

## Exercise: 13.5 (Optional)

(Page No: 258)

1. A copper wire, 3 mm in diameter, is wound about a cylinder whose length is 12 cm, and diameter 10 cm, so as to cover the curved surface of the cylinder. Find the length and mass of the wire, assuming the density of copper to be 8.88 g per  $\text{cm}^3$ .

**Solution:**

Given that,

Diameter of cylinder = 10 cm

So, radius of the cylinder (r)  $10/2$  cm = 5 cm

$\therefore$  Length of wire in completely one round =  $2\pi r = 3.14 \times 5$  cm = 31.4 cm

It is given that diameter of wire = 3 mm =  $3/10$  cm

$\therefore$  The thickness of cylinder covered in one round =  $3/10$  m

Hence, the number of turns(rounds) of the wire to cover 12 cm will be-

$$= \frac{12}{3/10} = 12 \times \frac{10}{3} = 40$$

Now, the length of wire required to cover the whole surface = length of wire required to complete 40 rounds

$$40 \times 31.4 \text{ cm} = 1256 \text{ cm}$$

Radius of the wire =  $0.3/2 = 0.15$  cm

Volume of wire = Area of cross-section of wire  $\times$  Length of wire

$$= \pi(0.15)^2 \times 1257.14$$

$$= 88.898 \text{ cm}^3$$

We know,

Mass = Volume  $\times$  Density

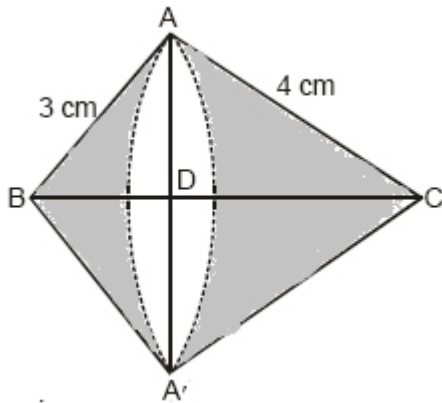
$$= 88.898 \times 8.88$$

$$= 789.41 \text{ gm}$$

2. A right triangle whose sides are 3 cm and 4 cm (other than hypotenuse) is made to revolve about its hypotenuse. Find the volume and surface area of the double cone so formed. (Choose value of  $\pi$  as found appropriate.)

**Solution:**

Draw the diagram as follows:



Let us consider the  $\triangle ABC$

Here,

$$AB = 3 \text{ cm}, AC = 4 \text{ cm}$$

So, Hypotenuse  $BC = 5 \text{ cm}$

We have got 2 cones on the same base  $AA'$  where the radius =  $DA$  or  $DA'$

$$\text{Now, } AD/CA = AB/CB$$

By putting the value of  $CA$ ,  $AB$  and  $CB$  we get,

$$AD = 12/5 \text{ cm}$$

We also know,

$$DB/AB = AB/CB$$

$$\text{So, } DB = 9/5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{As, } CD = BC - DB,$$

$$CD = 16/5 \text{ cm}$$

Now, volume of double cone will be

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3} \pi \times \left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^2 \times \frac{9}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \pi \times \left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^2 \times \frac{16}{5} \right] \text{cm}^3$$

Solving this we get,

$$V = 30.14 \text{ cm}^3$$

The surface area of the double cone will be

$$= \left( \pi \times \frac{12}{5} \times 3 \right) + \left( \pi \times \frac{12}{5} \times 4 \right) \text{cm}^2 = \pi \times \frac{12}{5} [3 + 4] \text{cm}^2$$

$$= 52.75 \text{ cm}^2$$

**3. A cistern, internally measuring  $150\text{ cm} \times 120\text{ cm} \times 100\text{ cm}$ , has  $129600\text{ cm}^3$  of water in it. Porous bricks are placed in the water until the cistern is full to the brim. Each brick absorbs one-seventeenth of its own volume of water. How many bricks can be put in without overflowing the water, each being  $22.5\text{ cm} \times 7.5\text{ cm} \times 6.5\text{ cm}$ ?**

**Solution:**

Given that the dimension of the cistern =  $150 \times 120 \times 110$

So, volume =  $1980000\text{ cm}^3$

Volume to be filled in cistern =  $1980000 - 129600$   
=  $1850400\text{ cm}^3$

Now, let the number of bricks placed be "n"

