

Section 9.3

Perimeter and Area



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 1

Formulas

Figure	Perimeter	Area
Rectangle	$P = 2l + 2w$	$A = lw$
Square	$P = 4s$	$A = s^2$
Parallelogram	$P = 2b + 2w$	$A = bh$
Triangle	$P = s_1 + s_2 + s_3$	$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$
Trapezoid	$P = s_1 + s_2 + b_1 + b_2$	$A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$

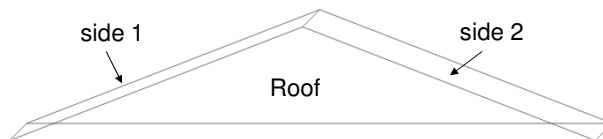


Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 2

Example

- Marcus Sanderson needs to put a new roof on his barn. One square of roofing covers 100 ft² and costs \$32.00 per square. If one side of the barn roof measures 50 feet by 30 feet, determine
 - a) the area of the entire roof.
 - b) how many squares of roofing he needs.
 - c) the cost of putting on the roof.



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 3

Example (continued)

- a) The area of one side of the roof is
$$A = lw$$
$$A = 30 \text{ ft} \times 50 \text{ ft}$$
$$A = 1500 \text{ ft}^2$$
- Both sides of the roof = $1500 \text{ ft}^2 \times 2 = 3000 \text{ ft}^2$
- b) Determine the number of squares

$$\frac{\text{area of roof}}{\text{area of one square}} = \frac{3000 \text{sq. ft.}}{100 \text{sq. ft.}} = 30$$



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 4

Example (continued)

- c) Determine the cost
30 squares \times \$32 per square
\$960

It will cost a total of \$960 to roof the barn.



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 5

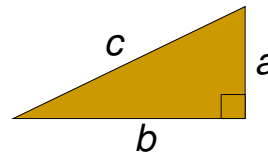
Pythagorean Theorem

The sum of the squares of the lengths of the legs of a right triangle equals the square of the length of the hypotenuse.

$$\text{leg}^2 + \text{leg}^2 = \text{hypotenuse}^2$$

Symbolically, if a and b represent the lengths of the legs and c represents the length of the hypotenuse (the side opposite the right angle), then

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

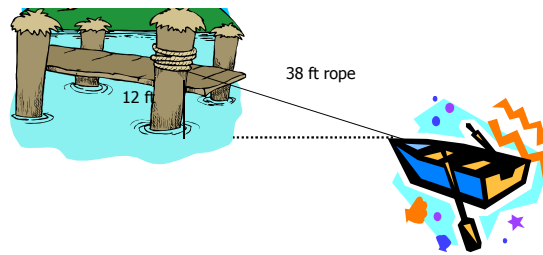


Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 6

Example

- Tomas is bringing his boat into a dock that is 12 feet above the water level. If a 38 foot rope is attached to the dock on one side and to the boat on the other side, determine the horizontal distance from the dock to the boat.

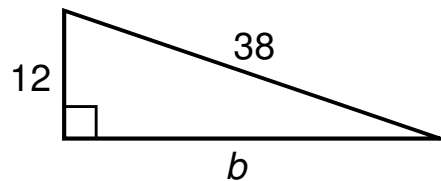


Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 7

Example (continued)

- $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
 $12^2 + b^2 = 38^2$
 $144 + b^2 = 1444$
 $b^2 = 1300$
 $b = \sqrt{1300}$
 $b \approx 36.06$



- The distance is approximately 36.06 feet.

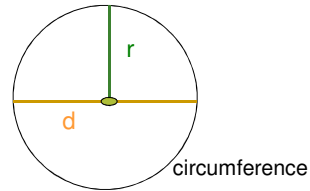


Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 8

Circles

- A circle is a set of points equidistant from a fixed point called the **center**.
- A **radius**, r , of a circle is a line segment from the center of the circle to any point on the circle.
- A **diameter**, d , of a circle is a line segment through the center of the circle with both end points on the circle.
- The **circumference** is the length of the simple closed curve that forms the circle.



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 9

Example

- Terri is installing a new circular swimming pool in her backyard. The pool has a diameter of 27 feet. How much area will the pool take up in her yard? (Use $\pi = 3.14$.)

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$A = \pi(13.5)^2 \quad \text{The radius of the pool is 13.5 ft.}$$

$$A = 572.265 \quad \text{The pool will take up about 572 square feet.}$$



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 10

Section 9.4

Volume and Surface Area



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 11

Volume

- Volume is the measure of the capacity of a figure.

