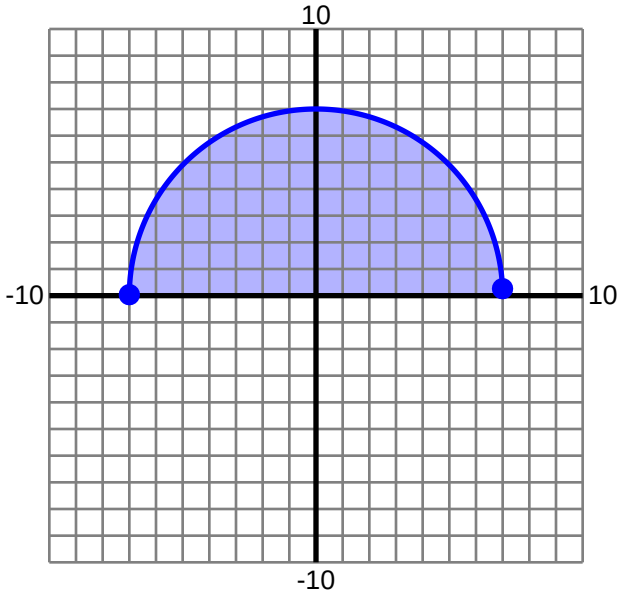
Name : _____ Score : _____

Teacher : _____ Date : _____

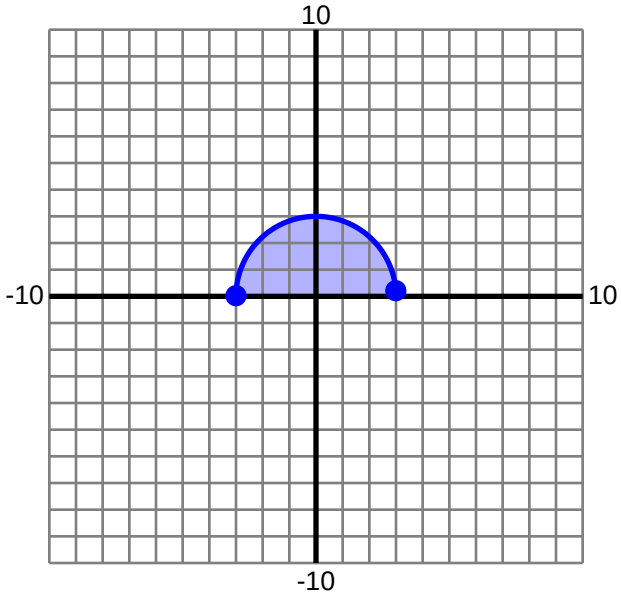
Volume Using Cross Sections

Find the volume of the specified solid. Round to two decimals if necessary.

1) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{49 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



2) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



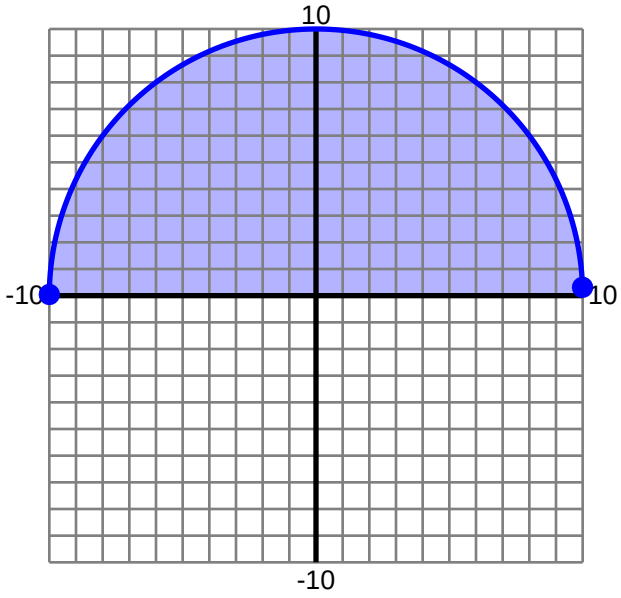
Name : _____ Score : _____

Teacher : _____ Date : _____

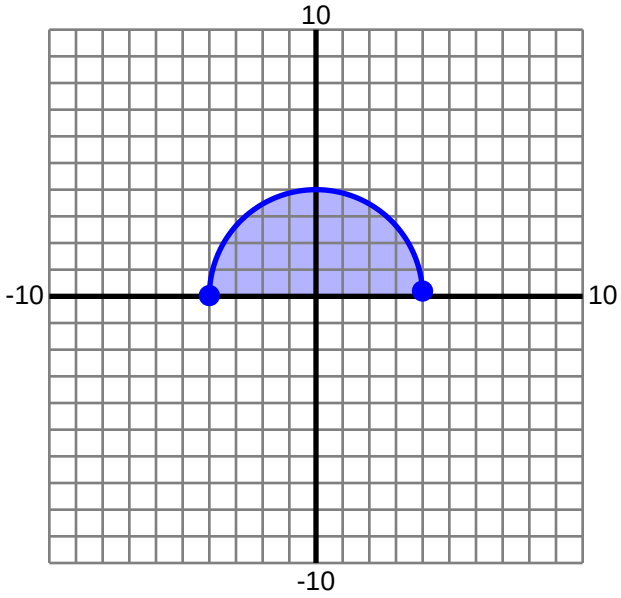
Volume Using Cross Sections

Find the volume of the specified solid. Round to two decimals if necessary.

3) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{100 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



4) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{16 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



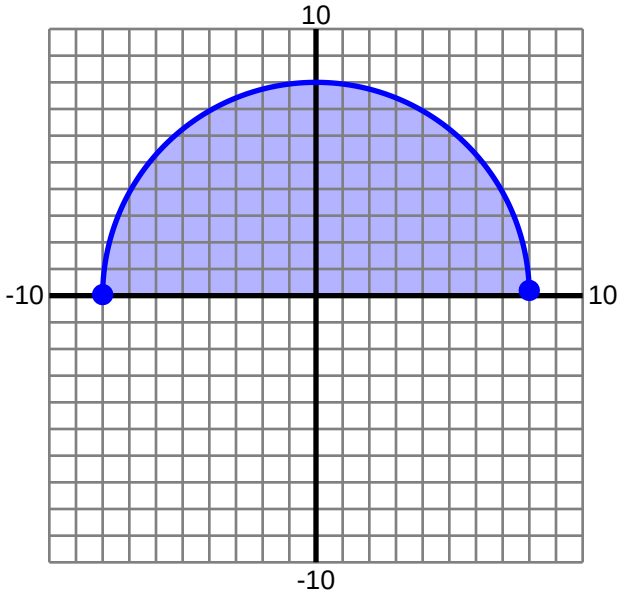
Name : _____ Score : _____

Teacher : _____ Date : _____

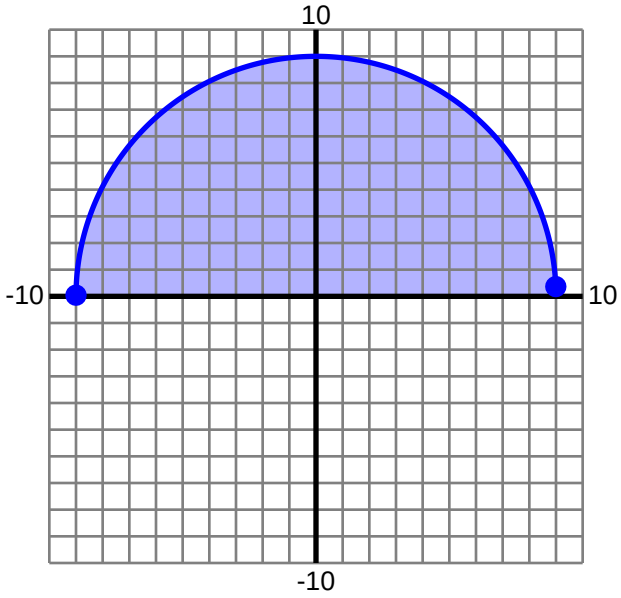
Volume Using Cross Sections

Find the volume of the specified solid. Round to two decimals if necessary.

5) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{64 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



6) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{81 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



