RD Sharma Solutions Class 9 Surface Area And Volume Of A Cuboid And Cube Exercise 18.1

RD Sharma Solutions Class 9 Chapter 18 Exercise 18.1

Q1) Find the lateral surface area and total surface area of a cuboid of length 80 cm, breadth 40 cm and height 20 cm.

Solution:

Given that:

Cuboid length (l) = 80cm

Breadth (b) = 40cm

Height (h) = 20cm

We know that,

Total Surface Area = 2[lb+bh+hl]

= 2[(80)(40)+(40)(20)+(20)(80)]

= 2[3200+800+1600]

= 2[5600]

= 11200 cm^2

Lateral Surface Area = 2[l+b]h

= 2[80+40]20

= 40[120]

= 4800 cm^2

Q2) Find the lateral surface area and total surface area of a cube of edge 10 cm.

Solution:

Cube of edge (a) = 10 cm

We know that,

Cube Lateral Surface Area = 4 a^2

= 4(10*10)

= 400 cm^2

Total Surface Area = 6 a^2

= 6*10^2

= 600 cm^2

Q3) Find the ratio of the total surface area and lateral surface area of a cube.

Solution:

Total Surface Area of the Cube (TSA) = 6 a^2

Where, a = edge of the cube

And, Lateral surface area of the Cube (LSA) = 4 a^2

Where, a = edge of the cube

Hence, Ratio of TSA and LSA = $\frac{6a^2}{4a^2} = \frac{3}{2}$ is 3:2.

Q4) Mary wants to decorate her Christmas tree. She wants to place the tree on a wooden block covered with colored paper with a picture of Santa Claus on it. She must know the exact quantity of paper to buy for this purpose. If the box has length, breadth, and height as 80 cm, 40 cm and 20 cm respectively. How many square sheets of paper of side 40 cm would she require?

Solution:

Given that:

Mary wants to paste a paper on the outer surface of the wooden block. The quantity of the paper required would be equal to the surface area of the box which is of the shape of a cuboid.

The dimensions of the wooden block are:

Length (l) = 80cm

Breadth (b) = 40cm

Height (h) = 20cm

Surface Area of the wooden box = 2[lb+bh+hl]

= 2[(80*40)+(40*20)+(20*80)]

= 2[5600]

= 11200 cm^2

The Area of each sheet of the paper = 40×40 cm^2

= 1600 cm^2

Therefore, the number of sheets required = $\frac{Surface\ area\ of\ the\ box}{Area\ of\ one\ sheet\ of\ paper}$

$= \frac{11200}{1600}$

$= 7$

So, she would require 7 sheets.

Q5) The length, breadth, and height of a room are 5 m, 4 m and 3 m respectively. Find the cost of whitewashing the walls of the room and the ceiling at the rate of Rs 7.50 m^2.

Solution:

Total Area to be washed = lb+2(l+b)h

Where, length (l) = 5m

breadth (b) = 4m

height (h) = 3m

Therefore, the total area to be white washed is = (5*4)+2*(5+4)*3

= 74 m^2

Now, The cost of white washing 1 m^2 is Rs. 7.50

Therefore, the cost of white washing 74 m^2 = (74*7.50)

= Rs. 555/-

Q6) Three equal cubes are placed adjacently in a row. Find the ratio of a total surface area of the new cuboid to that of the sum of the surface areas of the three cubes.

Solution:

Length of the new cuboid = 3a

Breadth of the cuboid = a

Height of the new cuboid = a

The Total surface area of the new cuboid (TSA) = $2(lb + bh + hl)$

$(TSA)_1$ = $2(3a * a + a * a + a * 3a)$
$(TSA)_1$ = $14a^2$

The Total Surface area of three cubes

$(TSA)_2$ = $3 * 6a^2$
$(TSA)_2$ = $18a^2$

$Therefore, \frac{(TSA)_1}{(TSA)_2} = \frac{14a^2}{18a^2}$

$Therefore,\ Ratio\ is$ 7:9

Q7) A 4 cm cube is cut into 1 cm cubes. Calculate the total surface area of all the small cubes.

Solution:

Edge of the cube (a) = 4cm

Volume of the cube = a^3

` = 4^3

= $64cm^3$

Edge of the cube = $1cm^3$

$Therefore,\ Total\ number\ of\ small\ cubes = \frac{64cm^3}{1cm^3} = 64$

$Therefore,\ Total\ Surface\ area\ of\ all\ the\ cubes = 64 * 6 * 1 = 384cm^2$

Q8) The length of a hall is 18 m and the width 12 m. The sum of the areas of the floor and the flat roof is equal to the sum of the areas of the four walls. Find the height of the hall.

