Sec. 1.4- Surface Areas of Right Pyramids & Right Cones

Remember: The Pythagorean Theorem

The Pythagorean Theorem states that in a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the legs.

We write: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



• To determine the length of the hypotenuse when we know the lengths of the legs, substitute for *a* and *b* in the equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. Substitute: a = 3 and b = 5 $3^2 + 5^2 = c^2$ $9 + 25 = c^2$ $34 = c^2$ $c = \sqrt{34}$ Use a calculator. $c = 5.8309 \dots$



2 cm

b

1 cm

The length of the hypotenuse to the nearest tenth of a centimetre is 5.8 cm.

• To determine the length of a leg when we know the lengths of the other leg and the hypotenuse, substitute for *a* and *c* in the equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. Substitute: a = 1 and c = 2 $1^2 + b^2 = 2^2$ $1 + b^2 = 4$ $b^2 = 4 - 1$ $b^2 = 3$ $b = \sqrt{3}$ Use a calculator. $b = 1.7320 \dots$

The length of the leg to the nearest tenth of a centimetre is 1.7 cm.

Check Your Understanding

1. Determine the unknown length in each right triangle to the nearest tenth of a metre.



1. Calculate the surface area of this regular tetrahedron to the nearest square metre.



2. A right rectangular pyramid has base dimensions 4 m by 6 m, and a height of 8 m. Calculate the surface area of the pyramid to the nearest square metre.



 A right cone has a base radius of 4 m and a height of 10 m. Calculate the surface area of this cone to the nearest square metre



4. A model of the Great Pyramid of Giza is constructed for a museum display. The surface area of the triangular faces is 3000 square inches. The side length of the base is 50 in. Determine the height of the model to a fraction of an inch.

