RD SHARMA

Solutions

Class 9 Maths

Chapter 19

Ex *19.2*

Q1. A soft drink is available in two packs- (i) a tin can with a rectangular base of length 5 cm and width 4 cm, having a height of 15 cm and (ii) a plastic cylinder with circular base of diameter 7 cm and height 10 cm, Which container has greater capacity and by how much?

Solution:

Given,

The tin can will be cubical in shape.

Length (L) of tin can = 5 cm

Breadth (B) of tin can = 4 cm

Height (H) of tin can = 15 cm

Capacity of the tin can = l x b x h = (5 x 4 x 15) cm^3

Radius (R) of the circular end of the plastic cylinder = $\frac{7}{2}$ cm = 3.5 cm

Height (H) of plastic cylinder = 10 cm

Capacity of plastic cylinder = $\pi R^2 H$ = $\frac{22}{7} \times (3.5)^2 \times 10$ cm^3 = 385 cm^3

Therefore, the plastic cylinder has greater capacity.

Difference in capacity = (385 – 300) cm^3 = 85 cm^3

Q2. The pillars of a temple are cylindrically shaped. If each pillar has a circular base of radius 20 cm and height 10 m, how much concrete mixture would be required to build 14 such pillars?

Solution:

Given,

The concrete mixture is used to build up the pillars is required for the entire space of the pillar i.e, we need to find the volume of the cylinders.

Radius of the base of a cylinder = 20 cm

Volume of the cylindrical pillar = $\pi R^2 H$

= ($\frac{22}{7} \times 20^2 \times 1000$) cm^3

= $\frac{8800000}{7}$ cm^3

= $\frac{8.8}{7}$ m^3 [1m = 100cm]

Therefore, volume of 14 pillars = $\frac{8.8}{7}$ x 14 m^3 = 17.6 m^3

Q3. The inner diameter of a cylindrical wooden pipe is 24 cm and its outer diameter is 28 cm. The length of the pipe is 35 cm. Find the mass of the pipe, if 1 cm3 of wood has a mass of 0.6 gm.

Solution:

Given,

Inner radius (r_1) of a cylindrical pipe = $\frac{24}{2}$ = 12 cm

Outer radius (r_2) of a cylindrical pipe = $\frac{24}{2}$ = 14 cm

Height of pipe (h) = length of pipe = 35 cm

Mass of pipe = volume x density = $\pi(r_2^2 - r_1^2)h$

= $\frac{22}{7}(14^2 - 12^2)35$ = 5720 cm^3

Mass of 1 cm^3 wood = 0.6 gm

Therefore, mass of 5720 cm^3 wood = 5720 x 0.6 = 3432 gm = 3.432 kg

Q4. If the lateral surface of a cylinder is 94.2 cm2 and its height is 5 cm, find:

i) radius of its base (ii) volume of the cylinder [Use pi = 3.141]

Solution:

(i) Given,

Height of the cylinder = 5 cm

Let radius of cylinder be 'r'

Curved surface of the cylinder = 94.2 cm^2

2 πrh = 94.2 cm^2

r = 3 cm [π = 31.4, h = 5 cm]

(ii) Volume of the cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$ = (3.14 x 3^2 x 5) cm^3 = 141.3 cm^3

Q5. The capacity of a closed cylindrical vessel of height 1 m is 15.4 liters. How many square meters of the metal sheet would be needed to make it?

Solution:

Given,

Height of the cylindrical vessel = 15.4 litres = 0.0154 m^3 [$1m^3$ = 1000 litres]

Let the radius of the circular ends of the cylinders be 'r'

$\pi r^2 h$ = 0.0154 m^3

r = 0.07 m [π = 31.4, h =1m]

Total surface area of a vessel = $2\pi r(r + h)$

= $2(3.14(0.07)(0.07 + 1))$ m^2 = 0.4703 m^2

Q6. A patient in a hospital is given soup daily in a cylindrical bowl of diameter 7 cm. If the bowl is filled with soup to a height of 4 cm, how much soup the hospital has to prepare daily to serve 250 patients?

Solution:

Given,

Radius (R) of cylindrical bowl = $\frac{7}{2}$ cm = 3.5 cm [Diameter = 7 cm]

Height up to which the bowl is filled with soup = 4 cm

Volume of soup in 1 bowl = $\pi r^2 h$

= $\frac{22}{7} \times 3.5^2 \times 4$ = 154 cm^3

Volume of soup n 250 bowls = (250 x 154) cm^3 = 38500 cm^3 = 38.5 liters.

