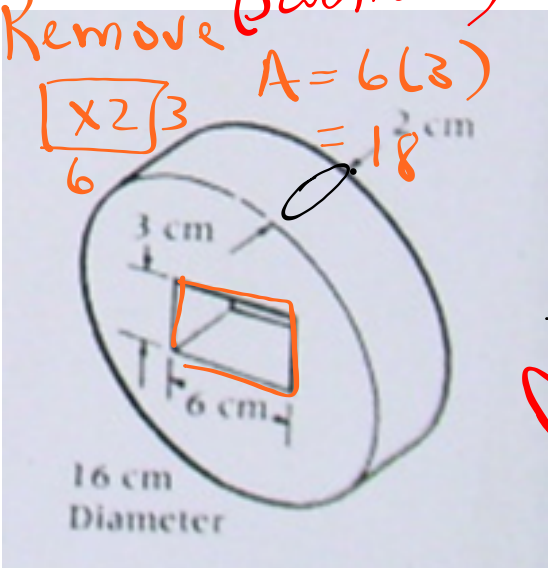


Hw Questions (From Monday night)

Remove (Subtract)  
 $A = 6(3)$   
 $= 18$



$$SA_{\text{cylinder}} = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$$

$$= 2\pi(8)^2 + 2\pi(8)(6)$$

$$= 502.7 \text{ cm}^2$$

ADD

$$\frac{\boxed{x2} \ 3}{6} \quad A = 6(3)$$

$$A = 18$$

$$\frac{\boxed{x2} \ 3}{2} \quad A = 2(3)$$

$$A = 6$$

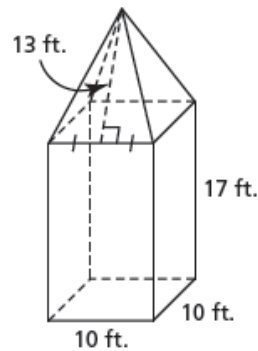
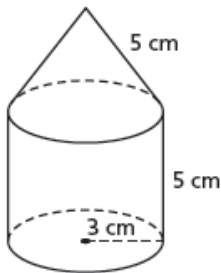
Surface Area Total

502.7 + 18(2) + 6(2)
- 18(2)
514.7

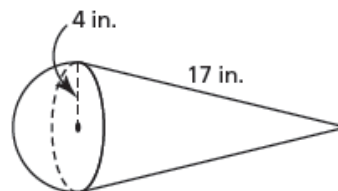
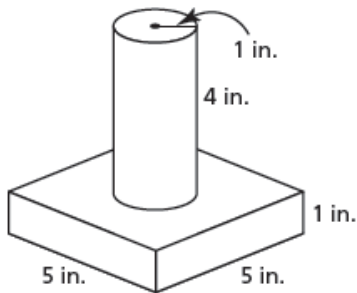
# HOMWORK...



- #1. Determine the surface area of each composite object to the nearest square unit.
- a) right cylinder and right cone
  - b) right square prism and right square pyramid
  - c) right square prism and right cylinder
  - d) right cone and hemisphere



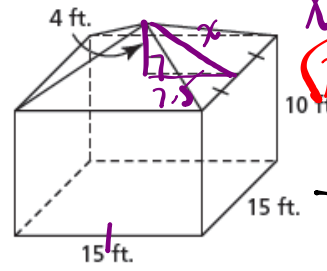
- c) right square prism and right cylinder
- d) right cone and hemisphere



**Solutions...**  
 #1. a)  $170 \text{ cm}^2$       b)  $1040 \text{ ft.}^2$   
 c)  $95 \text{ in.}^2$       d)  $314 \text{ in.}^2$

#2. Here are two different grain storage bins.