Solution:

Length of the hall = 18m

Width of the hall = 12m

Now given,

Area of the floor and the flat roof = sum of the areas of four walls

$\Rightarrow 2 * lb = 2 * lh + 2 * bh$

$\Rightarrow lb = lh + bh$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{lb}{l+b} = \frac{18*12}{18+12} = \frac{216}{30} = 7.2m$

Q9) Hameed has built a cubical water tank with lid for his house, with each other edge 1.5 m long. He gets the outer surface of the tank excluding the base, covered with square tiles of side 25 cm. Find how much he would spend for the tiles if the cost of tiles is Rs 360 per dozen.

Solution:

Given that

Hameed is getting 5 outer faces of the tank covered with tiles, he would need to know the surface area of the tank, to decide on the quantity of tiles required.

Edge of the cubical tank (a) = 1.5m = 150cm

So, surface area of the tank = $5 * 150 * 150cm^2$

Area of each square tile = $\frac{Surface\ Area\ of\ Tank}{Area\ of\ each\ Tile}$

$= \frac{5 \times 150 \times 150}{25 \times 25}$

= 180

Cost of 1 dozen tiles, i.e., cost of 12 tiles = Rs 360

Therefore, cost of one tile = $Rs. \frac{360}{12} = Rs.30$

So, the cost of 180 tiles = $180 * 30 = Rs.5400$

Q10) Each edge of a cube is increased by 50%. Find the percentage increase in the surface area of the cube.

Solution:

Let 'a' be the edge of the cube

Therefore the surface area of the cube = $6a^2$

i.e., $S_1 = 6a^2$

We get a new edge after increasing the edge by 50%

The new edge = $a + \frac{50}{100} * a$

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

Considering the new edge, the new surface area is = $6 * (\frac{3}{2}a)^2$

i.e., $S_2 = 6 * \frac{9}{4}a^2$

$S_2 = \frac{27}{2}a^2$

Therefore, increase in the Surface Area = $\frac{27}{2}a^2 - 6a^2$

$= \frac{15}{2}a^2$

So, increase in the surface area = $\frac{\frac{15}{2}a^2}{6a^2} * 100$

=$\frac{15}{12} * 100$

=125%

Q11) The dimensions of a rectangular box are in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 4 and the difference between the cost of covering it with a sheet of paper at the rates of Rs 8 and Rs 9.50 per m^2 is Rs 1248. Find the dimensions of the box.

Solution:

Let the ratio be 'x'

Length (l) = 2x

Breadth (b) = 3x

Height (h) = 4x

Therefore, Total Surface area = 2[lb+bh+hl]

= $2(6x^2 + 12x^2 + 8x^2)$

= $52x^2m^2$

When the cost is at Rs.8 per m^2

Therefore, the total cost of $52x^2$ = $8 * 52x^2$

=Rs. $416x^2$

Taking the cost at Rs. 9.5 per m^2,

Total cost of $52x^2m^2$ = $9.5 * 52x^2$

= Rs. $494x^2$

Therefore, the Difference in cost = Rs. $494x^2$– Rs. $416x^2$

1248 = Rs. $78x^2$
$x^2 = \frac{1248}{78}$
$x^2 = 16$
x = 4

Q12) A closed iron tank 12 m long, 9 m wide and 4 m deep is to be made. Determine the cost of iron sheet used at the rate of Rs 5 per meter sheet, a sheet being 2 m wide.

Solution:

Length (l) = 12m

Breadth (b) = 9m

Height (h) = 4m

Total surface area of the tank = 2[lb+bh+hl]

= 2[12*9+9*4+12*4]

= 2[108+36+48]

= $384m^2$

The Length of the Iron sheet = $\frac{Area\ of\ the\ Iron\ Sheet}{Width\ of\ the\ Iron\ Sheet}$

= $\frac{384}{2}$

=192m.

Cost of the Iron Sheet = Length of the Iron Sheet*Cost rate

= 192*5

=Rs. 960

Q13) Ravish wanted to make a temporary shelter for his car by making a box-like structure with the tarpaulin that covers all the four sides and the top of the car (with the front face of a flap which can be rolled up). Assuming that the stitching margins are very small, and therefore negligible, how many tarpaulins would be required to make the shelter of height 2.5 m with base dimensions 4 m x 3m?

