## MBF 3C1

Name: $\qquad$
UNIT 6 SURVIVAL GUIDE: Geometry

## Geometric Shapes

- geometry is seen in everyday life
- many careers depend on geometry
- geometric shapes are important for


Solving Problems with Geometry

- $\qquad$ - a condition that limits or restricts options
$\qquad$ . $\qquad$ $\Rightarrow$ $\qquad$

| 2-D SHAPE | PERIMETER | AREA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rectangle | $P=2 l+2 w$ <br> (square: $P=4 s)$ | $A=I w$ <br> (square: $A=s^{2}$ ) |
| parallelogram | $P=2 b+2 c$ | $A=b h$ |
| trapezoid | $P=a+b+c+d$ | $A=\frac{(a+b) h}{2}$ |
| triangle | $P=a+b+c$ | $A=\frac{b h}{2}$ |
| circle | $C=\pi d$ <br> or <br> $C=2 \pi r$ | $A=\pi r^{2}$ |


| 3-D ObJect | SURFACE AREA | Volume |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| rectangular <br> prism | $S A=2 l \mathrm{l}+2 w h+2 \mathrm{lh}$ | $V=/ w h$ |
| triangular <br> prism | $S A=b l+a h+b h+c h$ | $V=\frac{b h}{2} L$ |
| cylinder | $S A=2 \pi r^{2}+2 \pi r h$ | $V=\pi r^{2} h$ |

Metric \& Imperial Measurement

| Length | Mass | Volume <br> $15 \mathrm{~mL}=1 \mathrm{tbsp}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $30.48 \mathrm{~cm}=1 \mathrm{foot}$ | $28.35 \mathrm{~g}=1$ ounce | $29.574 \mathrm{~mL}=1$ fluid ounce |
| $2.54 \mathrm{~cm}=1$ inch | $0.454 \mathrm{~kg}=1$ pound | $0.473 \mathrm{~L}=1$ pint |
| 1.6 km $=1 \mathrm{mile}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.907 \mathrm{t}=1 \text { ton (US) } \\ & 454 \mathrm{~g}=1 \text { pound } \end{aligned}$ | $3.785 \mathrm{~L}=1$ gallon $1 \mathrm{~L}=4$ cups |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~mm}=1 \mathrm{~cm} \\ & 100 \mathrm{~cm}=1 \mathrm{~m} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~m}=1 \mathrm{~km} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \mathrm{~g}=1 \mathrm{~kg} \\ & 1000 \mathrm{~kg}=1 \mathrm{t} \end{aligned}$ | $1000 \mathrm{~mL}=1 \mathrm{~L}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12 \mathrm{in}=1 \mathrm{ft} \\ & 3 \mathrm{ft}=1 \text { yard } \\ & 1760 \mathrm{yd}=1 \text { mile } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \mathrm{z}=1 \mathrm{lb} \\ & 2000 \mathrm{lb}=1 \text { ton } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \text { tbsp }=1 \text { cup } \\ & 16 \mathrm{fl} \mathrm{oz}=1 \text { pint } \\ & 2 \text { pints }=1 \text { quart } \\ & 8 \text { pints }=1 \text { gallon } \end{aligned}$ |

- Each statement above ie. $100 \mathrm{~cm}=1 \mathrm{~m}$ can be written as ratios that are equivalent to

| 100 cm |
| :---: |
| 1 m |$\quad$ OR $\quad \frac{1 \mathrm{~m}}{100 \mathrm{~cm}}$

- How do you decide which ratio to multiply by?
Look at placement of units, ensure that they would $\qquad$ properly.

Steps:

1. Record what's given with $\qquad$
2. Decide on how to place a ratio so that units
3. Multiply
top with $\qquad$ and
bottom with $\qquad$
4. Simplify final answer and record the result with units.

EX. Jamie is visiting from Florida and wants to visit cottage country while here. She has heard of Muskoka and needs to know how far it is. Convert the 180 km drive to miles for her.

EX. Jeremy measured the width of a room to be 15.7 ft . His boss needs the measurement in metres. Convert his measurement.

## Nets \& PATTERNS

- $\qquad$ - a 2-D diagram that can be cut out and folded to form a three-dimensional object
- $\qquad$ - a 2-D diagram of a 3-D object which is split up into individual shapes

EX. State the correct net for the 3-D object shown:


Figure A


Figure 1


Figure 3


Figure 2


Fiqure 4

EX. State the correct 3-D object for the net shown:


Figure A


Figure 1


Figure 3


Figure 2


EX. A dimension on a blueprint is 14.5 cm and the corresponding actual dimension is 4.35 m . What scale was used on the blueprint?

## Isometric \& ORTHOGRAPHIC Drawings

- $\qquad$ - a visual representation of a 3-D object in two dimensions
- $\qquad$ that show up to six views of an object (usually from, side and top views)

EX. State the correct set of orthographic drawings for the isometric drawing given:


Figure A


Figure 1
Figure 2


Figure 4

EX. What scale would you use to draw a scale diagram of a structure 100 m tall, and 20 m at its widest, so that it could be drawn on a full sheet of paper?

## PLans \& Scale Models

- $\qquad$ - a drawing which uses a specific ratio to represent an object that is too large or too small to be drawn in its actual dimensions
$\Rightarrow$
$\Rightarrow$
$\Rightarrow$
- $\qquad$ - a set of orthographic drawings used to describe a place or object
replica of an object which is very large or small

What careers depend on these?
$\Rightarrow$ $\qquad$
$\Rightarrow$
$\rightarrow$
$\Rightarrow$
$\Rightarrow$
$\Rightarrow$

## Why?

$\Rightarrow$

EX. Sketch the image using a 2:1


