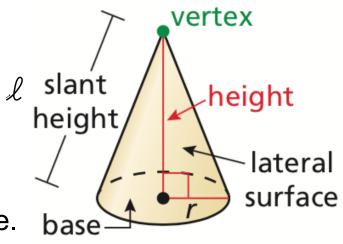
# **Chapter 11 Circumference, Area, and Volume**

- 11.1 Circumference and Arc Length
- 11.2 Areas of Circles and Sectors
- 11.3 Areas of Polygons
- 11.4 Three-Dimensional Figures
- 11.5 Volumes of Prisms and Cylinders
- 11.6 Volumes of Pyramids
- 11.7 Surface Areas and Volumes of Cones
- 11.8 Surface Areas and Volumes of Spheres



#### **Cones**

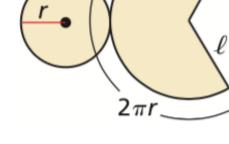
- Base Circular face of a cone.
- Vertex The point in which the curved surface meets.
- Height Also called <u>altitude</u>, is the perpendicular distance between the vertex and the base. In a <u>right cone</u>, the height meets the center of the base.
- Slant height (∠) The distance between the vertex and the edge of the base.
- Lateral surface The curved surface connecting the vertex to the base edge.



## **Surface Area of a Right Cone**

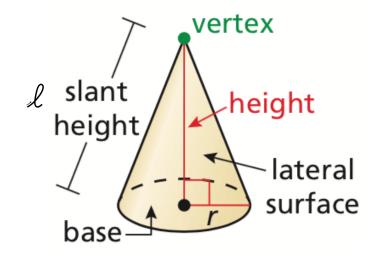
Lateral Surface Area of Cone

$$L = \pi r \ell$$



**Surface Area of Cone** 

$$S = B + L = \pi r^2 + \pi r \ell$$



slant

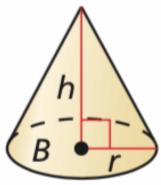
height

## **Volume of a Cone**

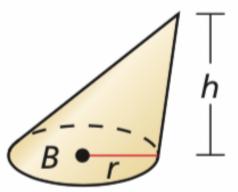
#### **Volume of a Cone**

$$V = \frac{1}{3}Bh = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$$

Right Cone



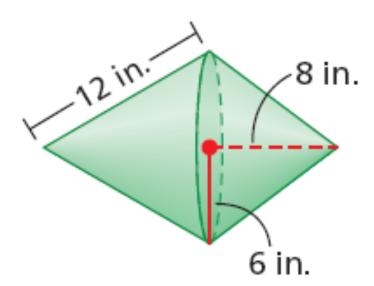
Oblique Cone



## **Composite Solid**

#### **Example**

Compute the surface area and volume of the composite figure.



## **Similar Solids**

#### **Example**

Cones A and B are similar.

- a) What is the scale factor?
- b) What is the volume of cone B?

Cone A

$$V = 15\pi \, \text{ft}^3$$

