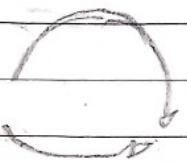


111

Eduar e Dever Partes - CTI1319
Nome: Vítor Filho da Silva

ii)

c) Pela Teoria de um segmento de reta, mantendo fixa sua altura.



2)

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

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

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

$$R^3 = 10^6$$

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

$$R = 10^2 = 100$$

3)

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

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

$$V_E = \pi 4r^3 \cdot 4c = 16\pi r^3$$

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

$$x = 1/12$$

4)

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

$$V = \pi R^3$$

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

$$V = 4R$$

$$V = 4\pi + 32\pi$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$12\pi = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \cdot 3$$

$$R = \sqrt[3]{4}$$

$$\boxed{R = 2}$$

5)

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

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

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

$$4\pi r^3 = 108\pi$$

$$r^3 = 27$$

$$r = 3$$

6)

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

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

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

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

$$864 = 4r^3$$

$$r^3 = 216$$

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

$$d = 2r$$

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

$$d = \cancel{\alpha} = \cancel{12 \text{ cm}}$$

S T Q Q S S D

— / — / —

7)

$$V = A b \cdot h$$

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

$$V = 1600\pi$$

$$V^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{4 \pi 2^2}{3}$$

$$V^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{(32\pi)}{3}$$

$$x = V^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1600\pi}{3}$$

$$x = 150$$