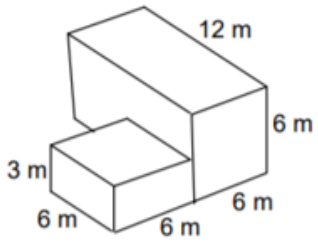
Warm-Up

November 18, 2019

l the surface area.



Big

small

FRONT/Back: 3 | x2 | 6 → $A = bh$, $3 \times 6 = 18$, $\times 2$, $36\ m^2$

Top/Bottom: 6 | x2 | 6 → $A = bh$, $6 \times 6 = 36$, $\times 2$, $72\ m^2$

Sides: 6 | x2 | 3 → $A = bh$, $3 \times 6 = 18$, $\times 2$, $36\ m^2$ (one face)

TSA small: 144

F/B: 12 | x2 | 6 → $A = bh$, $12 \times 6 = 72$, $\times 2$, $144\ m^2$

T/B: 12 | x2 | 6 → $A = bh$, $12 \times 6 = 72$, $\times 2$, $144\ m^2$

Sides: 6 | x2 | 6 → $A = bh$, $6 \times 6 = 36$, $\times 2$, $72\ m^2$

$144\ m^2 + 144\ m^2 + 72\ m^2 =$ TSA big: 360

connection

TSA: SA small + SA B,g − faces lost

$144 + 360 - 36$

$468\ m^2$

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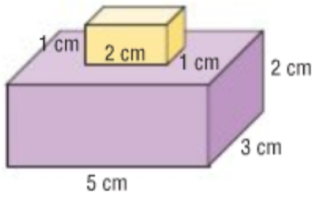
8. Determine the surface area of each composite object.
What effect does the overlap have on the calculation of the surface area?

a)



SA of small

SA of Big

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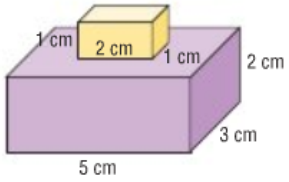
8. Determine the surface area of each composite object.
What effect does the overlap have on the calculation of the surface area?

a)



Small Rectangular Prism

T/B: ×2 → 1 → 2
A = bh
= 2 × 1
= 2
×2
4

F/B: ×2 → 1 → 2
A = bh
= 2 × 1
= 2
×2
4

sides: ×2 → 1 → 1
A = bh
= 1 × 1
= 1
×2
2

\+ + = TSA = 10 cm²

Big Rectangular Prism

T/B: ×2 → 3 → 5
A = bh
= 5 × 3
= 15
× 2
30

F/B: ×2 → 2 → 5
A = bh
= 5 × 2
= 10
× 2
20

sides: ×2 → 2 → 3
P = bh
= 3 × 2
= 6
×2
12

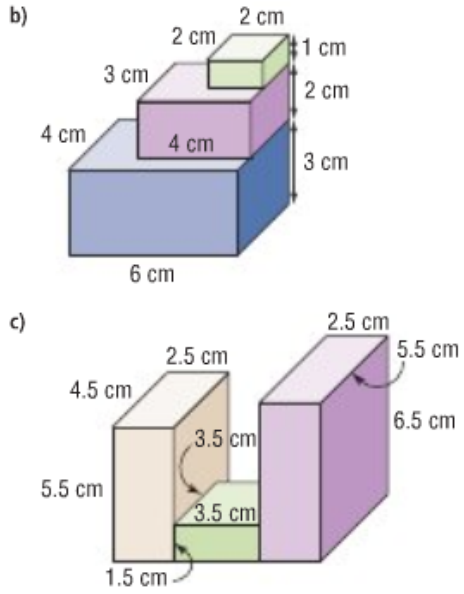
\+ + TSA: 62 cm²

face lost

TSA small + TSA big − connecting

10 + 62 − 4 = 68 cm²

8. a)



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