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**Geometry/volume and surface area /volume of a pyramid/The volume of a prism** The volume of a prism is exactly one-third the amount of space it encloses. Below are a few examples of different types of prisms. Formula for the volume of a pyramid The volume,  $V_p$ , of a pyramid is where B is the area of the base and h is the height. The volume of a prism is  $Bh$ . The volume of a cone is  $\frac{1}{3}Bh$ .

The pyramid has the same base and height as the prism it is inscribed in is exactly one-third the amount of space it occupies. This is true for any pyramid that can be inscribed in a prism as long as the base and height are the same. Volume of a frustum pyramid If a plane cuts through a pyramid that is parallel to its base, a frustum is created. A plane parallel to its base intersects the pyramid above, forming a smaller pyramid above, and a frustum below. The volume formula for the frustum of a pyramid is where h is the height of the frustum and A1 and A2 are the areas of the bottom and top bases. Example: A frustum is created from a right square pyramid. The height of the frustum is 3, and the two bases have side lengths of 5 and 7 respectively. What is the volume of the frustum? The areas of the square bases are:  $A_1 = 7^2 = 49$ ;  $A_2 = 5^2 = 25$ . Using the volume formula above:  $V = \frac{1}{3}(A_1 + A_2)h = \frac{1}{3}(49 + 25)(3) = 86$ . Download Article Download Article To calculate the volume of a pyramid, use the formula  $V = \frac{1}{3}Wh$  (displayslate V=frac(1(3))Wh), where l and w are the length and width of the base, and h is the height. You can also use the equivalent formula  $V = \frac{1}{3}Abh$  (displayslate V=frac(1(3))Abh), where A (displayslate A(b)) is the area of the base and h is the height. The method varies slightly depending on whether the pyramid has a triangular or a rectangular base. If you want to know how to calculate the volume of a pyramid, write down these measurements:[1] Remember,  $V = \frac{1}{3}Wh$  (displayslate V=frac(1(3))Wh)=frac(1(3))Ah, so you need to know l (displayslate l) and w (displayslate w). First,  $l = 4$  cm (displayslate l=4,(text(cm))) and  $w = 3$  cm (displayslate w=3,(text(cm))) 2 Multiply the length and width to find the area of the base. To get the area of the base, simply multiply 3 cm by 4 cm.[2][3] Remember,  $V = \frac{1}{3}Abh$  (displayslate V=frac(1(3))Abh), so you need to know A b (displayslate A(b)). You can find this by plugging in  $l = 4$  cm (displayslate l=4,(text(cm))) and  $w = 3$  cm (displayslate w=3,(text(cm))) from the previous step.  $A b = 1w$  (displayslate A(b)=lw)  $A b = (4\text{ cm})(3\text{ cm}) = 12\text{ cm}^2$  (displayslate A(b)=(4\text{cm})(3\text{cm})=12\text{cm}^2) Advertisement 3 Multiply the area of the base by the height. The area of the base is 12 cm<sup>2</sup> and the height is 4 cm, so you can multiply 12 cm<sup>2</sup> by 4 cm.[4] Remember,  $V = \frac{1}{3}Abh$  (displayslate V=frac(1(3))Abh), so you need to know A b (displayslate A(b)). 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