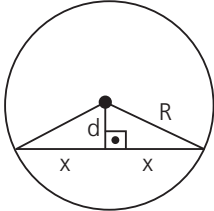


01.

I. Base do cilindro:

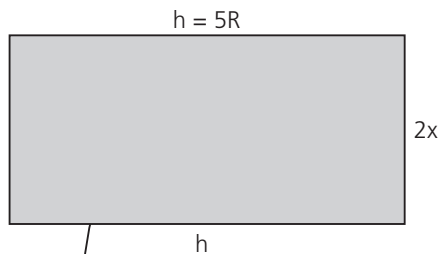


$$d = \frac{3}{5}R$$

$$R^2 = \left(\frac{3R}{5}\right)^2 + x^2$$

$$x = \frac{4R}{5}$$

II. Secção retangular (figura do enunciado):



$$A = 16 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ (área)}$$

$$2x \cdot h = 16 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$2 \left(\frac{4R}{5}\right) \cdot 5R = 16$$

$$R = \sqrt{2}$$

III. Área da base do cilindro:

$$\pi(\sqrt{2})^2 = \boxed{2\pi \text{ cm}^2}$$

Resposta: B

02. Nestas condições, temos:

- $V_I = V_{\text{prisma}} = 10 \cdot 6 \cdot h$
- $V_{II} = V_{\text{cilindro}} = \pi \cdot 5^2 \cdot h$

Então:

$$\frac{V_{II}}{V_I} = \frac{25 \cdot \pi \cdot h}{10 \cdot 6 \cdot h} \cong 1,308$$

Logo:

$$\text{Aumento} = 30,8\%$$

Resposta: D

03. Do enunciado, encontramos:

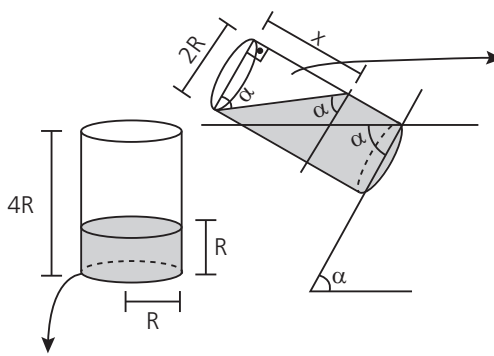
$$V = \text{volume (restante)} = \left(\frac{300^\circ}{360^\circ}\right) \pi \cdot 40^2 \cdot 30$$

$$V = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) \pi \cdot 1600 \cdot 30$$

$$V = 40\pi \cdot 10^3 \rightarrow \frac{V}{\pi \cdot 10^3} = 40 \text{ cm}^3.$$

Resposta: C

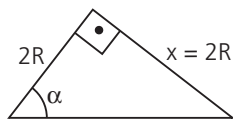
04. Como a capacidade dos cilindros é de 1ℓ e foram derramados 250 ml , $\frac{1}{4}$ do volume do cilindro, a altura de líquido no cilindro, inicialmente vazio, é $\frac{1}{4}$ da altura do cilindro.



II. $V' = \frac{\pi R^2 x}{2}$
 Como $V = V'$, temos:
 $\pi R^3 = \frac{\pi R^2 \cdot x}{2} \rightarrow x = 2R$

I. $V = \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot R = \pi R^3$

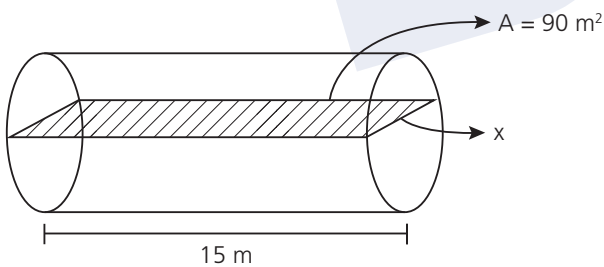
III.