Solution:

Given That,

Shelter length = 4m

Breadth = 3m

Height = 2.5m

The tarpaulin will be required for top and four sides of the shelter.

The Area of tarpaulin required = 2h(l+b)+lb

$\Rightarrow 2 * 2.5(4+3) + 4 * 3$

$\Rightarrow 5(7) + 12$

$\Rightarrow 47m^2$

Q14) An open box is made of wood 3 cm thick. Its external length, breadth and height are 1.48m, 1.16 m and 8.3 dm. Find the cost of painting the inner surface of Rs 50 per sq. metre.

Solution:

Given Data:

<u>Outer Dimensions</u>

Length = 148cm

Breadth = 116cm

Height = 83cm

<u>Inner Dimensions</u>

Length = 148-(2*3) = 142cm

Breadth = 116-(2*3) = 110cm

Height = 83-3 = 80

Surface Area of the Inner region = 2h(l+b)+lb

= 2*80(142+110)+142*110

= 2*80*252+142*110

= 55940cm^2

= $5.2904m^2$

Hence, the cost of Painting the Surface Area of the Inner region= 5.2904*50

= Rs. 279.70

Q15) The cost of preparing the walls of a room 12 m long at the rate of Rs 1.35 per square meter is Rs 340.20 and the cost of matting the floor at 85 paise per square meter is Rs 91.80. Find the height of the room.

Solution:

Given that,

Length of the room = 12m

Let the height of the room be 'h'

Area of 4 walls = 2(l+b)*h

According to the question

2(l+b)*h*1.35=340.20
2(12+b0*h*1.35=340.20
(12+b)*h= $\frac{170.10}{1.35} = 126$ .....(1)

Also Area of the Floor = l*b

$Therefore, l * b * 0.85 = 91.80$

$\Rightarrow 12 * b * 0.85 = 91.80$

$\Rightarrow b = 9m$ ......(2)

Substituting b=9m in equation (1)

(12+9)*h=126 ; h = 6m

Q16) The dimensions of a room are 12.5 m by 9 m by 7 m. There are 2 doors and 4 windows in the room; each door measures 2.5 m by 1.2 m and each window 1.5 m by 1 m. Find the cost of painting the walls at Rs 3.50 per square meter.

Solution:

Given Length of the room = 12.5m

Breadth of the room = 9m

Height of the room = 7m

Therefore, total surface area of the four walls = 2(l+b)*h

= 2(12.5+9)*7

= 301 m^2

Area of 2 doors = 2 (2.5*1.2)

= 6 m^2

Area of 4 windows = 4 (1.5*1)

= 6 m^2

Area to be painted on 4 walls = 301 – (6+6)

= 301 – 12

= 289 m^2

Therefore, Cost of painting = 289*3.50

= Rs. 1011.5

Q17) The length and breadth of a hall are in the ratio 4 : 3 and its height is 5.5 meters. The cost of decorating its walls (including doors and windows) at Rs 6.60 per square meter is Rs 5082. Find the length and breadth of the room.

Solution:

Let the length be 4a and breadth be 3a

Height = 5.5m [Given]

As mentioned in the question, the cost of decorating 4 walls at the rate of Rs. 6.60 per m^2 is Rs. 5082.

- Area of four walls * rate = Total cost of Painting
- 2(l+b)*h*6.6 = 5082
- 2(4a+3a)*5.5*6.6 = 5082
- $7a = \frac{5082}{2*5.5*6.6}$
- $7a = 70$
- $a = \frac{70}{7}$
- $a = 10$

Length = 4a = 4*10 = 40m

Breadth = 3a = 3*10 = 30m

Q18) A wooden bookshelf has external dimensions as follows: Height = 110 cm, Depth = 25 cm, Breadth = 85cm (See figure 18.5). The thickness of the plank is 5cm everywhere. The external faces are to be polished and the inner faces are to be painted. If the rate of polishing is 20 paise per cm^2. Find the total expenses required for polishing and painting the surface of the bookshelf.

