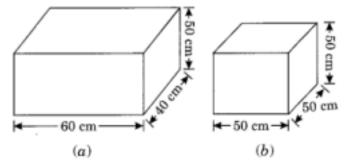
NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 9 Mensuration Ex 9.2

Ex 9.2 Class 8 Maths Question 1.

There are two cuboidal boxes as shown in the figure. Which box requires the lesser amount of material to make?



Solution:

(a) Volume of the cuboid = $l \times b \times h = 60 \times 40 \times 50 = 120000$ cm

^{3 3 3} (b) Volume of cube = (Side) = (50) = 50 × 50 × 50 = 125000 cm

Cuboidal box (a) requires lesser amount of material.

Ex 9.2 Class 8 Maths Question 2.

A suitcase with measures 80 cm × 48 cm × 24 cm is to be covered with a tarpaulin cloth. How many metres of tarpaulin of width 96 cm is required to cover 100 such suitcases?

Solution:

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Measurement of the suitcase = 80 cm × 48 cm × 24 cm
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I = 80 cm, b = 48 cm and h = 24 cm
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Total surface area of the suitcase = 2[lb + bh + hl]
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= 2 [80 × 48 + 48 × 24 + 24 × 80]
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= 2 [3840 + 1152 + 1920]
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= 2 × 6912

² = 13824 cm

Area of tarpaulin = length × breadth = l × 96 = 96l cm Area of tarpaulin = Area of 100 suitcase

96l = 100 × 13824

I = 100 × 144 = 14400 cm = 144 m

Hence, the required length of the cloth = 144 m. Question 3. Find the side of a cube whose surface area is 600 cm ? Solution:

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Total surface area of a cube = 6l^{2}

6l^{2} = 600

2 \\ l = 100

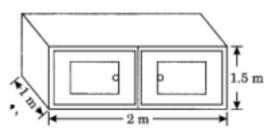
l = \sqrt{100} = 10 \text{ cm}

Hence, the required length of side = 10 \text{ cm}.
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Ex 9.2 Class 8 Maths Question 4.

Rukhsar painted the outside of the cabinet of measure $1 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m} \times 1.5 \text{ m}$. How much surface area did she cover if she painted all except the bottom of the cabinet?



Solution:

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l = 2 m, b = 1.5 m, h = 1 m
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Area of the surface to be painted = Total surface area of box – Area of base of box

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= 2 [lb + bh + hl] - lb

= 2[2 × 1.5 + 1.5 × 1 + 1 × 2] - 2 × 1

= 2[3 + 1.5 + 2] - 2

= 2[6.5] - 2

= 13 - 2

2

= 11 m

Hence, the required area = 11 m.
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Ex 9.2 Class 8 Maths Question 5.

Daniel is painting the walls and ceiling of a cuboidal hall with length, breadth and height of 15 m, 10 m and

72

m respectively. From each can of paint 100 m of the area is painted. How many cans of paint will she need to paint the room?

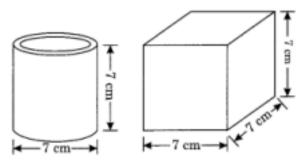
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Solution:

Surface area of a cuboidal hall without bottom = Total surface area – Area of base = 2 [lb + bh + hl] – lb = 2 [15 × 10 + 10 × 7 + 7 × 15] – 15 × 10 = 2[150 + 70 + 105] – 150 = 2 [325] – 150 = 650 – 150 2 = 500 m Area of the paint in one can = 100 m Number of cans required = = 5 cans. 100

Ex 9.2 Class 8 Maths Question 6.

Describe how the two figures at the right are alike and how they are different. Which box has a larger lateral surface area?



Solution:

The two gures given are cylinder and cube.

Both gures are alike in respect of their same height.

Cylinder: d = 1 cm, h = 7 cm

Cube: Length of each side a = 7 cm

Both of the gures are different in respect of their shapes.

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Lateral surface of cylinder = 2\pirh
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$$\frac{22}{7}$$
 2^2
= 2 × × × 7 = 154 cm
7

Lateral surface of the cube = $4I = 4 \times (7) = 4 \times 49 = 196$

So, cube has the larger lateral surface = 196 cm.

Ex 9.2 Class 8 Maths Question 7.

A closed cylindrical tank of radius 7 m and height 3 m is made from a sheet of metal. How many sheets of metal is required?

Solution:

Area of metal sheet required = Total surface area of the cylindrical tank = $2\pi r(h + r)$

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 $= 2 \times \frac{22}{\times 7(3 + 7)}$ $= 2 \times \frac{7}{22}$ $= 2 \times 7 \times 10$ 7 = 440 m

Hence, the required area of sheet = 440 m.

Ex 9.2 Class 8 Maths Question 8.

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The lateral surface area of a hollow cylinder is 4224 cm . It is cut along its height and formed a rectangular sheet of width 33 cm. Find the perimeter of the rectangular sheet.

Solution:

Width of the rectangular sheet = Circumference of the cylinder

$$33 = 2\pi r$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad 33 = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times r$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad r = \frac{33^3 \times 7}{2 \times 22_2} = \frac{21}{4} \text{ cm}$$

Now lateral surface area of the cylinder = $2\pi rh$

$$4224 = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \frac{21}{4} \times h$$

$$\therefore \qquad h = \frac{\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} 1408 \\ 4224 \\ \cancel{2} \times \cancel{7} \times \cancel{4}^{\cancel{2}} \\ \cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \\ \cancel{3} \end{array}}_{\cancel{3}} \times \cancel{7} \times \cancel{4}^{\cancel{2}}$$

h = 128 cm l = 128 cm, b = 33 cm Perimeter of the sheet = $2(l + b) = 2(128 + 33) = 2 \times 161 = 322$ cm Hence, the required perimeter = 322 cm. A road roller takes 750 complete revolutions to move once over to level a road. Find the area of the road if the diameter of a road roller is 84 cm and length is 1 m.

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Solution:

The lateral surface area of the road roller = $2\pi rh$

 $= 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times \overset{6}{\cancel{42}} \times 100$ $\left[\because \quad r = \frac{84}{2} = 42 \text{ cm} \right]$ $= 26400 \text{ cm}^2$

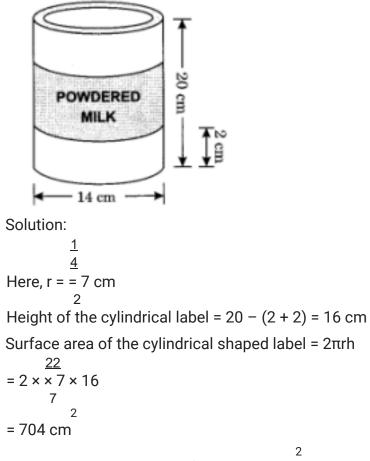
Area covered by the roller in 750 complete revolutions

 $= 26400 \times 750 \text{ cm}^2$ = 19800000 cm² $\frac{19800000}{10000} \text{ m}^2$ = 1980 m²

Hence, the area of road = 1980 m2

Ex 9.2 Class 8 Maths Question 10.

A company packages its milk powder in a cylindrical container whose base has a diameter of 14 cm and height 20 cm. The company places a label around the surface of the container (as shown in the gure). If the label is placed 2 cm from top and bottom, what is the area of the label?



Hence, the required area of label = 704 cm .

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