

8. A hemisphere has 6 cm radius. Calculate its volume.

अर्धगोले की त्रिज्या 6 सेमी है, उसका आयतन ज्ञात करें।

(A)  $144\pi \text{ cm}^2$

(B)  $72\pi \text{ cm}^2$

(C)  $121\pi \text{ cm}^2$

(D)  $120\pi \text{ cm}^2$



$$2 \div 2^{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2^1}{2^{\frac{2}{3}}} = 2^{1-\frac{2}{3}} = 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$2^{\frac{1}{3}} \div 1$$

10. A sphere and a hemisphere have the same volume.  
The ratio of their curved surface area is—

किसी गोले तथा अर्धगोले का आयतन समान है। वक्रपृष्ठ के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात ज्ञात करें।

(A)  $4^{2/3} : 1$

(B)  $2^{1/3} : 1$

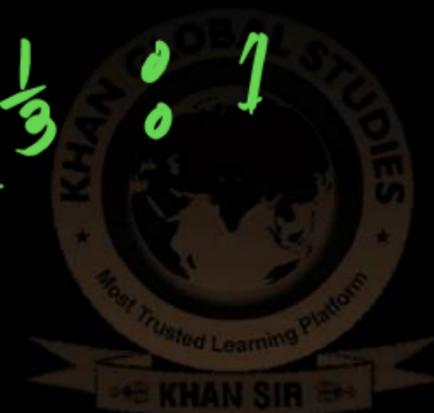
(C)  $2^{2/3} : 1$

(D)  $2^{3/2} : 1$

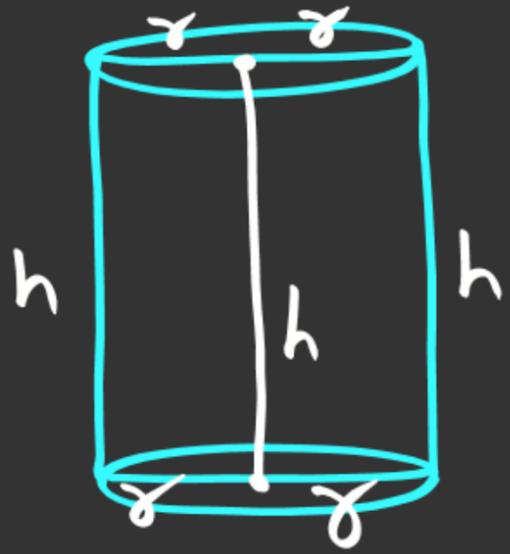
$$\frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{\frac{2}{3}\pi R^3} = \frac{2}{3}\pi R^3$$

$$\frac{r^3}{R^3} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{r}{R} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 : \sqrt[3]{2}$$

C.S.A → गोला : अर्धगोला  
 $4\pi r^2 : 2\pi R^2$   
 $2 \times 1^2 : (2^{1/3})^2$   
 $2 : 2^{2/3}$   
 $2^{1-2/3} : 1$   
 $2^{1/3} : 1$