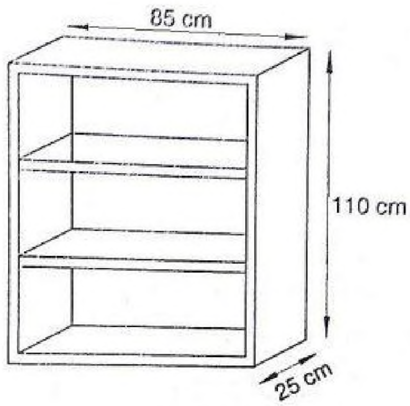

Fig. 18.5

Solution:

External length of book shelf = 85cm

Breadth = 25cm

Height = 110cm

External surface area of shelf while leaving front face of shelf

- lh+2(lb+bh)
- [85*110+2(85*25+25*110)]
- 19100 cm^2

Area of Front face = [85*110 – 75*100+2(75*5)] cm^2

= 1850+750 cm^2

= 2600 cm^2

Area to be polished = 19100+2600 cm^2

= 21700 cm^2

Cost of polishing 1cm^2 area = Rs. 0.20

Cost of polishing 21700cm^2 area = 21700*0.20

= Rs. 4340

Now, Length(l), breadth(b), height(h) of each row of book shelf is 75cm, 20cm and 30cm = $(\frac{110-20}{3})$ $respectively$

Area to be painted in 1 row = 2(l+h)b+lh

- [2(75+30)*20+75*30)] cm^2
- (4200+2250) cm^2
- 6450 cm^2

Area to be painted in 3 rows = 3*6450

= Rs. 19350 cm^2

Cost of painting 1cm^2 area = Rs. 0.10

Cost of painting 19350cm^2 area = 19350*0.10

= Rs.1935

Total expense required for polishing and painting the surface of the bookshelf = 4340+1935

= Rs.6275

Q19) The paint in a certain container is sufficient to paint on an area equal to 9.375 m^2, How many bricks of dimension 22.5cm x 10cm x 7.5cm can be painted out of this container?

Solution:

The paint in the container can paint the area,

A = 9.375 m^2

= 93750 cm^2 [Since 1 m = 100 cm]

Dimensions of a single brick,

Length (l) = 22.5 cm

Breadth (b) = 10 cm

Height (h) = 7.5 cm

We need to find the number of bricks that can be painted.

Surface area of a brick

A' = 2 (lb + bh + hl)

= 2 (22.5 * 10 + 10 * 7.5 + 7.5 * 22.5)

= 2 (225 + 75 + 168.75) = 937.50 cm^2

Number of bricks that can be painted = $\frac{A}{A'}$

= $\frac{93750}{937.5}$ = 100

Hence 100 bricks can be painted out of the container.

RD Sharma Solutions Class 9 Surface Area And Volume Of A Cuboid And Cube

Q1) A cuboidal water tank is 6 m long, 5 m wide and 4.5 m deep. How many liters of water can it hold?

Solution:

Given data:

Length (l) = 6m

Breadth (b) = 5m

Height (h) = 4.5m

Volume of the tank = l*b*h

= 6*5*4.5

= 135m^3

It is given that,

1m^3 = 1000 liters

$Therefore, 135m^3 = (135 * 1000)liters$

= 135000 liters

The tank can hold 1,35,000 liters of water.

Q2) A cuboidal vessel is 10 m long and 8 m wide. How high must it be made to hold 380 cubic meters of a liquid?

Solution:

Given that

Length of the vessel (l) = 10 m

Width of the Cuboidal vessel = 8 m

Let 'h' be the height of the cuboidal vessel.

Volume of the vessel = 380m^3

$Therefore, l * b * h = 380m^3$

$\Rightarrow 10 * 8 * h = 380$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{380}{10*8}$

$\Rightarrow h = 4.75m$

Therefore, height of the vessel should be 4.75 m.

Q3) Find the cost of digging a cuboidal pit 8 m long, 6 m broad and 3 m deep at the rate of Rs 30 per m^3

Solution:

Given,

Length of the cuboidal pit (l) = 8 m

Breadth of the cuboidal pit (b) = 6 m

Depth of the cuboidal pit (h) = 3 m

Volume of the Cuboidal pit = l*b*h

= 8*6*3

= 144 m^3

Cost of digging 1m^3 = Rs. 30

Cost of digging 144m^3 = 144*30 = Rs.4320

Q4) If V is the volume of a cuboid of dimensions a, b, c and S is its surface area, then prove that $\frac{1}{V} = \frac{2}{S}(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c})$

Solution:

Given Data:

Length of the cube (l) = a

Breadth of the cube (b) = b

Height of the cube (h) = c

Volume of the cube (V) = l*b*h

= a*b*c

= abc

Surface area of the cube (S) = 2 (lb+bh+hl)

= 2 (ab+bc+ca)

Now, $\frac{ab+bc+ca}{abc} \frac{2}{2(ab+bc+ca)} = \frac{2}{S}(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c})$

$Therefore, \frac{1}{abc} = \frac{2}{S}(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c})$

$Therefore, \frac{1}{V} = \frac{2}{S}(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c})$

Hence Proved.