The hospital has to prepare 38.5 liters of soup daily in order to serve 250 patients.

Q7. A hollow garden roller, 63 cm wide with a girth of 440 cm, is made of 4 cm thick iron. Find the volume of the iron.

Solution:

Given, h = 63cm

The outer circumference of the roller = 440cm

Thickness of the roller = 4cm

Let, R be the external radius

We know that,

$2\pi R = 440$

$2*\frac{22}{7}*R = 440$

R = 70

The thickness is given as 4cm, so the inner radius 'r' is given as

=> r = R − 4

=> = 70 − 4

=> = 66cm

Here, we know the inner and outer radii

So, the volume is given as

=> $V = \pi(R^2 - r^2)h$

= $\frac{22}{7}*(70^2 - 66^2)*63$

= $\frac{22}{7}*4*136*63$

= 107712cm^3

Q8. A solid cylinder has a total surface area of 231cm^2. Its curved surface area is 3 of the total surface area. Find the volume of the cylinder.

Solution:

Given,

Total surface area = 231cm^2

Curved surface area = $\frac{2}{3}$*(total surface area)

= $\frac{2}{3}$ * 231

= 154

We know that,

$2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2 = 231$ –– 1

Here $2\pi rh$ is the curved surface area, so substitute tha value of CSA in eq 1

=> $154 + 2\pi r^2 = 231$

=> $2\pi r^2 = 231 - 154$

=> $2\pi r^2 = 77$

=> $2*\frac{22}{7}*r^2 = 77$

=> $r^2 = \frac{77*7}{22*2}$

=> $r^2 = \frac{7*7}{2*2}$

=> $r = \frac{7}{2}$

We need to find the value of h

CSA = $154cm^2$

=> $2\pi rh = 154$

=> $2*\frac{22}{7}*\frac{7}{2}*h = 154$

=> $h = \frac{154}{22}$

=> h = 7

So the volume of the cylinder is,

Volume = $\pi r^2 h$

= $\frac{22}{7}*\frac{7}{2}*\frac{7}{2}*7$

= $269.5cm^3$

The volume of the cylinder is $269.5cm^3$

Q9. The cost of painting the total outside surface of a closed cylindrical oil tank at 50 paise per square decimetre is Rs 198. The height of the tank is 6 times the radius of the base of the tank. Find the volume corrected to 2 decimal places.

Solution:

Let the radius of the tank be r dm

Then, height = 6r dm

Cost of painting for 50 paisa per dm^2 = Rs 198

=> $2\pi r(r + h)$ = 198

=> $2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r(r + 6r) \times \frac{1}{2}$ = 198

=> r = 3 dm

Therefore, h =(6 x 3) dm = 18 dm

Volume of the tank = $\pi r^2 h$ = $\frac{22}{7} \times 9 \times 18$ = 509.14 dm^3

Q10. The radii of two cylinders are in the ratio 2 : 3 and their heights are in the ratio 5 : 3. Calculate the ratio of their volumes and the ratio of their curved surfaces.

Solution:

Let the radius of the cylinders be 2x and 3x and the height of the cylinders be 5y and 3y.

$$\frac{V olumeofcylinder1}{V olumeofcylinder2} = \frac{\pi(2x)^2 5y}{\pi(3x)^2 3y} = \frac{20}{27}$$

$$\frac{Surfaceareaofcylinder1}{Surfaceareaofcylinder2} = \frac{2\pi\times2x\times5y}{2\pi\times3x\times3y} == \frac{10}{9}$$

Q11.The ratio between the curved surface area and the total surface area of a right circular cylinder is 1:2. Find the volume of the cylinder, if its total surface area is 616cm^2.