## बेलन

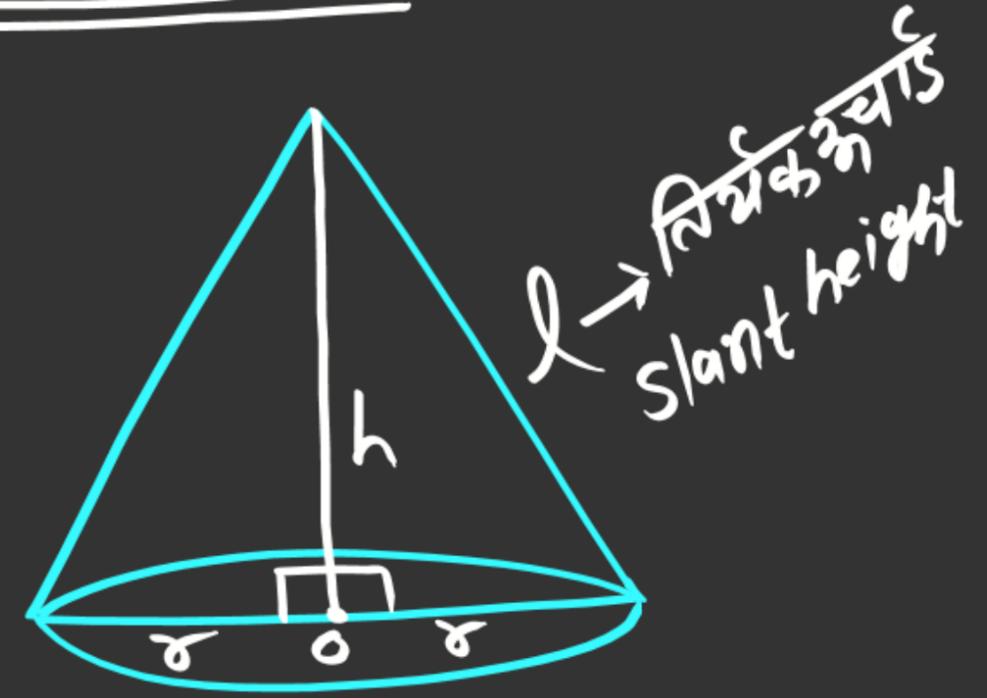


① वक्रपृष्ठ का क्षेत्रफल  $\rightarrow 2\pi r h$

② स्वरूप पूर्ण पृष्ठ का क्षेत्रफल  $\rightarrow 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2 = 2\pi r(h+r)$

③ आयतन  $\rightarrow \pi r^2 h$

## शंकु (cone)



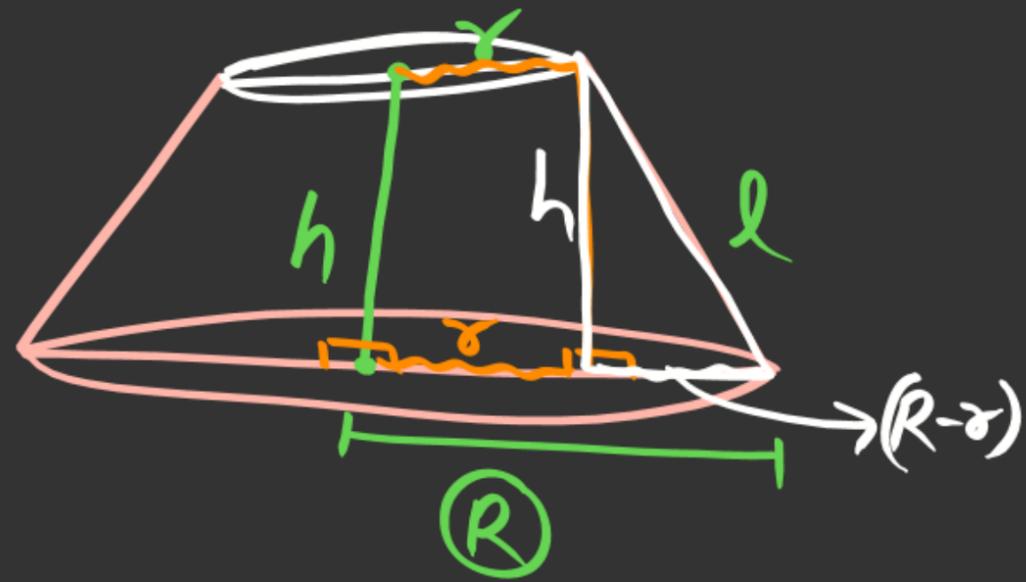
①  $l = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$

