

## **Solid Figures**

|            | Volume                | Total SurfaceArea    | Lateral/CurvedSurfaceArea               |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| Cube       | Side <sup>3</sup>     | 6 ×Side <sup>2</sup> | 4×side <sup>2</sup>                     |
| Cuboid     | $L \times B \times H$ | 2(LB + LH + BH)      | 2 (LH +BH)                              |
| Cylinder   | $\pi r^2 h$           | 2πr(r + h)           | 2 <i>π</i> rh                           |
| Cone       | $(1/3)\pi r^2h$       | πr(r +L)             | $\pi rl \{where L = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}\}$ |
| Sphere     | $(4/3)\pi r^3$        | $4\pi r^2$           | $4\pi r^2$                              |
| Hemisphere | $(2/3)\pi r^3$        | $3\pi r^2$           | $2\pi r^2$                              |

**Concept:** There are 4 body diagonals in a cube /cuboid of length ( $\sqrt{3} \times \text{side}$ ) and  $\sqrt{l^2 + b^2 + h^2}$  respectively.

## Frustum / Truncated Cone

It can be obtained by cutting a cone with a plane parallel to the circular base.



Volume =  $\frac{1}{3}\pi h(R^2 + r^2 + Rr)$ Lateral Surface Area =  $\pi(R+r)$  L Total Surface Area =  $\pi(R+r)$  L +  $\pi(R^2+r^2)$ 

Prism



It is a solid with rectangular vertical faces and bases as congruent polygons (of n sides). It will have '2n' Vertices; 'n+2' Faces and '3n' Sides / Edges.

Lateral Surface Area = Perimeter × Height

Total Surface Area = Perimeter × Height + 2Area<sub>Base</sub>

Volume =  $Area_{Base} x$  Height



## Pyramid



It is a figure in which the outer surfaces are triangular and converge at a point known as the apex, which is aligned directly above the centre of the base.

Lateral Surface Area = 1/2 × Perimeter × Slant Height

Total Surface Area =  $\frac{1}{2}$  × Perimeter × Slant Height + Area<sub>Base</sub> Volume =  $\frac{1}{3}$  × Area<sub>Base</sub> × Height

**Concept**: If a sphere is inscribed in a cube of side a, the radius of the sphere will be a/2. If a sphere is circumscribed about a cube of side a, the radius of the sphere will be  $\frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2}$ .

**Concept**: If a largest possible sphere is inscribed in a cylinder of radius 'a' and height h, its radius r will be  $\Rightarrow r = h/2$  {If 2a>h}  $\Rightarrow r = a$  {If 2a<h}

**Concept**: If a largest possible sphere is inscribed in a cone of radius r and slant height equal to 2r, then the radius of sphere =  $\frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}$ 

**Concept**: If a cube is inscribed in a hemisphere of radius r, then the edge of the cube =  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$  r