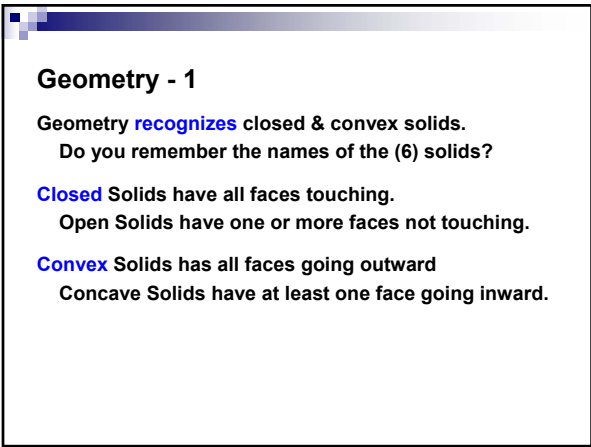


Measures: Surface Area / Volume
Mathematics and Millennials – 6th

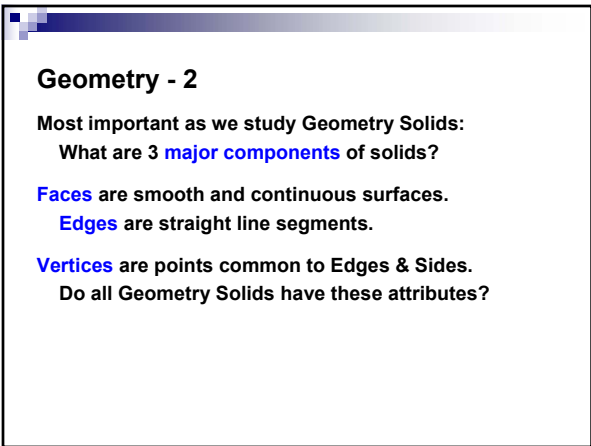


Geometry - 1

Geometry **recognizes** closed & convex solids.
Do you remember the names of the (6) solids?

Closed Solids have all faces touching.
Open Solids have one or more faces not touching.

Convex Solids has all faces going outward
Concave Solids have at least one face going inward.



Geometry - 2

Most important as we study Geometry Solids:
What are 3 **major components** of solids?

Faces are smooth and continuous surfaces.
Edges are straight line segments.

Vertices are points common to Edges & Sides.
Do all Geometry Solids have these attributes?

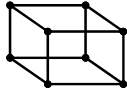
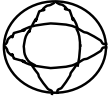
Definition: TSA & V

Total Surface Area is the sum of face areas.

Volume is total region contained within a solid.

Rounded 3D solids

Lateral 3D solids

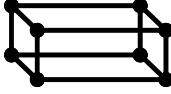


Lateral 3D Solids

Cube

Prism

Pyramid



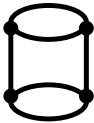
3D Images have Surface Area and Volume!

Circular 3D Solids

Sphere

Cylinder

Cone



3D Images have Surface Area and Volume!

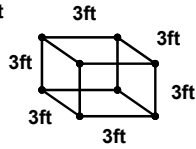
Cube: Surface Area

Cube has All (6) Sides are Equal:

$$\text{Surface Area} = Ft + Bk + Tp + Bm + Rt + Lt$$

$$\text{TSA} = 9+9 + 9+9 + 9+9 = \underline{\quad} \text{ sq ft}$$

$$\text{Side Area} = \text{Edge} \times \text{Edge}$$



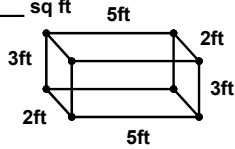
Prism: Surface Area

Opposite Sides are Equal:

$$\text{Surface Area} = Ft + Bk + Tp + Bm + Rt + Lt$$

$$\text{TSA} = 15+15 + 10+10 + 6+6 = \underline{\quad} \text{ sq ft}$$

$$\text{Side Area} = \text{Edge} \times \text{Edge}$$



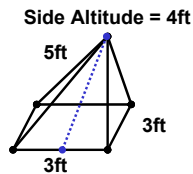
Pyramid: Surface Area

Four Sides & Base:

$$\text{Surface Area} = S+S + S+S + \text{BASE}$$

$$\text{TSA} = 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + \underline{9} = \underline{\quad} \text{ sq ft}$$

$$\text{Triangle} = 1/2 \times B \times H \quad \text{Base} = E \times E$$



Sphere: Surface Area

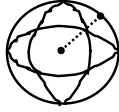
Total Surface Area is a smooth surface:

R=3ft

Total Surface Area = $4\pi R^2$

TSA = $(4)(\pi)(R \times R)$

TSA = $(4)(3.14)(3 \times 3) \sim 113.04$ sq ft



π (TT) is not exactly 3.14 thus (~) means an estimate!

