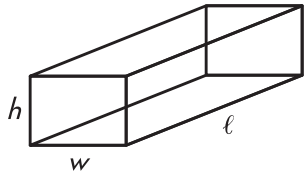


## Lesson 6.6 Surface Area: Rectangular Solids

The **surface area** of a solid is the sum of the areas of all surfaces of the solid. A rectangular solid has 6 surfaces.

The area of each surface is determined by finding:



length  $\times$  width, length  $\times$  height, width  $\times$  height

The total surface area is found using this formula:

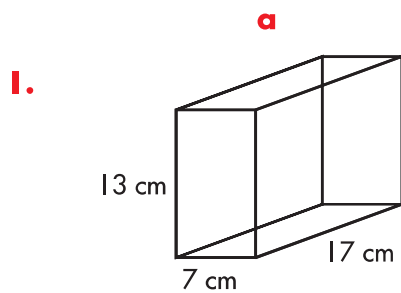
$$SA = 2lw + 2lh + 2wh$$

If  $l = 10$  m,  $w = 6$  m, and  $h = 4$  m, the surface area is found as follows:

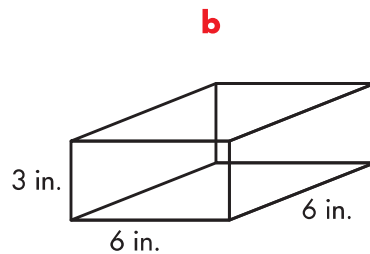
$$SA = 2(10 \times 6) + 2(10 \times 4) + 2(6 \times 4)$$

$$SA = 2(60) + 2(40) + 2(24) = 120 + 80 + 48 = 248 \text{ m}^2$$

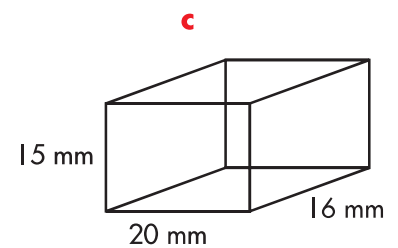
Find the surface area of each rectangular solid.



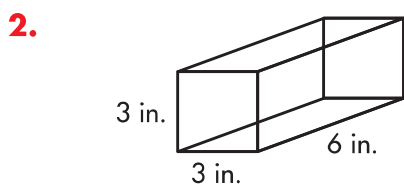
$$SA = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^2$$



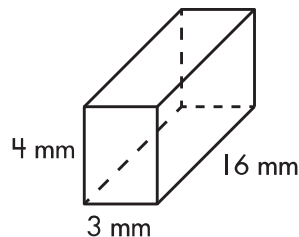
$$SA = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in.}^2$$



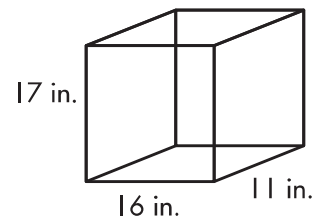
$$SA = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ mm}^2$$



$$SA = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in.}^2$$



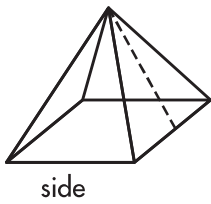
$$SA = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft.}^2$$



$$SA = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in.}^2$$

# Lesson 6.7 Surface Area: Pyramids

The **surface area** of a solid is the sum of the areas of all surfaces of the solid. The surface area of a square pyramid is the sum of the area of the square base and each of the 4 triangular sides.



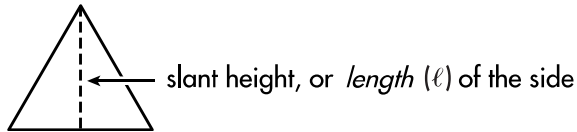
Each triangle's area is  $\frac{1}{2}$  base  $\times$  height. In a pyramid, **base** refers to the side length and **height** refers to the slant height, or length. So surface area or  $SA = (\text{side} \times \text{side}) + 4(\frac{1}{2} \text{side} \times \text{length})$ .

$$SA = s^2 + 2sl \quad SA \text{ is given in } \mathbf{\text{square units}}, \text{ or } \mathbf{\text{units}^2}.$$

If  $s = 6$  cm and  $l = 10$  cm, what is the surface area?

$$SA = s^2 + 2sl$$

$$SA = 6^2 + 2 \times 6 \times 10 = 36 + 120 = 156 \text{ cm}^2$$



Find the surface area of each square pyramid.

**1. a**

$s = 8$  in.  $l = 11$  in.

$SA = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in.}^2$

**b**

$s = 15$  cm  $l = 10.5$  cm

$SA = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^2$

**c**

$s = 7$  m  $l = 12$  m

$SA = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ m}^2$

**2.**

$s = 9$  ft.  $l = 21$  ft.

$SA = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft.}^2$

$s = 10$  cm  $l = 8$  cm

$SA = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cm}^2$

$s = 22$  in.  $l = 17.5$  in.

$SA = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ in.}^2$