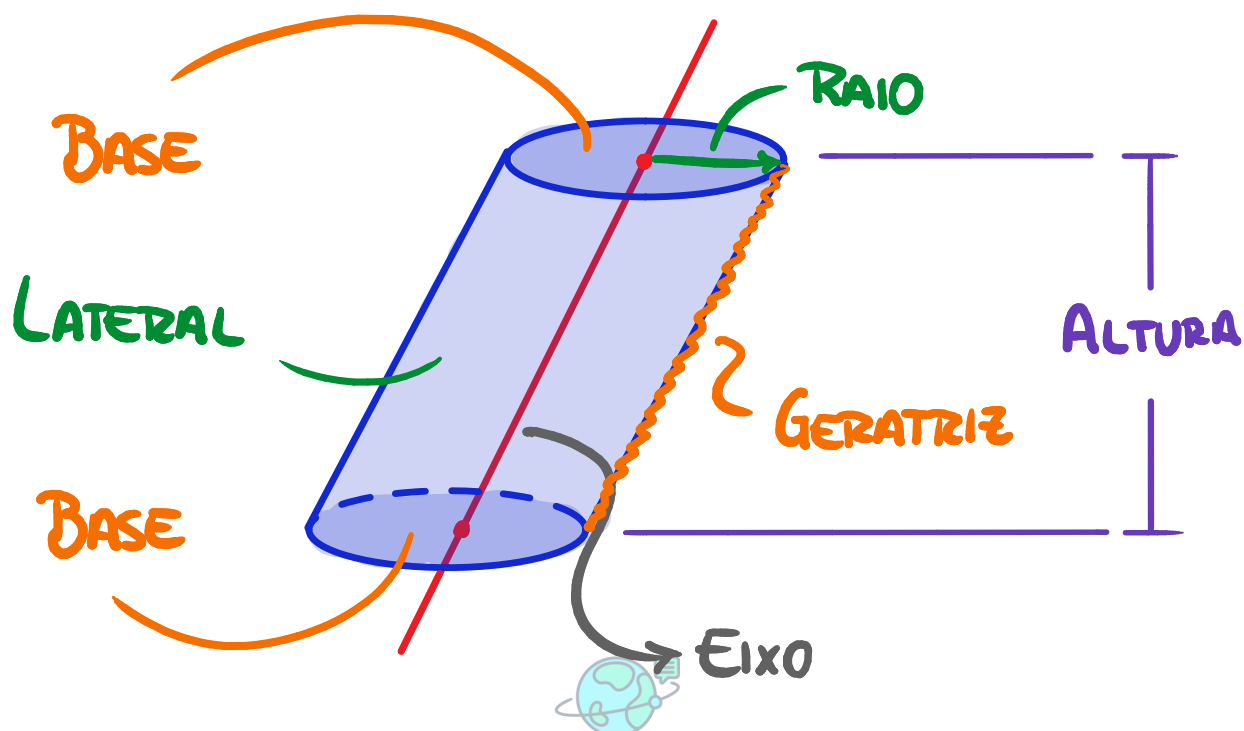


CILINDROS

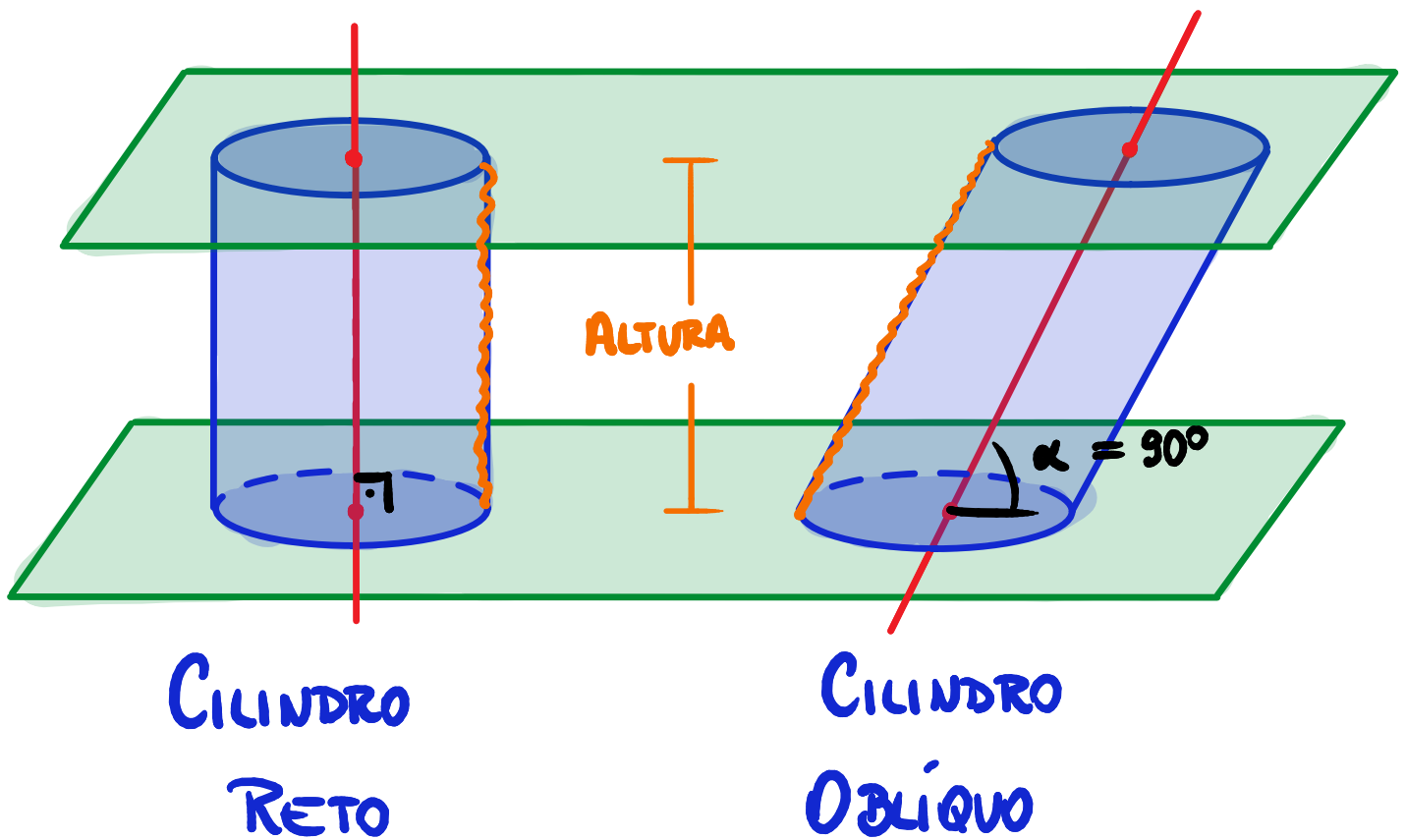
DEFINIÇÃO

SÓLIDO CUJAS BASES SÃO CÍRCULOS CONGRUENTES SITUADOS EM PLANOS PARALELOS.

" " " PRISMA CIRCULAR " " "



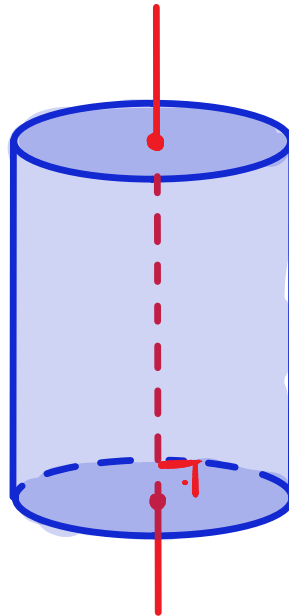
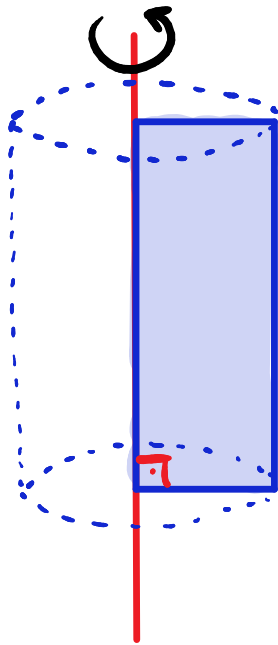
CLASSIFICAÇÃO DOS CILINDROS



CILINDRO
CIRCULAR RETO

