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Question 1: 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:
(i) Dimensions of a cubical tin can:
Length (L) = 5 cm
Breadth (B) = 4 cm
Height (H) = 15 cm

Capacity of the tin can = Volume of Tin Can = l x b x h cubic units = (5 x 4 x 15) cm^3 = 300 cm^3

(ii) Radius of the circular end of the plastic cylinder (R) = diametr/2 = 7/2 cm = 3.5 cm

Height of plastic cylinder (H) = 10 cm

Capacity of plastic cylinder = Volume of cylindrical container = πR^2H = 22/7 × $(3.5)^2$ × 10 cm^3 = 385 cm^3

From (i) and (ii) results, the plastic cylinder has greater capacity.

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

Question 2: 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:
In this case, we have to find the volume of the cylinders.

Given:
Radius of the base of a cylinder = 20 cm
Height of cylinder = 10 m = 1000 cm
[1m = 100 cm]
Volume of the cylindrical pillar = πR^2H

= $(22/7 \times 20^2 \times 1000)$ cm^3

= 8800000/7 cm^3 or 8.87 m^3

Therefore, volume of 14 pillars = 14 x 8.87 m^3 = 17.6 m^3

Question 3: 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 cm^3 of wood has a mass of 0.6 gm.

Solution:
Let r and R be the inner and outer radii of cylindrical pipe.

Inner radius of a cylindrical pipe (r) = 24/2 = 12 cm

Outer radius of a cylindrical pipe (R) = 24/2 = 14 cm

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

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

= $22/7(14^2 - 12^2)35$

= 5720

Mass of pipe is 5720 cm^3

Mass of 1 cm^3 wood = 0.6 gm (Given)

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

Question 4: If the lateral surface of a cylinder is 94.2 cm^2 and its height is 5 cm, find:

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

Solution:

Lateral surface of the cylinder = 94.2 cm^2

Height of the cylinder = 5 cm

Let 'r' be the radius.
(i) Lateral surface of the cylinder = 94.2 cm^2
$2\pi rh = 94.2$
or $2 \times 3.14 \times r \times 5 = 94.2$
or r = 3 cm

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

Question 5: 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, The capacity of a closed cylindrical vessel of height 1 m is 15.4 liters.

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

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

$\pi r^2 h$ = 0.0154 m^3
3.14 x r^2 x 1 = 0.0154 m^3
or r = 0.07 m
Again,
Total surface area of a vessel = $2\pi r(r+h)$

= 2(3.14(0.07)(0.07+1)) m^2
= 0.470 m^2

Question 6: 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:
Radius of cylindrical bowl (R) = diameter/2 = 7/2 cm = 3.5 cm
Height = 4 cm
Now,
Volume of soup in 1 bowl = $\pi r^2 h$

= $22/7 \times 3.5^2 \times 4$ cm^3
= 154 cm^3

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

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

Question 7: 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:
The outer circumference of the roller = 440 cm
Thickness of the roller = 4 cm and
Its height (h) = 63 cm
Let 'R' be the external radius and 'r' be the inner radius of the roller.

Circumference of roller = $2\pi R = 440$
Or $2\pi R = 440$
$2x22/7 \times R = 440$

or R = 70

And, inner radius 'r' is given as

=> r = R – 4

=> r = 70 – 4

=> r = 66
Inner radius is 66 cm

Now, volume of the iron is given as

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

$V = 22/7\ (70^2 - 66^2)63$

V = 107712
Therefore, required volume is 107712 cm^3.

Question 8: A solid cylinder has a total surface area of 231 cm^2. Its curved surface area is 2/3 of the total surface area. Find the volume of the cylinder.

Solution:

Total surface area = 231 cm^2

As per given statement: Curved surface area = 2/3(Total surface area)

Curved surface area = 2/3 x 231 = 154

So, Curved surface area = 154 cm^2 …(1)

We know, Curved surface area of cylinder = $2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$
Or $2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2 = 231$ …..(2)

Here $2\pi rh$ is the curved surface area, so using (1), we have

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

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

=> $2 \times 22/7 \times r^2 = 77$

=> $r^2 = 49/4$

or r = 7/2

Find the value of h:

CSA = 154 cm^2

=> $2\pi rh = 154$

=> $2 \times 22/7 \times 7/2 \times h = 154$

=> h = 154/22

=> h = 7
Now,
Find Volume of the cylinder:
$V = \pi r^2 h$
= 22/7 x 7/2 x 7/2 x 7
= 269.5
The volume of the cylinder is 269.5 cm^3

Question 9: 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 'r' be the radius of the tank.

