

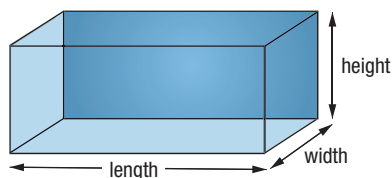
Measuring Volume



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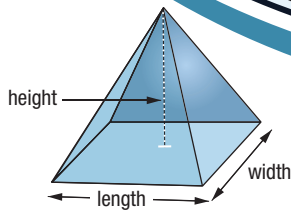
Regular Solid

1. Measure the needed dimensions.
2. Plug the dimensions into the equation for volume for the appropriate shape.



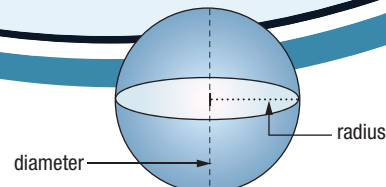
1 Rectangular prism

Equation: $\text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$



2 Pyramid

Equation: $\frac{1}{3} \times \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$

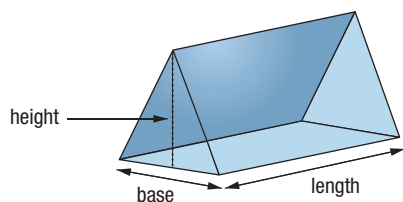


3 Sphere

Equation: $\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times \text{radius}^3$

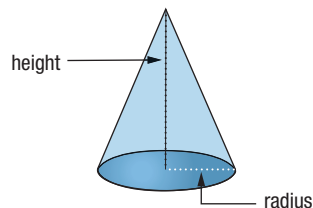
4 Triangular prism

Equation: $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{triangle height} \times \text{triangle base} \times \text{length}$



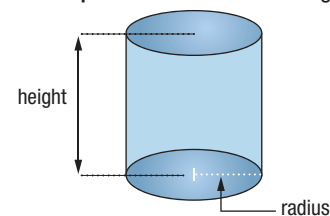
5 Cone

Equation: $\frac{1}{3} \times \pi \times \text{radius}^2 \times \text{height}$



6 Cylinder

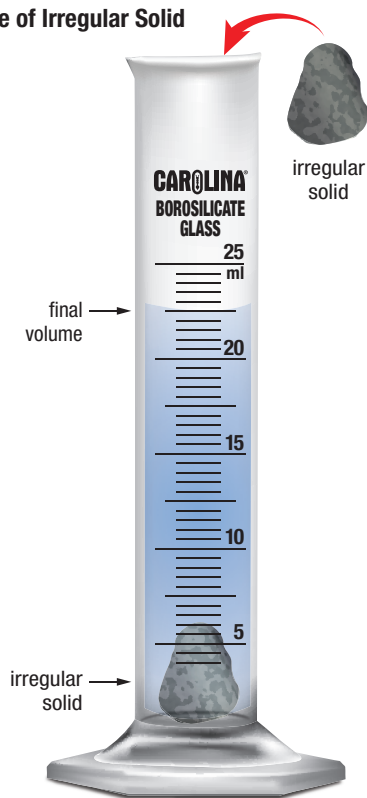
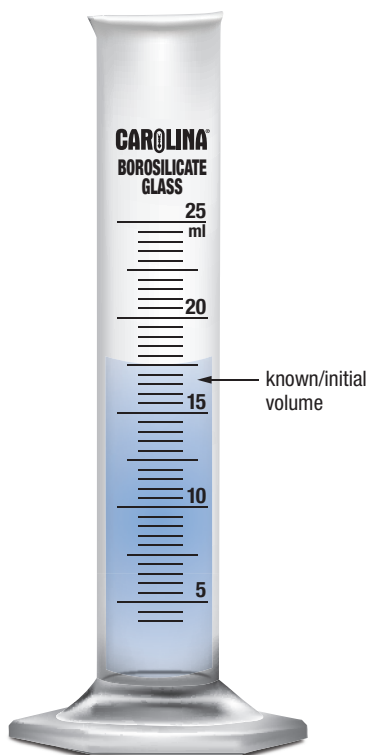
Equation: $\pi \times \text{radius}^2 \times \text{height}$



Irregular Solid

1. Put a known volume of water in a graduated cylinder (initial volume).
2. Add the irregular solid to the graduated cylinder.
3. Determine the new volume contained in the graduated cylinder (final volume).
4. Subtract the initial volume from the final volume. This is the volume of the solid.

Final Volume – Initial Volume = Volume of Irregular Solid



Liquid

1. Place a graduated cylinder on a level, flat surface.
2. Pour the liquid into the graduated cylinder.
3. Examine the liquid at eye level.
4. Read the numbered mark at the lowest point of the meniscus.