Q5) The areas of three adjacent faces of a cuboid are x, y and z.. If the volume is V, Prove that $V^2 = xyz$.

Solution:

Let a, b and d be the length, breadth, and height of the cuboid.

Then, x = ab

y = bc

z = ca

and V = abc [V = l*b*h]

=xyz = ab*bc*ca = $(abc)^2$

and V = abc

$V^2 = (abc)^2$

$Therefore, V^2 = (xyz)$

Q6) If the areas of three adjacent face of a cuboid are $8cm^3$, $18cm^3$ and $25cm^3$. Find the volume of the cuboid.

Solution:

WKT, if x, y, z denote the areas of three adjacent faces of a cuboid.

=x = l*b, y = b*h, z = l*h

Volume (V) is given by

V = l*b*h

Now, xyz = lb*bh*hl = V^2

Here x = 8

y = 18

z = 25

$Therefore, V^2 = 8 * 18 * 25 = 3600$

$\Rightarrow V = 60cm^3$

Q7) The breadth of a room is twice its height, one half of its length and the volume of the room is 512 cu. dm. Find its dimensions.

Solution:

Consider l, b and h are the length, breadth and height of the room.

So, $b = 2h \ and \ b = \frac{1}{2}l$

$\Rightarrow \frac{l}{2} = 2h$

$\Rightarrow l = 4h$

$\Rightarrow l = 4h, b = 2h$

Now, Volume = $512dm^3$

$\Rightarrow 4h * 2h * h = 512$

$\Rightarrow h^3 = 64$

$\Rightarrow h = 4$

So, Length of the room (l) = 4h = 4*4 = 16 dm

Breadth of the room (b) = 2h = 2*4 = 8 dm

And Height of the room (h) = 4 dm.

Q8) A river 3m deep and 40m wide is flowing at the rate of 2km per hour. How much water will fall into the sea in a minute?

Solution

Radius of the water flow = 2km per hour = $(\frac{2000}{60})$ m/min

= $(\frac{100}{3})$ m/min

Depth of the river (h) = 3m

Width of the river (b) = 40m

Volume of the water flowing in 1 min = $\frac{100}{3} * 40 * 3 = 4000^3$

Thus, 1 minute $4000m^3$ = 4000000 litres of water will fall in the sea.

Q9) Water in a canal 30dm wide and 12dm deep, is flowing with a velocity of 100km every hour. What much area will it irrigate in 30 minutes if 8cm of standing water is desired?

Solution:

Given that,

Water in the canal forms a cuboid of Width (b) = 30dm = 3m

Height (h) = 12dm = 1.2m

Cuboid length is equal to the distance traveled in 30 min with the speed of 100 km per hour.

Therefore, Length of the cuboid = $100 * \frac{30}{60} = 60km$ = 50000metres

So, volume of water to be used for irrigation = 5000*3*1.2 m^3

Water accumulated in the field forms a cuboid of base area equal to the area of the field and height equal to $\frac{8}{100} metres$

$Therefore, Area\ of\ field * \frac{8}{100} = 50000 * 3 * 1.2$

$\Rightarrow Area\ of\ field = \frac{50000*3*1.2*100}{8}$

$\Rightarrow 22,50,000 metres.$

Q10) Three metal cubes with edges 6cm, 8cm, 10cm respectively are melted together and formed into a single cube. Find the volume, surface area and diagonal of the new cube.

Solution:

Let 'a' be the length of each edge of the new cube.

Then $a^3 = (6^3 + 8^3 + 10^3)cm^3$

$\Rightarrow a^3 = 1728$

$\Rightarrow a = 12$

$Therefore, Volume\ of\ the\ new\ cube = a^3 = 1728cm^3$

Surface area of the new cube = $6a^2 = 6 * (12)^2 = 864cm^2$

Diagonal of the newly formed cube = $\sqrt{3}a = 12\sqrt{3}cm$

Q11) Two cubes, each of volume 512cm^3 are joined end to end. Find the surface area of the resulting cuboid.