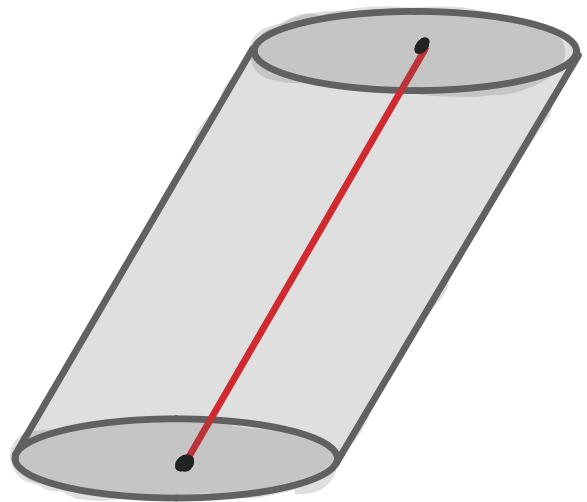
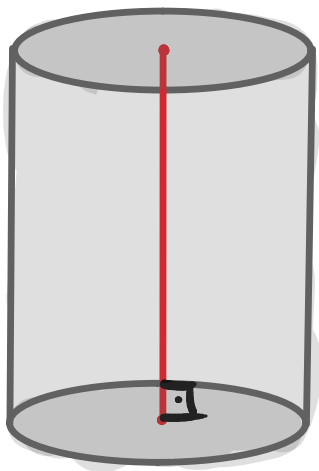
=

CILINDRO DE
REVOLUÇÃO



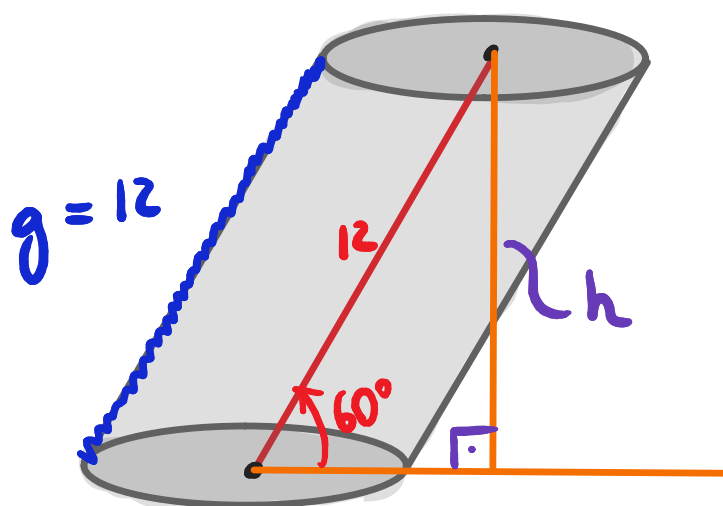
EXEMPLO

DESENHE UM CILINDRO CIRCULAR RETO E UM CILINDRO CIRCULAR OBLÍQUO.



EXEMPLO

UM CILINDRO OBLÍQUO TEM SEU EIXO, CUJO COMPRIMENTO É 12, FORMANDO 60° COM O PLANO DA BASE. CALCULE A GERATRIZ E A ALTURA DESSE CILINDRO.



