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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.


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: $16 \pi$. 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.
1.

2.

3.

4.


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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## Geometric Measurement: Volume Formulas

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