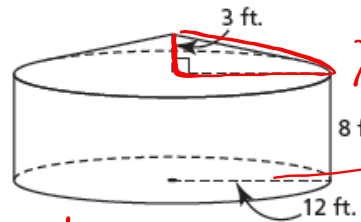
Each storage bin has a cement base.  
 The materials for the walls and roof of the square-based bin cost \$10.49 per square foot.  
 The materials for the walls and roof of the circular-based bin cost \$9.25 per square foot.  
 Which bin is cheaper to build? Justify your answer.



$$x^2 = 4^2 + 7.5^2$$

$$x^2 = \sqrt{2.25}$$

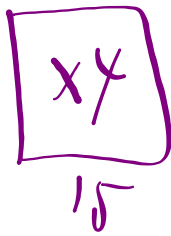
$$x = 8.5$$



$$x = \sqrt{3^2 + 12^2}$$

$$x = 12.4$$

Square Prism



$$A = 15(10)$$

$$A = 150$$



$$A = 15(8.5)$$

$$A = \frac{127.5}{2}$$

$$A = 63.75$$

$$SA_{total} = 150(4) + 63.75(4)$$

$$= 855 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Cost} \Rightarrow 855 \times 10.49$$

$$= \$8968.95$$

Better

$$SA_{cylinder} = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$$

$$SA_{cone} = \pi r^2 + \pi r s$$

$$SA_{total} = 2\pi(12)(8) + 2\pi(12)(12.4)$$

1.7 Solving Problems Involving Objects

$$= 1070.7 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\text{Cost} \Rightarrow 1070.7 \times 9.25$$

$$= \$9903.56$$

## 4.4 - Volume



*Volume* is the amount of space an object occupies. It is measured in cubic units.

*Capacity* is the amount of material a container holds. It is measured in cubic units or capacity units.

### PROBLEMS... Different systems:

US and British units of volume are different. A US pint contains 16 US fl oz, while a British pint contains 20 British fl oz. US gallons and British gallons are also different: a US gallon equals 3.785 L, while a British gallon equals 4.54609 L.

Students can discuss the fact that an imperial cup is 284.13 mL; a metric cup is 250 mL in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand; a US legal cup is 240 mL; and a Japanese cup is 200 mL. Students can then create an international table of conversions to see what the recipe would look like in a different country.

**FIGURE 4.2**  
**Imperial Units of Volume and Capacity**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>
ounce	oz
fluid ounce	fl oz
pint	pt
quart	qt
gallon	gal

**SI Units of Volume and Capacity**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>
liter	L
cubic meter	m <sup>3</sup>

**TABLE 1.5 Selected Prefixes Used in the Metric System**

<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Example</b>
Giga	G	10 <sup>9</sup>	1 gigameter (Gm) = 1 × 10 <sup>9</sup> m
Mega	M	10 <sup>6</sup>	1 megameter (Mm) = 1 × 10 <sup>6</sup> m
Kilo	k	10 <sup>3</sup>	1 kilometer (km) = 1 × 10 <sup>3</sup> m
Deci	d	10 <sup>-1</sup>	1 decimeter (dm) = 0.1 m
Centi	c	10 <sup>-2</sup>	1 centimeter (cm) = 0.01 m
Milli	m	10 <sup>-3</sup>	1 millimeter (mm) = 0.001 m
Micro	μ <sup>a</sup>	10 <sup>-6</sup>	1 micrometer (μm) = 1 × 10 <sup>-6</sup> m
Nano	n	10 <sup>-9</sup>	1 nanometer (nm) = 1 × 10 <sup>-9</sup> m
Pico	p	10 <sup>-12</sup>	1 picometer (pm) = 1 × 10 <sup>-12</sup> m
Femto	f	10 <sup>-15</sup>	1 femtometer (fm) = 1 × 10 <sup>-15</sup> m

<sup>a</sup>This is the Greek letter mu (pronounced "mew").

## Conversions in Capacity: SI vs Metric

**CONVERTING COMMON COOKING UNITS**

<i>Imperial</i>	<i>SI</i>
¼ teaspoon	1.25 mL
½ teaspoon	2.5 mL
1 teaspoon	5 mL
1 tablespoon (3 teaspoons)	15 mL
1 cup	250 mL
1 pint	568.2614 mL
1 quart (2 pt)	1.1365 L
1 gallon (4 qt)	4.5461 L

**CONVERTING US IMPERIAL TO SI UNITS**

<i>US Imperial</i>	<i>SI</i>
1 fl oz	29.5735 mL
1 pt = 16 fl oz	473.176 mL or 0.473 L
1 qt = 2 pt	946.352 mL or 0.946 L
1 gal = 4 qt	3785.4 mL or 3.785 L

**NOTE:** 1 L = 1000 mL  
 1 kL = 1000 L  
 1 cm<sup>3</sup> = 1 mL

British

US

FORMULA/TABLE Sheet???

