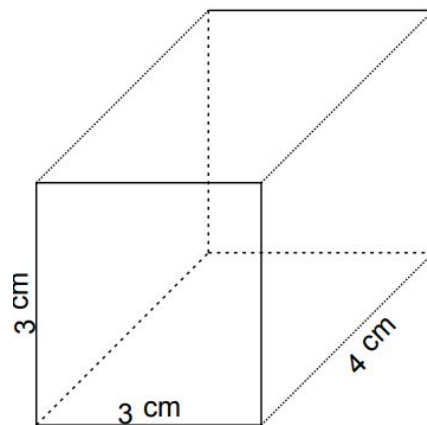


IM2 Problem Set 1.9 - Further Properties of Geometric Figures & Introduction to 3D Shapes

BIG PICTURE of this UNIT:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• mastery with linear algebraic skills to be used in our work with coordinate geometry (midpoint, length, slope)• understanding various geometric properties of quadrilaterals, triangles & circles• how do you really “prove” that something is “true”?• introduction to working with 3D shapes
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Part 1 - Skills Review

1. Find the volume and surface area of the rectangular prism shown.
2. An isosceles triangle has sides of lengths 10 cm, 10 cm and 15 cm. Determine its area.
3. Find the intersection of the following 2 lines: $y = -2x + 5$ and $3x - 2y = 11$.



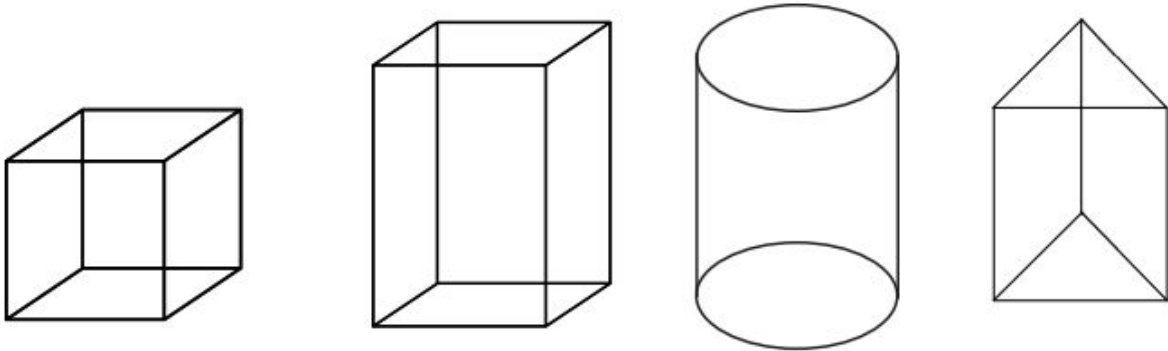
Part 2 – Skills & Concept REVIEW/EXPLORATION

1. A triangle has vertices at A(-3,-2), B(-5,-6), and C(5,0).
 - a. Determine the equation of the median from vertex A.
 - b. Determine the equation of the altitude from vertex A.
 - c. Determine the equation of the perpendicular bisector of BC.
 - d. What type of triangle is $\triangle ABC$? Explain how you know.
2. Points P(-9,2) and Q(9,-2) are endpoints of a diameter of a circle.
 - a. Write the equation of the circle.
 - b. Show that R(7,6) is also on the circle.
 - c. Show that $\angle PRQ$ is a right angle.
3. A trapezoid has vertices at A(1,2), B(-2,1), C(-4,-2) and D(2,0).
 - a. Show that the line segment joining the midpoints of BC and AD is parallel to both AB and DC.
 - b. Show that the length of this line segment is half the sum of the lengths of the parallel sides.

Part 3 – NEW Skills & PRACTICE

1. **Prisms** are 3D figures that have congruent parallelogram sides, and a solid base, which is either of two parallel ends on the figure.

Examples



Each figure above is a kind of prism. The first is called a _____. The second is called a _____. The third is a _____, and the fourth is a _____.

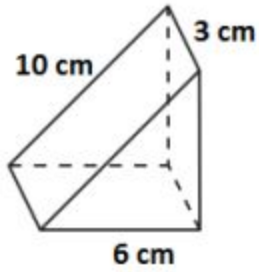
The formula to find the volume of a prism is: $V = \text{area of base} \times \text{height}$

To find the surface area, we sum together the areas of all faces of the prism.

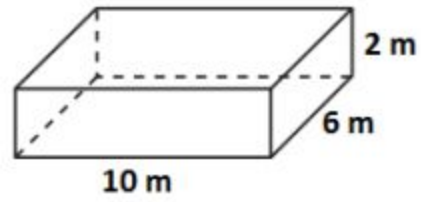
2. Find the volume and surface area of each of the following prisms:

<p>1.</p> <p>A 3D diagram of a rectangular prism. The front face is a rectangle with a height of 8 m and a width of 4 m. The depth of the prism is 3 m, indicated by a dashed line on the top and bottom edges.</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>A 3D diagram of a right triangular prism. The front face is a right triangle with a vertical leg of 8 in., a horizontal leg of 2 in., and a hypotenuse of 5 in. A right angle symbol is shown at the vertex between the 8 in. and 2 in. legs. The depth of the prism is indicated by dashed lines.</p>
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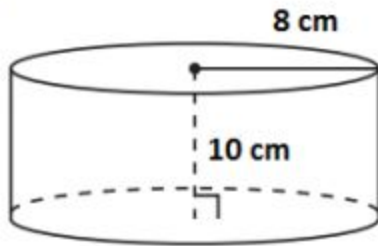
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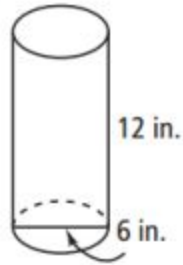
4.



1.

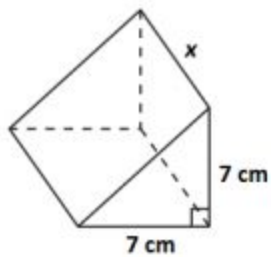


2.



3. Solve for the unknown in each of the following prisms:

1. Volume = 600 cm^3



2. Volume = 440 m^3