Solution:

Given that,

Volume of the cube = 512cm^3

$\Rightarrow side^3 = 512$

$\Rightarrow side^3 = 8^3$

$\Rightarrow side = 8cm$

Dimensions of the new cuboid formed

Length (l) = 8+8 = 16cm, Breadth (b) = 8cm, Height (h) = 8cm

Surface area = 2(lb+bh+hl)

= 2 (16*8+8*8+16*8)

= 640 cm^2

Therefore, Surface area is 640 cm^2.

Q12) Half cubic meter of gold-sheet is extended by hammering so as to cover an area of 1 hectare. Find the thickness of the gold-sheet.

Solution:

Given that, Volume of gold-sheet = 0.5m^3

Area of the gold-sheet = 1 hectare = 1*10000 = 10000 m^2

$Therefore, Thickness\ of\ gold\ sheet = \frac{Volume\ of\ solid}{Area\ of\ gold\ sheet}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{0.5m^3}{1Hectare}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{0.5m^3}{10000m^2}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{100m}{20000}$

$Therefore, Thickness\ of\ silver\ sheet = \frac{1}{200}cm$

Q13) A metal cube of edge 12cm is melted and formed into three smaller cubes. If the edges of the two smaller cubes are 6cm and 8cm, find the edge of the third smaller cube.

Solution:

Volume of the large cube = $v_1 + v_2 + v_3$

Let the edge of the third cube be 'x' cm

$12^3 = 6^3 + 8^3 + a^3 \;\; [Volume\ of\ cube = side^3]$

$1728 = 216 + 512 + x^3$

$\Rightarrow x^3 = 1728 - 728 = 1000$

$\Rightarrow x = 10cm$

$Therefore, Side\ of\ third\ side = 10cm$

Q14) The dimensions of a cinema hall are 100m, 50m, 18m. How many persons can sit in the hall, if each person requires 150m^3 of air?

Solution:

Given that

Volume of cinema hall = 100*50*18 m^3

Volume of air required by each person = 150 m^3

Number of persons who sit in the hall = $\frac{Volume\ of\ cinema\ hall}{Volume\ of\ air\ required\ by\ each\ person}$

$= \frac{100*50*18}{150} = 600 \qquad [Since, V = l \times b \times h]$

Therefore, number of persons who can sit in the hall = 600 members.

Q15) Given that 1 cubic cm of marble weighs 0.25kg, the weight of marble block 28cm in width and 5cm thick is 112kg. Find the length of the block.

Solution:

Let the length of the marble block be 'l'cm

Volume of the marble block = l*b*h cm^3

= l*28*5 cm^3

Therefore, weight of the marble square = 140l*0.25 kg

As mentioned in the question, weight of the marble = 112 kgs

Therefore,

=112 = 140l*0.25

$= \Rightarrow l = \frac{112}{140*0.25} = 3.2cm.$

Q16) A box with lid is made of 2cm thick wood. Its external length, breadth and height are 25cm, 18cm and 15cm respectively. How much cubic cm of a fluid can be placed in it? Also, find the volume of the wood used in it.

Solution:

Given,

The external dimensions of cuboid are as follows

Length (l) = 25 cm

Breadth (b) = 18 cm

Heigth (h) = 15 cm

External volume of the case with cover (cuboid) = l*b*h cm^3

= 25*18*15 cm^3

= 6750 cm^3

Now, the internal dimensions of the cuboid is as follows

Length (l) = 25-(2*2) = 21 cm

Breadth (b) = 18-(2*2) = 14 cm

Height (h) = 15-(2*2) = 11cm

Now, Internal volume of the case with cover (cuboid) = l*b*h cm^3

= 21*14*11 cm^3

= 3234 cm^3

Therefore, Volume of the fluid that can be placed = 3234 cm^3

Now, volume of the wood utilized = External volume – Internal volume

= 3516 cm^3

Q17) The external dimensions of a closed wooden box are 48cm, 36cm, 30cm. The box is made of 1.5cm thick wood. How many bricks of size 6cm x 3cm x 0.75cm can be put in this box?

Solution:

Given that,

The external dimensions of the wooden box are as follows:

Length (l) = 48cm, Breadth (b) = 36cm, Heigth (h) = 30cm

Now, the internal dimensions of the wooden box are as follows:

Length (l) = 48-(2*1.5) = 45cm

Breadth (b) = 36-(2*1.5) = 33cm

Height (h) = 30-(2*1.5) = 27cm

Internal volume of the wooden box = l*b*h cm^3

= 45*33*27 cm^3

= 40095 cm^3

Volume of the brick = 6*3*0.75 = 13.5 cm^3

$Therefore, Number\ of\ bricks = \frac{40095}{13.5}$ = 2970 bricks

$Therefore, 2970\ bricks$ can be kept inside the wooden box.

