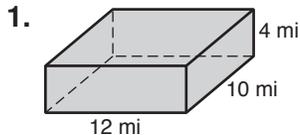


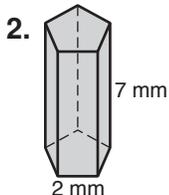
**LESSON** **Practice B**  
**10-4** *Surface Area of Prisms and Cylinders*

Find the lateral area and surface area of each right prism. Round to the nearest tenth if necessary.



the rectangular prism

\_\_\_\_\_

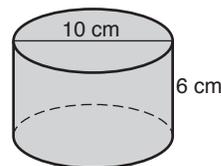


the regular pentagonal prism

\_\_\_\_\_

3. a cube with edge length 20 inches \_\_\_\_\_

Find the lateral area and surface area of each right cylinder. Give your answers in terms of  $\pi$ .



4. \_\_\_\_\_

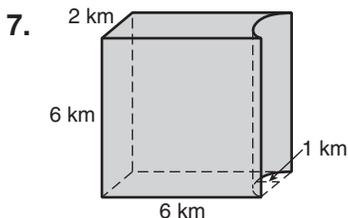
5. a cylinder with base area  $169\pi \text{ ft}^2$  and a height twice the radius

\_\_\_\_\_

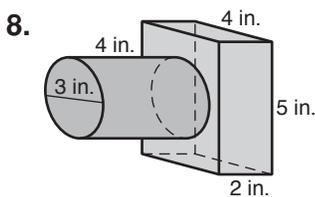
6. a cylinder with base circumference  $8\pi \text{ m}$  and a height one-fourth the radius

\_\_\_\_\_

Find the surface area of each composite figure. Round to the nearest tenth.

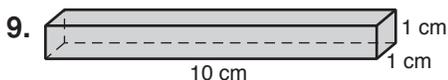


\_\_\_\_\_



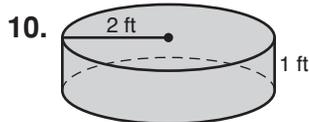
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe the effect of each change on the surface area of the given figure.



The dimensions are multiplied by 12.

\_\_\_\_\_



The dimensions are divided by 4.

\_\_\_\_\_

Toby has eight cubes with edge length 1 inch. He can stack the cubes into three different rectangular prisms: 2-by-2-by-2, 8-by-1-by-1, and 2-by-4-by-1. Each prism has a volume of 8 cubic inches.

11. Tell which prism has the smallest surface-area-to-volume ratio. \_\_\_\_\_

12. Tell which prism has the greatest surface-area-to-volume ratio. \_\_\_\_\_