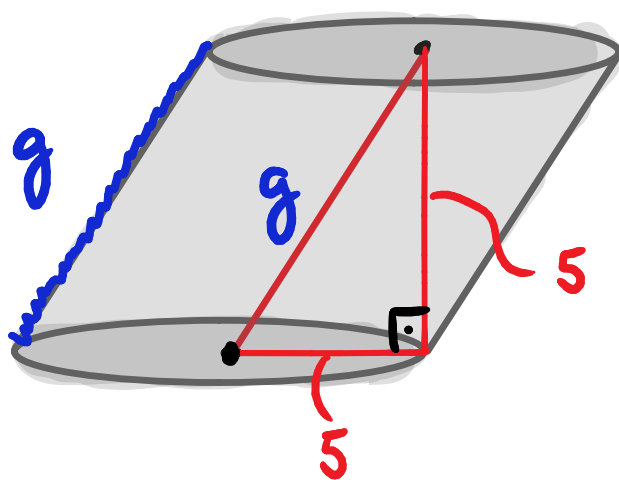
$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{h}{12} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{h}{\cancel{12}^6}$$

$$h = 6\sqrt{3}$$



EXEMPLO

O CENTRO DA BASE SUPERIOR DE UM CILINDRO PROJETA-SE SOBRE A BORDA DA BASE INFERIOR. SE A ALTURA E O RAIOS DESSE CILINDRO SÃO AMBOS IGUAIS A 5, CALCULE A O COMPRIMENTO DA GERATRIZ.



$$g^2 = 5^2 + 5^2$$
$$g^2 = 2 \cdot 5^2$$

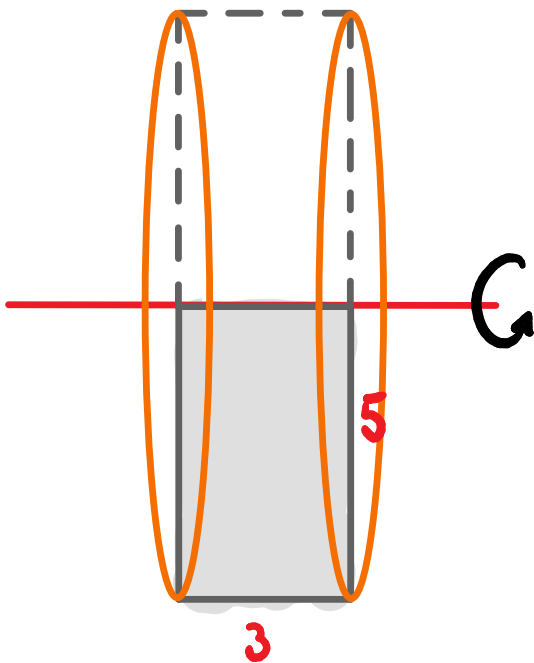
$$g = 5\sqrt{2}$$



EXEMPLO

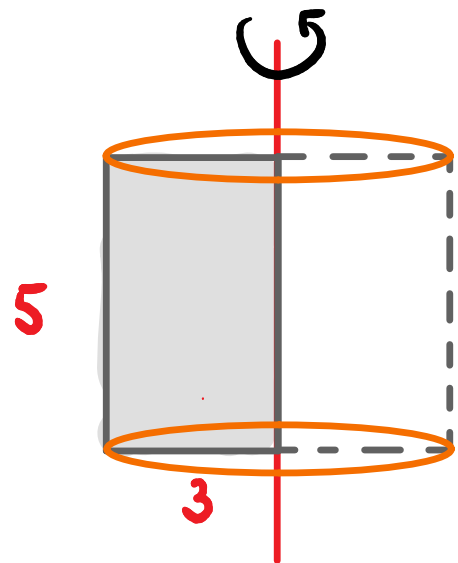
SEJA UM RETÂNGULO DE LADOS 3 E 5.
CALCULE O RAIÃO E ALTURA DO CILINDRO
GERADO AO ROTACIONAR ESSE RETÂNGULO:

- EM TORNO DO MENOR LADO
- EM TORNO DO MAIOR LADO.



