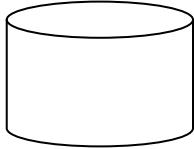
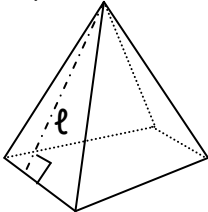
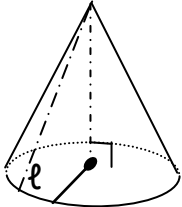
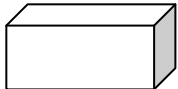


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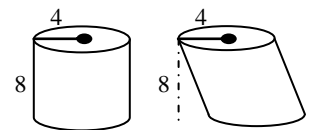
Geometric Measurement: Using Volume Formulas

Volume refers to the amount of space taken up by a three-dimensional object. Here is a brief listing of volume formulas.

Item	Surface Area	Volume Formula
Cylinder 	$B = \pi r^2$ $L = 2\pi r h$ $S = L + 2B$	$V = \pi r^2 h$ Sphere: πr^3
Regular Pyramid 	$B = \ell \cdot w$ $L = \frac{1}{2} P \ell$ $S = \frac{1}{2} P \ell + B$	$V = Bh$
Cone 	$\ell = \text{slant height}$ $L = \pi r \ell$ $S = L + B, \text{ or}$ $\pi r \ell + \pi r^2$	$V = \pi r h$
Prism 	$S = 2(\ell_1 \cdot w_1) + 2(\ell_2 \cdot w_2)$ $+ 2(\ell_3 \cdot w_3)$	$V = \ell \cdot w \cdot h$

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.



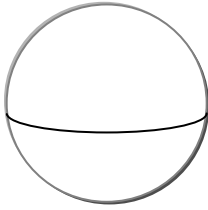
Answer: A cross-section of both objects determines that they have the same area: 16π . Cavalieri proposed that if a cross-section of two objects consistently had the same surface area, then the two objects would be the same volume.

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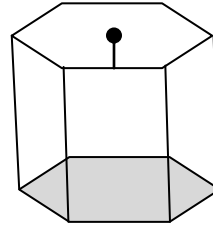
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Practice. Determine what information you will need in order to find the volume for each object.

1.



2.



Solve. Find the volume of each figure.

3. Pyramid

$$h = 6$$

$$B = 9$$

4. Cone

$$h = 5$$

$$r = 2$$

5. Cylinder

$$h = 10$$

$$d = 4$$

6. Sphere

$$d = 6$$

7. Prism

$$h = 3$$

$$l = 5$$

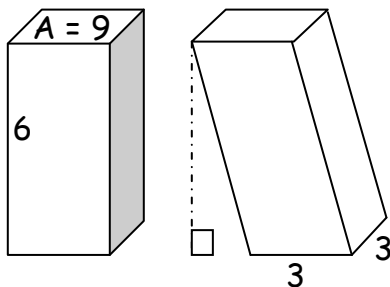
$$w = 6$$

8. Cube

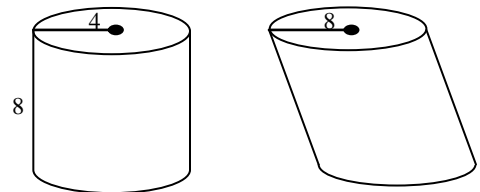
$$h = 4$$

Use Cavalieri's principle to determine whether the objects pictured have the same volume. Explain your answer.

9.



10.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer Key

Geometric Measurement: Using Volume Formulas

1. Radius
2. Area of base and the height
3. 54
4. 31.4
5. 125.6
6. 84.78
7. 90
8. 64
9. Yes. A cross-section of the two objects would render the same area measurements throughout.
10. No. A cross-section of the two objects would render different area measurements.