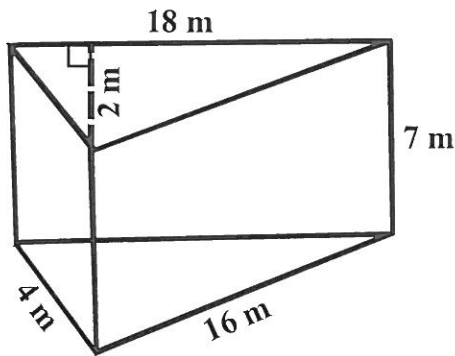
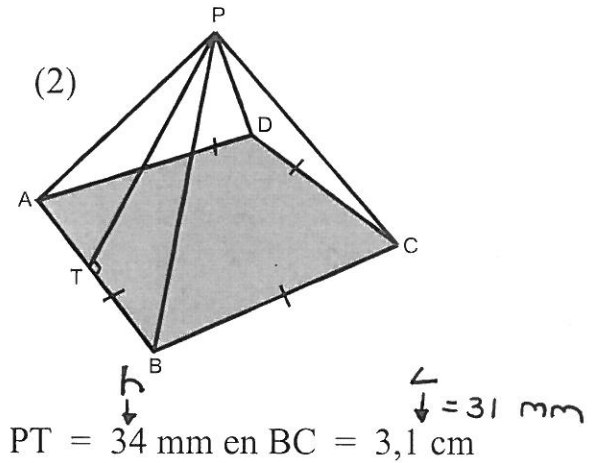


Bereken die totale buiteoppervlakarea, waar nodig afgerond tot die naaste heelgetal, van die volgende:

(1)



(2)



PT = 34 mm en BC = 3,1 cm

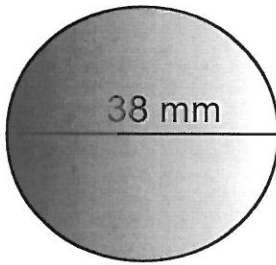
Buite - opp

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (s_y + s_y + s_y) \times H + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} b h \\
 &= (4 + 16 + 18) \times 7 + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} (18)(2) \\
 &= 38 \times 7 + 2 \times 18 \\
 &= 266 + 36 \\
 &= 302 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Buite - opp

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= A + \frac{1}{2} p h \\
 &= L^2 + \frac{1}{2} (4L)(34) \\
 &= (31)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (4 \times 31)(34) \\
 &= 961 + \frac{1}{2} (124)(34) \\
 &= 961 + \frac{1}{2} (4216) \\
 &= 961 + 2108 \\
 &= 3069 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)



$$d = 38 \text{ mm}$$

$$\therefore r = 19 \text{ mm}$$

Buite - opp

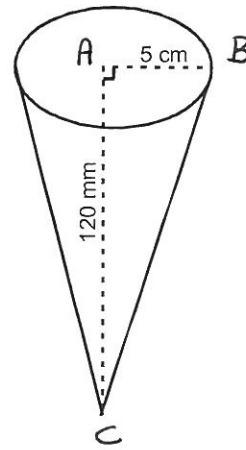
$$= 4\pi r^2$$

$$= 4\pi (19)^2$$

$$= 4\,536,459\dots$$

$$\approx 4\,536 \text{ mm}^2$$

(4)



$$120 \text{ mm} = 12 \text{ cm}$$

[Pythagoras]

$$BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2$$

$$= (5)^2 + (12)^2$$

$$= 25 + 144$$

$$BC^2 = 169$$

$$\therefore BC = 13 \text{ cm}$$

$\therefore$ Buite - opp

$$= \pi r (h + r)$$

$$= \pi (5)(13 + 5)$$

$$= \pi (5)(18)$$

$$= 282,74\dots$$

$$\approx 283 \text{ cm}^2$$