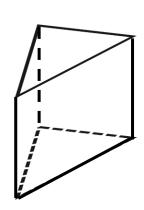
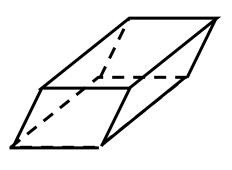
Surface Area of 3-d Objects:

Prisms:

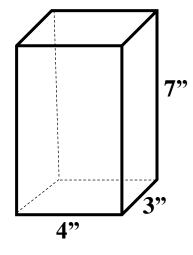
A prism is a polyhedron with two opposite faces that are identical polygonal regions called the bases. The vertices of the bases are joined with segments to form the lateral faces which are parallelograms. If the lateral faces are rectangles, the prism is called a right prism, otherwise, it's called an oblique prism.



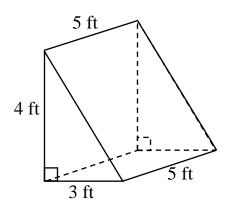


The surface area is the sum of the areas of the two bases and the areas of the lateral faces.

Right rectangular prism:



Right triangular prism:



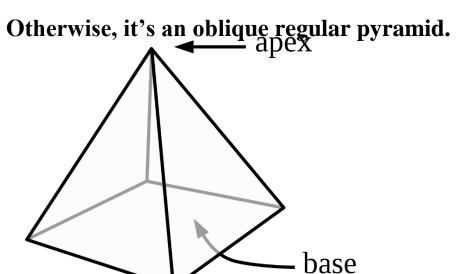
A cube has a total surface area of 384 square units. What is the length of one of its edges?

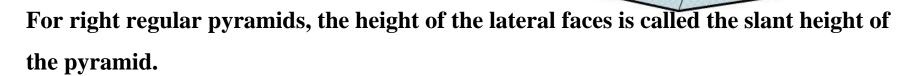
If the length of the side of a cube is multiplied by 4, how will the surface area of the larger cube compare to the surface area of the original cube?

Pyramids:

A pyramid is a polyhedron formed by connecting the vertices of a polygonal region called the base to another point not in the plane of the base called the apex using segments. Pyramids whose bases are regular polygonal regions are classified into two groups:

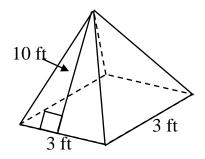
If the lateral faces are isosceles triangles, then it's a right regular pyramid.



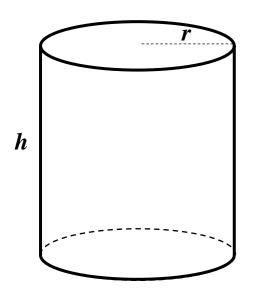


The surface area is the sum of the area of the base and the areas of the triangular lateral faces.

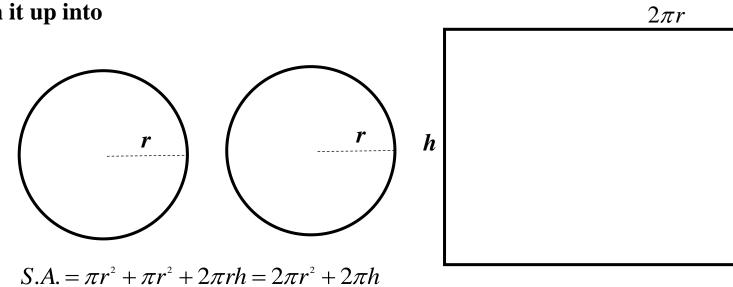
Right square pyramid:

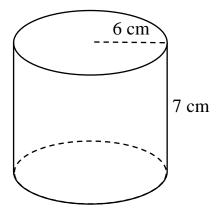


Right Circular Cylinders:

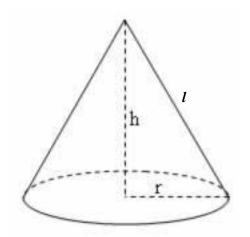


Open it up into

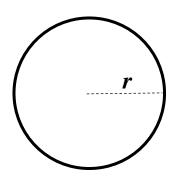


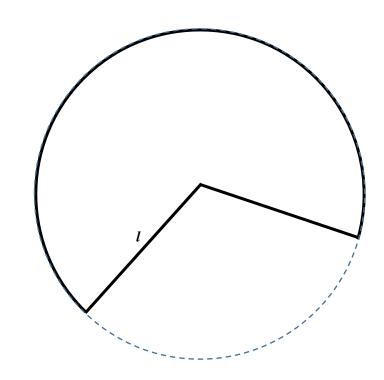


Right Circular Cone:



Open it up into





$$S.A. = \pi r^{2} + \left(\frac{2\pi r}{2\pi l}\right)\pi l^{2}$$
$$= \pi r^{2} + \pi r l$$
$$= \pi r^{2} + \pi r \sqrt{r^{2} + h^{2}}$$

