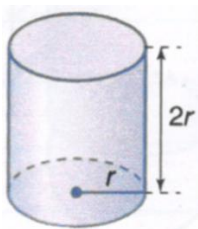




01.

Como o cilindro é equilátero, teremos $h = 2r$.Já que a área lateral é de $100\pi \text{ cm}^2$:

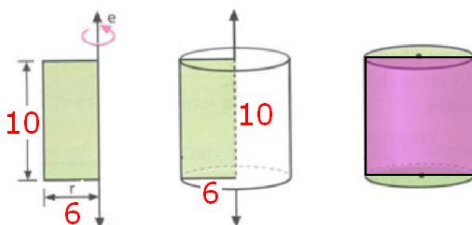
$$2\pi rh = 100\pi \Rightarrow r \cdot 2r = 50 \Rightarrow 2r^2 = 50 \Rightarrow r = 5$$

A área total será:

$$2\pi r^2 + A_L = 2\pi \cdot 5^2 + 100\pi = 150\pi \text{ cm}^2$$



02.



$$a) A_B = \pi r^2 = \pi \cdot 6^2 \Rightarrow A_B = 36\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

$$b) A_L = 2\pi rh = 2\pi \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \Rightarrow A_L = 120\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

$$c) A_T = A_L + 2 \cdot A_B = 120\pi + 72\pi \Rightarrow A_T = 192\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

$$d) V = A_B \cdot h = 36\pi \cdot 10 = 360\pi \text{ cm}^3$$

e) A seção meridiana é um retângulo de dimensões 12cm e 10cm. Sua área é, portanto:

$$A = 12 \cdot 10 = 120 \text{ cm}^2$$

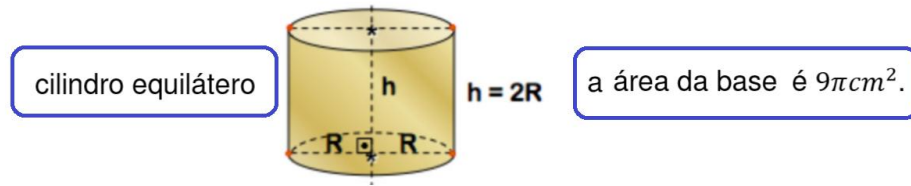


03.

$$V = A_B \cdot h = 25\pi \cdot 12 = 300\pi \text{ cm}^3$$

$$A_T = A_L + 2 \cdot A_B = 2\pi \cdot 5 \cdot 12 + 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 5^2 = 120\pi + 50\pi \Rightarrow A_T = 170\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

04.



a) $A_B = 9\pi \Rightarrow \pi r^2 = 9\pi \Rightarrow r^2 = 9 \Rightarrow r = 3\text{ cm}$

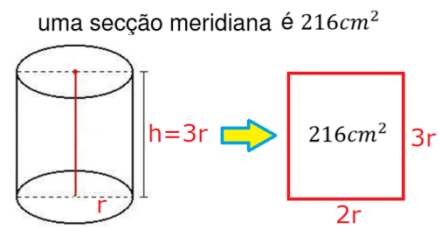
b) $h = 2r \Rightarrow h = 6\text{ cm}$

c) $A_L = 2\pi rh = 2\pi \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \Rightarrow A_L = 36\pi\text{ cm}^2$

d) $V = A_B \cdot h = 9\pi \cdot 6 = 54\pi\text{ cm}^3$

e) $A = 6^2 = 36\text{ cm}^2$

05.

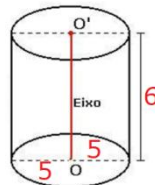


$$2r \cdot 3r = 216 \Rightarrow 6r^2 = 216 \Rightarrow r = 6\text{ cm e } h = 18\text{ cm}$$

a) $A_T = A_L + 2 \cdot A_B = 2\pi \cdot 6 \cdot 18 + 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 6^2 = 216\pi + 72\pi \Rightarrow A_T = 288\pi\text{ cm}^2$

b) $V = A_B \cdot h = 36\pi \cdot 18 = 648\pi\text{ cm}^3$

06.



