Notes for Lesson 12-1: Surface Area and Volume of Prisms

Prism: a 3-D shape made up of two identical bases and rectangular sides

Surface area is defined as the area the entire surface a 3-D object takes up.

<u>Lateral Area</u>: lateral area is the area of all the sides (*not* including the two bases) and is found with the formula: LA = ph where p = the perimeter of the base and h is the height of the prism (distance between the bases).

Ex. 1: Find the lateral area of the following prism.



Find the lateral area of the following:



Total surface area: the area of all the sides including the two bases and is found with the formula: TA = LA + 2B where B = the area of the base.

Ex 2: Use example 1 and find it	ts total surface area.	
Step 1: Find the area of the base	Step 2: find the TA	
A of $\Delta = \frac{1}{2}$ bh	TA = LA + 2B	
$A = \frac{1}{2} (6)(8)$	TA = 288 + 2(24)	
A = 24	$TA = 336 \text{ cm}^2$	

Find the total surface area of the two problems on the front.



Volume is defined as the total space inside a shape. Volume is a three dimensional measurement so we use cubic units (like cm<sup>3</sup>) when we label our answers. The formula for the volume of any prism is: V = (B)(h) where B is the area of the base and h is the height (the distance between the two bases).

Ex 3: Use example 1 and find its volume.

Step 1: find the volume V = BhV = (24)(12) $V = 288 \text{ cm}^3$ 

Find the volume of the two problems on the front.

1)

V= B · h V= (58.2)