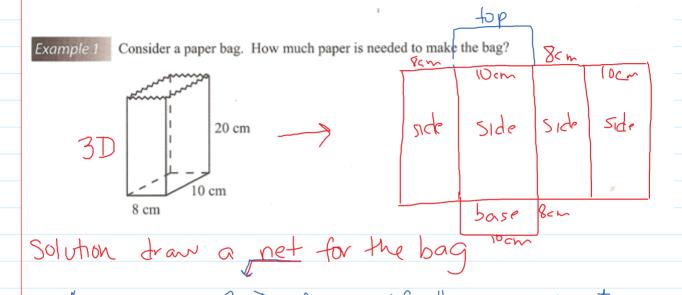
Surface Area of Cubes and Rectangular Solids

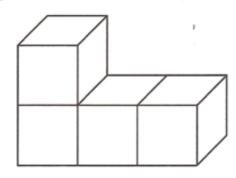
The surface area of a solid is the sum of the area of all its faces. Some examples are: the amount of material to build a house, or the amount of material to make a cardboard box, or to make a tin can.



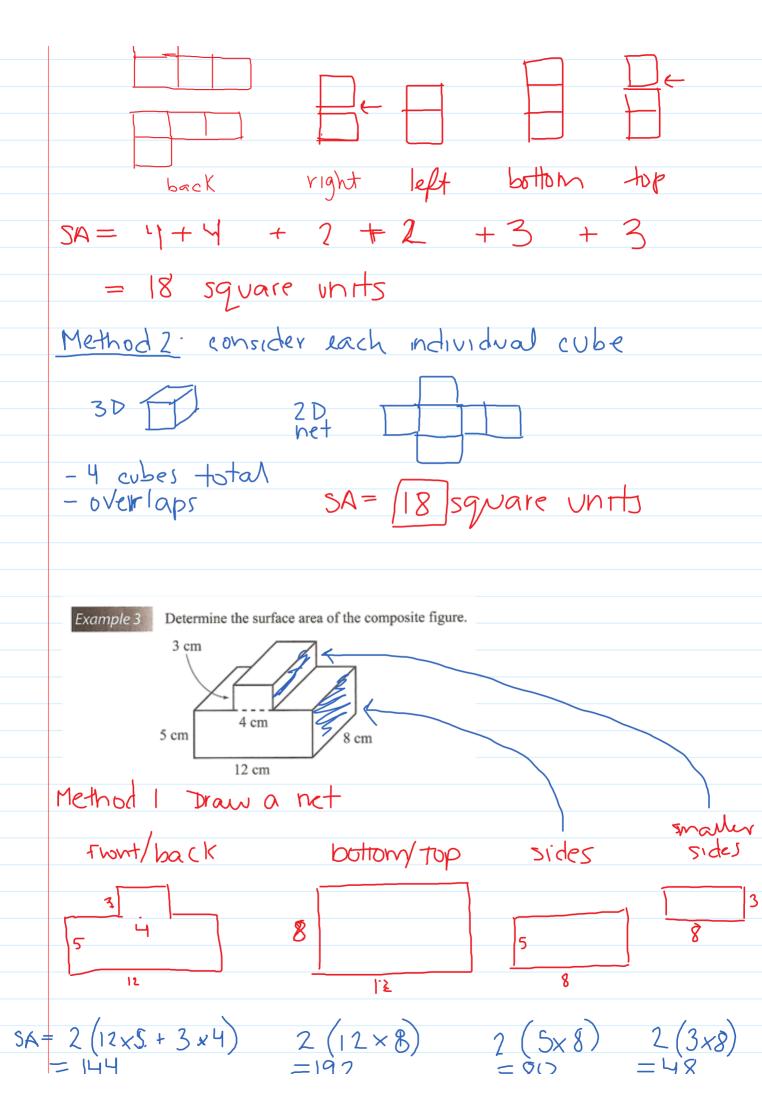
A net is a 2-D figure of the component parts of the 3DD figure

Surface = 18.10 + 12820 + 12.10.20Area = 800 cm^2

Example 2 Determine the surface area of the composite of cubes.



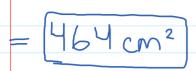
Method I Draw a ret



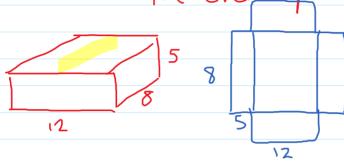
$$SA = 2(12 \times 5 + 3 \times 4)$$
 $2(12 \times 8)$ $2(5 \times 8)$ $2(3 \times 8)$ $= 144$ $= 192$ $= 80$ $= 48$

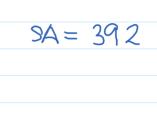
$$2(12 \times 8)$$

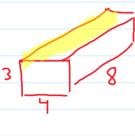
$$2(5x8)$$
 2 = 5

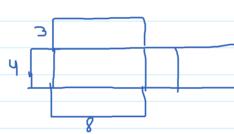


Method 2: 2 rectangular solids minus the overlap



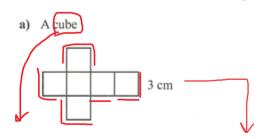






overlap: (8x4)2 = 64) minus

Determine the surface area of the following nets:



$$SA = 6a^{2}$$

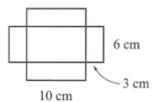
$$= 6(3^{2})$$

$$= 6(9)$$

$$= 54 cm^{2}$$

$$\frac{3\times3+3\times3+3\times3+3\times3+3\times3+3\times3}{+3\times3} = 54 \text{ cm}^2$$

b) An open top box

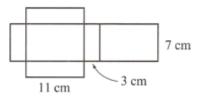


156cm

$$SA = 2(6\times3) + 2(10\times3) + 1(10\times6)$$

= 36 + 60 + 60
= 156 cm²

c) A closed top box



262(m²