② C.S.A =  $\pi r l$

③ T.S.A =  $\pi r l + \pi r^2$   
 $= \pi r(l+r)$

④ Volume =  $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$

# शंकु घिन्नक (Frustum)



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



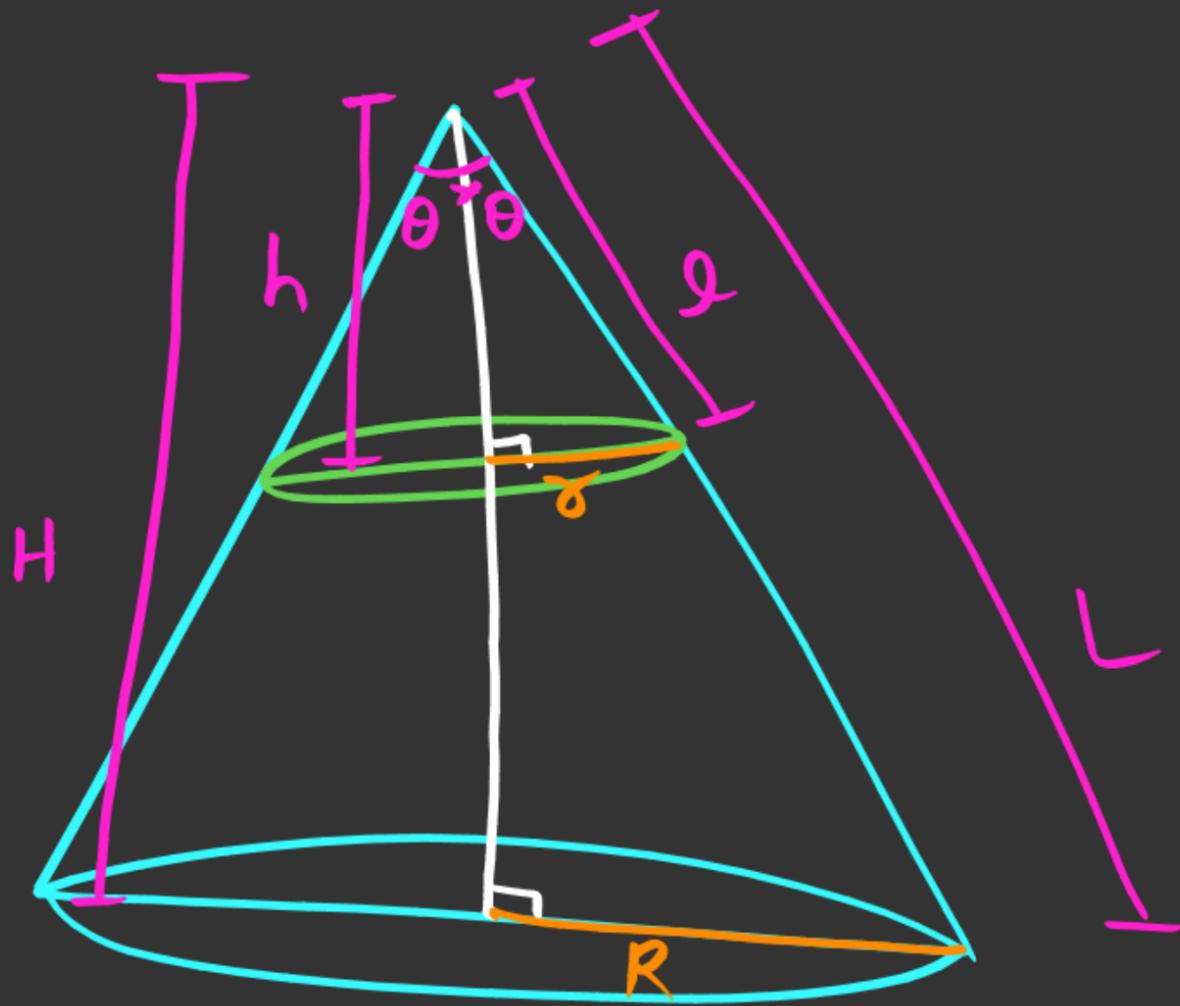
$$l = \sqrt{(R-r)^2 + h^2}$$

$$ii) C.S.A = 2\pi Rh + 2\pi rh = 2\pi h(R+r)$$

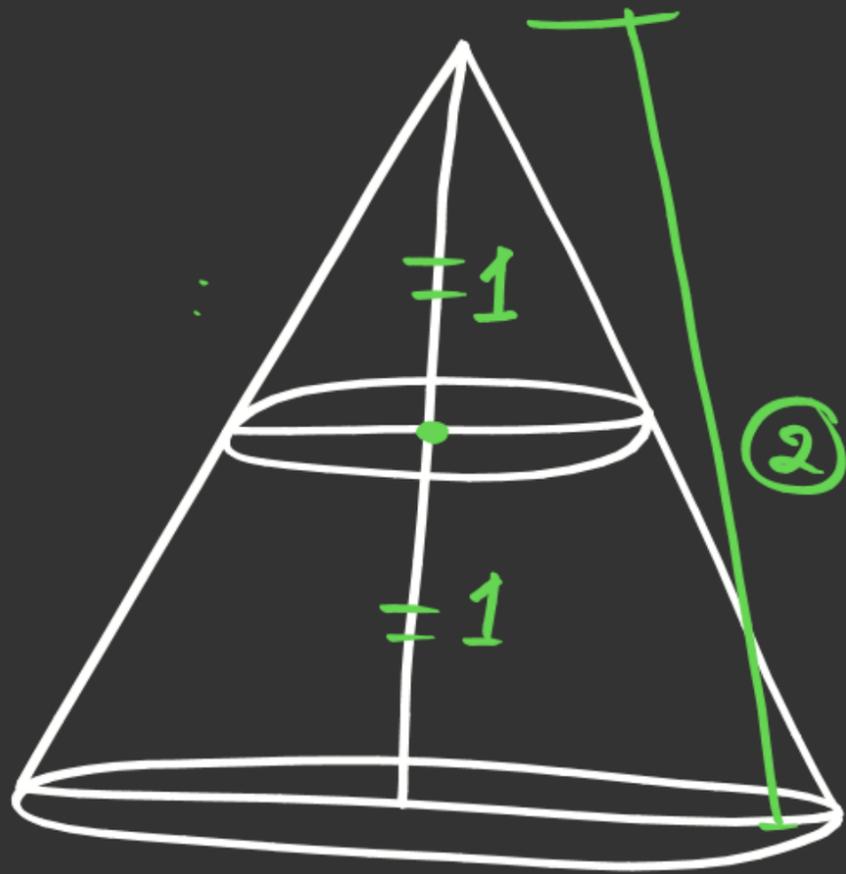