As per given statement: Height (h) = 6(Radius) = 6r dm

Cost of painting for 50 paisa or Rs 1/2 per dm^2 = Rs 198 (Given)

=> $2\pi r(r+h) \times 1/2 = 198$

=> $2\times22/7\times r(r+6r) \times 1/2 = 198$

=> r = 3 dm

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

Now,

Volume of the tank = $\pi r^2 h = 22/7\times9\times18 = 509.14\ dm^3$

Question 10: 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.

$$\frac{\text{(Volume of cylinder 1)}}{\text{(Volume of cylinder 2)}} = \frac{\pi(2x)^2 5y}{\pi(3x)^2 3y} = \frac{20}{27}$$

$$\frac{\text{Surface area of cylinder 1}}{\text{Surface area of cylinder 2}} = \frac{2\pi\times2x\times5y}{2\pi\times3x\times3y} = = \frac{10}{9}$$

Question 11: 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 616 cm^2.

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

Let r be the radius of cylinder and h be the radius of cylinder.

As per given statement:
(curved surface area / (total surface area) = 1/2

or CSA = 12 TSA

CSA = 12 x 616 = 308

=> CSA = 308 cm^2

Now,

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

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

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

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

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

=> $r^2 = 49$
or r = 7 cm …(1)

As, CSA = 308 cm^2
$2\pi rh = 308$

=> 2 x 22/7 x 7 x h = 308
(using (1))

=> h = 7 cm

Now,

Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

= 22/7 x 7 x 7 x 7

= 1078

Therefore, Volume of cylinder is 1078 cm^3.

Question 12: The curved surface area of a cylinder is 1320 cm^2 and its base had diameter 21 cm. Find the height and volume of the cylinder.

Solution:
Curved surface area of a cylinder = 1320 cm^2
Let, r be the radius of the cylinder and h be the height of the cylinder.

=> r = diameter/2 = 21/2 cm = 10.5 cm

We know, Curved surface area(CSA) = $2\pi rh$

So, $2\pi rh$ = 1320

=> 2x 22/7 x 10.5 x h = 1320

or h = 20 cm

Now,
Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

= 22/7 x 10.5 x 10.5 x 20

= 6930

Thus, Volume of cylinder is 6930 cm^3.

Question 13: 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^3.

Solution:

Let, r be the radius of the cylinder and h be the height of the cylinder.

As per statement: r:h = 2:3

Then, radius = 2x cm and height = 3x cm

Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$
And Volume of cylinder= 1617 cm^3 (given)

So, $1617= 22/7 (2x)^2\ 3x$

$1617 = 22/7 (12\ x^3\ )$

$x^3 = 343/8$

or x = 7/2

or x = 3.5 cm

Now, radius, r = 2 x 3.5 = 7 cm and

Height = 3x = 3 x 3.5 = 10.5 cm

Now,
Total surface area of cylinder = $2\pi r(h+r)$

= 2 x 22/7 x 7(10.5+7)

= 770
Thus, Total surface area of cylinder is 770 cm^2.

Question 14: A rectangular sheet of paper, 44 cm x 20 cm, is rolled along its length of form cylinder. Find the volume of the cylinder so formed.

Solution:
Length of a rectangular sheet = 44 cm
Height of a rectangular sheet = 20 cm
Now, $2\pi r = 44$
$r = 44/2\pi$
r = 44 x 1/2 x 7/22

or r = 7 cm

Now,
Volume of cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

= 22/7 x 7 x 7 x 20

= 3080

So, Volume of cylinder is 3080 cm^3.

Question 15: The curved surface area of cylindrical pillar is 264 m^2 and its volume is 924 m^3. Find the diameter and the height of the pillar.
Solution:

Let, r be the radius of the cylindrical pillar and h be the height of the cylindrical pillar

Curved surface area of cylindrical pillar = CSA = 264 m^2 (Given)

So, $2\pi rh = 264$

or $\pi rh = 132$ …(1)

Again,
Volume of the cylinder = 924 m^3 (given)

$\pi r^2 h = 924$

or $\pi rh(r) = 924$
Using equation (1)

132 r = 924
or r = 924/132
or r = 7m

Substitute value of r value in equation (1)

22/7 x 7 x h = 132

Or h = 6m

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