

## TAREFA BÁSICA - ESFERAS e SUAS PARTES

1) A esfera é um sólido gerado pela rotação de um semi círculo em torno do seu diâmetro Alternativa C

2) Ela é uma figura tridimensional, sendo do grupo dos corpos redondos (solidos de revolução), que são gerados através da rotação completa de uma figura geométrica plana.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V_1 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{1 milhão de} \\ \text{vezes maior} \end{array} \right\} V_2 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3$$

$$V_1 = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 1^3$$

$$V_1 = \frac{4}{3} \pi$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 = 1000000 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi$$

$$R^3 = 1000000$$

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

$$R = 10^2 \rightarrow R = 100$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad V_{\text{esfera}} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 \quad V_{\text{cilindro}} = \pi \cdot 16 \cdot R^3 \quad R_C = 2R \quad R_E = R$$

$$\frac{\text{Raio}}{\frac{V_E}{V_C}} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3}{\pi \cdot 16 R^3} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \cdot 1}{16} = \frac{4}{48} = \boxed{\frac{1}{12}}$$

Alternativa E

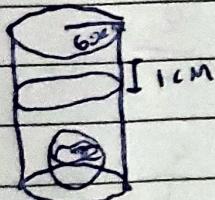
$$\textcircled{4} \quad R_1 = 1\text{cm} \quad e \quad R_2 = 2\text{cm} \quad R_0 = 3\text{cm}$$

A soma dos volumes das esferas é igual ao volume do cilindro

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 1^3 + \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 2^3 = \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot 3 \\ \frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{32\pi}{3} = 3\pi \cdot R^2 \cdot 1 \\ \frac{36\pi}{3} = 3R^2\pi \\ 12\pi = 3R^2\pi \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} R^2 = \frac{12}{3} \\ R = \sqrt{4} \\ R = 2\text{cm} \end{array}$$

Alternativa B

\textcircled{5}



$$V_{\text{cilindro}} = \pi \cdot 6^2 \cdot 1$$

$$V_C = 36\pi$$

$$V_{\text{esfera}} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3$$

$$V_E = V_C$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 = 36\pi$$

$$4\pi \cdot R^3 = 108\pi$$

$$R^3 = 27$$

$$R = \sqrt[3]{27}$$

$$R = 3\text{cm}$$

Alternativa C

$$\textcircled{6} \quad V = 288\pi \text{ cm}^3$$

$$288\pi = \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot R^3}{3}$$

$$AR \text{ reta} = 2 \cdot 6$$

$$a = 12$$

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

$$R = 6$$

Alternativa E

$$\textcircled{7} \quad d = 20\text{cm}, \quad h = 16\text{cm} \quad \left\{ \text{holanhas} \rightarrow r = 2\text{cm} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^{\circ} \text{ de doces} &= \frac{V_{\text{parallel}}}{V_{\text{doce}}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_{\text{P}} = \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h \quad V_d = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot r^3 \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad V_{\text{P}} = \pi \cdot 10^2 \cdot 16 \quad V_d = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 2^3 \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad V_{\text{P}} = 1600\pi \quad V_d = 32\pi \\ n &= \frac{1600\pi}{32\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$n = \frac{1600\pi}{32\pi} \cdot \frac{3}{32\pi} \rightarrow n = 50 \cdot 3 \rightarrow n = 150 \text{ doces}$$

Alternativa D

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \begin{aligned} V_{\text{cilindro}} &= \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h \\ V_{\text{cone}} &= \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h}{3} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h &= \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h}{3} \\ 3h &= h \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$V_{\text{hemisfério}} > \frac{2\pi \cdot r^3}{3} \rightarrow \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h}{3} = \frac{2\pi \cdot r^3}{3} \rightarrow \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h = 2\pi \cdot r^3$$

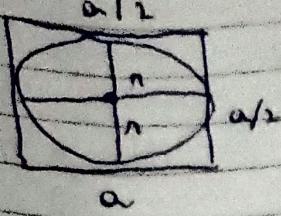
$$\boxed{2r = h = 3h} \quad \boxed{R_h = 2R}$$

### 3) Interseção e circunscrisão de sólidos

$$\text{A superfície esférica} \sim 100\pi \text{m}^2 \quad g = \sqrt{3}\text{m} \quad h = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} 100\pi &= 4\pi \cdot R^2 \quad R^2 = r^2 + h^2 - 2rh \cdot R + r^2 \quad g^2 = h^2 + r^2 \\ R^2 &= 25 \quad S = \frac{30}{38} < h = 3\text{m} \quad (\sqrt{3})^2 = h^2 + r^2 \\ R &= 5\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

②



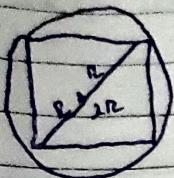
$$\Delta \text{ cubo} = 6\pi^2 \quad V_{\text{cubo}} = 4\pi r^3 \quad \Delta r = 4\pi r^2 / 4 \\ \Delta r = 6\pi^2 \quad \Delta r = 4\pi r^2 \quad \Delta r = 6\pi^2$$

$$\text{Raio} \rightarrow \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta c} = \frac{\pi r^2}{6\pi^2}$$

$$\text{Raio} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Alternativa A

③



$$l\sqrt{3} = 2r$$

$$l = \frac{2r}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$V_{\text{esfera}} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3$$

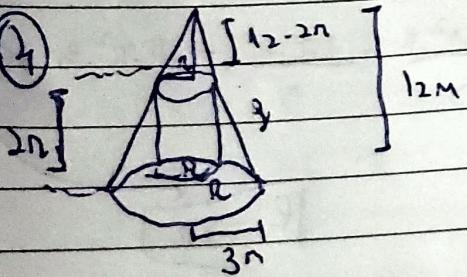
$$V_{\text{cubo}} = l^3 \quad V_{\text{cubo}} = \left(\frac{2r}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^3 = \frac{8r^3}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{Raio} \rightarrow \frac{V_c}{V_C} = \frac{\frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3}{l^3} = \frac{\pi}{\frac{l^3}{\frac{8r^3}{3\sqrt{3}}}} = \frac{\pi \cdot 8r^3}{l^3 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi \cdot 8r^3}{(2r\sqrt{3})^3} = \frac{\pi \cdot 8r^3}{8r^3 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{Raio} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{2}$$

Alternativa B

④



$$V_C = Ab \cdot h$$

$$V_C = \pi r^2 \cdot 2r$$

$$V_C = \pi r^2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2r$$

$$V_C = 16\pi r^3$$

$$\frac{R}{r} = \frac{12-2r}{12}$$

$$\frac{R}{r} = \frac{12-2r}{3}$$

$$12r - 36 - 6r$$

$$r = \frac{36}{18} = r = 2$$

Resposta

⑥

$$V = \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot 1}{3}$$

$$V = 2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$V = \frac{6\pi + 2\pi}{3} \rightarrow$$

$$V = \frac{8\pi \text{ cm}^3}{3}$$