24. What is the whole surface area of a cone of base radius 7 cm and height 24 cm?

उस शंकु का पूर्ण पृष्ठ का क्षेत्रफल क्या होगा जिसके आधार की त्रिज्या 7 सेमी तथा ऊँचाई 24 सेमी हो?

 $(A) \qquad 654 \text{ sq. cm}$

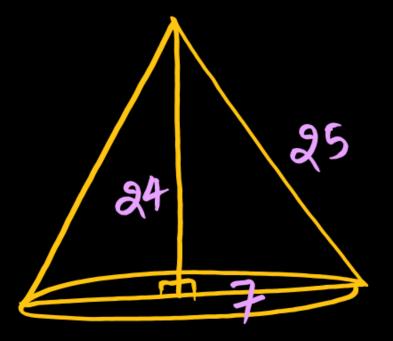
(B) 724 sq. cm

(C) 694 sq. cm



$$T.s.A = \Lambda\delta(l+\delta)$$

= $22\chi\chi(25+7)$
= $22\chi32$





25. The radius and height of a cone are in the ratio 4: 3. The ratio of the curved surface area and total surface area of the cone is—

तिर्यक पृष्ठ का क्षेत्रफल तथा सम्पूर्ण पृष्ठ क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात 4:3 है। शंकु के 3:5 ज्ञात करें।



(C) 16:9

(D)
$$5:4$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sqrt{5^2 + \delta^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

26. The ratio of the volume of two cones is 2:3 and the ratio of radii of their base is 1:2. The ratio of their height is

दो शंकुओं के आयतन का अनुपात 2:3 तथा उनकी आधार त्रिज्याओं का अनुपात 1:2 है, तो उनकी ऊँचाईयों का अनुपात

है।

8:3

5.0

(C) 4:3

(B)