$$R = 5$$

$$h = 3$$



$$R = 3$$

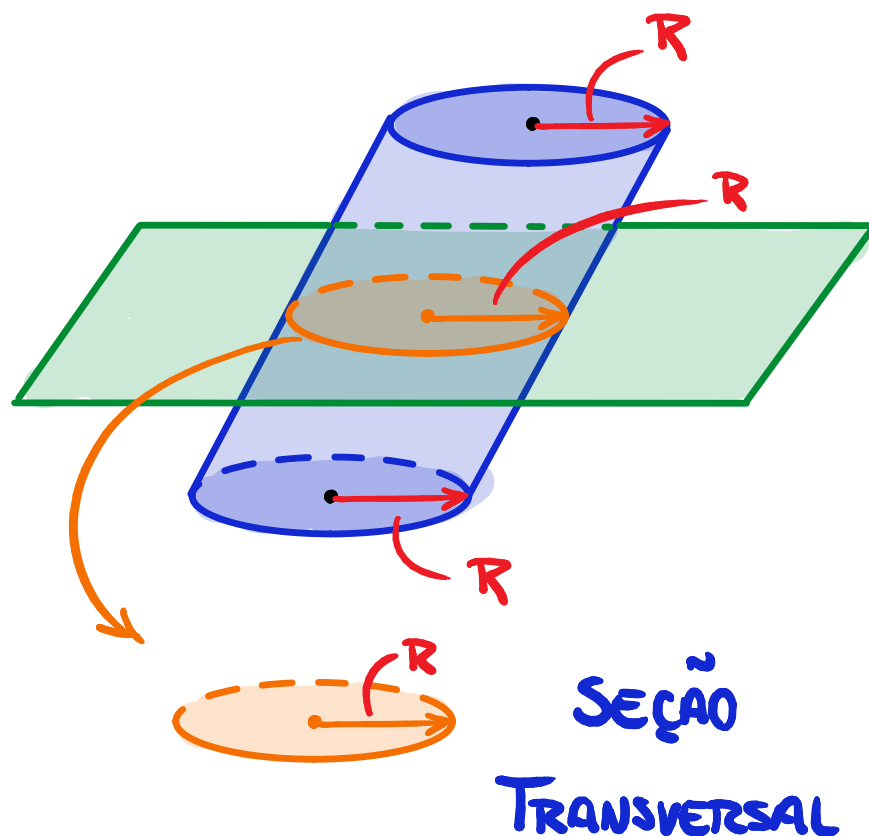
$$h = 5$$



SEÇÕES DE UM CILINDRO

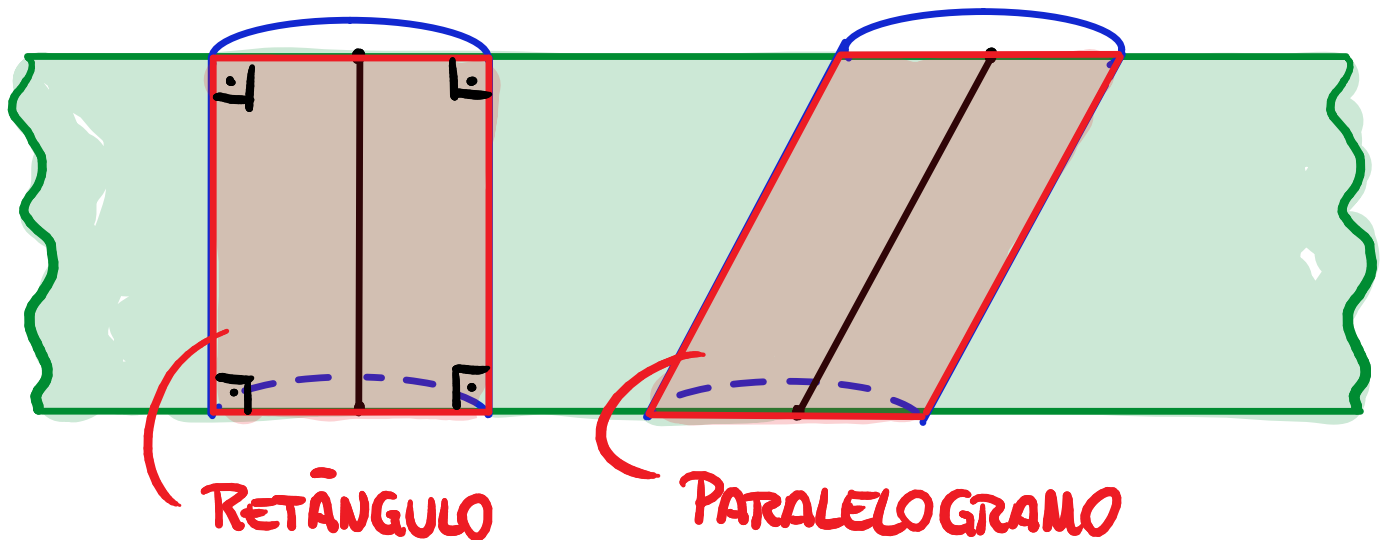
SEÇÃO TRANSVERSAL

SEÇÃO PARALELA À BASE.



SEÇÃO MERIDIANA

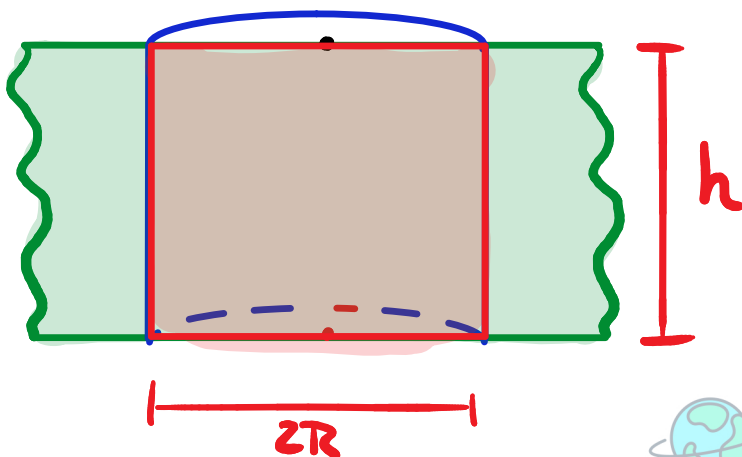
SEÇÃO QUE CONTÉM O EIXO DO CILINDRO.



CILINDRO
EQUILÁTERO



CILINDRO CUJA SEÇÃO
MERIDIANA É UM
QUADRADO

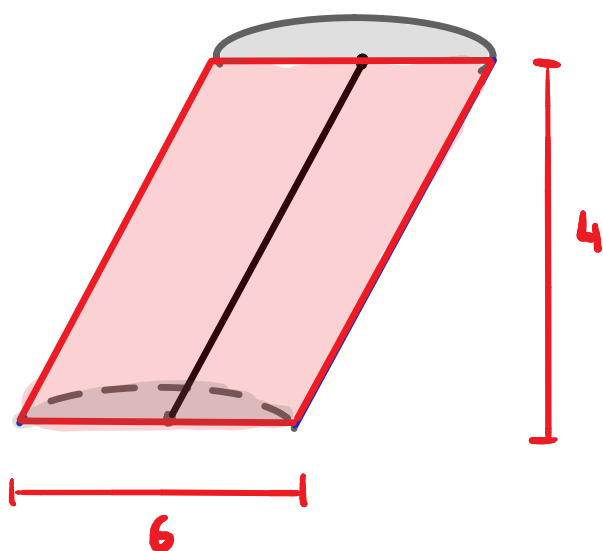
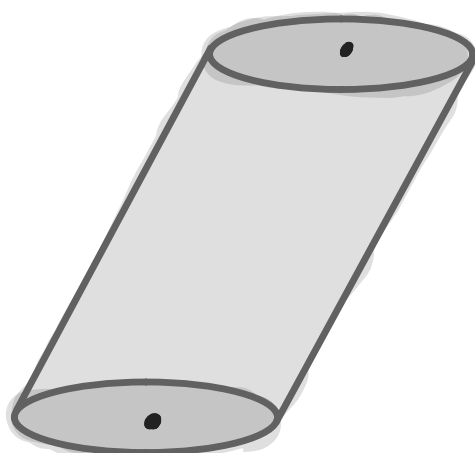


$$h = 2R$$



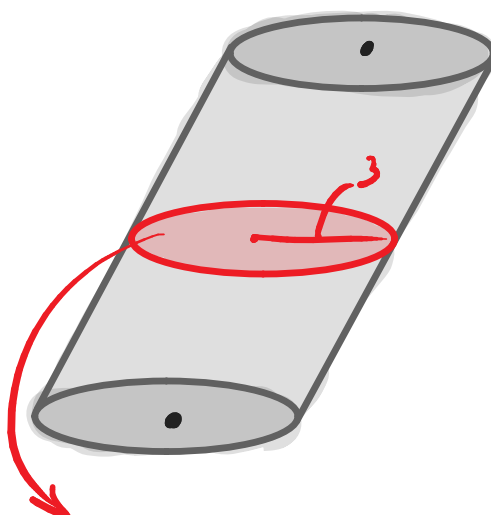
EXEMPLO

SEJA UM CILINDRO OBLÍQUO DE RAIOS 3 E ALTURA 4. CALCULE A ÁREA DA SEÇÃO TRANSVERSAL E DA SEÇÃO MERIDIANA DESSE CILINDRO.