Solution:

Let, r be the radius of cylinder

h be the radius of cylinder

Total surface area (T.S.A) = 616cm^2

=> $\frac{\text{curved surface area}}{\text{total surface area}} = \frac{1}{2}$

=> CSA = $\frac{1}{2}$ * TSA

=> CSA = $\frac{1}{2}$ * 616

=> CSA = 308 cm^2

Now,

TSA = $2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$

=> 616 = CSA + $2\pi r^2$

=> 616 = 308 + $2\pi r^2$

=> $2\pi r^2$ = 616 − 308

=> $2\pi r^2$ = 308

=> $\pi r^2 = \frac{308}{2}$

=> $r^2 = \frac{308}{2\pi}$

=> $r^2 = \frac{308*7}{2*22}$

=>r = 7 cm

Since,CSA = 308cm^2

=> 2Πrh = 308

=> 2*$\frac{22}{7}$*7*h = 308

=>h = 7cm

Volume of cylinder = πr^2*h

= $\frac{22}{7}$*7*7*7

= 22 * 49 = 1078cm^2

Q12. The curved surface area of a cylinder is 1320cm^2 and its base had diameter 21 cm. Find the height and volume of the cylinder.

Solution:

Let, r be the radius of the cylinder

h be the height of the cylinder

=> 2r = 21cm

=> r = $\frac{21}{2}$

= 10.5cm

Given, Curved surface area(CSA) = 1320cm^2

=> 2Πrh = 1320

=> 2*$\frac{22}{7}$*10.5*h = 1320

=>h = $\frac{1320}{66}$

=>h = 20 cm

Volume of cylinder = πr^2*h

= $\frac{22}{7}$*10.5*10.5*20

= 22 * 1.5 * 10.5 * 20

= 6930cm^2

Q13. The ratio between the radius of the base and the height of a cylinder is 2:3.Find the total surface area of the cylinder, if its volume is 1617cm^2.

Solution:

Let, r be the radius of the cylinder

h be the height of the cylinder

$\frac{r}{h}$ = $\frac{2}{3}$

r = $\frac{2}{3}$*h —- 1

Volume of cylinder = πr^2*h

1617= $\frac{22}{7}$* $(\frac{2}{3} * h)^2$*h

1617 = $\frac{22}{7}$* $(\frac{2}{3} * h)^3$

h^3 = $\frac{1617*7*3}{22*4}$

h = $\frac{3*7}{2}$

h = 10.5 cm

from, eq 1

r = $\frac{2}{3}$*10.5

= 7 cm

Total surface area of cylinder = 2πr(h+r)

= 2*$\frac{22}{7}$*7(10.5+7)

= 44*17.5 = 770cm^3

Q14. A rectangular sheet of paper, 44 cm*20 cm, is rolled along its length of form cylinder. Find the volume of the cylinder so formed.

Solution:

Given, the dimensions of the sheet are 44cm*20cm

Here, length = 44 cm

Height = 20 cm

2πr = 44

r = $\frac{44}{2\prod}$

r = $\frac{44}{2\prod}$

r = $\frac{44*7}{2*22}$

r = 7cm

Volume of cylinder = r^2*h

= $\frac{22}{7}$*7*7*20

= 154*20 = 3080cm^3

Q15. The curved surface area of cylindrical pillar is 264m^2 and its volume is 924m^3. Find the diameter and the height of the pillar.

Solution:

Let, r be the radius of the cylindrical pillar

h be the height of the cylindrical pillar

CSA = $264\mathrm{m}^2$

2πrh = $264\mathrm{m}^2$ $---$ 1

=> Volume of the cylinder = $924\mathrm{m}^2$

$\Pi * r^2 * h = 924$

Πrh(r) = 924

Πrh = $\frac{924}{r}$

Substitute πrh in eq 1

$2*\frac{924}{r} = 264$

r = $\frac{1848}{264}$

r = 7m

substitute r value in eq 1

$2*\frac{22}{7}*7*h = 264$

h = $\frac{264}{44}$

h = 6m

so, the diameter = 2r = 2(7) = 14 m and height = 6 m

Q16. Two circular cylinders of equal volumes have their heights in the ratio 1:2. Find the ratio of two radii.

Solution:

Let, r_1, r_2 be the radii of the cylinder

h_1, h_2 be the height of the cylinder

v_1, v_2 be the volume of the cylinder

$\frac{h_1}{h_2} = \frac{1}{2}$ and

$v_1 = v_2$

=> $\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^2 * \left(\frac{h_1}{h_2}\right)$

Since, $v_1 = v_2$

=> $\frac{v_1}{v_1} = \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^2 * \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

=> $1 = \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^2 * \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

=> $\left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)$

=> $\left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{1}$

Hence, the ratio of the radii are $\sqrt{2} : 1$

Q17. The height of a right circular cylinder is 10.5 m. Three times the sum of the areas of its two circular faces is twice the area of the curved surface. Find the volume of the cylinder.