So, volume of n bricks will be =  $n \times 22.5 \times 7.5 \times 6.5$

Now as each brick absorbs one-seventeenth of its volume, the volume will be  
=  $n/(17) \times (22.5 \times 7.5 \times 6.5)$

For the condition given in the question,

The the volume of n bricks has to be equal to volume absorbed by n bricks + Volume to be filled in cistern

Or,  $n \times 22.5 \times 7.5 \times 6.5 = 1850400 + n/(17) \times (22.5 \times 7.5 \times 6.5)$

Solving this we get,

$n = 1792.41$

**4. In one fortnight of a given month, there was a rainfall of 10 cm in a river valley. If the area of the valley is  $97280\text{ km}^2$ , show that the total rainfall was approximately equivalent to the addition to the normal water of three rivers each 1072 km long, 75 m wide and 3 m deep.**

**Solution:**

From the question, it is clear that

Total volume of 3 rivers =  $3 \times [(\text{Surface area of a river}) \times \text{Depth}]$

Given,

Surface area of a river =  $[1072 \times (75/1000)]\text{ km}$

And,

Depth =  $(3/1000)\text{ km}$

Now, volume of 3 rivers =  $3 \times [1072 \times (75/1000)] \times (3/1000)$   
=  $0.72\text{ km}^3$

Now, volume of rainfall = total surface area  $\times$  total height of rain

$$= 9780 \times \frac{10}{100 \times 1000}$$

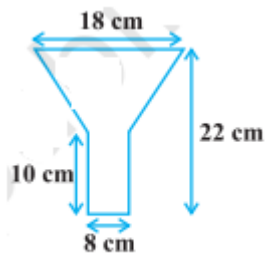
$$= 9.7 \text{ km}^3$$

For the total rainfall was approximately equivalent to the addition to the normal water of three rivers, the volume of rainfall has to be equal to volume of 3 rivers.

$$\text{But, } 9.7 \text{ km}^3 \neq 0.72 \text{ km}^3$$

So, the question statement is false.

**5. An oil funnel made of tin sheet consists of a 10 cm long cylindrical portion attached to a frustum of a cone. If the total height is 22 cm, diameter of the cylindrical portion is 8 cm and the diameter of the top of the funnel is 18 cm, find the area of the tin sheet required to make the funnel (see Fig.).**



**Fig. 13.25**

**Solution:**

Given,

Diameter of upper circular end of frustum part = 18 cm

So, radius ( $r_1$ ) = 9 cm

Now, the radius of the lower circular end of frustum ( $r_2$ ) will be equal to the radius of the circular end of the cylinder

So,  $r_2 = 8/2 = 4$  cm

Now, height ( $h_1$ ) of the frustum section =  $22 - 10 = 12$  cm

And,

Height ( $h_2$ ) of cylindrical section = 10 cm (given)

Now, the slant height will be-

$$l = \sqrt{(r_1 - r_2)^2 + h_1^2}$$

$$\text{Or, } l = 13 \text{ cm}$$

Area of tin sheet required = CSA of frustum part + CSA of cylindrical part

$$= \pi(r_1 + r_2)l + 2\pi r_2 h_2$$

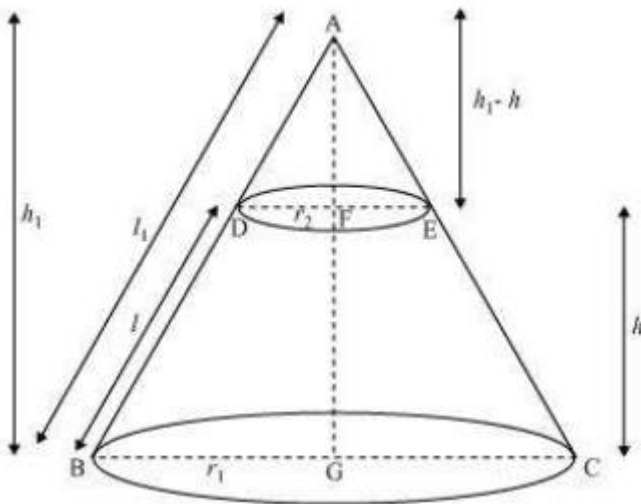
Solving this we get,

$$\text{Area of tin sheet required} = 782 \times (4/7) \text{ cm}^2$$

**6. Derive the formula for the curved surface area and total surface area of the frustum of a cone, given to you in Section 13.5, using the symbols as explained.**

**Solution:**

Consider the diagram



Let ABC be a cone. From the cone the frustum DECB is cut by a plane parallel to its base. Here,  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are the radii of the frustum ends of the cone and  $h$  be the frustum height.