It is the amount of material you can put *inside* a three-dimensional figure.

- Surface area is sum of the areas of the surfaces of a three-dimensional figure.

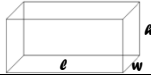




It refers to the total area that is on the *outside* surface of the figure.



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 12

Volume Formulas

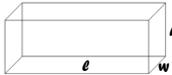




Figure	Formula	Diagram
Rectangular Solid	$V = lwh$	
Cube	$V = s^3$	
Cylinder	$V = \pi r^2 h$	
Cone	$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$	
Sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$	



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 13

Surface Area Formulas

Figure	Formula	Diagram
Rectangular Solid	$SA = 2lw + 2wh + 2lh$	
Cube	$SA = 6s^2$	
Cylinder	$SA = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$	
Cone	$SA = \pi r^2 + \pi r \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$	
Sphere	$SA = 4\pi r^2$	

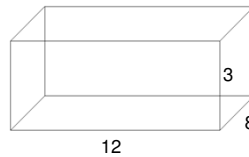


Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 14

Example

- Mr. Stoller needs to order potting soil for his horticulture class. The class is going to plant seeds in rectangular planters that are 12 inches long, 8 inches wide and 3 inches deep. If the class is going to fill 500 planters, how many cubic inches of soil are needed? How many cubic feet is this?



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 15

Example (continued)

- We need to find the volume of one planter.

$$V = lwh$$

$$V = 12(8)(3)$$

$$V = 288 \text{ in.}^3$$

- Soil for 500 planters would be
 $500(288) = 144,000$ cubic inches

- The number of cube feet

$$= 144,000 \text{ in.}^3 \times \frac{1 \text{ ft.}^3}{1728 \text{ in.}^3} = \frac{144,000}{1728} \text{ ft.}^3 = 83.33 \text{ ft.}^3$$

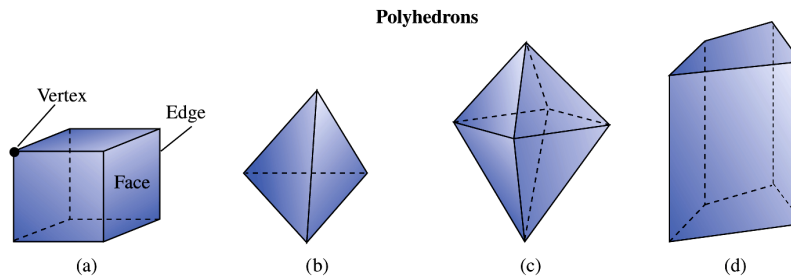


Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 16

Polyhedron

- A polyhedron is a closed surface formed by the union of polygonal regions.



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 17

Euler's Polyhedron Formula

- Number of vertices – number of edges + number of faces = 2
- Example: A certain polyhedron has 12 edges and 6 faces. Determine the number of vertices for this polyhedron.
- # of vertices – # of edges + # of faces = 2

$$x - 12 + 6 = 2$$

$$x - 6 = 2$$

$$x = 8$$

There are 8 vertices.



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 18

Volume of a Prism

- A **prism** is a polyhedron whose bases are congruent and whose sides are parallelograms.
- $V = Bh$, where B is the area of the base and h is the height.
- **Example: Find the volume of the figure.**

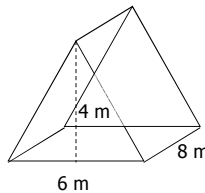
Area of one triangle.

Find the volume.

$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2}(6)(4)$$

$$A = 12 \text{ m}^2$$



$$V = Bh$$

$$V = 12(8)$$

$$V = 96 \text{ m}^3$$



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 19

Volume of a Pyramid

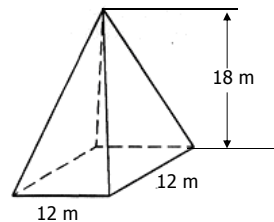
- A **pyramid** is a polyhedron with one base, all of whose faces intersect at a common vertex.
- $V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$ where B is the area of the base and h is the height.
- **Example: Find the volume of the pyramid.**

$$\text{Base area} = 12^2 = 144$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}Bh$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3}(144)(18)$$

$$V = 864 \text{ m}^3$$



Copyright © 2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

Chapter 9 Section 3 - Slide 20