$$iii) T.S.A = 2\pi(R+r)h + \pi R^2 + \pi r^2 = 2\pi(R+r)h + \pi(R^2 + r^2)$$

$$iv) \text{आयतन} = \frac{1}{3}\pi h(R^2 + r^2 + Rr)$$

↓  
लांबी का आयतन



$$\frac{\gamma}{R} = \frac{l}{L} = \frac{h}{H}$$



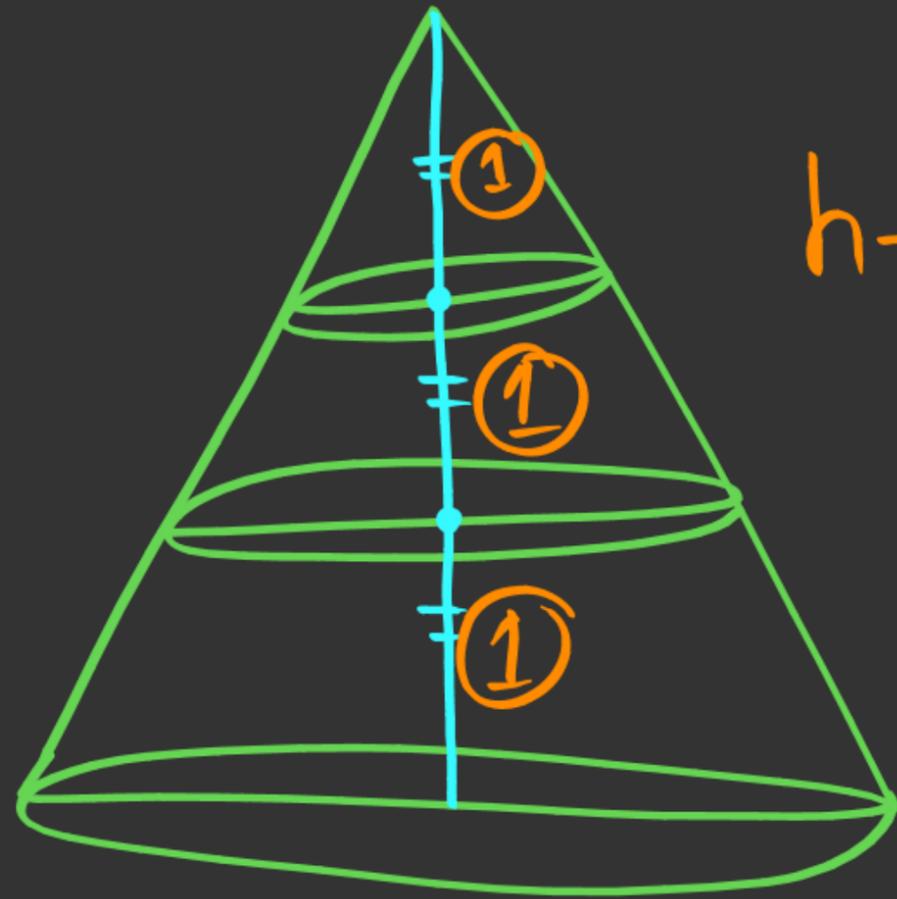
$$\begin{array}{l}
 I \quad : \quad II \\
 V \rightarrow 1 \quad : \quad 7 \\
 C \cdot S \cdot A \rightarrow 1 \quad : \quad 3
 \end{array}$$

