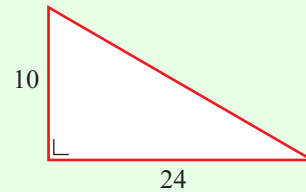


AREA & VOLUME (Q 1, PAPER 2)

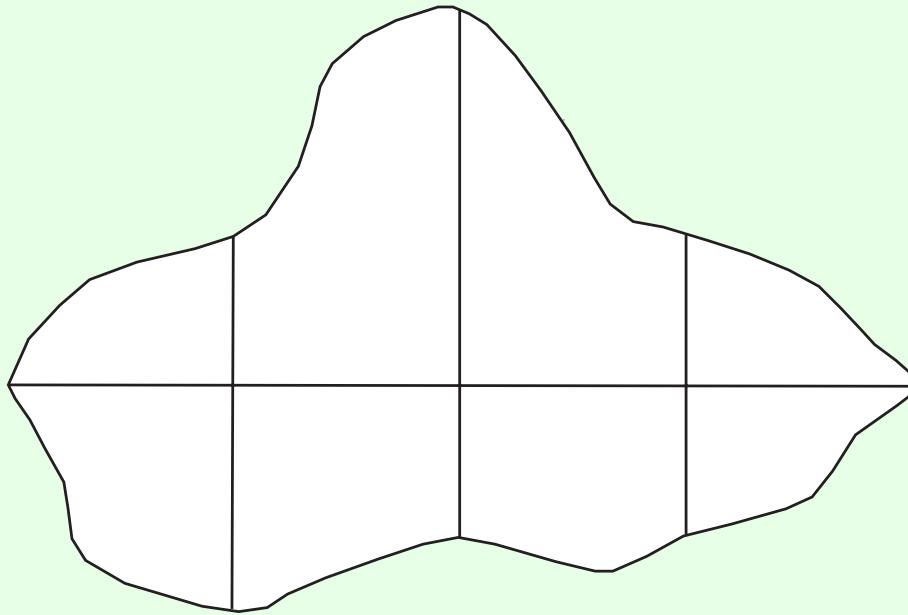
2007

1 (a) The right-angled triangle shown in the diagram has sides of length 10 cm and 24 cm.

- (i) Find the length of the third side.
- (ii) Find the length of the perimeter of the triangle.



(b) In order to estimate the area of the irregular shape below, a horizontal line is drawn across the widest part of the shape and three offsets (perpendicular lines) are drawn at equal intervals along this line.



- (i) Measure the horizontal line and the offsets, in centimetres. Make a rough sketch of the shape in your answerbook and record the measurements on it.
 - (ii) Use Simpson's Rule with these measurements to estimate the area of the shape.
- (c) A team trophy for the winners of a football match is in the shape of a sphere supported on a cylindrical base, as shown. The diameter of the sphere and of the cylinder is 21 cm.

- (i) Find the volume of the sphere, in terms of π .
- (ii) The volume of the trophy is $6174\pi \text{ cm}^3$. Find the height of the cylinder.



SOLUTION

1 (a) (i)

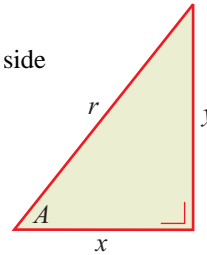
3. RIGHT-ANGLED TRIANGLES

PYTHAGORAS

One of the angles in a right-angled triangle is 90° . The side opposite this angle is called the **hypotenuse**.

Pythagoras' theorem applies to right-angled triangles.

