RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 19 Exercise 19.1: Here, we present the RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 19 Exercise 19.1 on Three Dimensional Figures. This exercise focuses on understanding and solving problems related to various three-dimensional shapes, such as cubes, cuboids, and cylinders.

It helps students grasp the concepts of volume and surface area which are important for analyzing and working with 3D objects. The solutions provided step-by-step guidance to simplify complex problems making it easier for students to master these concepts. By working through Exercise 19.1, students will enhance their spatial reasoning skills and improve their ability to calculate and visualize three-dimensional figures accurately.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 19 Exercise 19.1 Three Dimensional Figures Overview

In RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 19, Exercise 19.1 students learn about three-dimensional shapes like cubes, cuboids, and cylinders. This exercise teaches how to find the volume and surface area of these shapes.

Students practice using formulas to solve problems and understand the properties of each shape. By working on these exercises, they get better at visualizing and solving problems involving three-dimensional objects. This helps build a solid foundation for understanding more complex geometry topics.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 19 Exercise 19.1 Three Dimensional Figures PDF

Here, we have provided the RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 19 Exercise 19.1 in a PDF format.

By reviewing this PDF students can effectively practice and master the concepts related to three-dimensional figures, enhancing their problem-solving skills in geometry.

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 19 Exercise 19.1 Three Dimensional Figures PDF

RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 19 Exercise 19.1 (Ex 19A)

Below we have provided RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 19 Exercise 19.1 Three Dimensional Figures -

(Question 1) Write down the number of faces of each of the following figures:

(i) Cuboid = 6 faces

(ii) Cube = 6 faces

(iii) Triangular prism = 5 faces (2 triangular and 3 rectangular)

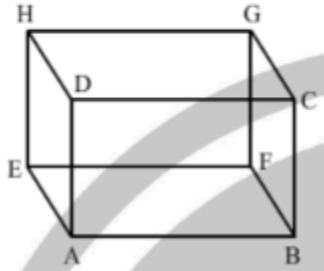
(iv) Square pyramid = 5 faces (1 sq. faces and 4 triangular faces)

(v) Tetrahedron = 4 triangular faces

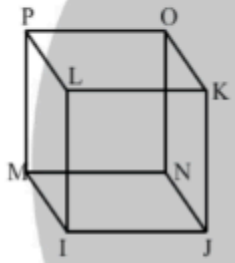
Solution:

Solution:

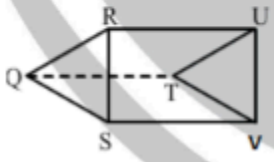
(i) A cuboid has 6 faces, namely *ABCD, EFGH, HDAE, GCBF, HDCG* and *EABF*.



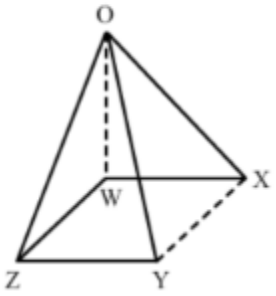
(ii) A cube has 6 faces, namely *IJKL, MNOP, PLIM, OKJN, LKOP* and *IJNM*.



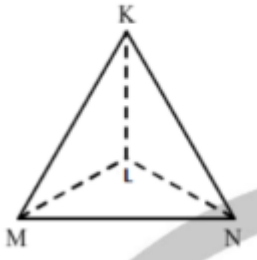
(iii) A triangular prism has 5 faces (3 rectangular faces and 2 triangular faces), namely *QRUT, QTVS, RUVS, QRS* and *TUV*.



(iv) A square pyramid has 5 faces (4 triangular faces and 1 square face), namely *OWZ, OWX, OXY, OYZ* and *WXYZ*.



(v) A tetrahedron has 4 triangular faces, namely *KLM, KLN, LMN* and *KMN*.



