

**Solid Mensuration**

**MISCELLANEOUS SOLIDS**

**I. Ellipsoid**

**A. Definition**

**B. Parts**

a. Semi-major,  $a$

b. Semi-minor,  $b$

If  $a=b$ : spheroid = sphere

**C. Volume**  $V_{\text{ellipsoid}} = \frac{4}{3}\pi abc$

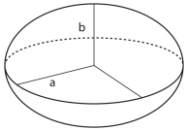
$V_{\text{spheroid}} = \frac{4}{3}\pi a^2 c = \frac{4}{3}\pi b^2 c$

**D. Rotation**

a. Minor Axis  $\rightarrow$  oblate spheroid (earth)

b. Major Axis  $\rightarrow$  Prolate Spheroid (watermelon)

**E. Semi-ellipsoid** – half of ellipsoid  $V_{\text{semi-ellipsoid}} = \frac{2}{3}\pi^2 h$



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Ex#1. p158 No.1

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**II. Paraboloid**

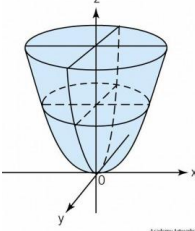
**A. Definition**

**B. Types**

a. One-base

$$V_{one-base} = \frac{1}{2}\pi^2 h$$

b. Two-base

$$V_{two-base} = \frac{1}{2}\pi h(r_1^2 + r_2^2)$$


Ex#2. p158 No.3

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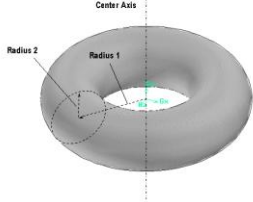
**III. Torus**

**A. Definition**

**B. Volume**

$$V_{torus} = 2\pi^2 r^2 R$$

**C. Area**

$$A_{torus} = 4\pi^2 r R$$


Ex#3. p159 No.4

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**IV. Pappus-Guldinus Theorem**

**A. Volume & Surface Area of a Solid of Revolution**

Center of gravity – centroid

**B. Pappus-Guldinus Theorems**

A. Theorem I

$$A = 2\pi \sum LC$$

B. Theorem II

$$V = 2\pi \sum AC$$

Ex#4. p159 No.7

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**V. Composite Solids**

$$V_T = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + \dots + V_n = \sum_{i=1}^n V_n$$

Ex#5. p160 No.12