

Exercise 20A Q1

Answer:

(i) Length = 24.5 m Breadth = 18 m

$$\therefore$$
 Area of the rectangle = Length \times Breadth = 24.5 m \times 18 m = 441 m²

(ii) Length = 12.5 m

Breadth = $8 \text{ dm} = (8 \times 10) = 80 \text{ cm} = 0.8 \text{ m}$ [since 1 dm = 10 cm and 1 m = 100 cm]

$$\therefore$$
 Area of the rectangle = Length \times Breadth = 12.5 m \times 0.8 m = 10 m^2

Q2

Answer:

We know that all the angles of a rectangle are 90° and the diagonal divides the rectangle into two right angled triangles.

So, 48 m will be one side of the triangle and the diagonal, which is 50 m, will be the hypotenuse.

According to the Pythagoras theorem:

 $(Hypotenuse)^2 = (Base)^2 + (Perpendicular)^2$

Perpendicular =
$$\sqrt{\text{(Hypotenuse)}^2 - \left(\text{Base}\right)^2}$$

Perpendicular = $\sqrt{(50)^2 - (48)^2} = \sqrt{2500 - 2304} = \sqrt{196} = 14 \,\text{m}$

:. Other side of the rectangular plot = 14 m

Length = 48m

Breadth = 14m

 \therefore Area of the rectangular plot = 48 m \times 14 m = 672 m². Hence, the area of a rectangular plot is 672 m².

Q3

Answer:

Let the length of the field be 4x m.

Breadth = 3x m

 \therefore Area of the field = $(4x \times 3x)$ m² = $12x^2$ m²

But it is given that the area is 1728 m2.

$$12x^2 = 1728$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \left(\frac{1728}{12}\right) = 144$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{144} = 12$$

:. Length = (4×12) m = 48 m

Breadth = (3×12) m = 36 m

:. Perimeter of the field = 2(I + b) units

$$= 2(48 + 36) \text{ m} = (2 \times 84) \text{ m} = 168 \text{ m}$$

:. Cost of fencing = Rs (168 × 30) = Rs 5040

Q4

Answer:

Area of the rectangular field = 3584 m²

Length of the rectangular field = 64 m

Breadth of the rectangular field =
$$\left(\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Length}}\right) = \left(\frac{3584}{64}\right) \text{ m} = 56 \text{ m}$$

Perimeter of the rectangular field = 2 (length + breadth)

$$= 2(64+56) \text{ m} = (2 \times 120) \text{ m} = 240 \text{ m}$$

Distance covered by the boy = $5 \times Perimeter$ of the rectangular field

$$= 5 \times 240 = 1200 \text{ m}$$

The boy walks at the rate of 6 km/hr.

or

Rate =
$$\left(\frac{6 \times 1000}{60}\right)$$
 m/min = 100 m/min.

∴ Required time to cover a distance of 1200 m = $\left(\frac{1200}{100}\right)$ min = 12 min Hence, the boy will take 12 minutes to go five times around the field.

Q5

Answer:

Given:

Length of the verandah = 40 m = 400 dm [since 1 m = 10 dm]

Breadth of the verandah = 15 m = 150 dm

 \therefore Area of the verandah= (400 \times 150) dm² = 60000 dm²

Length of a stone = 6 dm

Breadth of a stone = 5 dm

 \therefore Area of a stone = (6 \times 5) dm² = 30 dm²

 \therefore Total number of stones needed to pave the verandah = $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Area}} \frac{\text{of the verandah}}{\text{of each stone}}$

$$=\left(\frac{60000}{30}\right)=2000$$

Q6

Answer:

Area of the carpet = Area of the room

$$= (13 \text{ m} \times 9 \text{ m}) = 117 \text{ m}^2$$

Now, width of the carpet = 75 cm (given)

= 0.75 m [since 1 m = 100 cm]

Length of the carpet =
$$\left(\frac{\text{Area of the carpet}}{\text{Width of the carpet}}\right) = \left(\frac{117}{0.75}\right) \text{ m} = 156 \text{ m}$$

Rate of carpeting = Rs 105 per m

: Total cost of carpeting = Rs (156 ×105) = Rs 16380

Hence, the total cost of carpeting the room is Rs 16380.

Q7

Answer:

Given:

Length of the room = 15 m

Width of the carpet = 75 cm = 0.75 m (since 1 m = 100 cm)

Let the length of the carpet required for carpeting the room be x m.

Cost of the carpet = Rs. 80 per m

 \therefore Cost of x m carpet = Rs. (80 \times x) = Rs. (80x)

Cost of carpeting the room = Rs. 19200

$$\therefore 80x = 19200 \Rightarrow x = \left(\frac{19200}{80}\right) = 240$$

Thus, the length of the carpet required for carpeting the room is 240 m.

Area of the carpet required for carpeting the room = Length of the carpet \times Width of the carpet = (240×0.75) m² = 180 m²

Let the width of the room be b m.

Area to be carpeted = 15 m \times b m = 15b m²

$$15b \text{ m}^2 = 180 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow b = \left(\frac{180}{15}\right) \text{ m} = 12 \text{ m}$$

Hence, the width of the room is 12 m.

Answer:

Total cost of fencing a rectangular piece = Rs. 9600

Rate of fencing = Rs. 24

$$\therefore \text{ Perimeter of the rectangular field} = \left(\frac{\text{Total cost of fencing}}{\text{Rate of fencing}}\right) \text{ m} = \left(\frac{9600}{24}\right) \text{ m} = 400 \text{ m}$$

Let the length and breadth of the rectangular field be 5x and 3x, respectively.

Perimeter of the rectangular land = 2(5x + 3x) = 16x

But the perimeter of the given field is 400 m.

$$16x = 400$$

$$\chi = \left(\frac{400}{16}\right) = 25$$

Length of the field = (5×25) m = 125 m

Breadth of the field = (3×25) m = 75 m

Q9

Answer:

Length of the diagonal of the room =
$$\sqrt{l^2+b^2+h^2}$$
 = $\sqrt{(10)^2+(10)^2+(5)^2}$ m = $\sqrt{100+100+25}$ m = $\sqrt{225}$ m = 15 m

Hence, length of the largest pole that can be placed in the given hall is 15 m.

Q10

Answer:

Side of the square = 8.5 m \therefore Area of the square = (Side)² = (8.5 m)² = 72.25 m²

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