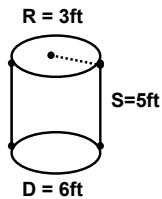
Cylinder: Surface Area

Total Surface Area = Top+Bottom+Side

TSA is sum of T + B + S areas

TSA = $\pi R^2 + \pi R^2 + \pi D \times H$

TSA = $\pi 9 + \pi 9 + \pi 6 \times 5 \sim 150.72$ sqft



π (TT) is not exactly 3.14 thus (~) means an estimate!

Cone: Surface Area

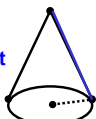
TSA = Total of Side & Base:

Side Altitude = 8ft

T.Area = $\frac{1}{2} C \times H$ B.Area = πR^2

TSA = $\frac{1}{2}(3.14)(6)(8) + (3.14)(9) \sim 103.62$ sqft

C = Circumference of Base = $\pi \times D$



R = 3ft D = 6ft

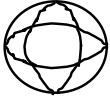
π (TT) is not exactly 3.14 thus (~) means an estimate!

Definition: TSA & V

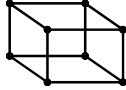
Total Surface Area is the sum of face areas.

Volume is total region contained within a solid.

Rounded 3D solids



Lateral 3D solids



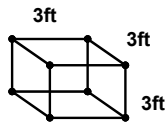
Cube: Volume

Capacity (Cubic) of a Cube:

Volume = Side x Side x Side

$V = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$ cu ft

Volume = Length x Width x Height



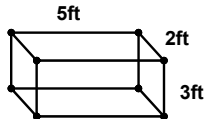
Prism: Volume

Capacity (Cubic) of a Prism:

Volume = Length x Width x Height

$V = 2 \times 5 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$ cu ft

Volume = Length x Width x Height



Pyramid: Volume

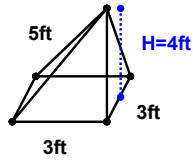
Capacity (Cubic) of a Pyramid:

Volume = $\frac{1}{3} \times \text{B.Area} \times \text{Height}$

$V = \frac{1}{3} \times 3 \times 3 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ cu ft

$V = \frac{1}{3} \text{ Base Area} \times \text{Height}$

Interior Altitude = 4ft



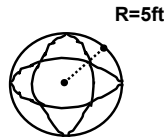
Sphere: Volume

Capacity (Cubic) of a Sphere:

Volume = Total region within

$V = \frac{4}{3}(3.14)(5 \times 5 \times 5) \sim 522.03$ cu ft

Volume = $\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times R^3$



Pi (π) is not exactly 3.14 thus (~) means an estimate!

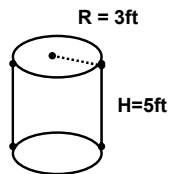
Cylinder: Volume

Capacity (Cubic) of a Cylinder:

Volume = Area of Base x Height

Volume = $\pi \times 9 \times 5 \sim 141.3$ cu ft

Volume = $\pi \times R^2 \times H$



Pi (π) is not exactly 3.14 thus (~) means an estimate!

Cone: Volume

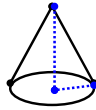
Capacity (Cubic) of a Cone:

Interior Altitude = 10ft

Volume = $\frac{1}{3} \times B. \text{ Area} \times \text{Height}$

Volume = $\frac{1}{3} \times (3.14) \times 25 \times 10 \sim 261.67$ cuft

Volume = $\frac{1}{3} \times \text{Pi} \times R^2 \times H$



R = 5ft

Pi (π) is not exactly 3.14 thus (~) means an estimate!

Today's Digital Kids - 1

A Real World view of SA & V for 3D solids would be measuring actual objects & calculating Surface Area and Volume using a calculator! Calculators help Pi!

Go to Lowe's or Home Depot! They will gladly cut up 2x4's and PVC pipe to create pieces of 3D objects for students to actually measure for real objects.

Today's Digital Kids - 2

Have students bring to class solid objects such as: Softballs, Baseballs, Tennis & Golf Balls, Pop Cans and Styrofoam cups or whatever they can find!

Styrofoam cups are a challenge since students must determine the dimensions of Cone the cup might have been produced from originally. It can be done!

Tomorrow's Engineers - 1

Extend investigations into Real World solid objects!

Imagination is needed for objects not perfect!

Measure & Determine best value for each SA & V!

Have students compare their measured SA & V, against a required value. Required to manufacture!

Real World Engineering! What is Percent of Error?

Tomorrow's Engineers - 2

Percent of Error: $|\text{Difference Actual \& True} / \text{True Value}|$

A True Value may be a required value to manufacture!

Measured: SA = 5.25 sq units V = 2.94 cu units

Required: SA = 5.00 sq units V = 3.00 cu units

Difference: D in SA = .25 sq units D in V = -.06 cu units

P of E: SA = $|\text{.25}/5| = 5\%$ P of E: V = $|\text{-.06}/3| = 2\%$

Why is |N| needed? Is P of E acceptable to manufacture?

Conclusion