Solution:

Let, r be the radius of the right circular cylinder

h be the height of the right circular cylinder

h = 10.5 cm

=> 3(2π r^2) = 2(2πrh)

=> 3r = 2h

=> r = $\frac{2}{3} * h$

=> r = $\frac{2}{3} * 10.5$

=> r = 7cm

Volume of the cylinder = r^2*h

= $\frac{22}{7}$*7*7*10.5

= 154*10.5

= 1617cm^3

Q18. How many cubic meters of earth must be dug out to sink a well 21m deep and 6 m diameter? Find the cost of plastering the inner surface as well at Rs.9.50 perm^2.

Solution:

Let, r be the radius

h be the height

here, h = 21m

2r = 6

=> r = $\frac{6}{2}$

= 3 m

Volume of the cylinder = r^2*h

= $\frac{22}{7}$*3*3*21

= 66*9

= 594cm^3

Cost of plastering = 9.5 per m^3

Cost of plastering inner surface = Rs.(594*9.50) = Rs. 5643

Q19. The trunk of a tree is cylindrical and its circumference is 176 cm. If the length of the tree is 3 m. Find the volume of the timber that can be obtained from the trunk.

Solution:

We know that, circumference = $2\pi r$

=>176 = $2\pi r$

=>r = $\frac{176}{2\prod}$

=>r = $\frac{176*7}{2*22}$

=> r = 28 cm

Here, height(h) = 3m = 300cm

Volume of timber = r^2*h

= $\frac{22}{7}$*28*28*300

= 44*8400 = 739200cm^3 (or) 0.7392m^3

Q20. A well with 14 m diameter is dug 8 m deep. The earth taken out of it has been evenly spread all around it to a width of 21 m to form an embankment. Find the height of the embankment.

Solution:

Let, r be the radius of well

h be the height of well

here, h = 8m

2r = 14

=>r = $\frac{14}{2}$

= 7m

Volume of well = r^2*h

= $\frac{22}{7}$*7*7*8

= 22*56

= 1232m^3

Let, r_e be the radius of embankment

h_e be the height of embankment

Volume of well = Volume of embankment

1232m^3 = $\prod *r_e * h_e$

1232 = $\frac{22}{7} * (28^2 - 7^2) * h_e$

h_e = $\frac{1232*7}{22(784-49)}$

h_e = $\frac{1232*7}{22*735}$

h_e = 0.533 m

Q21. The difference between inside and outside surfaces of a cylindrical tube is 14 cm long is 88 sq.cm. If the volume of the tube is 176 cubic cm, Find the inner and outer radii of the tube.

Solution:

Let, R be the outer radius

R be the inner radius

Here, h = 14cm

$2\pi Rh - 2\pi rh = 88$

=> $2\pi h(R - r) = 88$

=> $2 * \frac{22}{7} * 14(R - r) = 88$

=> $(R - r) = 1cm$ ––– 1

Volume of tube = $\pi * R^2 * h - \pi * r^2 * h$

$176 = \pi h(R^2 - r^2)$

$176 = \frac{22}{7} * 14(R^2 - r^2)$

=> $(R^2 - r^2) = 4$

=> $(R + r)(R - r) = 4$

Here, $(R - r) = 1$

=> $(R + r)(1) = 4$

=> $(R + r) = 4$ cm

=> $R = 4 - r$ –––– 2

Here , $R - r = 1$

=> $R = 1 + r$

Substitute R value in eq 2

=> $1 + r = 4 - r$

=> $2r = 3$

=> $r = \frac{3}{2}$

= 1.5 cm

Substitute ‘r’ value in eq 1

=> $R - 1.5 = 1$

=> $R = 1 + 1.5$

=> $R = 2.5$ cm

Hence, the value of inner radii is 1.5 cm and radius of outer radii is 2.5 cm

Q.22. Water flows out through a circular pipe whose internal diameter is 2 cm, at the rate of 6 meters per second into a cylindrical tank. The water is collected in a cylindrical vessel radius of whose base is 60 cm. Find the rise in the level of water in 30 minutes?