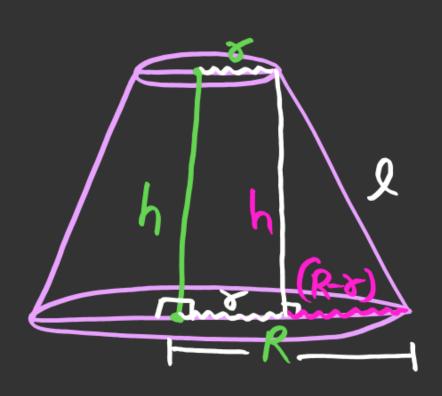
(D) 3:4

3:8

3/18/2 ha = 1/2 3/18/2 ha

12 Xh1 2 3 h1 8 3 1 h2 3 1 h2 3 3 h2 3 h2 3 h2 3 h2 h2 3 h2 h2 3 h2 h2 3 h2 3 h2 h2

Frustum अशंह रिस्टन ह



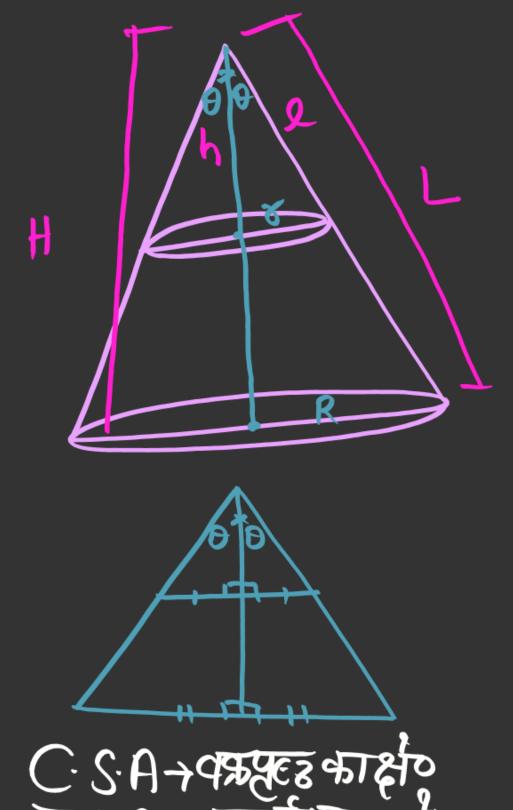
(i)
$$l = \sqrt{h^2 + (R-\delta)^2}$$

(ii) C:S:A =
$$\Lambda VL + \Lambda RI$$

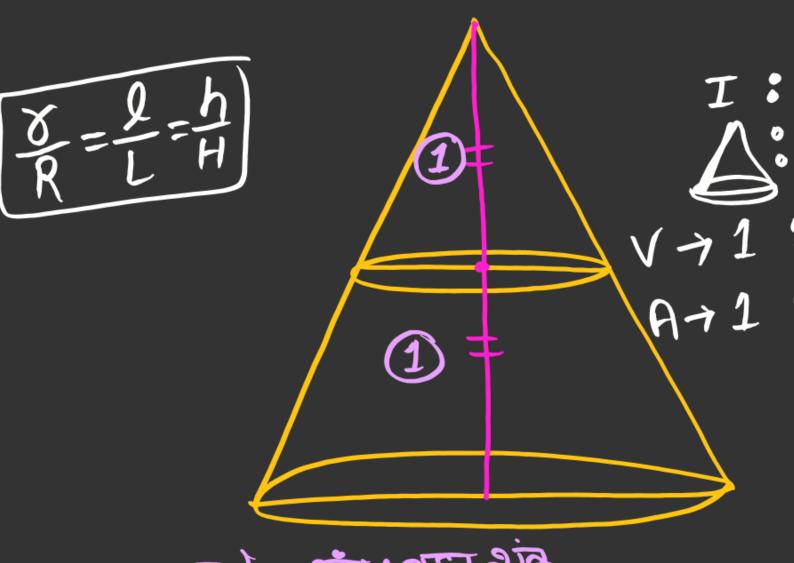
= $\pi(V+R)L$

(iii) T.S.A =
$$\pi(\delta+R)l + n\delta^2 + \pi R^2$$

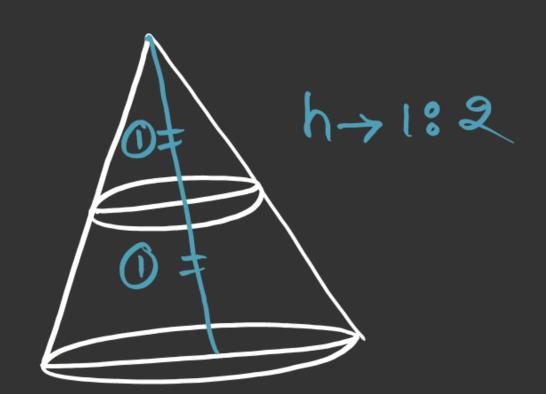
(iv) Volume =
$$\frac{1}{3}\pi h(R^2+r^2+R\cdot r)$$

