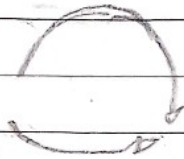


Esferas e Suas Partes - CT11319  
 nome: Vinícius Feliciano da Silva

1)

C) Pela Translação de um segmento de reta, mantendo fixa sua direção.



2)

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

$$V_2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 = 1.000.000 = \frac{4}{3} \pi$$

$$R^3 = 10^6$$

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

$$R = 10^2 = 100$$

3)

$$V_E = \frac{4\pi r^2}{3}$$

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

$$V_C = \pi 4r^2 4r = 16\pi r^3$$

$$x = \frac{V_E}{V_C} = \frac{4\pi r^2/3}{16\pi r^3}$$

$$x = 1/12$$

4)

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi 1^3$$

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

$$V = 4\pi$$

$$V_2 = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

$$V_2 = \frac{4}{3}\pi 2^3$$

$$V_2 = \frac{4}{3}\pi 8$$

$$V_2 = \frac{32\pi}{3}$$

$$V_C = \pi R^2 h$$

$$12\pi = \pi R^2 \cdot 3$$

$$12 = 3R^2$$

$$R^2 = 4$$

$$R = \sqrt{4}$$

$$R = 2$$

$$V = 4\pi + \frac{32\pi}{3}$$

$$V = \frac{36\pi + 32\pi}{3} = 12\pi$$

5)

$$V_c = \pi \cdot 6^2 \cdot 1 = 36\pi$$

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

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

$$\cancel{4} \pi r^3 = \cancel{108} \cdot \cancel{\pi}$$

$$r^3 = 27$$

$$r = 3$$

6)

$$V_c = 288\pi \text{ cm}^3$$

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

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

$$864\pi = 4\pi r^3$$

$$864 = 4r^3$$

$$r^3 = 216$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{216} = 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$d = 2r$$

$$d = 2 \cdot 6 = 12$$

$$d = \text{or} = 12 \text{ cm}$$

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7)

$$V = Ab \cdot h$$

$$V = (10^2) \cdot \pi \cdot 16$$

$$V = 1600\pi$$

$$V^L = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$V^L = \frac{(32\pi)}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{V}{V^L} = \frac{1600\pi}{32\pi/3}$$

$$x = 150$$