Q18) How many cubic centimeters of iron are there in an open box whose external dimensions are 36cm, 25cm and 16.5cm, the iron being 1.5cm thick throughout? If 1 cubic cm of iron weighs 15gms. Find the weight of the empty box in kg.

Solution:

Given,

Outer dimensions of iron:

Length (l) = 36cm

Breadth (b) = 25cm

Heigth (h) = 16.5cm

Inner dimensions of iron:

Length (l) = 36-(2*1.5) = 33cm

Breadth (b) = 25-(2*1.5) = 22cm

Height (h) = 16.5-1.5 = 15cm

Volume of Iron = Outer volume – Inner volume

= (36*25*16.5) – (33*22*15)

= 3960 cm^3

Weight of Iron = 3960*15 = 59400 grams = 59.4 kgs

Q19) A cube of 9cm edge is immersed completely in a rectangular vessel containing water. If the dimensions of the base are 15cm and 12cm, find the rise in water level in the vessel.

Solution:

Volume of the cube = $S^3 = 9^3 = 729cm^3$

Area of the base = l*b = 15*12 = $180cm^2$

$Rise\ in\ water\ level = \frac{Volume\ of\ the\ cube}{Area\ of\ base\ of\ rectangular\ vessel}$

$= \frac{729}{180}$

$= 4.05cm$

Q20) A rectangular container, whose base is a square of side 5cm, stands on a horizontal table, and holds water up to 1cm from the top. When a solid cube is placed in the water it is completely submerged, the water rises to the top and 2 cubic cm of water overflows. Calculate the volume of the cube and also the length of its edge.

Solution:

Let the length of each edge of the cube be 'x'cm

Then, volume of the cube = Volume of water inside the tank + Volume of water that overflowed

$x^3 = (5*5*1) + 2$

$x^3 = 27$

x = 3cm

Hence, volume of the cube = $27cm^3$

And edge of the cube = 3cm

Q21) A field is 200 m long and 150 m broad. There is a plot, 50 m long and 40 m broad, near the field. The plot is dug 7m deep and the earth taken out is spread evenly on the field. By how many meters is the level of the field raised? Give the answer to the second place of decimal.

Solution:

Volume of the earth dug out = 50*40*7 = 14000 m^3

Let 'h' be the rise in the height of the field

Therefore, volume of the field (cuboidal) = Volume of the earth dug out

$\Rightarrow 200*150*h = 14000$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{14000}{200*150}$ = 0.47m

Q22) A field is in the form of a rectangular length 18m and width 15m. A pit 7.5m long, 6m broad and 0.8m deep, is dug in a corner of the field and the earth taken out is spread over the remaining area of the field. Find out the extent to which the level of the field has been raised.

Solution:

Let 'h'metres be the rise in the level of field

Volume of earth taken out from the pit = 7.5*6*0.8 = 36 m^3

Area of the field on which the earth taken out is to be spread = 18*15 – 7.5*6 = 225m^2

Now, Area of the field * h = Volume of the earth taken out from the pit

$\Rightarrow 225*h = 7.5*6*0.8$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{36}{225}$ = 0.16m = 16cm

Q23) A rectangular tank is 80m long and 25m broad. Water flows into it through a pipe whose cross-section is 25cm^2, at the rate of 16 km per hour. How much the level of the water rises in the tank in 45 minutes?

Solution:

Consider 'h' be the rise in water level.

Volume of water in rectangular tank = 8000*2500*h cm^2

Cross-sectional area of the pipe = 25 cm^2

Water coming out of the pipe forms a cuboid of base area 25 cm^2 and length equal to the distance travelled in 45 minutes with the speed 16 km/hour

i.e., length = $Length = 16000*100*\frac{45}{60}cm$

Therefore, The Volume of water coming out pipe in 45 minutes = 25*16000*100* (45/60)

Now, volume of water in the tank = Volume of water coming out of the pipe in 45 minutes

$\Rightarrow 8000*2500*h = 16000*100*\frac{45}{60}*25$

$\Rightarrow h = \frac{25*16000*100*45}{60*8000*2500} = 1.5cm$

Q24) Water in a rectangular reservoir having base 80 m by 60 m is 6.5m deep. In what time can the water be pumped by a pipe of which the cross-section is a square of side 20cm if the water runs through the pipe at the rate of 15km/hr.

