

1. a) Cylinder:  $S.A. = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2 = 2\pi(10)(20) + 2\pi(10)^2 \approx 1885$   
       S.A. is about  $1885 \text{ cm}^2$ .
   
 b) Cube:  $S.A. = 6s^2 = (6)(20)(20) = 2400$   
       S.A. is  $2400 \text{ cm}^2$ .
   
 c) An area equal to the size of one circular face from both objects.  
       Area circle =  $\pi r^2$ ;  $2\pi(10)^2 \approx 628$   
       Overlap: about  $628 \text{ cm}^2$ 
  
 d)  $1885 \text{ cm}^2 + 2400 \text{ cm}^2 - 628 \text{ cm}^2 = 3657 \text{ cm}^2$   
       S.A. is about  $3657 \text{ cm}^2$ .
2. a) Triangular prism: To determine the area of the triangular faces, I need to find the missing side length. I can use the Pythagorean Theorem.  $c^2 = 20^2 + 10^2$ ,  $c \approx 22.4$ .  
 $2 \times \left[ \frac{1}{2}(20)(20) \right] + (20)(60) + 2(60)(22.4) = 4288$   
       S.A. is  $4288 \text{ cm}^2$ .
   
 b) Square prism:  $(2)(20)(20) + (4)(20)(60) = 5600$   
       S.A. is  $5600 \text{ cm}^2$ .
   
 c) The area of one long rectangular face from both prisms:  $(2)(20)(60) = 2400$   
       Overlap:  $2400 \text{ cm}^2$ 
  
 d)  $4288 \text{ cm}^2 + 5600 \text{ cm}^2 - 2400 \text{ cm}^2 = 7488 \text{ cm}^2$   
       S.A. is  $7488 \text{ cm}^2$ .
3. Note: If student observes that this prism and this cylinder have the same dimensions as in Q1 and Q2, they might give the answers without calculations.
   
 a) Triangular prism:  $2 \times \left[ \frac{1}{2}(20)(20) \right] + (20)(60) + 2(60)(22.4) = 4288$   
       S.A. is  $4288 \text{ cm}^2$ .
   
 b) Cylinders (2):  $S.A. = 2(2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2) = 2[2\pi(10)(20) + 2\pi(10)^2] \approx 2(1885) = 3770$   
       S.A. is about  $3770 \text{ cm}^2$ .
   
 c) Area of circle =  $\pi r^2$ , so area equal to 4 circular faces:  $4\pi(10)^2 \approx 1256$   
       Overlap: about  $1256 \text{ cm}^2$ 
  
 d)  $4288 \text{ cm}^2 + 3770 \text{ cm}^2 - 1256 \text{ cm}^2 = 6802 \text{ cm}^2$   
       S.A. is about  $6802 \text{ cm}^2$ .