Now, consider the  $\Delta ABG$  and  $\Delta ADF$ ,

Here,  $DF \parallel BG$

So,  $\Delta ABG \sim \Delta ADF$

$$\frac{DF}{BG} = \frac{AF}{AG} = \frac{AD}{AB}$$

$$\frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{h_1 - h}{h_1} = \frac{l_1 - l}{l_1}$$

$$\frac{l}{l_1} = 1 - \frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{r_1 - r_2}{r_1}$$

Now, by rearranging we get,

$$l_1 = \frac{r_1 l}{r_1 - r_2}$$

The total surface area of frustum will be equal to the total CSA of frustum + the area of upper circular end + area of the lower circular end

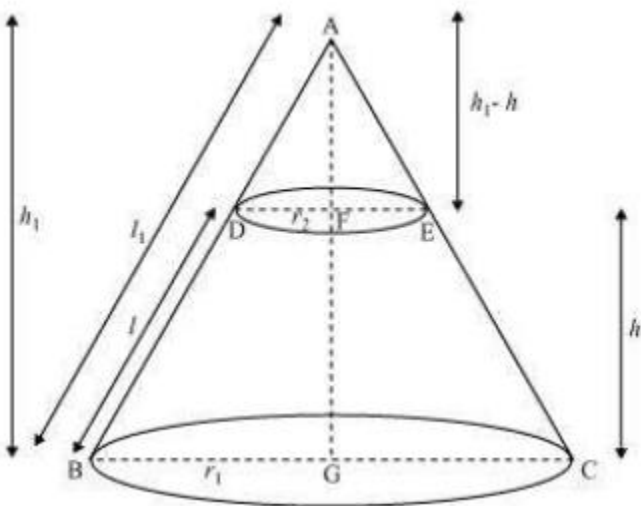
$$= \pi(r_1 + r_2)l + \pi r_2^2 + \pi r_1^2$$

$$\therefore \text{Surface area of frustum} = \pi[r_1 + r_2]l + r_1^2 + r_2^2$$

**7. Derive the formula for the volume of the frustum of a cone.**

**Solution:**

Consider the same diagram as the previous question.



Now, approach the question in the same way as the previous one and prove that  $\Delta ABG \sim \Delta ADF$

Again,

$$\frac{DF}{BG} = \frac{AF}{AG} = \frac{AD}{AB}$$

$$\frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{h_1 - h}{h_1} = \frac{l_1 - l}{l_1}$$

Now, rearrange them in terms of h and h<sub>1</sub>

$$\frac{r_2}{r_1} = 1 - \frac{h}{h_1} = 1 - \frac{l}{l_1}$$

$$1 - \frac{h}{h_1} = \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

$$\frac{h}{h_1} = 1 - \frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{r_1 - r_2}{r_1}$$

$$\frac{h_1}{h} = \frac{r_1}{r_1 - r_2}$$

$$h_1 = \frac{r_1 h}{r_1 - r_2}$$

The total volume of frustum of the cone will be = Volume of cone ABC - Volume of cone ADE

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\pi r_1^2 h_1 - \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\pi r_2^2 (h_1 - h)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)[r_1^2 h_1 - r_2^2 (h_1 - h)]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \left[ r_1^2 \left( \frac{hr_1}{r_1 - r_2} \right) - r_2^2 \left( \frac{hr_1}{r_1 - r_2} - h \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \left[ \left( \frac{hr_1^3}{r_1 - r_2} \right) - r_2^2 \left( \frac{hr_1 - hr_1 + hr_2}{r_1 - r_2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \left[ \frac{hr_1^3}{r_1 - r_2} - \frac{hr_2^3}{r_1 - r_2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} h \left[ \frac{r_1^3 - r_2^3}{r_1 - r_2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} h \left[ \frac{(r_1 - r_2)(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_1 r_2)}{r_1 - r_2} \right]$$

Now, solving this we get,

$$\therefore \text{Volume of frustum of the cone} = \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\pi h(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_1 r_2)$$