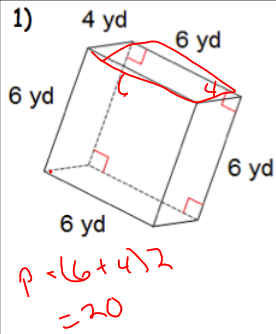
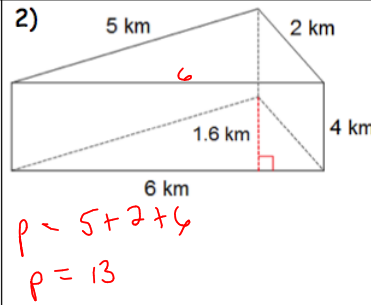


10.1 Practice Solutions



$LA = ph$
 $LA = 20(6)$
 $= 120 \text{ yds}^2$

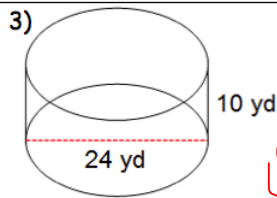
$p = (6+4)2$
 $= 20$



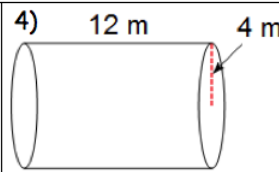
$LA = ph$
 $LA = 13(4)$
 $LA = 52 \text{ km}^2$

$p = 5 + 2 + 6$
 $p = 13$

Directions: Find the lateral area. Leave in terms of π and round to the nearest tenth.

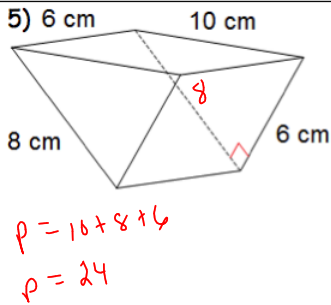


$LA = 2\pi rh$
 $LA = 2\pi(12)(10)$
 $LA = 240\pi \text{ yd}^2$
 $LA = 754.0 \text{ yd}^2$



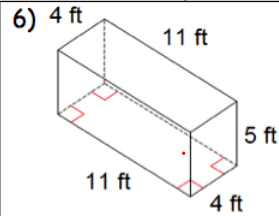
$LA = 2\pi rh$
 $= 2\pi(4)(12)$
 $= 96\pi \text{ m}^2$
 $= 301.6 \text{ m}^2$

Directions: Find the surface area. Round to the nearest tenth if necessary.



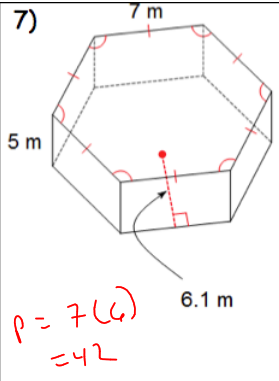
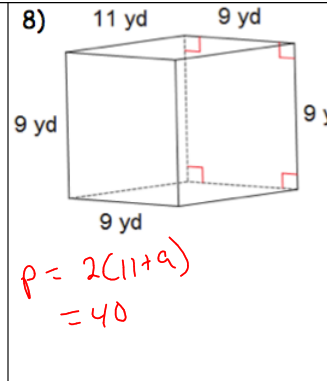
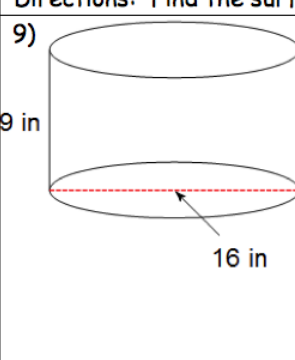
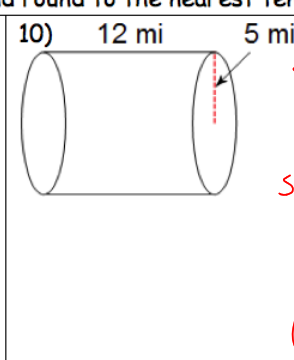
$SA = ph + 2(\frac{1}{2}bh)$
 $= 24(6) + 8(6)$
 $= 144 + 48$
 $= 192 \text{ cm}^2$

$p = 10 + 8 + 6$
 $p = 24$



$SA = ph + 2(lw)$
 $= 30(5) + 2(11)(4)$
 $= 150 + 88$
 $= 238 \text{ ft}^2$

$p = 2(11+4)$
 $= 2(15)$
 $= 30$

<p>7)</p>  <p> $SA = ph + 2(Lap)$ $= 42(5) + (6 \cdot 7)(42)$ $= 210 + 256.2$ $= 466.2 m^2$ </p> <p> $p = 7(6)$ $= 42$ </p>	<p>8)</p>  <p> $SA = ph + 2(L)w$ $= 40(9) + 2(11)(9)$ $= 360 + 198$ $= 558 yd^2$ </p> <p> $p = 2(11+9)$ $= 40$ </p>
<p>Directions: Find the surface area. Leave in terms of π and round to the nearest tenth.</p>	
<p>9)</p>  <p> $SA = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$ $= 2\pi(8)(9) + 2(8)^2\pi$ $= 144\pi + 128\pi$ $= 272\pi in^2$ $= 854.5 in^2$ </p>	<p>10)</p>  <p> $SA = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$ $SA = 2\pi(5)(12) + 2\pi(5)^2$ $SA = 120\pi + 50\pi$ $= 170\pi mi^2$ $= 534.1 mi^2$ </p>