Solution:

Given data is as follows :

Internal diameter of the pipe = 2 cm

Water flow rate through the pipe = 6 m/sec

Radius of the tank = 60 cm

Time = 30 minutes

The volume of water that flows for 1 sec through the pipe at the rate of 6 m/sec is nothing but the volume of the cylinder with n = 6

Also, given is the diameter which is 2 cm. Therefore ,

R = 1 cm

Since the speed with which water flows through the pipe is in meters/second, let us convert the radius of the pipe from centimeters to meters . Therefore ,

$r = \frac{1}{100}$ m

Volume of water that flows for 1 sec = $\frac{22}{7} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 6$

Now , we have to find the volume of water that flows for 30 minutes .

Since , speed of water is in metres/second , let us convert 30 minutes into seconds . It will be 30×60

Volume of water that flows for 30 minutes = $\frac{22}{7} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 6 \times 30 \times 60$

Now , considering the tank , we have been given the radius of tank in centimeters . Let us first convert it into metres . Let radius of tank be 'R' .

R = 60 cm

R = $\frac{60}{100}$ m

Volume of water collected in the tank after 30 minutes = Volume of water that flows through the pipe for 30 minutes

$$\frac{22}{7} \times \frac{60}{100} \times \frac{60}{100} \times h = \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{100} \times 6 \times 30 \times 60$$

h = 3 m

Therefore , the height of the tank is 3 metres.

Q.23 A cylindrical container with diameter of base 56 cm contains sufficient water to submerge a rectangular solid of iron with dimensions 32 cm x 22 cm x 14 cm . Find the rise in the level of the water when the solid is completely submerged.

Solution:

Given data is as follows :

Diameter of cylinder = 56 cm

Dimensions of rectangular block = 32 cm × 22 cm × 14 cm

We have to find the raise in the level of water in the cylinder .

First let us find the raise in the level of water in the cylinder . Diameter is given as 56 cm . Therefore ,

r = 28 cm

We know that the raise in the volume of water displaced in the cylinder will be equal to the volume of the rectangular block .

Let the raise in the level of water be h . Then we have ,

Volume of cylinder of height h and radius 28 cm = Volume of the rectangular block

$$\frac{22}{7} \times 28 \times 28 \times h = 32 \times 22 \times 14$$

h = 4 cm

Therefore , the raise in the level of water when the rectangular block is immersed in the cylinder is 4 cm.

Q . 24 . A cylindrical tube , open at both ends , is made of metal . The internal diameter of the tube is 10.4 cm and its length is 25 cm . The thickness of the metal is 8 mm everywhere . Calculate the volume of the metal .

Solution:

Given data is as follows :

Internal diameter = 10.4 cm

Thickness of the metal = 8 mm

Length of the pipe = 25 cm

We have to find the volume of the metal used in the pipe .

We know that ,

Volume of the hollow pipe = $\pi(R^2 - r^2)h$

Given is the internal diameter which is equal to 10.4 cm .Therefore ,

r = $\frac{10.4}{2}$

r = 5.2 cm

Also , thickness is given as 8 mm . Let us convert it to centimeters .

Thickness = 0.8 cm

Now that we know the internal radius and the thickness of the pipe , we can easily find external radius ‘R’ .

R = 5.2 + 0.8

R = 6 cm

Therefore , Volume of metal in the pipe = $\frac{22}{7} \times (6^2 - 5.2^2) \times 25$

= 704 cm^3

Therefore , the volume of metal present in the hollow pipe is 704 cm^3 .

Q . 25 . From a tap of inner radius 0.75 cm , water flows at the rate of 7 m per second . Find the volume in litres of water delivered by the pipe in one hour .

Solution:

Given data is as follows :

r = 0.75 cm

Water flow rate = 7 m/sec

Time = 1 hour

We have to find the volume of water that flows through the pipe for 1 hour .

Let us first convert water flow from m/sec to cm/sec , since radius of the pipe is in centimeters

We have ,

Water flow rate = 7 m/sec

= 700 cm/sec

Volume of water delivered by the pipe is equal to the volume of a cylinder with h = 7 m and r = 0.75 cm . Therefore ,

Volume of water delivered in 1 second = $\frac{22}{7} \times 0.75 \times 0.75 \times 700$

We have to find the volume of water delivered in 1hour which is nothing but 3600 seconds.

Therefore , we have

Volume of water delivered in 3600 seconds = $\frac{22}{7} \times 0.75 \times 0.75 \times 700 \times 3600$ = 4455000 cm^3 .

We know that 1000 cm^3 = 1 litre

Therefore ,

Volume of water delivered in 1 hour = 4455 liters

Therefore , Volume of water delivered by the pipe in 1 hour is equal to 4455 liters.