$$A_{MER} = 6 \cdot 4$$

$$A_{MER} = 24$$



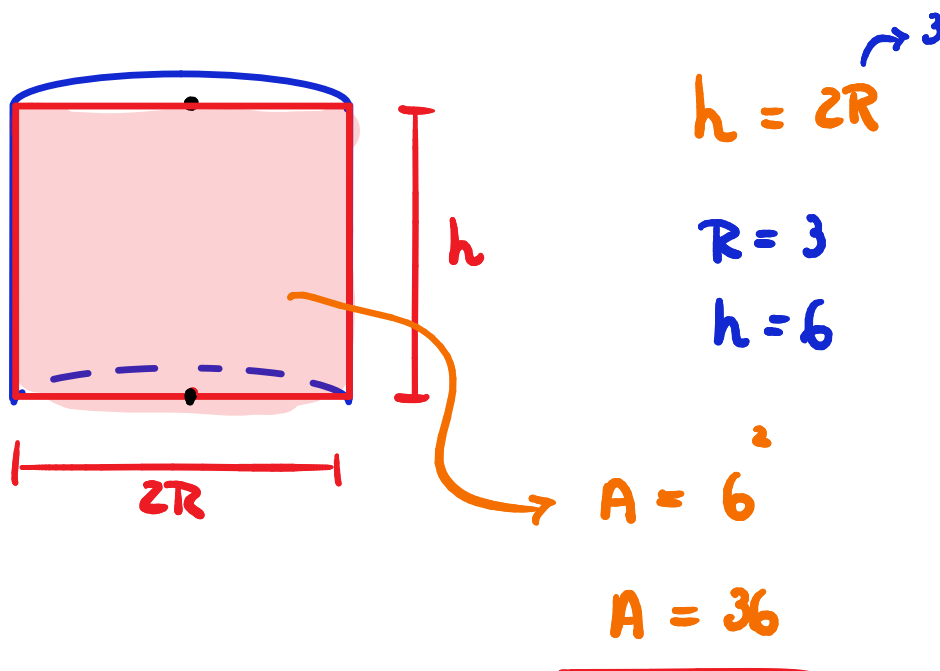
$$A_{TRANSV} = \pi \cdot 3^2$$

$$A_{TRANSV} = 9\pi$$

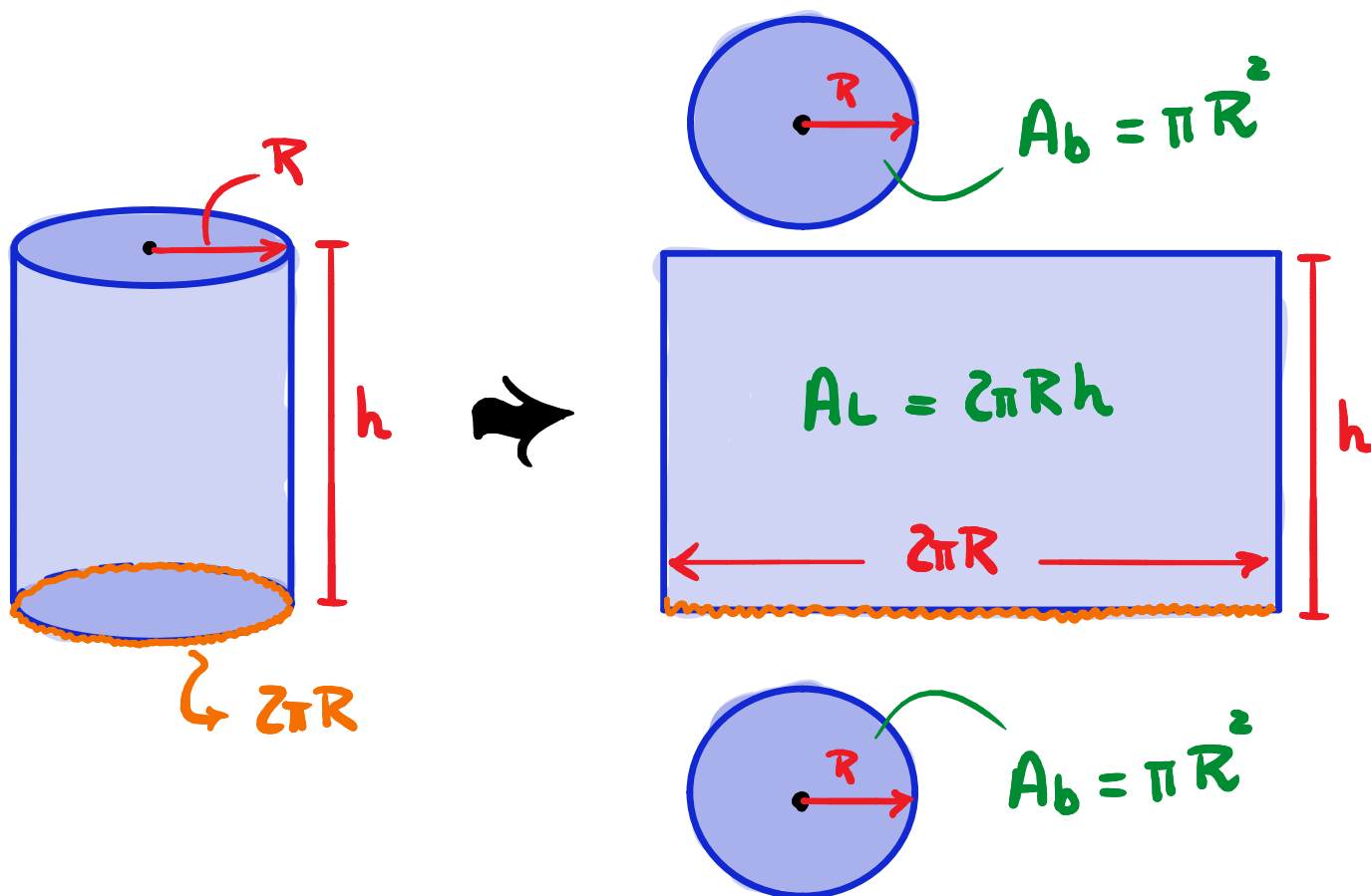


EXEMPLO

CALCULE A ÁREA DA SEÇÃO MERIDIANA DE UM CILINDRO EQUILÁTERO DE RAIOS 3.



ÁREAS

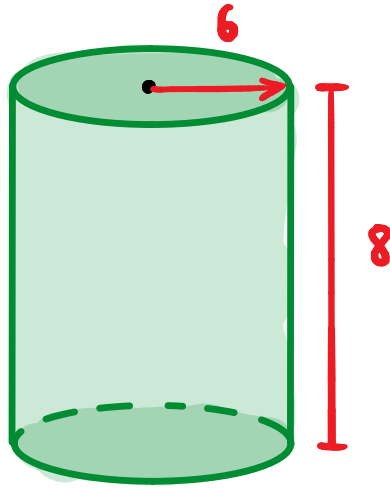


ÁREA DA BASE: $A_b = \pi R^2$

ÁREA LATERAL: $A_L = 2\pi R h$

ÁREA TOTAL: $A_T = 2A_b + A_L$





$$A_b = \pi R^2 \rightarrow A_b = \pi 6^2 \rightarrow \underline{A_b = 36\pi}$$

$$A_L = 2\pi R h \rightarrow A_L = 2\pi \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \rightarrow \underline{A_L = 96\pi}$$

