## Geometry: 10-6 Notes

## Formula for Volume of a Prism/Cylinder:

## Examples:



1) Find the volume of the rectangular prism.
2) Find the volume of the right, regular hexagonal prism.

3) Find the volume of a cylinder with base area $121 \pi \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ and a height equal to twice the radius. Draw a Diagram.

## Find the effect on the volume when dimensions are changed...

| A | B | C | D |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3D Figure | Volume | Change in dim. <br> from column A | Volume | Ratio <br> (col. B : col. D) |
| 1. Rect. Prism <br> $(3 \mathrm{~m} \times 4 \mathrm{~m} \times \mathrm{m})$ |  | All lengths are x 3 |  |  |
| 2. Cylinder <br> $(\mathrm{r}=2 \mathrm{in}, \mathrm{h}=6 \mathrm{in})$ |  | All lengths are $\mathrm{x} \frac{5}{2}$ |  |  |
| In General... |  |  |  |  |

## Examples:

4) The radius and height are multiplied by $\frac{2}{3}$. Describe the effect on the volume. Then find the volume of the new cylinder.

33 in.


## Composite Figures

5) Find the volume.

6) Find the volume.