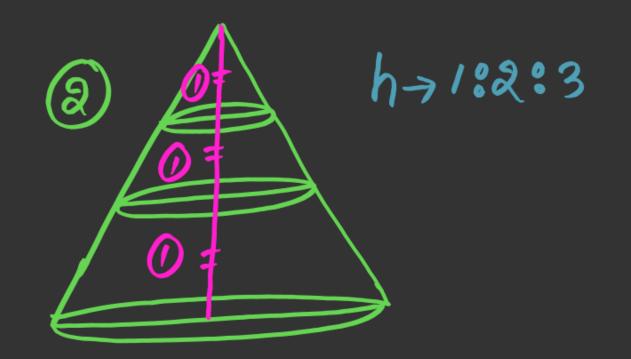


C. S.A→पश्चाहर का क्षेठ T.S.A→सम्प्रणस्टब्सक



हरीत शंकुः लडा शंकु

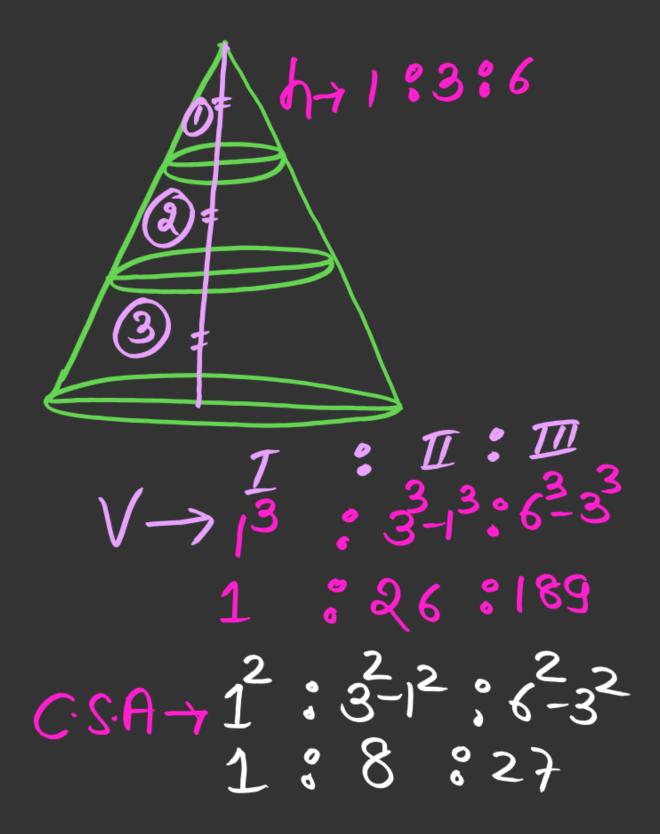




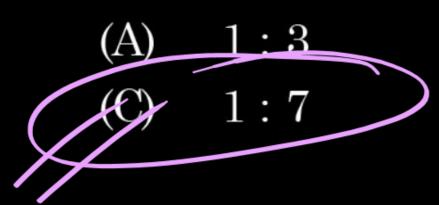
 $V \to 1^{3} : 3^{2} - 1^{3}$ $V \to 1^{2} : 3^{2} - 1^{2}$ $C: S: A \to 1^{2} : 3^{2} - 1^{2}$ 1 : 3

I: II: III: III: V→ 1³: 3³-3³-3³-3³-3³-3³-3³-3³-3³-3³-3³-3³-3³-2²-1°: 3²-2²-1°: 3²-2²-1°: 3²-2²-1°: 3³-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2²-1°: 3°-2°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°: 3°-1°:

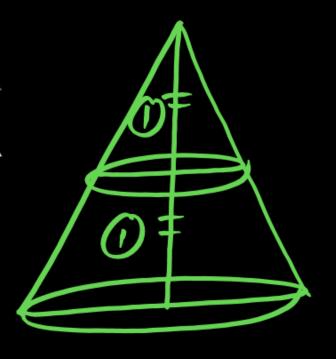
h>1:2:3:4 : II : IV $V \to 1^3 : 3^3 : 3^3 : 4^3 - 3^3$ $V \to 1^3 : 3^3 : 3^3 : 3^3 : 4^3 - 3^3$ 1 :7:19:37 CASA1:2-2:3-2:4-32



27. A cone is cut at mid point of its height by a frustum parallel to its base. The ratio between the volumes of two parts of cone would by—
एक शंकु को आधार के समानान्तर मध्य ऊँचाई से एक बाल्टी के रूप में काटा गया। शंकु के दोनों भागों के आयतनों का अनुपात ज्ञात करें।



