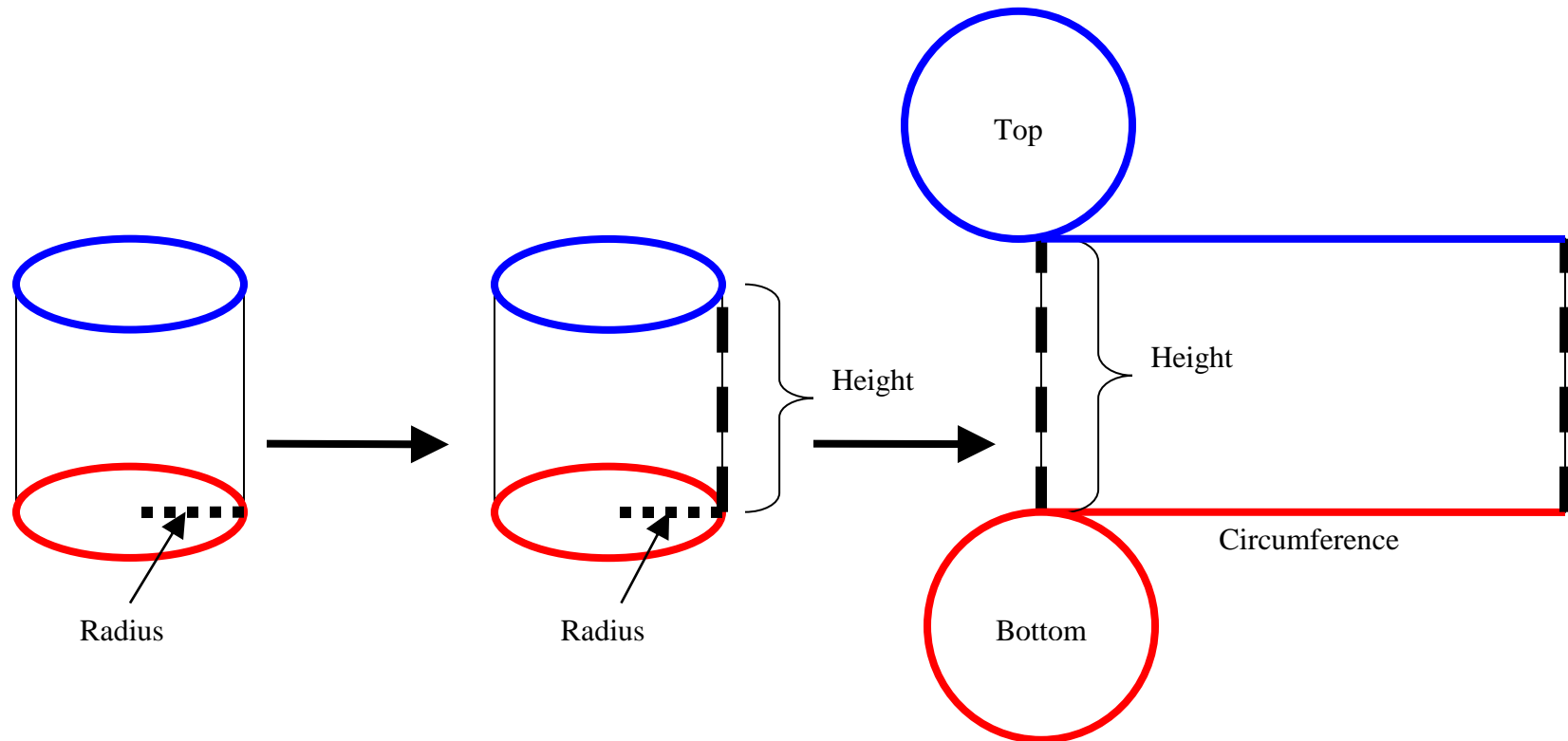
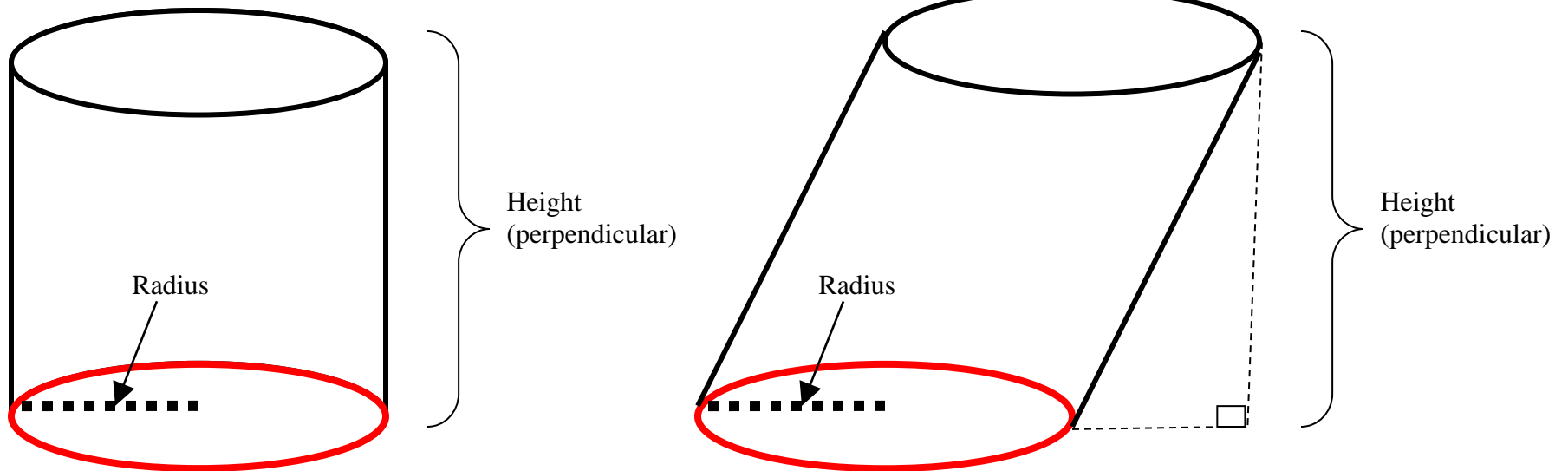