Solution:

Flow of water = 15km/hr

= 15000 m/hr

Volume of water coming out of the pipe in one hour,

$\Rightarrow \frac{20}{100}*\frac{20}{100}*15000 = 600\ m^3$

Volume of the tank = 80*60*6.5

= 31200 m^3

$Time\ taken\ to\ empty\ the\ tank = \frac{Volume\ of\ tank}{Volume\ of\ water\ coming\ out\ of\ pipe\ in\ one\ hour}$

$= \frac{31200}{600} = 52\ hours$

Q25) A village having a population of 4000 requires 150 liters of water per head per day. It has a tank measuring 20m x 15m x 6m. For how many days will the water of this tank last?

Solution:

Given that,

Length of the cuboidal tank (l) = 20m

Breadth of the cuboidal tank (b) = 15m

Height of the cuboidal tank (h) = 6m

Capacity of the tank = l*b*h = 20*15*6

= 1800 m^3

= 1800000 litres

Water consumed by the people of village in one day = 4000*150 litres

= 600000 litres

Let water of this tank last for 'n' days

Therefore, water consumed by all people of village in n days = capacity of the tank

=n*600000=1800000

= $n = \frac{1800000}{600000} = 3$

Thus, the water will last for 3 days in the tank.

Q26) A child playing with building blocks, which are of the shape of the cubes, has built a structure as shown in Fig. 18.12. If the edge of each cube is 3cm, find the volume of the structure built by the child.

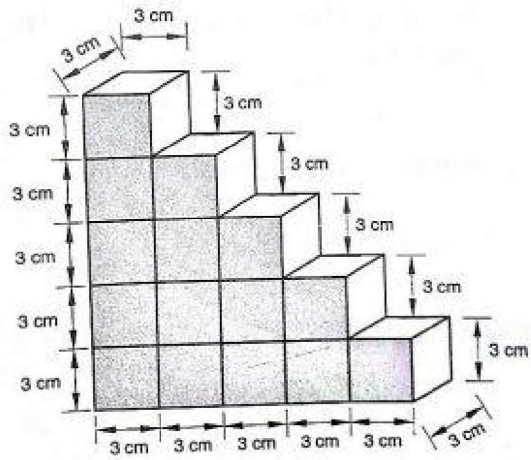

Fig. 18.12

Solution:

Volume of each cube = edge*edge*edge

= 3*3*3

= 27 cm^3

Number of cubes in the structure = 15

Therefore, volume of the structure = 27*15

= 405 cm^3

Q27) A godown measures 40m x 25m x 10m. Find the maximum number of wooden crates each measuring 1.5m x 1.25m x 0.5m that can be stored in the godown.

Solution:

Given,

Godown length (l_1) = 40m

Godown breadth (b_1) = 25m

Godown height (h_1) = 10m

Volume of the godown = $l_1 * b_1 * h_1$ = 40*25*10

= 10000 m^3

Wooden crate length (l_2) = 1.5m

Wooden crate breadth (b_2) = 1.25m

Wooden crate height (h_2) = 0.5m

Volume of the wooden crate = $l_2 * b_2 * h_2$ = 1.5*1.25*0.5

= 0.9375 m^3

The number of wooden crates stored in the godown is taken as 'n'

Volume of 'n' wooden crates = Volume of godown

=0.9375n = 10000

= $n = \frac{10000}{0.9375} = 10666.66$

Therefore, the number of wooden crates that can be stored in the godown is 10666.66.

Q28) A wall of length 10m was to be built across an open ground. The height of the wall is 4m and thickness of the wall is 24cm. If this wall is to be built up with bricks whose dimensions are 24cm x 12cm x 8cm, how many bricks would be required?

Solution:

Given that,

The wall with all its bricks makes up space occupies by it, we need to find the volume of the wall, which is nothing but cuboid.

Here, length = 10m = 1000cm

Thickness = 24cm

Height = 4m = 400cm

Therefore, volume of the wall = l*b*h

= 1000*24*400 cm^3

Now, each brick is a cuboid with length = 24cm

Breadth = 12cm

Height = 8cm

So, volume of each brick = l*b*h = 24*12*8 = 2304 cm^3

The number of bricks required is given by,

$\frac{Volume\ of\ the\ wall}{Volume\ of\ each\ brick}$

$= \frac{1000*24*400}{2304}$ = 4166.6 bricks

So, the wall requires 4167 bricks.