- (B) 1:4
- (D) 1:8





28. If the height of a cone is increased by 100% then its volume is increased by—
किसी शंकु की ऊँचाई 100% बढ़ा दी जाये, तो आयतन में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन ज्ञात करें।

JAN TO

100%

150%

(B)

(D)

200%

50%

 $\sqrt{=(\frac{1}{3})^{3}}$

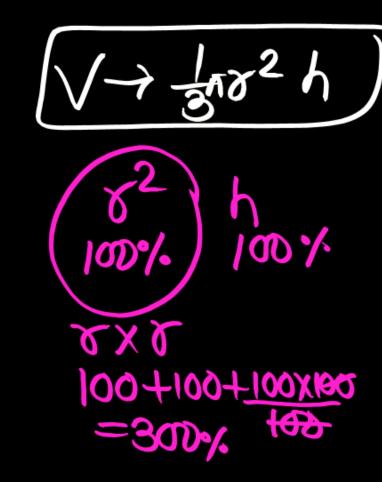
 $V \propto \delta^2$ $V \propto h$ $V \propto \delta^2 h$



- 28. If the height of a cone is increased by 100% then its volume is increased by—
 किसी शंकु की ऊँचाई 100% बढ़ा दी जाये, तो आयतन में प्रतिशत परिवर्तन ज्ञात करें। तथा विष्यादें
 - (A) 100%
 - (C) 150%

- (B) 200%
- (D) 50%

$$V=(\frac{1}{3})\sigma^2h$$





29. The total surface area of a right circular cylinder with radius of the base 7 cm and height 20 cm is—आधार त्रिज्या 7 सेमी और ऊँचाई 20 सेमी वाले लंब वृत्तीय बेलन का कुल सतह क्षेत्रफल कितना होगा?