Cylinder – Surface Area



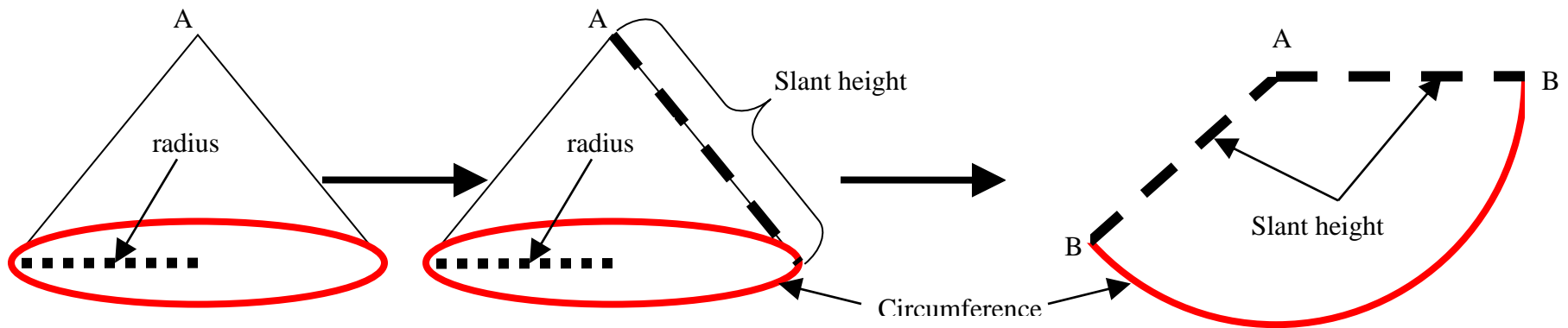
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} = A &= \text{area of top} + \text{area of bottom} + \text{circumference} * \text{height} \\ &= \pi r^2 + \pi r^2 + 2 * \pi * \text{radius} * \text{height} \\ &= 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h \end{aligned}$$

Cylinder – Volume



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume} = V &= \text{Area of base} * \text{height} \\ &= \pi r^2 * \text{height} \\ &= \pi r^2 h\end{aligned}$$

