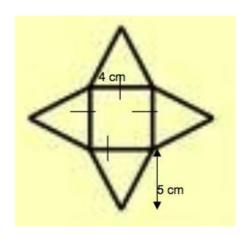
1. Given the diagrams included, determine BOTH the volume and surface area of each figure

VOLUME	SURFACE AREA
The radius, a, is 2.75 meters	The radius, a, is 2.75 meters
a = 6 m b = 8 m	a = 6 m b = 8 m

- 2. Take a look at the following net.
 - a. What 3-D shape would be formed by this net?
 - b. What would the surface area of this 3-D shape be?



c. What would the volume be?

- 3. The farm near my home stores its corn and grains in silos. Each silo consists of a cylinder and a conical top. The measurements are as follows: the height of the cylinder is 25 m and its diameter is 30 m. The height of the cone at the top is 10 m.
 - a. Determine the storage capacity, in litres, of the silo, remembering that $1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{L}$.

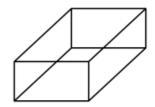


- Example 3 continued
 - b. Determine the amount of sheet metal (surfaces that you see) that are used to make the silo



c. If each $1m^2$ of sheeting costs \$250, determine the cost of the metal used.

d. Additionally, to provide a bottom for the silo, a cement "slab" in the shape of a rectangular prism is made. If the cement base measures 35 m x 32 m x 50 cm, and cement costs \$50 per cubic meter, how much does the cement cost?



- 4. A typical cylinder for a can of apple juice has a diameter of 12 cm and a height of 22 cm.
 - a. Determine the volume of the container. If $1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ mL}$, how many litres of apple juice does the can hold?

b. Determine the surface area of the can, assuming that all surfaces are made of the same material.

- c. Mr Santowski thinks that the company designing the container can reduce their costs for the container, simply by changing the dimensions (measurements) of the can. I propose that the diameter gets changed to 15 cm.
 - I. Determine the new height of the can.
 - II. Determine the new surface area of the can.
- d. If 1 cm² costs the company \$0.054, how much money does the new design save (or how much extra does the new design cost?)

