

**Solid Mensuration**

**I. Prism**

- A. Definition**
- B. Parts**
  - a. Base
  - b. Lateral Base
  - c. Lateral Edge
  - d. Height/Latitude
- C. Example**
  - a. Special Type (Square & Rectangular)
  - b. Right Prism
  - c. Regular
  - d. Oblique
- D. Properties**
- E. Surface Area**
  - a. General  $LSA = Pe$
  - b. Right Prism  $TSA = 2B + LSA$
- F. Volume**
  - a. General  $V = Bh$
  - b. Oblique Prism  $V = Bh = Re$

**Solid Mensuration**

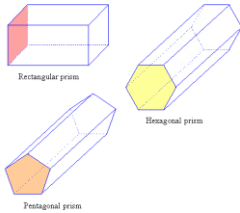
**II. Cylinder**

- A. Definition**
- B. Parts**
  - a. Base
  - b. Lateral Base
  - c. Altitude
- C. Example**
  - a. Right
  - b. Oblique
- D. Surface Area**
  - a.  $LSA = 2\pi rh$
  - b.  $TSA = 2B + LSA = 2(\pi r^2) + 2\pi rh = 2\pi r(r+h) = C(r+h)$
- E. Volume**
  - a. Right  $V = \pi r^2 h$
  - b. Oblique  $V = Re$

**Solid Mensuration**

**I. Prism**

**A. Definition:**  
**Prism** → a polygon with two congruent bases that lie in parallel planes and whose every section that is parallel to a base has the same area as that of the base



Rectangular prism  
Hexagonal prism  
Pentagonal prism

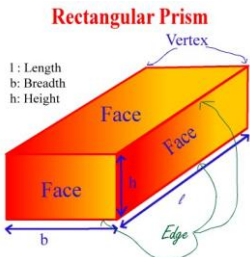
**Solid Mensuration**

**I. Prism**

**B. Parts**

- Base
- Lateral Base
- Lateral Edge
- Height/Latitude

**Rectangular Prism**



l : Length  
b : Breadth  
h : Height

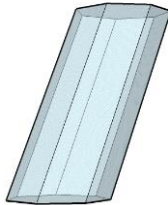
**Solid Mensuration**

**I. Prism**

**C. Example**

- Special Type (Square & Rectangular)
- Right Prism
- Regular
- Oblique

**D. Properties**



oblique heptagonal prism

**Solid Mensuration**

**I. Prism**

**E. Surface Area**

- General  $LSA = Pe$
- Right Prism  $TSA = 2B + LSA$

**F. Volume**

- General  $V = Bh$
- Oblique Prism  $V = Bh = Re$

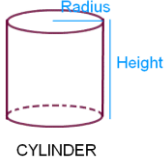
Solid Mensuration

**II. Cylinder**

**A. Definition:**  
A solid bounded by a closed cylindrical surface and two parallel planes cutting all the elements of the surface

**B. Parts**

- Base
- Lateral Base
- Altitude



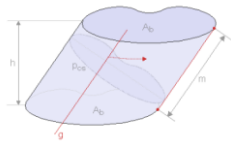
CYLINDER

Solid Mensuration

**II. Cylinder**

**C. Example**

- Right
- Oblique



Solid Mensuration

**II. Cylinder**

**D. Surface Area**

- $LSA = 2\pi rh$
- $TSA = 2B + LSA = 2(\pi r^2) + 2\pi rh = 2\pi r(r+h) = C(r+h)$


**E. Volume**

- Right  $V = \pi r^2 h$
- Oblique  $V = Re$

**Lateral Area of a Cylinder**

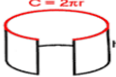
$C = 2\pi r$

Step One



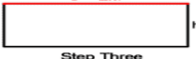
$C = 2\pi r$

Step Two



$C = 2\pi r$

Step Three



Solid Mensuration

**Exercises:**

- Page 96 Letter a & b
- Page 97 Letter a & b
- Page 95 Number 1
- Page 99 Number 27
- Page 99 Number 29