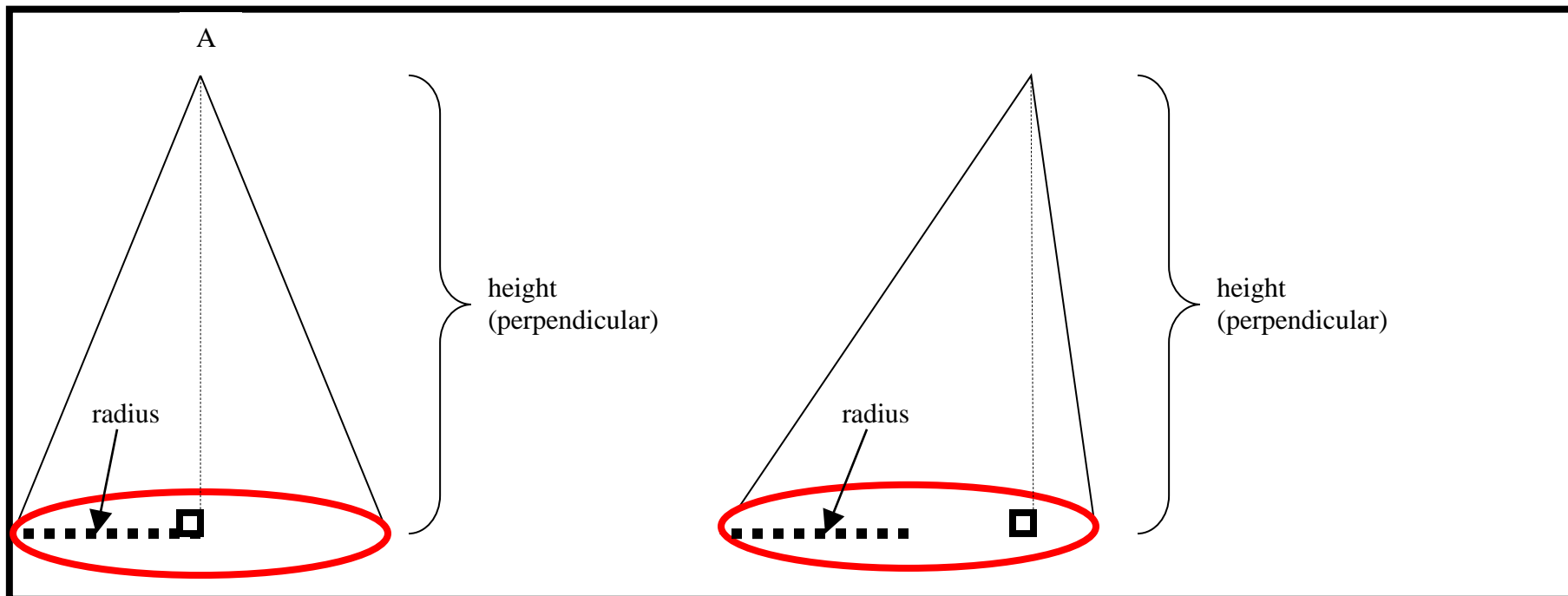
Cone – Surface Area



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} = A &= \text{area of base} + \frac{1}{2} * \text{slant height} * \text{perimeter} \\ &= \pi r^2 + \frac{1}{2} * \text{slant height} * \text{circumference} \\ &= \pi r^2 + \frac{1}{2} * \text{slant height} * 2 * \pi * \text{radius} \\ &= \pi r^2 + \pi r l, \text{ where } l = \text{slant height}\end{aligned}$$

