

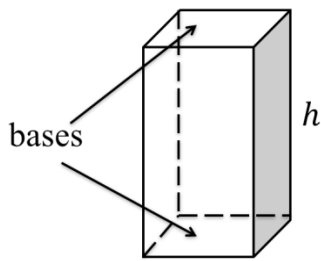
12-3: Area and Volume of Cylinders and Cones

**C.O.:** SWBAT compare and contrast cylinders and cones to prisms and pyramids to determine their area and volume equations.

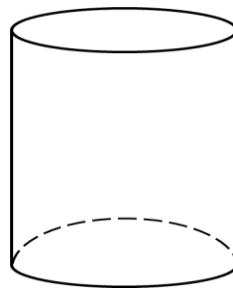
**L.O.:** SWBAT use equations to solve for the areas and volume of cylinders and cones.

**Cylinders:**

- A Cylinder shares similar properties to the Right Prism.
- It has two bases, and these bases are always \_\_\_\_\_.
- The line segment joining the bases is the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the base is also the \_\_\_\_\_ of the cylinder.



**Right Prism**



**Cylinder**

\*Refer to the cylinder diagram above for the following theorems\*

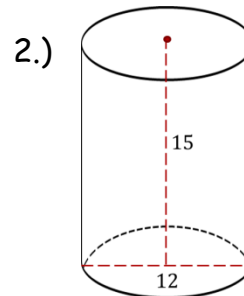
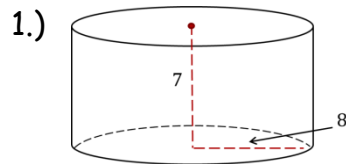
**Theorem 12-5:** The lateral area of a cylinder equals \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

Equation:

**Theorem 12-6:** The volume of a cylinder equals \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

Equation:

**Practice:** For the following cylinders, find the (a) Lateral Area (b) Total Area and (c) Volume.

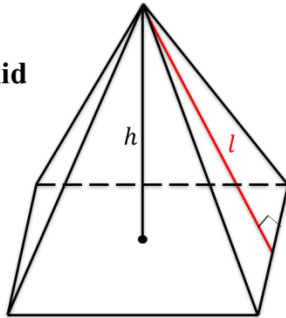


## 12-3: Area and Volume of Cylinders and Cones

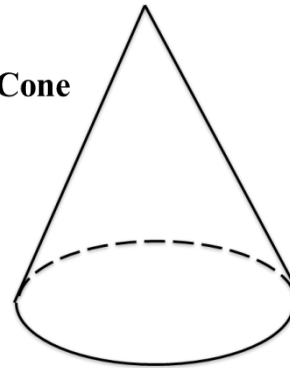
### Cones:

- A Cone shares similar properties to the regular pyramid.
- It has a single base, and that base will always be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The line segment joining the vertex to the base is the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_.
- The segment joining the vertex to an end of the diameter of the base is the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the base is also the \_\_\_\_\_ of the cylinder.

Regular Pyramid



Cone



\*Refer to the cylinder diagram above for the following theorems\*

**Theorem 12-7:** The lateral area of a cone equals \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Equation:

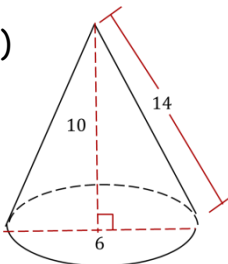
**Theorem 12-8:** The volume of a cone equals \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Equation:

**Practice:** For the following cylinders, find the (a) Lateral Area (b) Total Area and (c) Volume.

1.)



2.)

