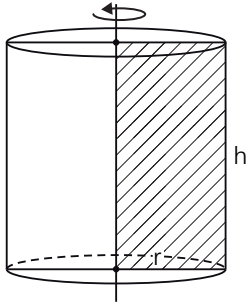


01. Sabemos que o giro completo de um ponto em torno de uma reta descreve uma circunferência. Portanto, temos a correspondência a seguir: 1 – D; 2 – E; 3 – A; 4 – B; 5 – C

Resposta: D

02. Figura relativa ao enunciado:



- Área do retângulo = $A = rh$
- Volume do cilindro = $B = \pi r^2 h$

Então:

$$\pi r^2 \cdot \frac{A}{r} = B$$

$$\pi r A = B$$

Logo:

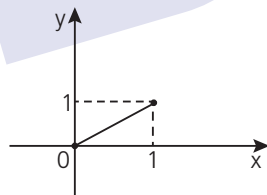
$$\pi = \frac{B}{\pi A}$$

Resposta: B

03.

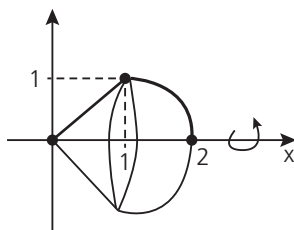
$$I. \begin{cases} y = x, & x \in [0, 1] \\ y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}, & x \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

$$II. \begin{cases} f(x) = x \\ x = 0; y = 0 \\ x = 1; y = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$III. \begin{cases} f(x) = \sqrt{2x - x^2} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{2x - x^2} \rightarrow \underbrace{(x - 1)^2 + (y - 0)^2 = 1^2}_{\text{circunferência}}, \text{ com } x \in [1, 2] \text{ e } y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

IV. Considerando as informações II e III, obtemos o gráfico a seguir:



$$V_{\text{figura}} = V_{\text{cone}} + \frac{V_{\text{esfera}}}{2}$$

$$V_{\text{figura}} = \frac{\pi R^2 H}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3, \text{ onde } H = 1 \text{ e } R = 1.$$

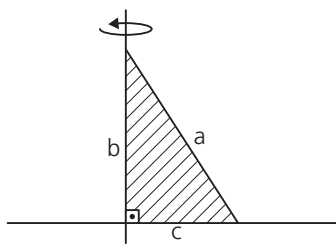
Substituindo, encontramos:

$$V_{\text{figura}} = \pi$$

Resposta: C

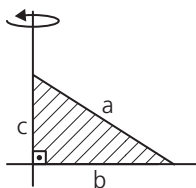
04.

– Girando o triângulo em torno de **b**, tem-se:



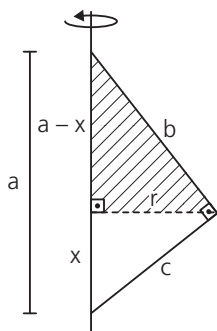
$$V_b = V_{\text{cone}} = \frac{\pi c^2 \cdot b}{3} \rightarrow (V_b)^{-2} = \frac{9}{\pi^2 b^2 c^4}$$

– Girando o triângulo em torno de **c**, tem-se:



$$V_c = V_{\text{cone}} = \frac{\pi b^2 \cdot c}{3} \rightarrow (V_c)^{-2} = \frac{9}{\pi^2 b^4 c^2}$$

– Girando o triângulo em torno de **a**, tem-se:



R métricas no Δ retângulo
 $bc = ah = ar$
 $r = \frac{bc}{a}$

$$V_a = \text{Volume (dois cones)} = \frac{\pi r^2 (a-x)}{3} + \frac{\pi r^2 x}{3} = \frac{\pi R^2 a}{3}$$

Substituindo o valor de **r** em V_a , obtemos:

$$V_a = \frac{\pi a}{3} \left(\frac{bc}{a} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi b^2 c^2}{3a} \rightarrow (V_a)^{-2} = \frac{9a^2}{\pi^2 b^4 c^4}$$

Finalmente,

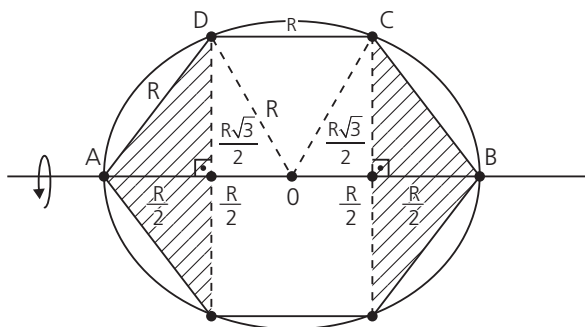
$$(V_b)^{-2} + (V_c)^{-2} = \frac{9}{\pi^2 b^2 c^4} + \frac{9}{\pi^2 b^4 c^2} = \frac{9b^2 + 9c^2}{\pi^2 b^4 c^4}$$

$$(V_b)^{-2} + (V_c)^{-2} = \frac{9(b^2 + c^2)}{\pi^2 b^4 c^4} = \frac{9a^2}{\pi^2 b^4 c^4} = (V_a)^{-2}$$

Resposta: C

Resolução – Matemática IV

05. Do enunciado, temos a figura a seguir.



$$A_{\text{Total}} = \underbrace{\pi \frac{R\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot R}_{\text{Lateral do cone}} + \underbrace{\pi \frac{R\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot R}_{\text{Lateral do cone}} + \underbrace{2\pi \frac{R\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot R}_{\text{Lateral do cilindro}}$$

$$A_{\text{Total}} = \frac{\pi R^2 \sqrt{3} + \pi R^2 \sqrt{3} + 2\pi R^2 \sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\pi R^2 \sqrt{3}$$

Logo:

$$A_{\text{Total}} = 2\pi \left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{\pi}} \right)^2 \sqrt{3} = 200\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$$

Resposta: E

