



Topic B:

Volume

8.G.C.9

Focus Standard:	8.G.C.9	Know the formulas for the volumes of cones, cylinders, and spheres and use them to solve real-world and mathematical problems.
Instructional Days:	3	
	Lesson 9:	Examples of Functions from Geometry (E) ¹
	Lesson 10:	Volumes of Familiar Solids—Cones and Cylinders (S)
	Lesson 11:	Volume of a Sphere (P)

In Lesson 9, students work with functions from geometry. For example, students write the rules that represent the perimeters of various regular shapes and areas of common shapes. Along those same lines, students write functions that represent the area of more complex shapes (e.g., the border of a picture frame). In Lesson 10, students learn the volume formulas for cylinders and cones. Building upon their knowledge of area of circles and the concept of congruence, students see a cylinder as a stack of circular congruent disks and consider the total area of the disks in three dimensions as the volume of a cylinder. A physical demonstration shows students that it takes exactly three cones of the same dimensions as a cylinder to equal the volume of the cylinder. The demonstration leads students to the formula for the volume of cones in general. Students apply the formulas to answer questions such as, “If a cone is filled with water to half its height, what is the ratio of the volume of water to the container itself?” Students then use what they know about the volume of the cylinder to derive the formula for the volume of a sphere. In Lesson 11, students learn that the volume of a sphere is equal to two-thirds the volume of a cylinder that fits tightly around the sphere and touches only at points. Finally, students apply what they have learned about volume to solve real-world problems where they will need to make decisions about which formulas to apply to a given situation.

¹ Lesson Structure Key: **P**-Problem Set Lesson, **M**-Modeling Cycle Lesson, **E**-Exploration Lesson, **S**-Socratic Lesson