(A) 140 cm^2

(C) 900 cm^2

(B) $1188 \, \text{cm}^2$ (D) $1000 \, \text{cm}^2$

2 no (h+o)
2 no (h+o)
2 no (h+o)
4 no (20+o)
4 no (20+o)

30. A metallic sphere of radius 10.5 cm is melted and then recast into small cones each of radius 3.5 cm and height 3 cm. The number of cones thus formed is—22.

10.5 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले धातु के गोले को पिघलाकर 3.5 सेमी त्रिज्या वाले तथा 3 सेमी ऊँचाई वाले शंकुओं में परिवर्त्तित किया गया। शंकुओं की संख्या ज्ञात करें।

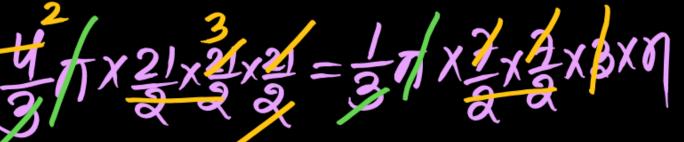
(A)

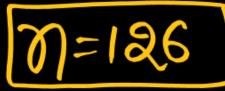
126

132

(B) 112

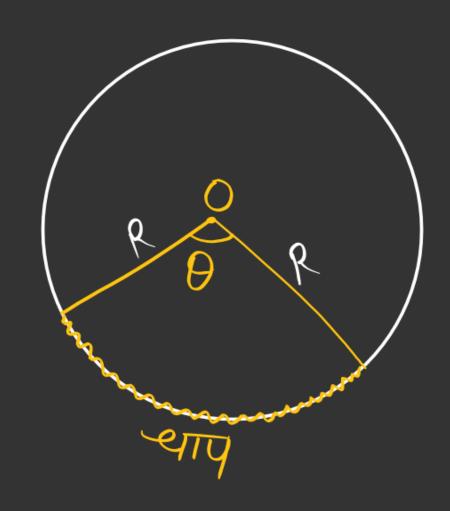
(D) 140

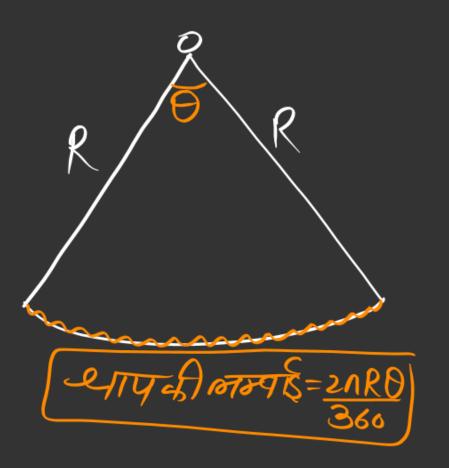


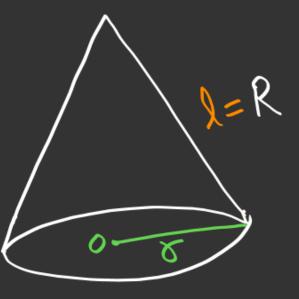




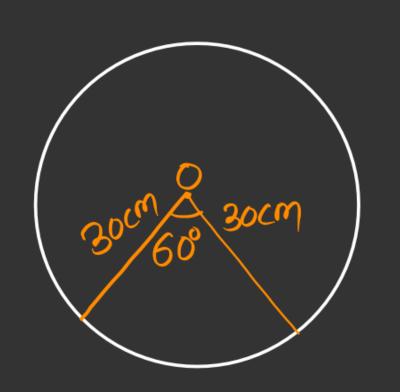
Folding of seetor

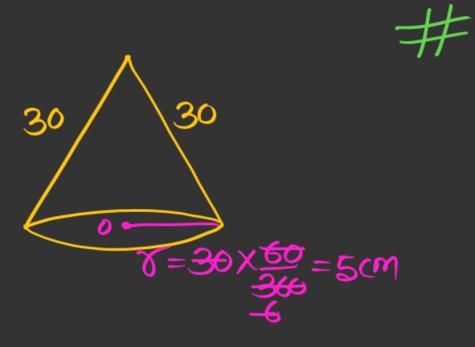






$$S = R \times \frac{\theta}{360}$$

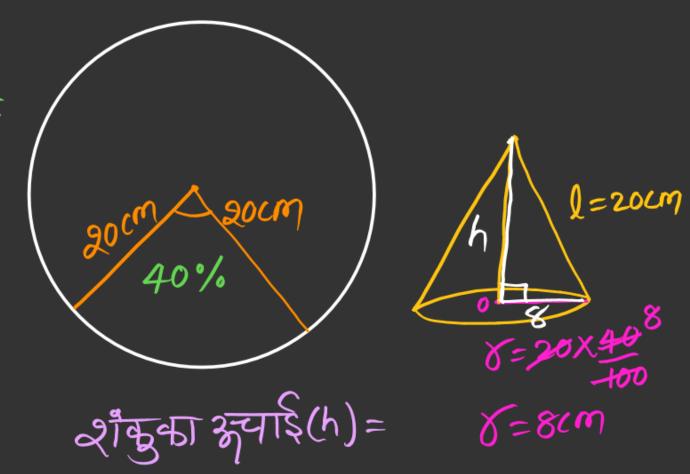




$$C.S.A = NSL$$

$$= \pi \times 5 \times 30$$

$$= 150\pi \text{ cm}^2$$



$$h = \sqrt{20^2 8^2}$$

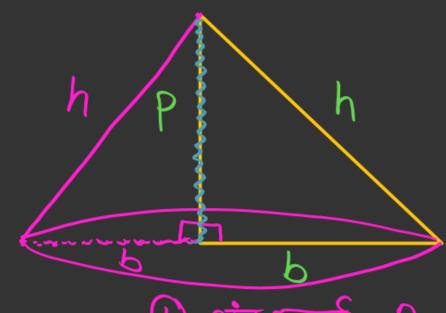
$$h = \sqrt{4^2 \left[5^2 2^2 \right]}$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{25-4}$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{21}$$

