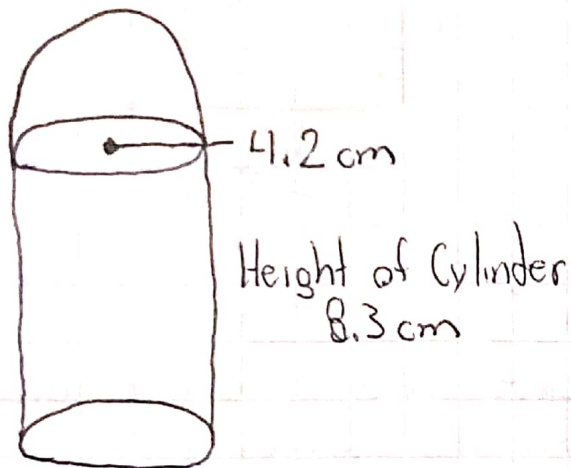


39) Find the surface area of the figure. Use 3.14 for  $\pi$ .



Sphere

$$S = \frac{4\pi r^2}{2}$$

Circle

$$A = \pi r^2$$

Rectangle

$$A = lw$$

$$A = \pi (4.2)^2$$

$$A = 55.38 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{4\pi (4.2)^2}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{221.55}{2}$$

$$S = 110.775 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A = 26.37 \times 8.3$$

$$A = 218.87 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$S_T = 55.38 \text{ cm}^2 + 110.775 \text{ cm}^2 + 218.87 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$S_T = 385.025 \text{ cm}^2$$

# Angle Types and Rules



Acute angle  
 $< 90^\circ$



Right angle  
 $= 90^\circ$



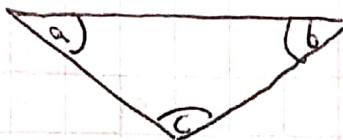
obtuse angle  
 $> 90^\circ$  and  $< 180^\circ$



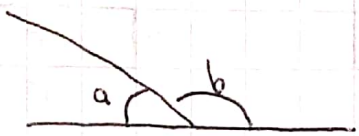
straight line  
 $= 180^\circ$



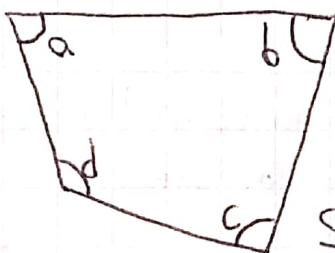
Reflex angle  
 $> 180^\circ$



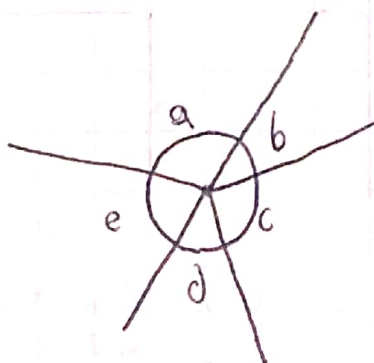
Angles in a triangle  
add up to  $180^\circ$   
So  $a + b + c = 180^\circ$



Angles on a straight  
line add up to  
 $180^\circ$   
So  $a + b = 180^\circ$



Angles in a  
quadrilateral add  
up to  $360^\circ$   
So  $a + b + c + d = 360^\circ$



Angles around a  
point add up to  
 $360^\circ$   
So  $a + b + c + d + e = 360^\circ$

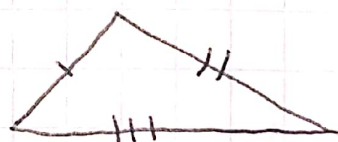
Angles in regular shapes		
Name of shape	Sides	Interior angles
equilateral triangle	3	$60^\circ$
square	4	$90^\circ$
regular pentagon	5	$108^\circ$
regular hexagon	6	$120^\circ$
regular heptagon	7	$128.6^\circ$
regular octagon	8	$135^\circ$
regular nonagon	9	$140^\circ$
regular decagon	10	$144^\circ$

Interior angles of regular  $n$ -sided polygons add up to  $180(n-2)^\circ$

Based on sides

Scalene triangle

All 3 sides have different lengths.  
Its angles are also all different.



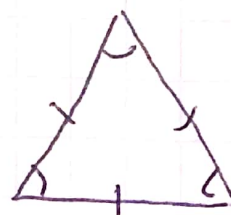
Isosceles triangle

2 sides have equal lengths. 2 of its angles also measure equal.



Equilateral triangle

All 3 sides are of the same length.  
All 3 angles are equal,  $60^\circ$



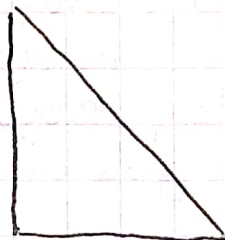


## Based on angles

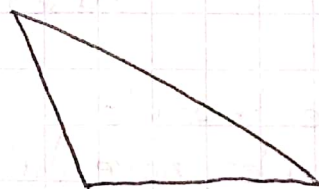
Acute triangle  
All angles are less than  $90^\circ$



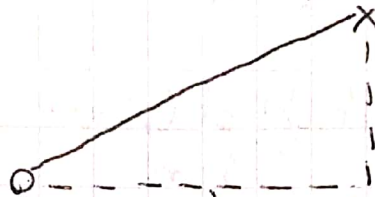
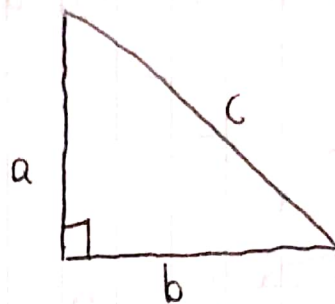
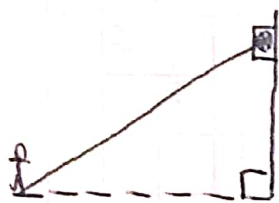
Right triangle  
Has 1 right angle ( $90^\circ$ )



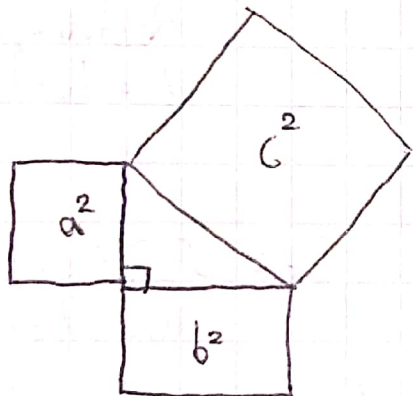
Obtuse triangle  
Has one angle more than  $90^\circ$



# Pythagorean Theorem



Linea recta punto más cercano  
en dos puntos



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

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$