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Geometric Measurement: Volume Formulas

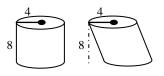
Volume refers to the amount of space taken up by a three-dimensional object.

It helps to first be familiar with how to find the **total surface area** of a solid. We find this by looking at the shapes that the solid contains and adding the various areas together.

Item	Area Formula		Picture
Circle	$A = \pi r^2$		• r
Cylinder	B = πr ² L = 2πrh S = L + 2B		h
Regular Pyramid	$B = \ell \cdot w$ $L = \frac{1}{2}P\ell$ $S = \frac{1}{2}P\ell+B$	e 4 4	
Cone	ℓ = slant height L = $\pi r \ell$ S = L + B, or $\pi r \ell$ + πr^2	e	r
Prism	V = lwh		

A famous mathematician, Cavalieri, argued that if the cross-section of two three-dimensional objects consistently had the same area, then those objects have the same volume.

Example: Two cylinders are laid out side-by-side but look different. Explain how we can use Cavalieri's principle to show they have the same volume.



Answer: A cross-section of both objects determines that they have the same area: 16π . Cavalieri proposed that if two objects

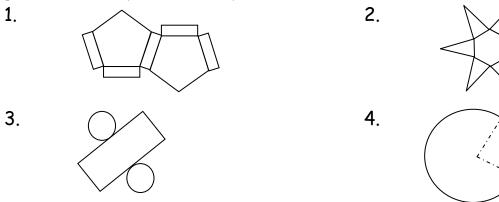
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consistently had the same aurface area, then the two objects would be the same volume.

Practice.

1-4 Origami. The following pieces of cut paper are folded into three-dimensional geometric shapes. Identify the solid.



5-8. Identify the shape created by taking a cross-section of the following objects. Assume that the cross-section is parallel to the base of the object (if applicable).

- 5. A cone 6. A sphere
- 7. A regular pyramid

8. A cylinder

9. Rotations. What shape is created by rotating an equilateral triangle about a single vertex?

10. What solid is created by rotating and then folding together four isosceles triangles?

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Answer Key

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- 1. Pentagonal prism
- 2. Hexagonal pyramid
- 3. Cylinder
- 4. Cone
- 5. Circle
- 6. Circle
- 7. Square
- 8. Circle
- 9. Prism
- 10. Pyramid