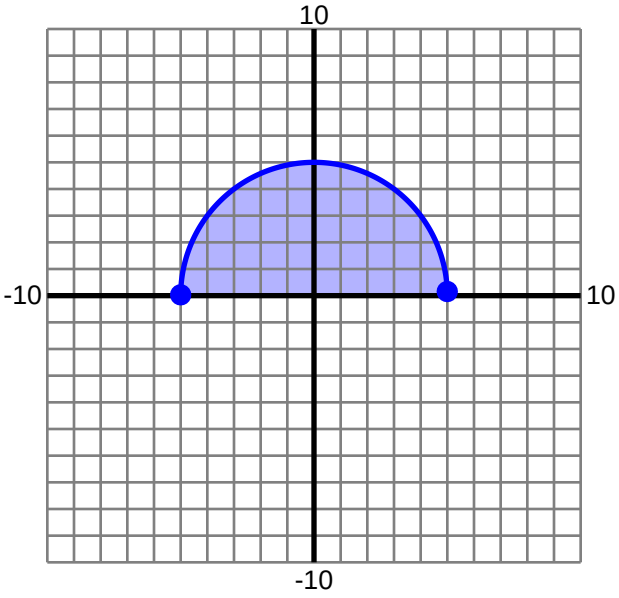
Name : _____ Score : _____

Teacher : _____ Date : _____

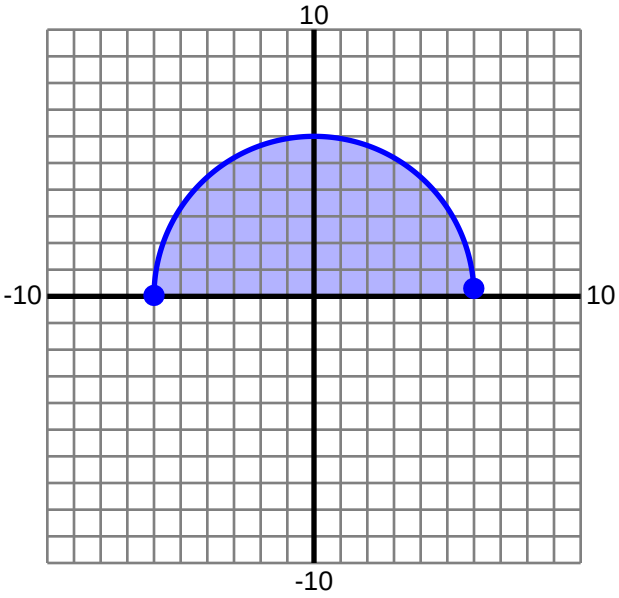
Volume Using Cross Sections

Find the volume of the specified solid. Round to two decimals if necessary.

7) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



8) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{36 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



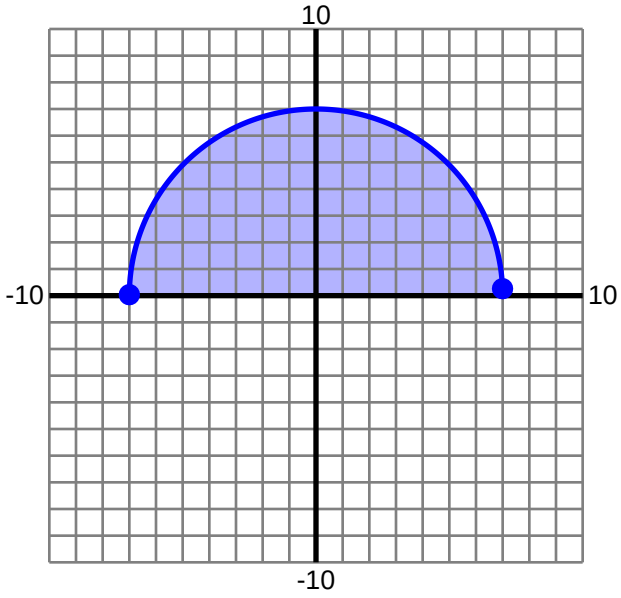
Name : _____ Score : _____

Teacher : _____ Date : _____

Volume Using Cross Sections

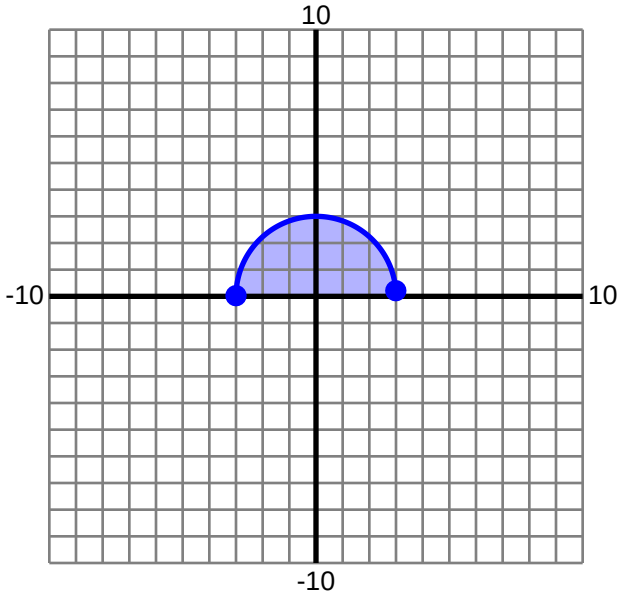
Find the volume of the specified solid. Round to two decimals if necessary.

1) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{49 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



Volume = 457.33

2) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



Volume = 36

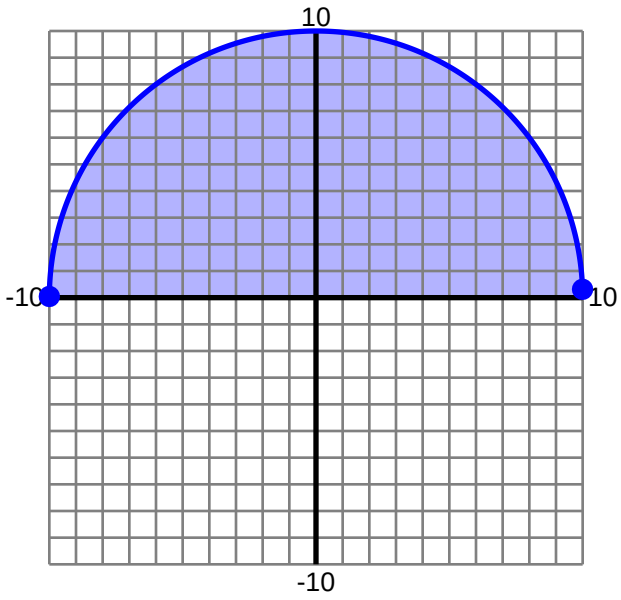
Name : _____ Score : _____

Teacher : _____ Date : _____

Volume Using Cross Sections

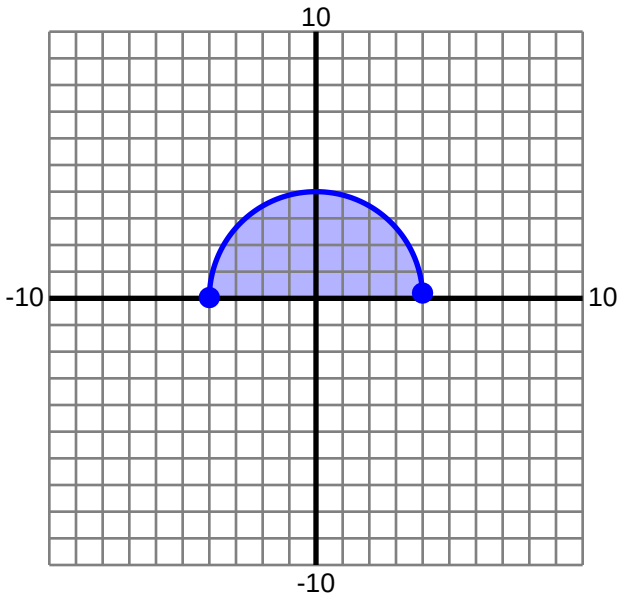
Find the volume of the specified solid. Round to two decimals if necessary.

3) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{100 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



Volume = 1333.33

4) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{16 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