a) $A_B = \pi \cdot 5^2 \Rightarrow A_B = 25\pi\text{ cm}^2$

b) $A_L = 2\pi rh = 2\pi \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \Rightarrow A_L = 60\pi\text{ cm}^2$

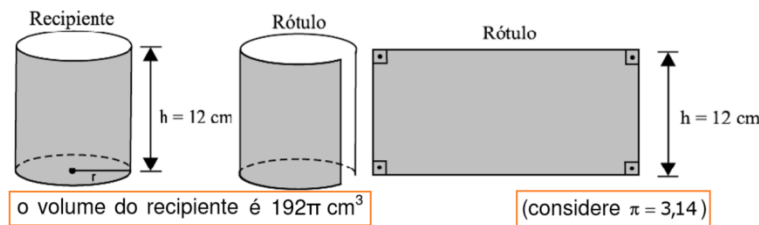
c) $A_T = 60\pi + 2 \cdot 25\pi = 110\pi\text{ cm}^2$

d) $V = 25\pi \cdot 6 = 150\pi\text{ cm}^3$

e) $A = 10 \cdot 6 = 60\text{ cm}^2$

07. Não há questão 7!

08.



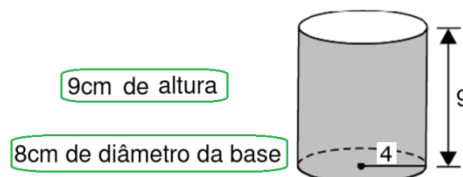
$$V = A_B \cdot h = \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot 12 = 192\pi \Rightarrow r^2 = 16 \Rightarrow r = 4$$

A área do rótulo é a área lateral do cilindro.

$$A_L = 2\pi rh = 2\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 12 \Rightarrow A_L = 96\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_L = 96 \cdot 3,14 = 301,44 \text{ cm}^2$$

09.



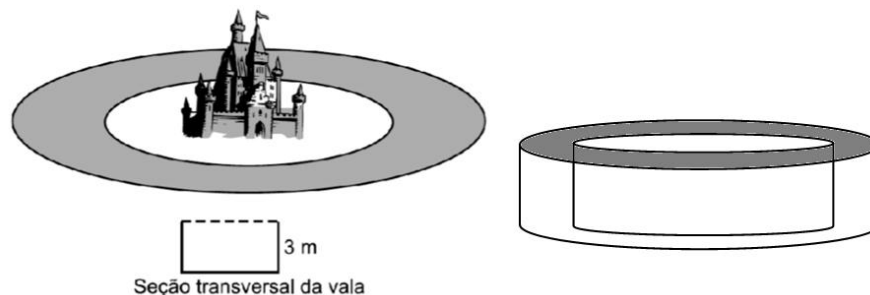
a) $A_B = \pi \cdot 4^2 \Rightarrow A_B = 16\pi = 49,6 \text{ cm}^2$

b) $A_L = 2\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 9 \Rightarrow A_L = 72\pi = 223,2 \text{ cm}^2$

c) $A_T = 72\pi + 2 \cdot 16\pi = 104\pi = 322,4 \text{ cm}^2$

d) $20 \times 322,4 = 6448 \text{ cm}^2$

10.



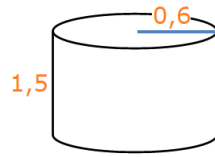
O volume necessário de água será igual à diferença entre os volumes dos cilindros.

$$V_{\text{água}} = V_1 - V_2 = \pi \cdot 45^2 \cdot 3 - \pi \cdot 41^2 \cdot 3 = 3\pi(45^2 - 41^2) = 3\pi \cdot 344 = 1032 \pi \text{ m}^3$$

Cada caminhão tem a capacidade de: $V_c = \pi \cdot 1,5^2 \cdot 8 = 18\pi \text{ m}^3$

A quantidade de caminhões é, portanto, $\frac{V_{\text{água}}}{V_c} = \frac{1032 \pi}{18\pi} = 57,333 \dots \Rightarrow 58$ caminhões

11.



$$V = A_B \cdot h = \pi \cdot 0,6^2 \cdot 1,5 = 0,54 \cdot 3 \Rightarrow V = 1,62 m^3$$