Q . 26 . A cylindrical water tank of diameter 1.4 m and height 2.1 m is being fed by a pipe of diameter 3.5 cm through which water flows at the rate of 2 metre per second . In how much time the tank will be filled ?

Solution:

Given data is as follows :

Diameter of the tank = 1.4 m

Height of the tank = 2.1 m

Diameter of the pipe = 3.5 cm

Water flow rate = 2 m/sec

We have to find the time required to fill the tank using the pipe .

The diameter of the tank is given which is 1.4 m . Let us find the radius .

r = $\frac{1.4}{2}$ = 0.7 m

Volume of the tank = $\pi r^2 h$

= $\frac{22}{7} \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 2.1$

Given is the diameter of the pipe which is 3.5 cm . Therefore , radius is $\frac{3.5}{2}$ cm . Let us convert it into metres . It then becomes , $\frac{3.5}{200}$ m .

Volume of water that flows through the pipe in 1 second = $\frac{22}{7} \times \frac{3.5}{200} \times \frac{3.5}{200} \times 2$

Let the time taken to fill the tank be x seconds . Then we have ,

Volume of water that flows through the pipe in x seconds = $\frac{22}{7} \times \frac{3.5}{200} \times \frac{3.5}{200} \times 2 \times x$

We know that volume of the water that flows through the pipe in x seconds will be equal to the volume of the tank . Therefore , we have

Volume of water that flows through the pipe in x seconds = Volume of the tank

$$\frac{22}{7} \times \frac{3.5}{200} \times \frac{3.5}{200} \times 2 \times x = \frac{22}{7} \times 0.7 \times 0.7 \times 2.1$$

x = 1680 seconds

x = $\frac{1680}{60}$ minutes

x = 28 minutes

Hence , it takes 28 minutes to fill the tank using the given pipe .

Q . 27 . A rectangular sheet of paper 30 cm x 18 cm can be transformed into the curved surface of a right circular cylinder in two ways i.e. , either by rolling the paper along its length or by rolling it along its breadth . Find the ratio of the volumes of the two cylinders thus formed .

Solution:

Given data is as follows :

Dimensions of the rectangular sheet of paper = 30 cm $\times$ 18 cm

We have to find the ratio of the volumes of the cylinders formed by rolling the sheet along its length and along its breadth .

Let V_1 be the volume of the cylinder which is formed by rolling the sheet along its length .

When the sheet is rolled along its length , the length of the sheet forms the perimeter of the cylinder . Therefore , we have ,

$2\pi r_1$ = 30

$$r_1 = \frac{15}{\pi}$$

The width of the sheet will be equal to the height of the cylinder . Therefore ,

h_1 = 18 cm

Therefore , V_1 = $\pi r_1^2 h_1$

= $\pi \times \frac{15}{\pi} \times \frac{15}{\pi} \times 18$

$$V_1 = \frac{225}{\pi} \times 18 \text{ cm}^3$$

Let V_2 be the volume of the cylinder formed by rolling the sheet along its width .

When the sheet is rolled along its width , the width of the sheet forms the perimeter of the base of the cylinder . Therefore , we have ,

$2\pi r_2 = 18$

$r_2 = \frac{9}{\pi}$

The length of the sheet will be equal to the height of the cylinder . Therefore ,

$h_2 = 30$ cm

Therefore , $V_2 = \pi r_2^2 h_2$

$= \pi \times \frac{9}{\pi} \times \frac{9}{\pi} \times 30$

$V_2 = \frac{81 \times 30}{\pi}$

Now that we have the volumes of two cylinders , we have ,

$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{225 \times 18}{81 \times 30}$

$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{5}{3}$

Therefore , the ratio of the volumes of the two cylinders is 5 : 3 .

Q . 28 . How many litres of water flow out of a pipe having an area of cross-section of 5 cm^2 in one minute , if the speed of water in the pipe is 30 cm/sec ?

Solution:

Given data is as follows :

Area of cross section of the pipe = 5 cm^2

Speed of water = 30 cm/sec

We have to find the volume of water that flows through the pipe in 1 minute .

Volume of water that flows through the pipe in one second = $\pi r^2 h$

Here , πr^2 is nothing but the cross section of the pipe and h is 30 cm .