छोटे शंकु : बड़े शंकु

$$\begin{array}{l}
 r/R/h \rightarrow 1 \quad : \quad 2 \\
 \text{Volume} \rightarrow 1^3 \quad : \quad 2^3 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad : \quad 8 \\
 C \cdot S \cdot A \rightarrow 1^2 \quad : \quad 2^2 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad : \quad 4
 \end{array}$$

II-method

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \textcircled{I} V \rightarrow 1^3 \quad : \quad 2^3 \\
 \quad \quad 1 \quad : \quad 8 \\
 \textcircled{II} C \cdot S \cdot A \rightarrow 1^2 \quad : \quad 2^2 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad : \quad 4
 \end{array}$$



$$h \rightarrow 1 : 2 : 3$$

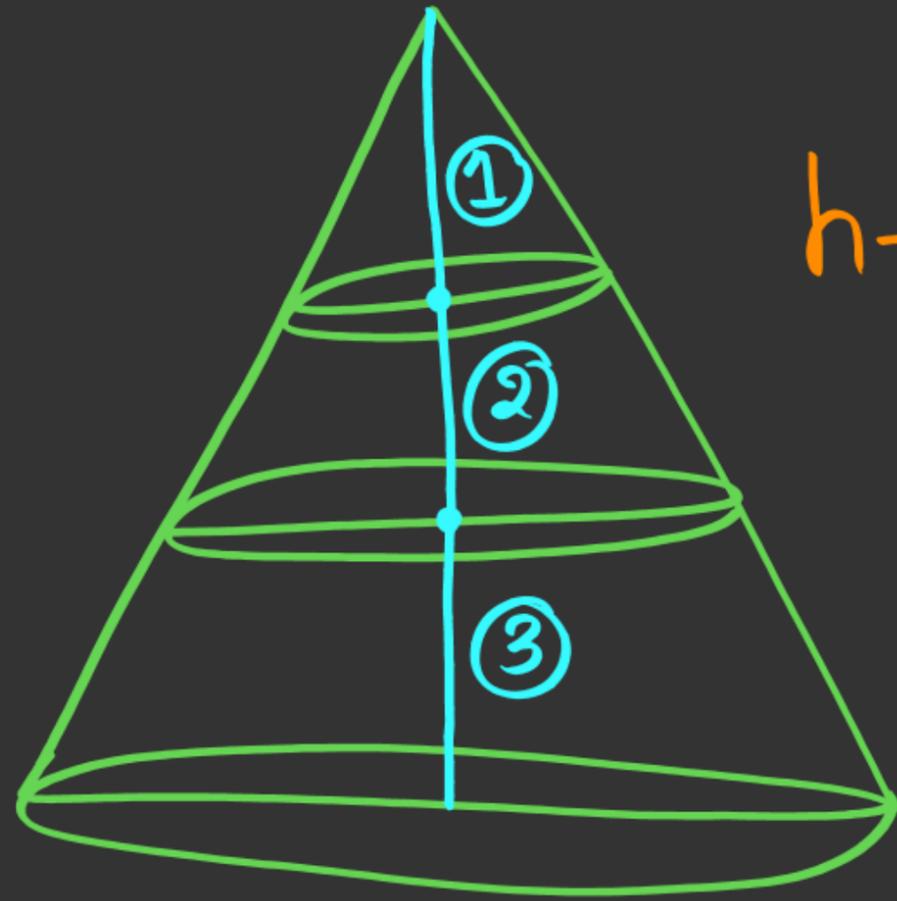
$$V \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} \text{I} & : & \text{II} & : & \text{III} \\ 1^3 & : & (2^3 - 1^3) & : & (3^3 - 2^3) \end{array}$$