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \dots\dots \mathbf{3}$$



$$r^2 = 10^2 + 24^2$$

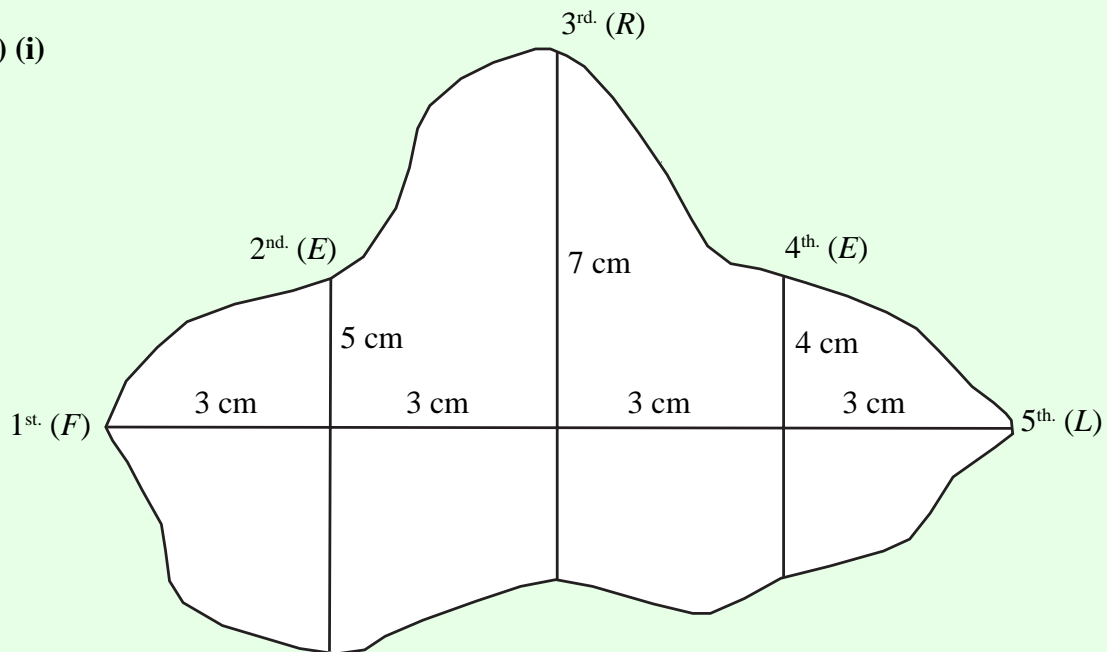
$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 100 + 576 = 676$$

$$\therefore r = \sqrt{676} = 26$$

1 (a) (ii)

$$\text{Perimeter } P = 10 \text{ cm} + 24 \text{ cm} + 26 \text{ cm} = 60 \text{ cm}$$

1 (b) (i)



1 (b) (ii)

$$A \approx \frac{h}{3} [(First + Last) + 4(Evens) + 2(Remaining Odds)] \dots\dots \mathbf{11}$$

$$h = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{First} = \text{Last} = 0 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = \frac{3}{3} [(0 + 0) + 4(5 + 4) + 2(7)]$$

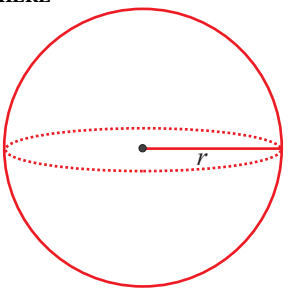
$$\Rightarrow A = 1[4(9) + 2(7)]$$

$$\Rightarrow A = [36 + 14]$$

$$\therefore A = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

1 (c) (i)

SPHERE



$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Curved SA: $A = 4\pi r^2$ 15

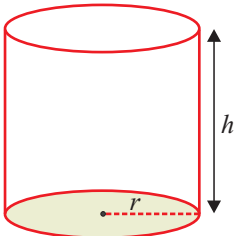
$$r = \frac{21}{2} \text{ cm}$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{21}{2}\right)^3$$

$$\therefore V = 1543.5\pi \text{ cm}^3$$

1 (c) (ii)

CYLINDER



$V = \pi r^2 h$
Curved SA: $A = 2\pi r h$
Total SA: $A = 2\pi r h + 2\pi r^2$ 14

Volume of trophy = Volume of sphere + Volume of cylinder

\therefore Volume of sphere = Volume of trophy – Volume of cylinder

$$= 6174\pi - 1543.5\pi = 4630.5\pi \text{ cm}^3$$

CYLINDER:

$$V = 4630.5\pi \text{ cm}^3$$

$$r = \frac{21}{2} \text{ cm}$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h \Rightarrow h = \frac{V}{\pi r^2}$$

$$\therefore h = \frac{4630.5\pi}{\pi \left(\frac{21}{2}\right)^2} = 42 \text{ cm}$$