

**9.** 3234.9065 cm<sup>3</sup>

**10. a)** P6 Truss solar array; volume: 6578.82438 m<sup>3</sup>.

**b)** Estimate of the total volume is 7000 m<sup>3</sup>. Total volume: 7209.078115 m<sup>3</sup>

**11.** 3.925 m<sup>3</sup>

**12.** Martha should buy the “Popcorn Lover’s” container because it has a larger volume. The volume of the “Jumbo” popcorn container is 12 560 cm<sup>3</sup>. The volume of the “Popcorn Lover’s” container is 14 130 cm<sup>3</sup>.

**13.** 5 m<sup>3</sup>

**14.** 251.2 m<sup>3</sup>

**15. a)** The volume of the cylinder is four times as large. The volume of the cylinder is calculated using the formula  $V = (\pi \times r^2) \times h$ . If the radius is doubled, the formula will be  $V = (\pi \times (2r)^2) \times h$

$$V = (\pi \times 4r^2) \times h$$

$$V = 4(\pi \times r^2) \times h$$

**b)** The volume of the cylinder is twice as large. The volume of the cylinder is calculated using the formula  $V = (\pi \times r^2) \times h$ . If the height is doubled, the formula will be  $V = (\pi \times r^2) \times 2h$

$$V = 2(\pi \times r^2) \times h$$

**16.** 1695.6 cm<sup>3</sup>; Assume that one quarter of the block of cheese was cut away.

**17. a)** 1.884 m<sup>3</sup> **b)** 0.4 m<sup>3</sup> **c)** 0.628 m<sup>3</sup>

**18.** 7 h

## 7.4 Solving Problems Involving Prisms and Cylinders, pages 273–275

**3. a)** To build a giant prism with a triangular base of length 5.6 m and height 6.8 m requires four prisms on the bottom layer.  $4 + 3 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 16$

The artist would need 16 small prisms to build the large prism. With 20 prisms, he has enough. **b)** 22.47 m<sup>3</sup>

**4.** 46.9 cm

**5.** 2.826 m<sup>3</sup>

**6.** 2.0 cm<sup>3</sup>

**7.** 48 937.5 cm<sup>3</sup>

**8.** One crate will be enough. The volume of the crate is 63 m<sup>3</sup> and the volume of the 25 000 boxes is 50 m<sup>3</sup>.

**9.** All of the files will fit in the carton. The volume of the carton is 72 000 000 cm<sup>3</sup> and the volume of 9000 boxes is 70 200 000 cm<sup>3</sup>.

**10. a)** 372 875 cm<sup>3</sup> **b)** 1 864 375 cm<sup>3</sup> **c)** To reach this goal the garbage can should be 0.5 full on each lunch hour on each of the five school days.

**11.** 60 cm

**12.** 91 pails

**13.** 27 prisms

**14.** \$12.78 per jar

**15. a)** 1300 cm<sup>3</sup> **b)** You can check your calculations by dividing the shape into a different set of rectangular prisms.

**16. a)** 203 472 cm<sup>3</sup> **b)** 13 200 cm<sup>3</sup> **c)** 15.4 pails

**17.** Answers may vary. Example: Rolling the cylinder so that the circumference is 28 cm and the height is 22 cm will produce the larger volume. The cylinder with a circumference of 22 cm and a height of 28 cm has a

volume of 1077 cm<sup>3</sup>. The cylinder with a circumference of 28 cm and a height of 22 cm has a volume of 1373 cm<sup>3</sup>.

**18.** 5 cm

**19.** 6280 cm<sup>3</sup>

**20.** 2.5 m

**21. a)** 149 250 m<sup>3</sup> **b)** 4 h and 9 min

## Chapter Review, pages 276–277

**1. B** **2. D** **3. A** **4. C**

**5. a)** 84 cm<sup>3</sup> **b)** 14 080 cm<sup>3</sup> **c)** 81 cm<sup>3</sup>

**6. a)** 24 cm<sup>3</sup> **b)** 40 cm<sup>3</sup> **c)** 150 cm<sup>3</sup>

**7.** 196 cm<sup>3</sup>

**8. a)** 168 cm<sup>3</sup> **b)** 2250 cm<sup>3</sup>

**9. a)** 1000 cm<sup>3</sup> **b)** 614.125 cm<sup>3</sup>

**10. a)** 120 cm<sup>3</sup> **b)** 70 cm<sup>3</sup>

**11. a)** 100 cm<sup>3</sup> **b)** 14 400 mm<sup>3</sup>

**12.** 0.6 m<sup>3</sup>

**13. a)** 55 080 m<sup>3</sup> **b)** 1311.4 truck loads **c)** 11 days

**14. a)** 125 600 cm<sup>3</sup> **b)** 327 910.2 m<sup>3</sup>

**15. a)** 2317.32 cm<sup>3</sup> **c)** 4578.12 cm<sup>3</sup>

**16.** 141.3 m<sup>3</sup>

**17.** 76.93 m<sup>3</sup> or 77 m<sup>3</sup>

**18.** 301.3 mm<sup>3</sup>

**19.** 8.79 m

**20. a)** volume of water: 0.9375 m<sup>3</sup>

**b)** length of time: 1 min 34 s

## Chapter 8

### 8.1 Exploring Integer Multiplication, pages 291–292

**5. a)**  $(+5) \times (+1)$  **b)**  $(+2) \times (-6)$

**6. a)**  $(+3) \times (+7)$  **b)**  $(+4) \times (-4)$

**7. a)**  $(+8) + (+8) + (+8)$

**b)**  $(-6) + (-6) + (-6) + (-6) + (-6)$

**8. a)**  $(+2) + (+2) + (+2) + (+2) + (+2) + (+2)$

**b)**  $(-9) + (-9) + (-9) + (-9)$

**9. a)**  $(+2) \times (+4)$  **b)**  $(+4) \times (-2)$

**10. a)**  $(+7) \times (+2)$  **b)**  $(+6) \times (-1)$

**11. a)**  $(-3) \times (-2)$  **b)**  $(-3) \times (+3)$

**12. a)**  $(-1) \times (+7)$  **b)**  $(-2) \times (-5)$

**13. a)**  $(+4) \times (+6) = 24$  **b)**  $(+7) \times (-2) = -14$

**c)**  $(-1) \times (+5) = -5$  **d)**  $(-8) \times (-2) = 16$

**14. a)**  $(+6) \times (+2) = 12$ ; The temperature increased 12 °C in 6 h. **b)**  $(+4) \times (+8) = 32$ ; Ayesha repaid a total of \$32.

**15.**  $(+12) \times (-3) = -36$ ; The aircraft descends 36 m.

**16. a)** 40 m **b)** 12 m

**17.** 16 m

**18.** No. Doubling a negative integer results in an integer of lesser value.

**19. a)** 3 **b)** Yes;  $-6$  **c)** The easiest solution is to multiply each integer in part a) by  $-4$ . Many other solutions are possible. Example:

-4	-22	14
-4	4	-12
-4	6	-14