$$1 : 7 : 19$$

C.S.A  $\rightarrow$  पृष्ठ क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात

$$C.S.A \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} \text{I} & : & \text{II} & : & \text{III} \\ 1^2 & : & (2^2 - 1^2) & : & (3^2 - 2^2) \end{array}$$

$$1 : 3 : 5$$



$$h \rightarrow 1 : 3 : 6$$

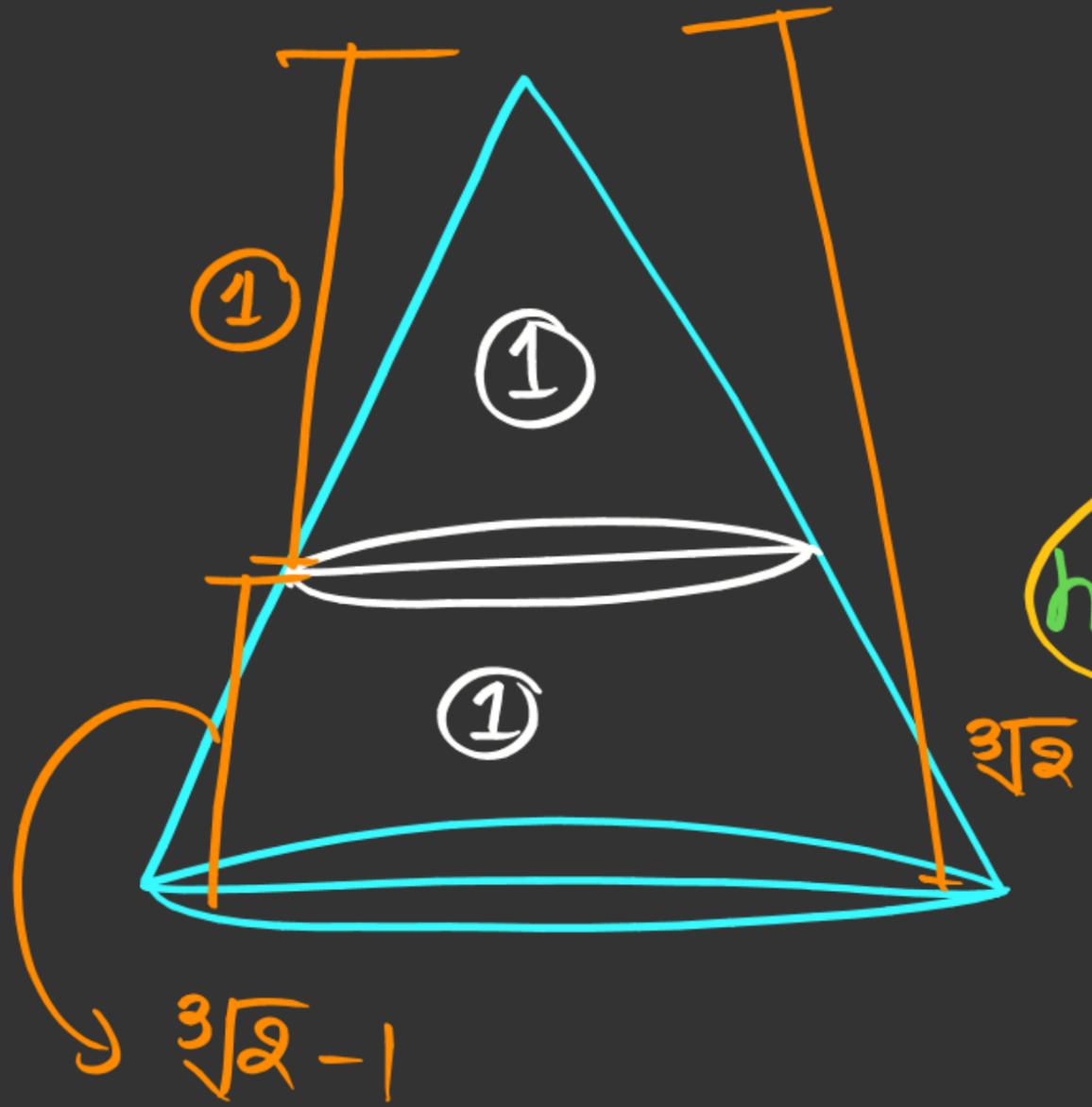
$$V \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{I} & : & \text{II} & : & \text{III} \\ 1^3 & : & (3^3 - 1^3) & : & (6^3 - 3^3) \end{matrix}$$

$$1 : 26 : 189$$

$$C.S.A \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 1^2 & : & (3^2 - 1^2) & : & (6^2 - 3^2) \\ 1 & : & 8 & : & 27 \end{matrix}$$