**GMF 10 – Conversions & Formulas for Chapter 4**

**IMPORTANT CONVERSIONS...**

SI Length	$\longleftrightarrow$	Imperial Length	
1 cm = 10 mm 1 m. = 100 cm 1 km = 1000 m	1 m = 1.0936 yd 1 mi. = 1.6093 km 1 in. = 2.54 cm	1 ft. = 12 in. 1 yd = 3 ft. 1 mi. = 1760 yd	<b>SI Capacity:</b> 1 L = 1000 mL 1 kL = 1000 L <b>SI Volume:</b> 1 cm <sup>3</sup> = 1 mL

*Handwritten:* 1 m = 3.2808 ft

**CONVERTING COMMON COOKING UNITS**

<i>Imperial</i>	<i>SI</i>
¼ teaspoon	1.25 mL
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1 teaspoon	5 mL
1 tablespoon (3 teaspoons)	15 mL
1 cup	250 mL
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**CONVERTING US IMPERIAL TO SI UNITS**

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1 gal = 4 qt	3785.4 mL or 3.785 L

*British*

**IMPORTANT SURFACE AREA FORMULAS...**

- $SA_{prism} = \text{Add area of all the faces}$
- $SA_{cylinder} = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rh$
- $SA_{cone} = \pi r^2 + \pi rs$
- $SA_{pyramid} = A_{base} + (\text{area of the triangular faces})$

**IMPORTANT VOLUME FORMULAS...**

- $V_{prism} = lwh$
- $V_{cylinder} = \pi r^2 h$

**EXAMPLES:** Fill in the blanks...

a) 16 cups = 4 liters

b) 8 tablespoons = 120 milliliters

c) 6 US quarts = 5.7 liters

d) 16 tsp = 5 1/3 tbsp

e) 22.7 cups = 12 US pints

f) 10 fl oz = 1.2 cup

$$10 \text{ fl. oz} \times \frac{29.5735 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ fl. oz}} \times \frac{1 \text{ cup}}{250 \text{ mL}}$$

$$\frac{16}{3} = 5 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a) 4 \text{ L} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} \times \frac{1 \text{ cup}}{250 \text{ mL}}$$

$$b) 8 \text{ tbsp} \times \frac{15 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ tbsp}}$$

$$c) 6 \text{ US qts} \times \frac{0.946 \text{ L}}{1 \text{ qt}}$$

$$d) 16 \text{ tsp} \times \frac{1 \text{ tbsp}}{3 \text{ tsp}}$$

$$e) 12 \text{ US pts} \times \frac{473.176 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ pt}} \times \frac{1 \text{ cup}}{250 \text{ mL}}$$



**MORE EXAMPLES:** Fill in the blanks...

a) 15.3 in<sup>3</sup> = 250 mL cm<sup>3</sup>

b) 4 L = 1.1 US gal

c) 2.5 m<sup>3</sup> = 2500 L

d) 20 US pints = \_\_\_\_\_ US quarts

e) \_\_\_\_\_ L = 12 Brit gal

f) 20 fl oz = \_\_\_\_\_ mL

a)  $250 \text{ mL} \times \frac{1 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ mL}} \times \frac{1 \text{ in}^3}{2.54 \text{ cm}^3}$


b)  $4 \text{ L} \times \frac{1 \text{ US gal}}{3.785 \text{ L}}$

c)  $2.5 \text{ m}^3 \times \frac{1000 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ m}^3} \times \frac{1 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ cm}^3}$   
 $\rightarrow \times \frac{1 \text{ L}}{1000 \text{ mL}}$


# HOMEWORK...

NOTE: Use US Imperial for pt, qt & gal

 Worksheet - Converting Volumes Imp\_Metric.docx

 Worksheet - Converting Capacity in Imp.docx

Surface Area Quiz on Monday

 GMF\_10\_-\_Chp.\_4\_Tables\_and\_Formulas.docx

Do the  
even #'s

## Attachments

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GMF\_10\_-\_Chp.\_4\_Tables\_and\_Formulas.docx

Worksheet - Converting Capacity in Imp.docx

Worksheet - Converting Volumes Imp\_Metric.docx