

## Exercício - Esfera e suas partes

01 - Alternativa C. A e B não podem ser, já que a translação ocorre em torno de eixo e não de si. E a D e a E não são, pois a rotação de uma reta ou plano não originam uma esfera, e sim um círculo.

$$02 - V_1 = \frac{4}{3} \tilde{V} 1^3 \quad V_2 = 10^6 \left( \frac{4}{3} \tilde{V} \right) \quad \frac{4}{3} \cdot 10^6 \tilde{V} = \frac{4}{3} \tilde{V} r^3$$

$$V_1 = \frac{4}{3} \tilde{V} \quad V_2 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 10^6 \tilde{V} \quad r^3 = 10^6$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{10^6}$$

$$r = 10^2 = 100 \text{ m}$$

$$03 - V_C = \tilde{V} R^2 h$$

$$h = 2R$$

$$h = 2 \cdot 2R$$

$$h = 4R$$

$$\frac{V_E}{V_C} = \frac{4 \tilde{V} R^3}{3} = \frac{4 R^3 \tilde{V}}{3} = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{12}$$

$$\frac{V_E}{V_C} = \frac{1}{12}$$

(E)

$$04 - \frac{4}{3} \tilde{V} 1^3 + \frac{4}{3} \tilde{V} 2^3 = \tilde{V} R^2 \cdot 3$$

$$\frac{4 \tilde{V}}{3} + \frac{32 \tilde{V}}{3} = \tilde{V} R^2 \cdot 3$$

$$\frac{36 \tilde{V}}{3} = \tilde{V} R^2 \cdot 3$$

$$R^2 = \frac{36}{3} = \frac{36}{9}$$

$$R = \sqrt{4} = 2 \text{ cm}$$

(B)



$$\begin{aligned} 05- VC &= \pi 6^2 \cdot 1 \\ VC &= 36\pi \\ VE &= \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = 36\pi$$

$$4r^3 = 108$$

$$r^3 = \frac{108}{4} = 27$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{27} = 3 \text{ cm}$$

(C)

$$\begin{aligned} 06- a &= d \\ a &= 2r \\ a &= 2 \cdot 6 \\ a &= 12 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$VE = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$288\pi = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$864 = 4r^3$$

$$r^3 = 216$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{216}$$

$$r = 6 \text{ cm}$$

(E)

$$\begin{aligned} 07- VC &= \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h \\ VC &= \pi \cdot 10^2 \cdot 16 \\ VC &= 1600\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$VE = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2^3 \pi$$

$$VE = \frac{32}{3} \pi$$

$$1 \text{ balok} = \frac{32}{3} \pi$$

$$x \text{ balok} = 1600\pi$$

$$1600\pi = \frac{32}{3} \pi x$$

$$4800\pi = 32\pi x$$

$$x = 150 \text{ balok}$$

(D)

$$08- \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3 = \pi R^2 H = \frac{\pi R^2 \cdot h}{3}$$

$$2R = H = \frac{h}{3}$$

$$2R = 3H = \frac{3h}{3}$$

$$2R = 3H = h$$

(D)



# Exercício - Inscrição e Circunscricão

02-  $\frac{AE}{AC} = \frac{4\tilde{u}r^2}{6(2r)^2} = \frac{4\tilde{u}r^2}{24r^2} = \frac{\tilde{u}}{6}$   $a = 2r$  (A)

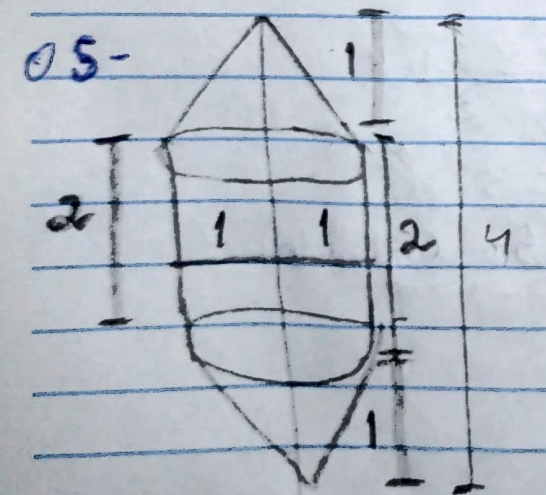
03-  $R = \frac{d}{2}$   $\frac{VE}{VC} = \frac{4\tilde{u}R^2}{3} = \frac{4\tilde{u}}{3} \left( \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^3$   
 $R = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$   $\frac{VE}{VC} = \frac{4\tilde{u}a^3 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}{3 \cdot 8} = \frac{12\sqrt{3}\tilde{u}}{24} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tilde{u}$

04-  $2r = h$  \* cilindro equilátero

$\frac{2r}{(3-r)} = \frac{12}{3}$

$3 \cdot 2r = 12(3-r)$   
 $6r = 36 - 12r$   
 $18r = 36$   
 $r = 2$

$VC = \tilde{u}r^2h$   
 $VC = \tilde{u}2^2 \cdot (2 \cdot 2)$   
 $VC = 16\tilde{u} \text{ m}^3$



$VC0 = \frac{\tilde{u}r^2 \cdot h}{3} = \frac{\tilde{u}}{3} \text{ cm}^3$

$VC0 \cdot 2 = \frac{2\tilde{u}}{3} \text{ cm}^3$

Cilindros  $\rightarrow 2r = h$   
 $2 \cdot 1 = 2$

$VE1 = 2\tilde{u}r^3$

$VC1 = 2\tilde{u} \text{ cm}^3$

$V_{\text{Total}} = \frac{2\tilde{u}}{3} + \frac{2\tilde{u}}{3}$

$V_{\text{Total}} = \frac{6\tilde{u} + 2\tilde{u}}{3} = \frac{8\tilde{u}}{3} \text{ cm}^3$