



## Volume: The Third Dimension

Suggested Time: 45 minutes

### What's important in this lesson:

In this lesson, you will learn how to solve problems involving the volume of cylinders and prisms.

### Complete these steps:

1. Read through the lesson portion of the package on your own.
2. Complete the exercises.
3. Check your answers with the Answer Key that your teacher has.
4. Seek assistance from the teacher as needed.
5. Complete the Evaluation and hand it in. Be sure to ask for assistance if you need it.

### Hand in the following:

1. Practice Problems
2. Volume Evaluation

### Questions for the teacher:



## Volume: The Third Dimension

### Volume

**Volume** is the amount of space a figure occupies.

**Volume** is a three-dimensional measurement, which means the units will be  $m^3$ ,  $cm^3$ ,  $km^3$ , etc.

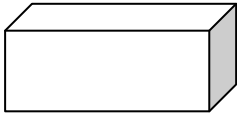
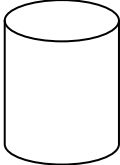
Any two-dimensional figure extended into a third dimension by stacking the same shape on top of itself is called a prism.

To calculate the volume of a prism or cylinder:

In general

$$V = \text{Area of base} \times \text{height}$$

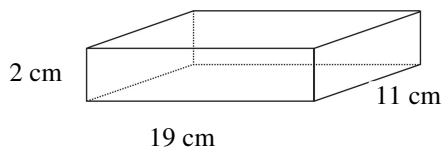
$$V = A_{\text{base}} \times h$$

| 3-D Figure                | Rectangular Prism  | Cylinder  |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Defining Shape</b>     | Rectangle  | Circle  |
| <b>Diagram</b>            |   |    |
| <b>Examples</b>           | Box of cereal<br>CD or DVD case  | Tennis ball container<br>Can of vegetables  |
| <b>Volume Calculation</b> | Area of base = $l \times w$<br>= _____ $cm^2$<br>Volume = area of base $\times$ height<br>= _____ $cm^2 \times$ _____ $cm$<br>= _____ $cm^3$ | Area of base = $\pi \times (\text{_____ } cm)^2$<br>= _____ $cm^2$<br>Volume = area of base $\times$ height<br>= _____ $cm^2 \times$ _____ $cm$<br>= _____ $cm^3$ |



Examples

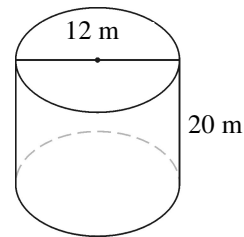
1.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of base} &= l \times w \\ &= 19 \times 11 \\ &= 209 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \text{Abase} \times \text{height} \\ &= 209 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2 \text{ cm} \\ &= 418 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

2.



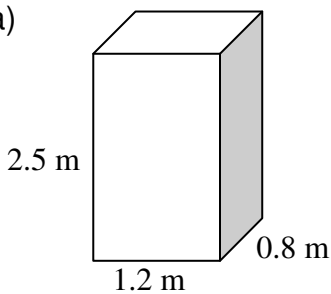
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of base} &= \pi r^2 \\ &= \pi \times (6 \text{ m})^2 \\ &= 113.1 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \text{Abase} \times \text{height} \\ &= 113.1 \text{ m}^2 \times 20 \text{ m} \\ &= 2262 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

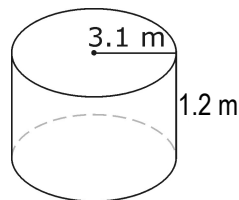
Practice Problems

1. Find the volume of each figure

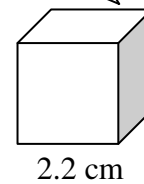
a)



b)



c)



This is a cube;  
all sides are the  
same length.

2. If  $1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000\text{L}$ , how many litres will the container in part a) hold?

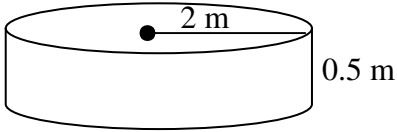
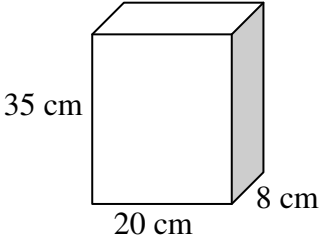
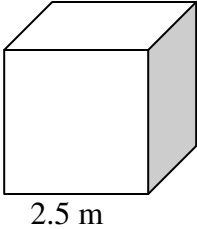
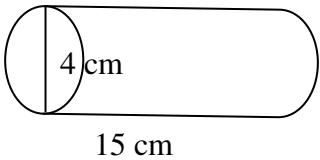
\_\_\_\_\_ x 1000 L in  $1 \text{ m}^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ L.



## Volume Evaluation

1. Find the volume of each figure in the chart.

[16]

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>a)</p>          |  |
| <p>b)</p>          |  |
| <p>c) a cube</p>  |  |
| <p>d)</p>        |  |

2. The dimensions of a rain barrel are shown below. How many litres of water will the barrel hold? [5]

