**Cálculo do Volume (OG):**

To measure the volume of the egg, we used a common beaker with dyed blue water in order to enhance the contrast. Photographic records of the beaker filled with the liquid were taken before and after the immersion of the egg in it in order to determine the amount of liquid displaced, and hence its volume Fig. 4). After collecting the images, they were processed in the software GIMP version 2.10.32, where reference measurements were taken to determine the pixel per millimeter ratio in each photo using the real measurements obtained with a caliper, in millimeters, of the photographed beaker in relation to the distance measurements in pixels taken for each photo and using as a reference, for both measurements, the 100ml mark. With the volume/millimeter ratio established through the physical measurement of the dimension contained between each marking engraved on the beaker and checked by weighing the beaker filled with distilled water (whose weight/volume ratio is known) at room temperature for each marking and with the pixel/millimeter ratio determined, these ratios were, then, used in each of the photos to correlate the measurement obtained for the volume of liquid in each of the photos and, thus, determine the difference in volume between them, a value that would correspond to the volume of the egg.

**Novo Cálculo do Volume (PT):**

A fim de realizar a medição do volume do ovo o princípio de Arquimedes foi utilizado, tal princípio afirma que qualquer corpo imerso em um fluido (líquido ou gás) é submetido a uma força de empuxo igual ao peso do fluido deslocado pelo corpo, com isso é possível relacionar a densidade de uma substância com a densidade de uma substância de referência (geralmente a água). No presente artigo, um grupo controle contendo 100 ovos foram analisados. Inicialmente o peso do ovo no ar e o peso do ovo submergido em um béquer contendo 1 litro de água destilada foram registrados e armazenados em uma planilha. Tal procedimento foi repetido 5 vezes para cada ovo, com isso, foi possível avaliar as variações de valores e aplicar a média aritmética a fim de obter uma precisão maior ao final do processo de coleta dos pesos.

Para o cálculo do volume, inicialmente foi calculada a densidade de Arquimedes descrita por em sequência, com do objeto calculada, basta aplicar o resultado na formula de densidade convencional a fim de extrair o volume

**Novo Cálculo do Volume (ENG):**

In order to measure the volume of the egg, Archimedes' principle was used, this principle states that any body immersed in a fluid (liquid or gas) is subjected to a buoyant force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the body, thus It is possible to relate the density of a substance to the density of a reference substance (usually water). In the present article, a control group containing 100 eggs were analyzed. Initially, the weight of the egg in air and the weight of the egg submerged in a beaker containing 1 liter of distilled water were recorded and stored in a spreadsheet. This procedure was repeated 5 times for each egg, making it possible to evaluate variations in values and apply the arithmetic mean in order to obtain greater precision at the end of the weight collection process.

To calculate the volume, initially the Archimedes density described by was calculated in sequence, with of the object calculated, simply apply the result to the conventional density formula in order to extract the volume