Volume = 85.33

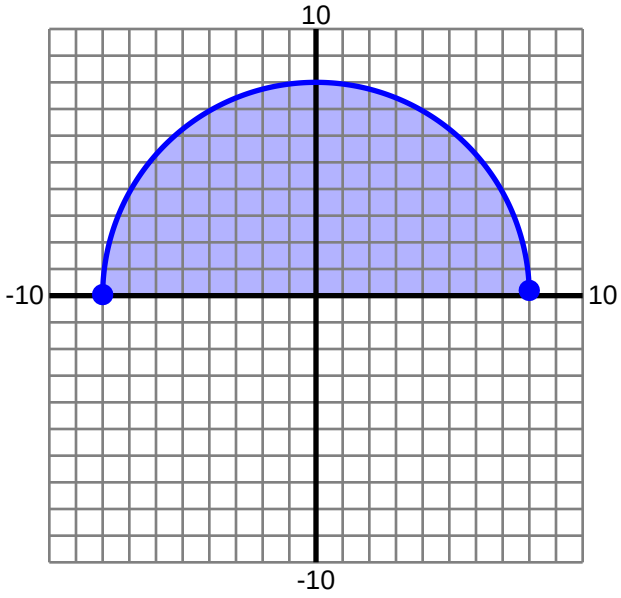
Name : _____ Score : _____

Teacher : _____ Date : _____

Volume Using Cross Sections

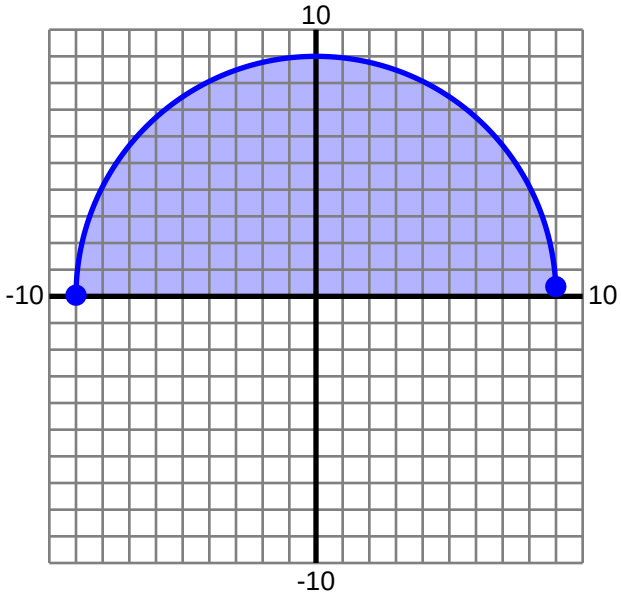
Find the volume of the specified solid. Round to two decimals if necessary.

5) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{64 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



Volume = 682.67

6) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{81 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



Volume = 972

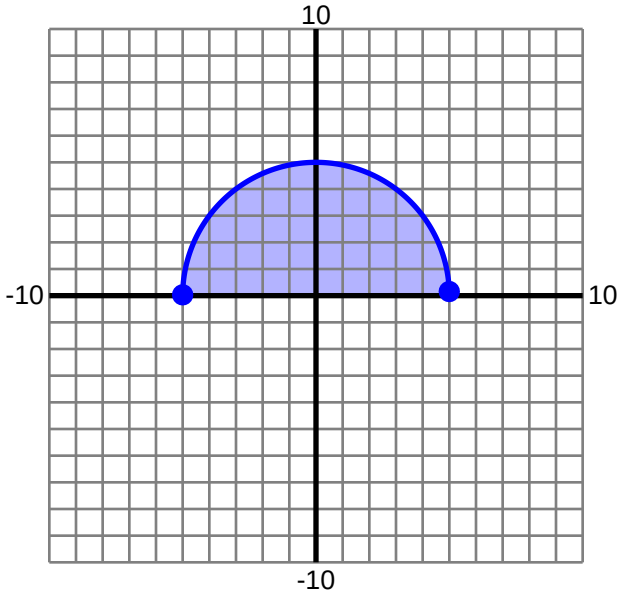
Name : _____ Score : _____

Teacher : _____ Date : _____

Volume Using Cross Sections

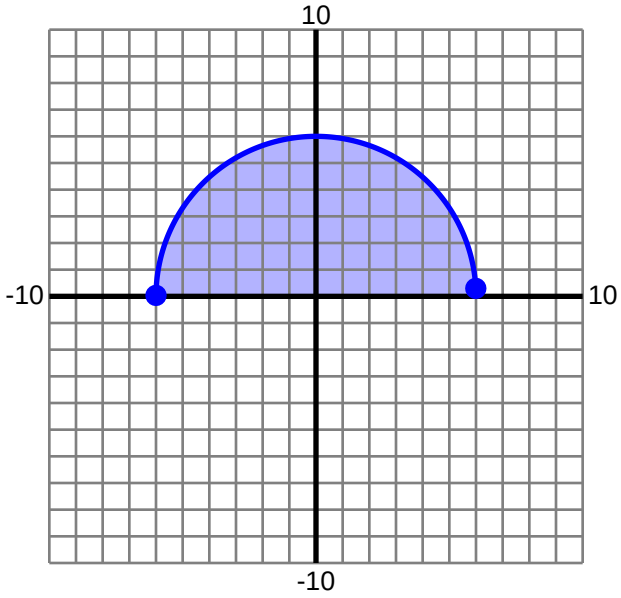
Find the volume of the specified solid. Round to two decimals if necessary.

7) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



Volume = 166.67

8) The base of a solid is the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{36 - x^2}$ and the x-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares.



Volume = 288