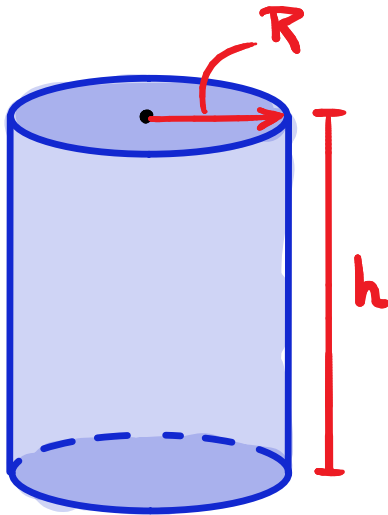
$$A_T = 2 \cdot A_b + A_L \rightarrow A_T = 2 \cdot 36\pi + 96\pi$$

$$A_T = 72\pi + 96\pi$$

$$\underline{A_T = 168\pi}$$

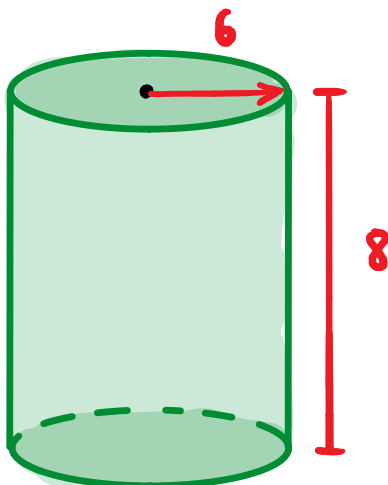


VOLUME



$$V = A_b \cdot h$$

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



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

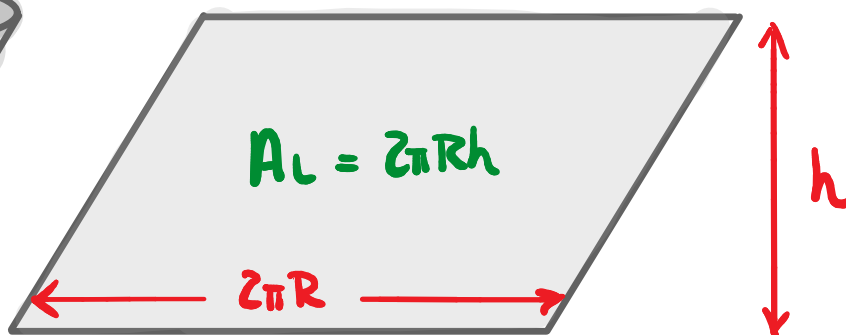
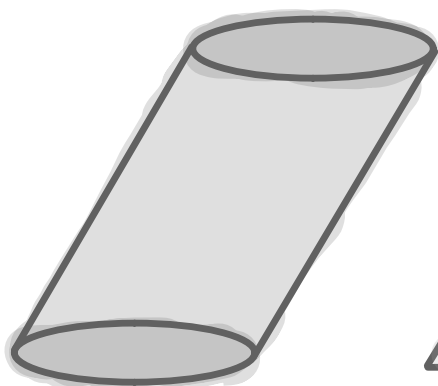
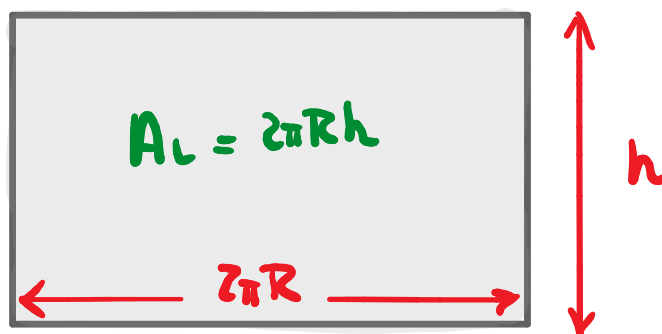
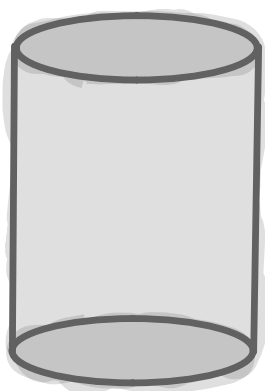
$$V = \pi \cdot 36 \cdot 8$$

$$V = 288\pi$$



EXEMPLO

CALCULE A ÁREA TOTAL E O VOLUME DE UM CILINDRO DE ALTURA 6 E RAI0 DA BASE 5.