(Question 2) Write down the number of edges of each of the following figures:

(i) Tetrahedron = 6 edges

(ii) Rectangular pyramid = 8 edges

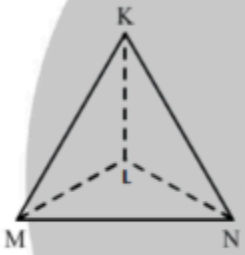
(iii) Cube = 12 edges

(iv) Triangular prism = 9 edges

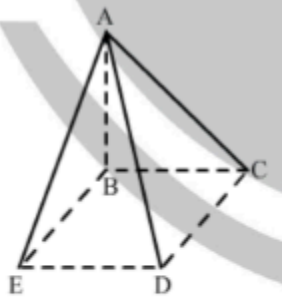
Solution:

Solution:

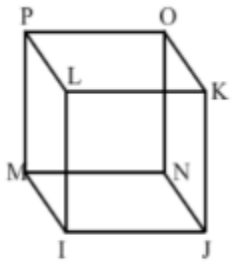
(i) A tetrahedron has 6 edges, namely *KL, LM, LN, MN, KN* and *KM*.



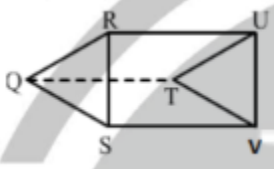
(ii) A rectangular pyramid has 8 edges, namely *AB, AE, AD, AC, EB, ED, DC* and *CB*.



(iii) A cube has 12 edges, namely *PL, LK, KO, OP, MN, NJ, JI, IM, PM, LI, ON* and *KJ*.



(iv) A triangular prism has 9 edges, namely *QR, RS, QS, TU, TV, UV, QT, RU*, and *SV*.



(Question 3) Write down the number of vertices of each of the following figures:

(i) Cuboid = 8 vertices

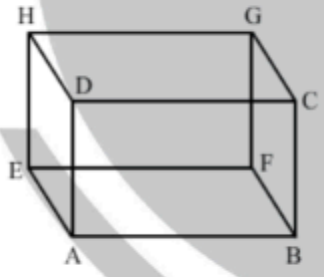
(ii) Square pyramid = 5 vertices

(iii) Tetrahedron = 4 vertices

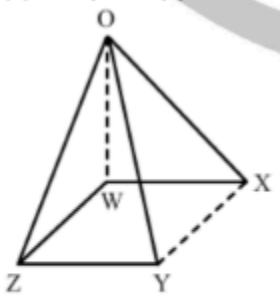
(iv) Triangular prism = 6 vertices

Solution:

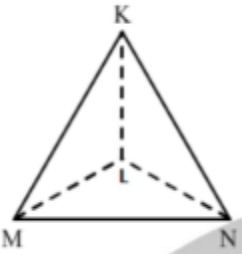
(i) A cuboid has 8 vertices, namely *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *F*, *G* and *H*.



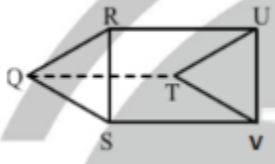
(ii) A square pyramid has 5 vertices, namely *O*, *W*, *X*, *Y* and *Z*.



(iii)A tertrahedron has 4 vertices, namely *K*, *L*, *M* and *N*.



(iv) A triangular prism has 6 vertices, namely *Q*, *R*, *S*, *T*, *U* and *V*.



(Question 4) Fill in the blanks:

Solution:

(i) A cube has **8** vertices, **12** edges and **6**.

(ii) The point at which three faces of a figure meet is known as its **vertex**.

(iii) A cuboid is also known as a rectangular **cube**.

(iv) A triangular pyramid is called a **tetrahedron**.

Benefits of RS Aggarwal Solutions for Class 8 Maths Chapter 19 Exercise 19.1

Clear Understanding: The solutions provide clear and concise explanations for calculating the volume and surface area of three-dimensional figures, helping students grasp complex concepts easily.

Step-by-Step Guidance: Each problem is broken down into manageable steps, allowing students to follow the process and understand each stage of solving the exercise.

Enhanced Problem-Solving Skills: Regular practice with these solutions improves students ability to handle various problems involving three-dimensional shapes, boosting their overall problem-solving skills.

Visual Aids: Diagrams and illustrations in the solutions aid in visualizing the three-dimensional figures, making it easier to comprehend and solve related questions.

Concept Reinforcement: By working through these solutions, students reinforce their understanding of key concepts related to three-dimensional geometry, which is crucial for their overall mathematical development.

Exam Preparation: These solutions help students prepare effectively for exams by providing a solid foundation in the concepts and types of questions that might appear in their tests.