

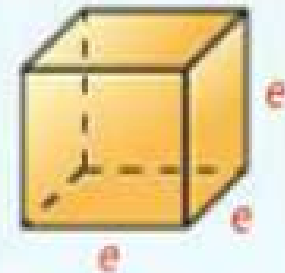


## 11-4 Volumes of Prisms and Cylinders

**Objective** To find the volume of a prism and the volume of a cylinder

"capacity"

**Volume** is the space that a figure occupies. It is measured in cubic units such as cubic inches ( $\text{in.}^3$ ), cubic feet ( $\text{ft}^3$ ), or cubic centimeters ( $\text{cm}^3$ ). The volume  $V$  of a cube is the cube of the length of its edge  $e$ , or  $V = e^3$ .

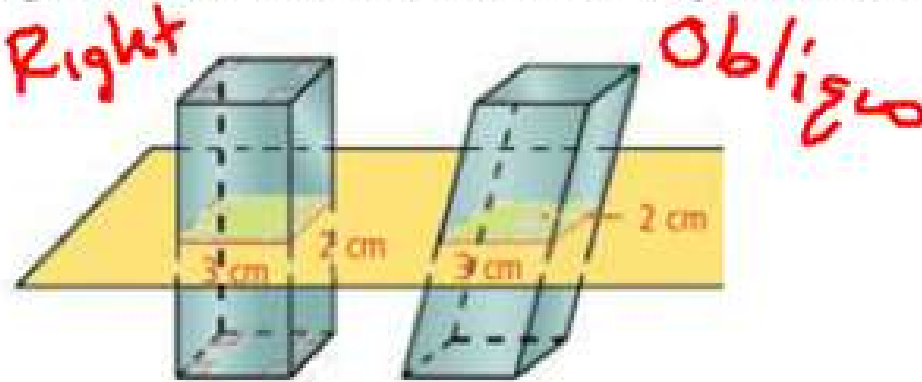


take note

### Theorem 11-5 Cavalieri's Principle

If two space figures have the same height and the same ~~cross-sectional~~ **base** area at every ~~level~~, then they have the same volume.

The area of each shaded cross section below is  $6 \text{ cm}^2$ . Since the prisms have the same height, their volumes must be the same by Cavalieri's Principle.



You can find the volume of a right prism by multiplying the area of the base by the height. Cavalieri's Principle lets you extend this idea to any prism.

take note

## Theorem 11-6 Volume of a Prism

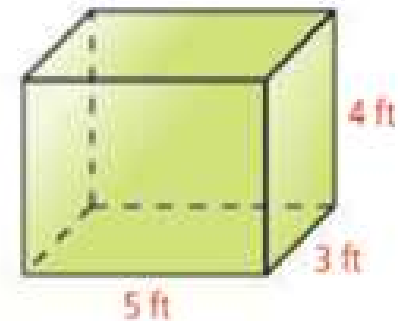
The volume of a prism is the product of the area of the base and the height of the prism.

$$V = Bh$$

Area of  
Base



**Got It?** 1. a. What is the volume of the rectangular prism at the right?



$$V = Bh$$

$$= l \cdot w \cdot h = \underline{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}$$

$$V = 60 \text{ ft}^3$$

Got It? 2. a. What is the volume of the triangular prism at the right?

b. Reasoning Suppose the height of a prism is doubled.  
How does this affect the volume of the prism? Explain.



$$V = Bh \quad \text{height of } \Delta$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} bH \cdot h$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underbrace{6 \cdot 10} \cdot 5$$

$$V = 150 \text{ m}^3$$

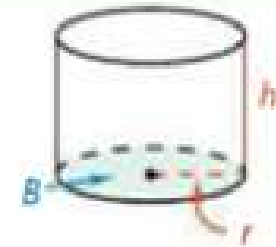
\* Rt  $\Delta$  - Legs are  $b$  and  $H$  !

take note

## Theorem 11-7 \* Volume of a Cylinder \*

The volume of a cylinder is the product of the area of the base and the height of the cylinder.

$$V = Bh, \text{ or } V = \pi r^2 h$$



- Got It?** 3. a. What is the volume of the cylinder at the right in terms of  $\pi$ ?  
b. **Reasoning** Suppose the radius of a cylinder is halved. How does this affect the volume of the cylinder? Explain.



*\*Oblique\**

$$V = Bh$$

$$= \pi r^2 h = \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot 3$$

$$V = 3\pi \text{ m}^3$$



A **composite space figure** is a three-dimensional figure that is the combination of two or more simpler figures. You can find the volume of a composite space figure by adding the volumes of the figures that are combined.

**Got It?** 4. What is the approximate volume of the lunch box shown at the right? Round to the nearest cubic inch.



Rectangular Prism +  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Cylinder

$$RP: V = Bh = l \cdot w \cdot h = 10 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 = 360 \text{ in}^3$$

$$C: V = Bh = \pi r^2 h = \pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 10 = 282.7 \text{ in}^3$$

$$\frac{1}{2}C = \frac{1}{2}(282.7) = 141 \text{ in}^2$$

$$V = RP + \frac{1}{2}C = 360 + 141 = \boxed{501 \text{ in}^3}$$

#7-27(odd)  
35, 37

~~Inclass: p. 721-723 #20, 30, 32, 38, 40~~

Homework: p. 721-723 ~~#7-41(odd), not #31~~

Interactmath: #7, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 24, ~~32~~, ~~39~~