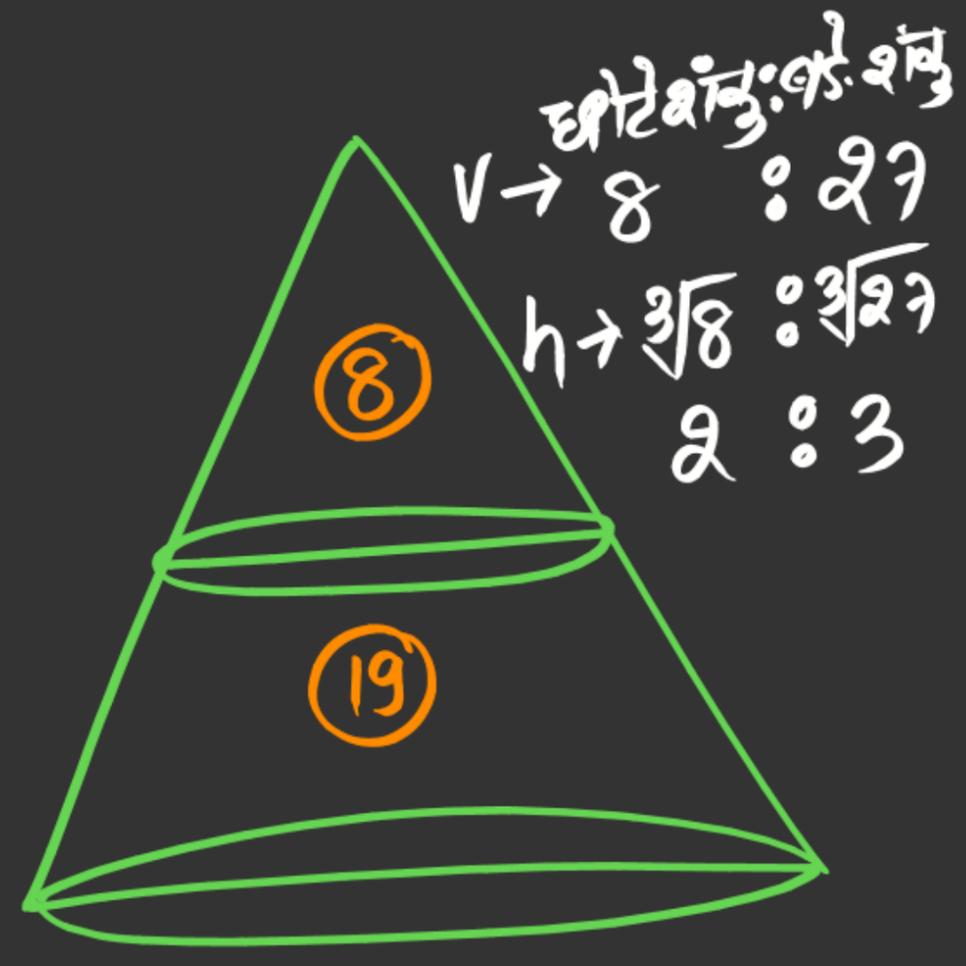
C.S.A  $\rightarrow$  पक्षबल का क्षेत्र

Q.



छोटे शंकु : बड़े शंकु

$V \rightarrow 1 : 2$   
 $h/r \rightarrow 3\sqrt{1} : 3\sqrt{2}$   
 $1 : 3\sqrt{2}$



$I : II$   
 $1 : (3\sqrt{2} - 1)$

$h \rightarrow I : II$   
 $2 : (3-2)$   
 $2 : 1$

$r \rightarrow 2 : 1$   
 $2 \rightarrow 2 : 1$