

COMPOSITE SOLIDS

Composite solids can be formed by either

- (i) combining two or more shapes.
- (ii) removing one solid from another.

Ex

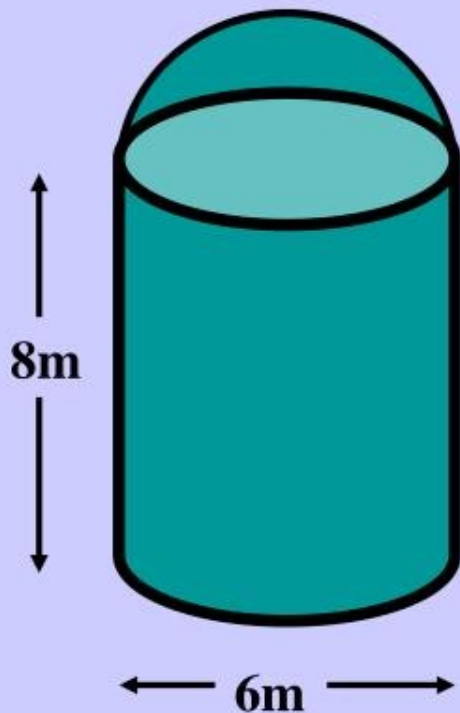
A grain silo consists of a cylinder of diameter 6m and height 8m topped by a hemisphere.

For both cylinder & hemisphere $d = 6$ so $r = 3$.

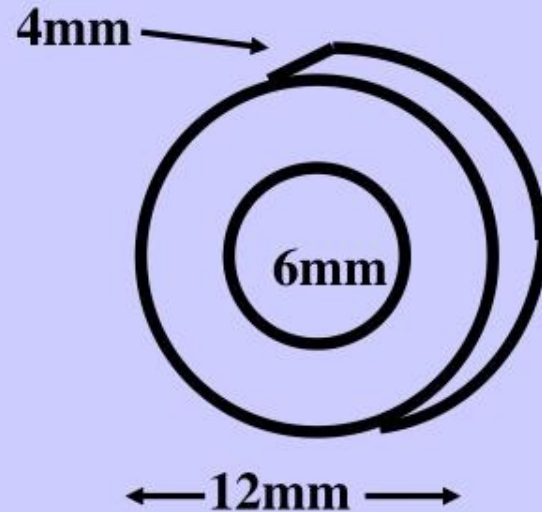
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol cylinder} &= \pi r^2 h = 3.14 \times 3 \times 3 \times 8 \\ &= 226.08\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Vol h-sphere} &= \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3 = 2 \times 3.14 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \div 3 \\ &= 56.52\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total vol} = 226.08 + 56.52 = 282.6 = \underline{283\text{m}^3}$$



Example A “Polo” mint is 4mm thick with a diameter of 12mm.
The hole is 6mm in diameter. Find the total vol of mint.



NB: the mint is a “big cylinder – a wee cylinder”.

Big C. $d = 12$ so $r = 6$ & $h = 4$

$$V = \pi r^2 h = 3.14 \times 6 \times 6 \times 4 = 452.16$$

Wee C. $d = 6$ so $r = 3$ & $h = 4$

$$V = \pi r^2 h = 3.14 \times 3 \times 3 \times 4 = 113.04$$

$$\text{Vol mint} = 452.16 - 113.04 = 339.12 = \underline{\underline{339\text{mm}^3}}$$