$\text{tg } \alpha = \frac{2R}{2R} = 1$
 $\text{tg } \alpha = \text{tg } 45^\circ \rightarrow \alpha = 45^\circ$

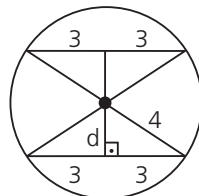
Resposta: D

- 05.



I. Área da superfície livre:
 $15x = 90$
 $x = 6\text{ m}$

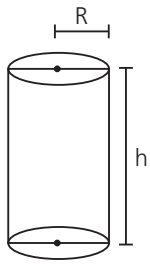
II. Pitágoras:
 $4^2 = 3^2 + d^2$
 $d = \sqrt{7}$



Logo: desnível = $R \pm d = 4 \pm \sqrt{7}$

Resposta: E

06.



$$\begin{cases} A_T = 40 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ (Área total)} \\ hR = 5(h+R) \text{ (Condição)} \end{cases}$$

$$A_T = 2\pi R h + 2\pi R^2 \text{ (área total)}$$

$$A_T = 2\pi R (h + R)$$

$$A_T = 2\pi R \frac{(h \cdot R)}{5}$$

$$40 = \frac{2\pi R^2 h}{5}$$

$$\pi R^2 h = 100$$

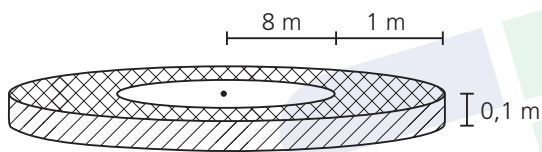
Logo:

$$V = 100 \text{ cm}^3$$

Resposta: A

07.

Figura ilustrativa



$$V = \text{volume (espaço ocupado)} = (\pi \cdot 92 - \pi \cdot 1^2) 0,1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$V = 5,338 \text{ m}^3$$

Regra de três

$$1 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ————— } 100 \text{ reais}$$

$$5,338 \text{ m}^3 \text{ ————— } v \text{ reais}$$

$$\text{Logo: } v = 533,80$$

Resposta: D

08. De posse das ilustrações, temos:

$$\text{I. } V_1 = \pi (2r)^2 \cdot \frac{h}{2} = 2\pi r^2 h$$

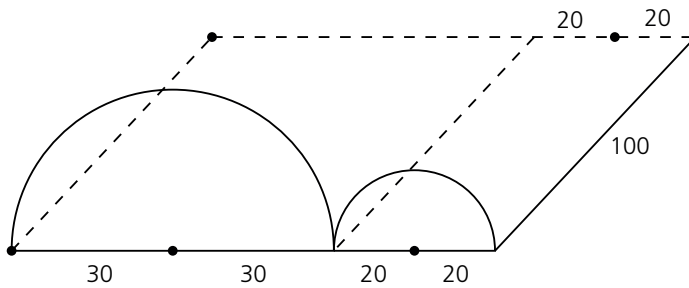
$$\text{II. } V_2 = \pi r^2 h$$

$$\text{III. } V_3 = \pi \left(\frac{r}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 2h = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{2}$$

$$\text{Logo, } V_1 > V_2 > V_3$$

Resposta: E

09.



Dessa forma, concluímos que:

$$V_{\text{Total}} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\pi \cdot 30^2}{2}\right) \cdot 100 + \left(\frac{\pi \cdot 20^2}{2}\right) \cdot 10}_{\text{dois semicilindros}}$$

$$V_{\text{Total}} = \frac{100\pi}{2} (900 + 400) = 204100 \text{ m}^3$$

Resposta: D

10.

I. $A_T = 2\pi$

$$2\pi(rh + r^2) = 2\pi \rightarrow \boxed{rh = 1 - r^2}$$

II. $rh = 1 - r^2 \rightarrow r(h + r) = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{h + r = \frac{1}{r}}$

III. $M_H = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{h}}$ (média harmônica) $= \frac{2rh}{r+h} = 4$



Logo:

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}} = 2 \rightarrow r - r^3 = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{r^3 - r + 2 = 0}$$

Resposta: A