यदि सम्बर्धण 1 की किसी भी भूजा के अनुदिया धुमाय। जाय भी आंबु निमार्ण होला है।

(i) मिम्ब के अनुदिश

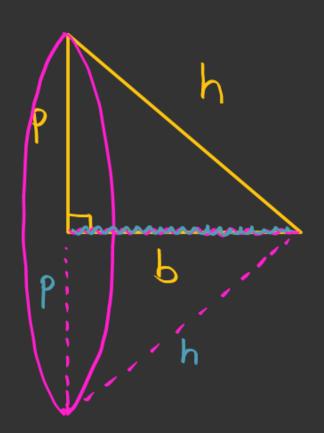


() शंकु भ्रुवाई = P

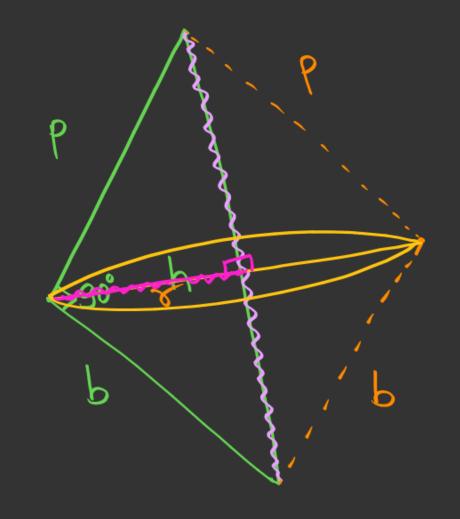
मिला = 6

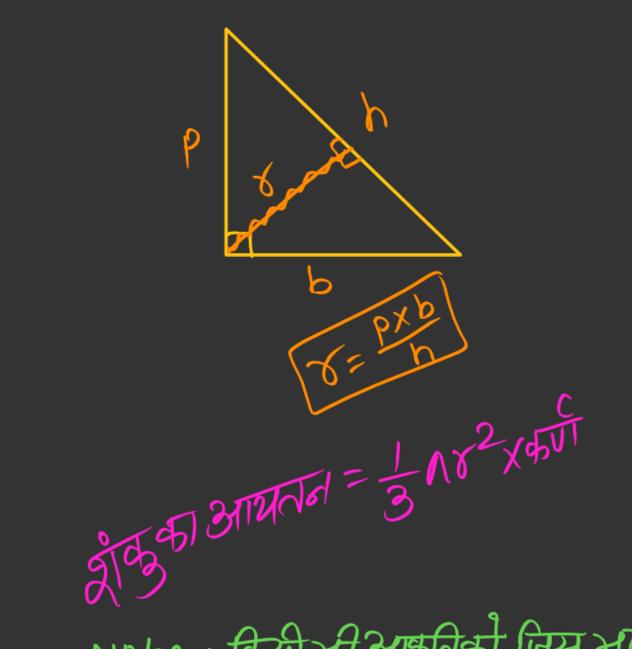
(ii) तिर्घव कुपाई = h

(ii) आधार के अनुहर।

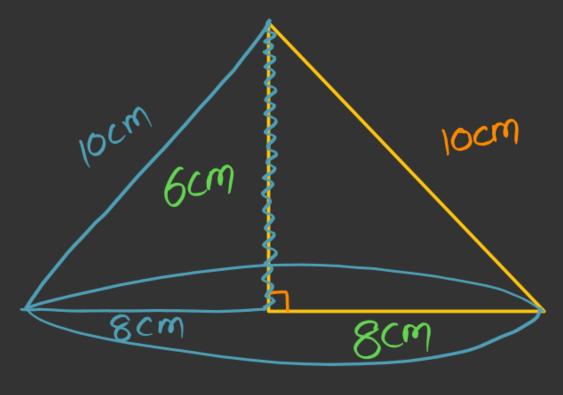


(गंग)कर्ण के परिताः





Note: -> किसी भी आद्यतिकी जिस भुजा के अन्द्र दिशा धुमाया) जाए या मीडाजाए पर वेषणा हमेशा श्रूपाई होताही #

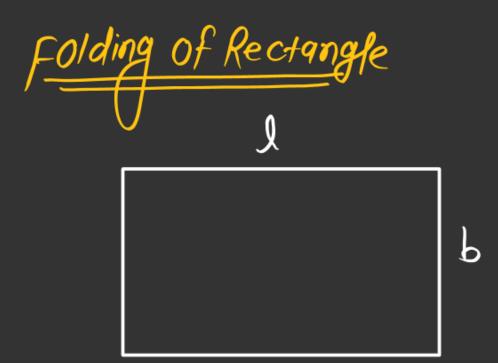


$$Z = 8cm$$

$$C.S.A = NVL$$

$$= TX8X10$$

$$= 80TCm^{2}$$



$$2 = h$$

$$2 = b$$

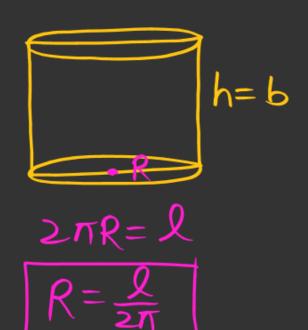
$$5 = \frac{b}{2\pi}$$

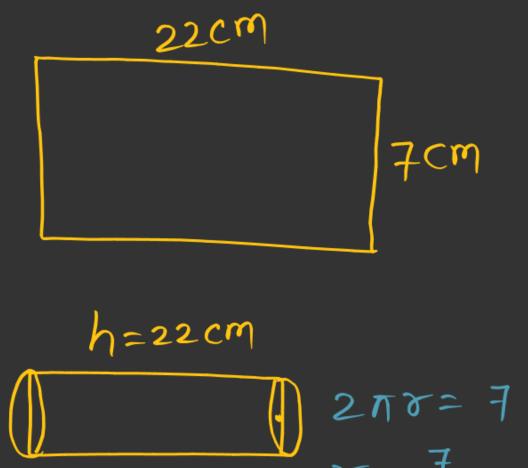
$$3 = 18 = 2 \text{ (M3-418)}$$

$$3 = 18 = 2 \text{ (M3-418)}$$

$$3 = 18 = 2 \text{ (M3-418)}$$

(ii) सीड के अनुहिश





254cm

Rational symmetry