$$A_b = \pi R^2 = \pi \cdot 5^2 \rightarrow A_b = 25\pi$$

$$A_L = 2\pi R h = 2\pi \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \rightarrow A_L = 60\pi$$

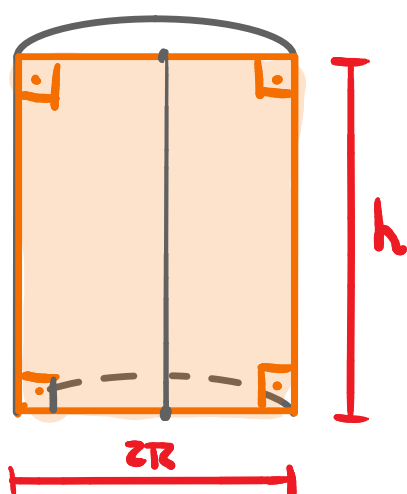
$$A_T = 2A_b + A_L = 50\pi + 60\pi \rightarrow \underline{A_T = 110\pi}$$

$$V = \pi R^2 h = \pi \cdot 5^2 \cdot 6 \rightarrow \underline{V = 150\pi}$$



EXEMPLO

UM CILINDRO RETO POSSUI VOLUME IGUAL A 50π E ÁREA LATERAL IGUAL A 20π . CALCULE A ÁREA DA SUA SEÇÃO MERIDIANA.



$$A_{MER} = 2Rh$$

$$A_L = 20\pi$$

$$\cancel{2\pi}Rh = \cancel{20\pi}$$

$$2Rh = 20$$

$$V = 50\pi$$

$$\pi R^2 h = 50\pi$$

$$\underline{R^2 h = 50}$$

$$A_L = 20\pi$$

$$\cancel{2\pi}Rh = \cancel{20\pi}$$

$$\underline{Rh = 10}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{R^2}h}{\cancel{R}h} = \frac{\cancel{50}}{\cancel{10}}$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} R = 5 \\ h = 2 \end{array}}$$

$$A_{MER} = 2R \cdot h$$

$$A_{MER} = 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2$$

$$\underline{A_{MER} = 20}$$

EXEMPLO

CALCULE A ALTURA DE UM CILINDRO RETO CUJA ÁREA LATERAL É O DOBRO DA ÁREA DA BASE E CUJA CIRCUNFERÊNCIA DA BASE TEM COMPRIMENTO 4π .

$$2\pi R = 4\pi$$

$$\underline{R = 2}$$

$$A_L = 2 \cdot A_b$$

$$\cancel{2\pi} \cancel{R} h = \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{\pi} R^2$$

$$h = R$$

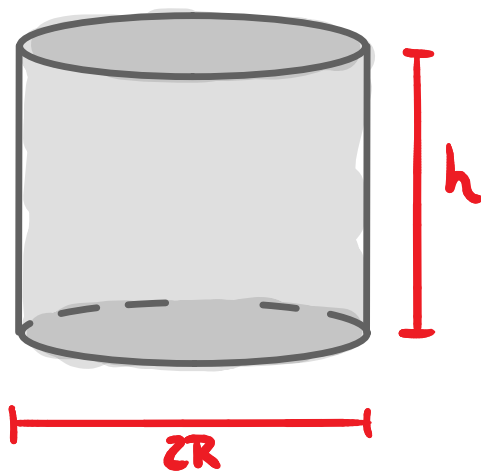
$$\underline{h = 2}$$



EXEMPLO

CALCULE A ALTURA DE UM CILINDRO EQUILÁTERO DE VOLUME 250π .

CILINDRO EQUILÁTERO : $2R = h$



$$V = 250\pi$$

$$\pi R^2 h = 250\pi$$

$$\cancel{\pi} R^2 \cdot 2R = 250\cancel{\pi}$$

$$R^3 = 125$$

$$R = \sqrt[3]{125}$$

$$\underline{R = 5}$$

$$h = 2R$$

$$\underline{h = 10}$$



EXEMPLO

SEJA UM CILINDRO RETO DE ALTURA 2.
AUMENTANDO O RAIOS OU A ALTURA EM 6
UNIDADES, O AUMENTO DO VOLUME É O MESMO.
CALCULE O RAIOS DESSE CILINDRO.

$$h = 2 \quad ; \quad \text{RAIO } R = ?$$

$$1^a \rightarrow V_{\text{FINAL}} = \pi (R+6)^2 \cdot 2 = \underline{2\pi (R+6)^2}$$

$$2^a \rightarrow V_{\text{FINAL}} = \pi \cdot R^2 (2+6) = \underline{8\pi R^2}$$

$$\cancel{2\pi} (R+6)^2 = \cancel{8\pi} R^2$$

$$R^2 + 12R + 36 = 4R^2$$

$$3R^2 - 12R - 36 = 0$$

$$\underline{R^2 - 4R - 12 = 0}$$

$$\Delta = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-12)$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 48$$

$$\Delta = 64$$

$$R = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{64}}{2}$$

$$\underline{R = 6} \quad \text{ou} \quad \cancel{R = -2}$$

✓



EXEMPLO

DIGA O QUE ACONTECE COM O VOLUME DO CILINDRO AO FAZER AS SEGUINTE ALTERAÇÕES:

- TRIPLICAR RAIOS.
- TRIPLICAR ALTURA.
- DOBRAR ALTURA E REDUZIR RAIOS À METADE.
- DOBRAR RAIOS E REDUZIR ALTURA À METADE.