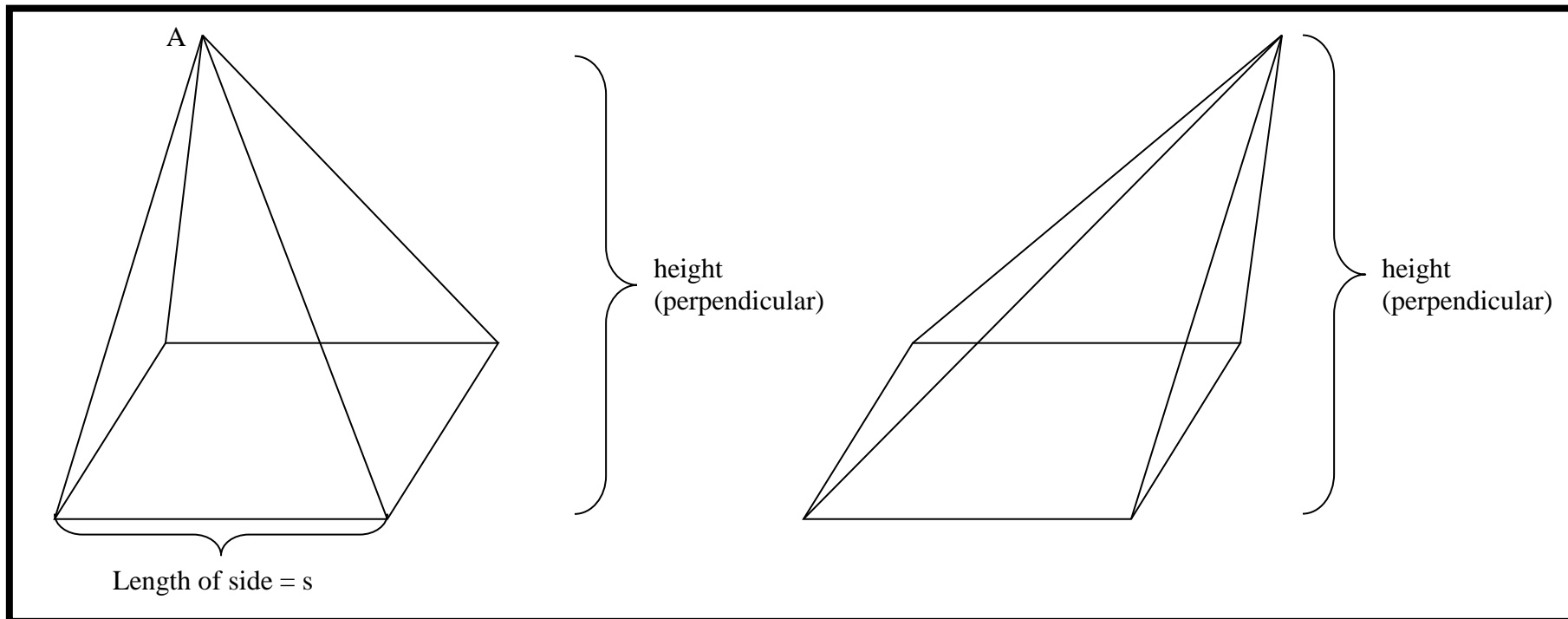
Note: the third picture shows how to create a cone by cutting out a “wedge” from a larger circle, then folding the two radius ends (B) together to form a cone.

Cone – Volume



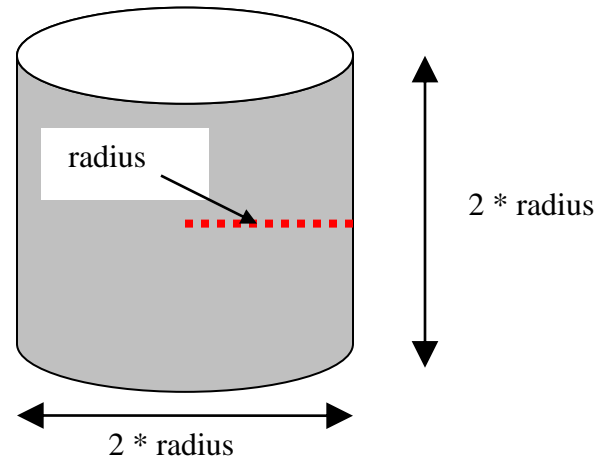
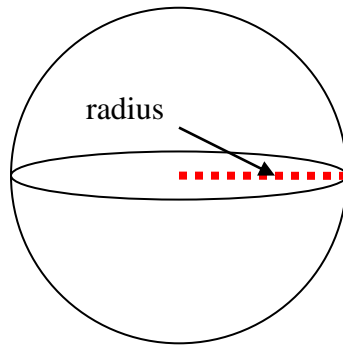
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume} = V &= \frac{1}{3} * \text{Area of Base} * \text{height} && \left(\frac{1}{3} \text{ because the shape comes to a } \underline{\text{point}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} * \pi r^2 * \text{height} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h\end{aligned}$$

Pyramid – Volume



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume} = V &= \frac{1}{3} * \text{Area of Base} * \text{height} \quad \left(\frac{1}{3} \text{ because the shape comes to a } \underline{\text{point}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} * s^2 * \text{height} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} s^2 h\end{aligned}$$

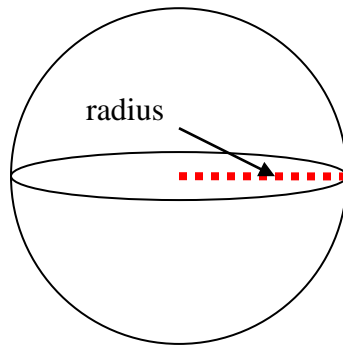
Sphere – Surface Area



$$\text{Area} = A = 4\pi r^2$$

= area of the side (no ends) of a cylinder with
height = diameter = 2 * radius

Sphere – Volume



$$\text{Volume} = V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

Memory Aid: starting with surface area = $4\pi r^2$, increase the exponent to 3 (3 dimensions in a volume) and divide by 3: $4\pi r^2 \rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$