Therefore , we have ,

Volume of water that flows through the pipe in one second = $5 \times 30 = 150 \text{ cm}^3$

Volume of water that flows through the pipe in one minute = $150 \times 60 = 9000 \text{ cm}^3$

We know that 1000 cm^3 = 1 litre . Therefore ,

Volume of water that flows through the pipe in one minute = 9 litres

Hence , the volume of water that flows through the given pipe in 1 minute is 9 litres .

Q . 29 . The sum of the radius of the base and height of a solid cylinder is 37 m. If the total surface area of the solid cylinder is 1628 cm^2 . Find the volume of the cylinder .

Solution:

Given data is as follows :

h + r = 37 cm

Total surface area of the cylinder = 1628 cm^2

That is ,

$2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$ = 1628

$2\pi r\,(h + 2r)$ = 1628

But it is already given in the problem that ,

h + r = 37 cm

Therefore , $2\pi r \times 37$ = 1628

$2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r \times 37$ = 1628

r = 7 cm

Since , h + r = 37 cm

We have , h + 7 = 37 cm

H = 30 cm

Now that we know both height and radius of the cylinder , we can easily find the volume .

Volume = $\pi r^2 h$

Volume = $\frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7 \times 30$

Volume = 4620 cm ^{3}

Hence , the volume of the given cylinder is 4620 cm^3 .

Q . 30 . Find the cost of sinking a tube well 280 m deep, having diameter 3 m at the rate of Rs 3.60 per cubic metre. Find also the cost of cementing its inner curved surface at Rs 2.50 per square metre .

Solution:

Given data is as follows :

Height of the tube well = 280 m

Diameter = 3 m

Rate of sinking of the tube well = Rs. 3.60/m^3

Rate of cementing = Rs. 2.50/m^2

Given is the diameter of the tub well which is 3 metres . Therefore ,

$r = \frac{3}{2}$ m

Volume of the tube well = $\pi r^2 h$

= $\frac{22}{7} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times 280$

= 1980 m^2

Cost of sinking the tube well = Volume of the tube well $\times$ Rate of sinking the tube well = 1980 $\times$3.60

= Rs . 7128

Curved surface area = $2\pi rh$

= $2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{3}{2} \times 280$

= 2640 m^2

Cost of cementing = Curved Surface area $\times$ Rate of cementing

= 2640 $\times$ 2.50

= Rs . 6600

Therefore , the total cost of sinking the tube well is Rs . 7128 and the total cost of cementing its inner surface is Rs . 6600 .

Q . 31 . Find the length of 13.2 kg of copper wire of diameter 4 mm, when 1 cubic cm of copper weighs 8.4 gm .

Solution:

Given data is as follows :

Weight of copper wire = 13.2 kg

Diameter = 4 mm

Density = 8.4 gm /cm^3

We have to find the length of the copper wire .

Given is the diameter of the wire which is 4 mm . Therefore ,

r = 2 mm

Let us convert r from millimeter to centimeter , since density is in terms of gm/cm^3 . Therefore ,

r = $\frac{2}{10}$ cm

Also , weight of the copper wire is given in kilograms . Let us convert into grams since density is in terms of gm/cm^3 . Therefore , we have ,

Weight of copper wire = 13.2 $\times$ 1000 gm

= 13200 gm

We know that

Volume $\times$ Density = Weight

Therefore , $\pi r^2 h \times 8.4$ = 13.2

$\frac{22}{7} \times \frac{2}{10} \times \frac{2}{10} \times h \times 8.4$

h = 12500 cm

h = 125 m

Hence , the length of the copper wire is 125 metres .

Q . 32 . A well with 10 m inside diameter is dug 8.4 m deep. Earth taken out of it is spread all around it to a width of 7.5 m to form an embankment. Find the height of the embankment.

Solution:

Given data is as follows :

Inner diameter of the well = 10 m

Height = 8.4 m

Width of embankment = 7.5 m

We have to find the height of the embankment.

Given is the diameter of the well which is 10 m. Therefore ,

r = 5 m

The outer radius of the embankment,

R = Inner radius of the well + width of the embankment

= 5 + 7.5

= 12.5 m

Let H be the height of the embankment.

The volume of earth dug out is equal to the volume of the embankment . Therefore ,

Volume of embankment = Volume of earth dug out

$$\pi(R^2 - r^2)H = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\frac{22}{7} \times (12.5^2 - 5^2)H = \frac{22}{7} \times 5 \times 5 \times 8.4$$

H = 1.6 m

Thus , height of the embankment is 1.6 m.