of 33cm . What is the width of the box?

$$V = lwh$$

$$5940 = (33)w(15)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5940 = 495w \\ \underline{495} \quad \underline{495} \end{array}$$

$$12 = w$$

The width of the box is 12cm .

8. A cylinder has a surface area of 439.82 cm^2 with a diameter of 10cm . Determine the height of the cylinder.

$$SA = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$$

$$439.82 = 2(3.14)(5)^2 + 2(3.14)(5)h$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 439.82 = 157 + 31.4h \\ -157 \quad -157 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 282.82 = 31.4h \\ \underline{31.4} \quad \underline{31.4} \end{array}$$

$$9 = h$$

The height of the cylinder is 9cm .

Success Criteria:

- I can find the surface area of prisms and cylinders by adding up the areas of each side
- I can find the volume of prisms and cylinders by using the appropriate formula (area of the base $\times$ height)