$$V_{\text{inicial}} = \pi R^2 h$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad V = \pi (3R)^2 \cdot h \rightarrow V = \underline{9\pi R^2 h} \rightarrow \text{MULT. } 9$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad V = \pi R^2 (3h) \rightarrow V = 3\pi R^2 h \rightarrow \text{MULT. } 3$$

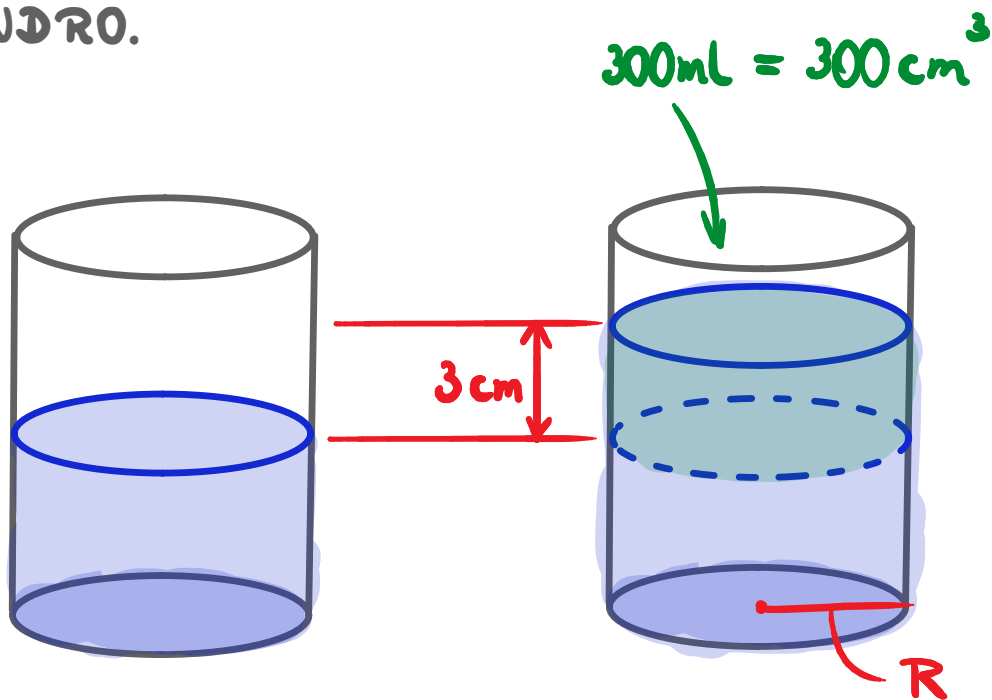
$$\textcircled{c} \quad V = \pi \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 \cdot (2h) \rightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underline{\pi R^2 h} \rightarrow \text{DIVIDIU POR 2}$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad V = \pi \cdot (2R)^2 \cdot \frac{h}{2} \rightarrow V = 2 \cdot \underline{\pi R^2 h} \rightarrow \text{MULT. } 2$$



EXEMPLO

UM CILINDRO POSSUI CERTA QUANTIDADE DE LÍQUIDO. AO ADICIONAR 300ml DE LÍQUIDO, A ALTURA SOBE 3cm. CALCULE O RÁDIO DO CILINDRO.



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

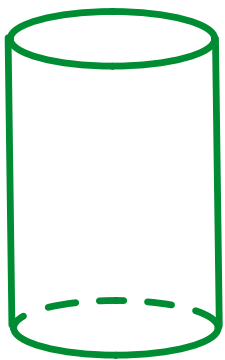
$$300 = \pi R^2 \cdot 3$$

$$R^2 = \frac{100}{\pi}$$

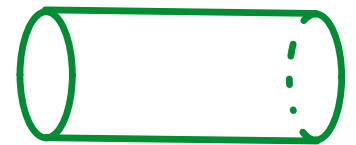
$$R = \frac{10}{\sqrt{\pi}} \text{ cm}$$

EXEMPLO

A FIGURA ABAIXO É A ÁREA LATERAL DE UM CILINDRO. CALCULE O VOLUME DESSE CILINDRO.



4



10

$$2\pi R = 10$$

$$R = \frac{5}{\pi}$$

$$h = 4$$

$$\rightarrow V = \pi R^2 h$$

$$V = \pi \cdot \left(\frac{5}{\pi}\right)^2 \cdot 4$$

$$V = \frac{100}{\pi}$$

$$2\pi R = 4 \rightarrow R = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

→

$$V = \pi \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^2 \cdot 10$$

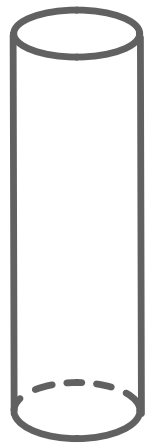
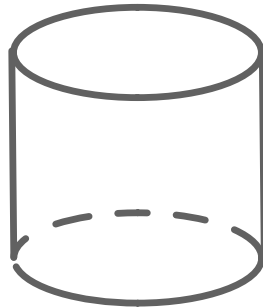
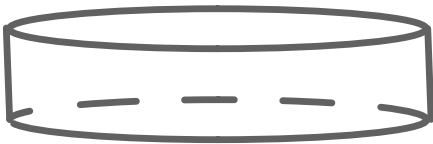
$$h = 10$$

$$V = \frac{40}{\pi}$$



EXEMPLO

SEJA UM CILINDRO RETO DE ÁREA TOTAL FIXA.
MOSTRE QUE, NESSE CASO, O CILINDRO DE
VOLUME MÁXIMO É O CILINDRO EQUILÁTERO.



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

$$A = 2\pi R^2 + 2\pi R h$$

$$2\pi R h = A - 2\pi R^2 \rightarrow h = \frac{A}{2\pi R} - \frac{2\pi R^2}{2\pi R}$$

$$h = \frac{A}{2\pi R} - R$$

$$V = \pi R^2 \left(\frac{A}{2\pi R} - R \right) \rightarrow V = \frac{A \cdot R}{2} - \pi R^3$$



$$V = \frac{A \cdot R}{2} - \pi R^3$$

$$\frac{dV}{dR} = V' = \frac{A}{2} - 3\pi R^2$$

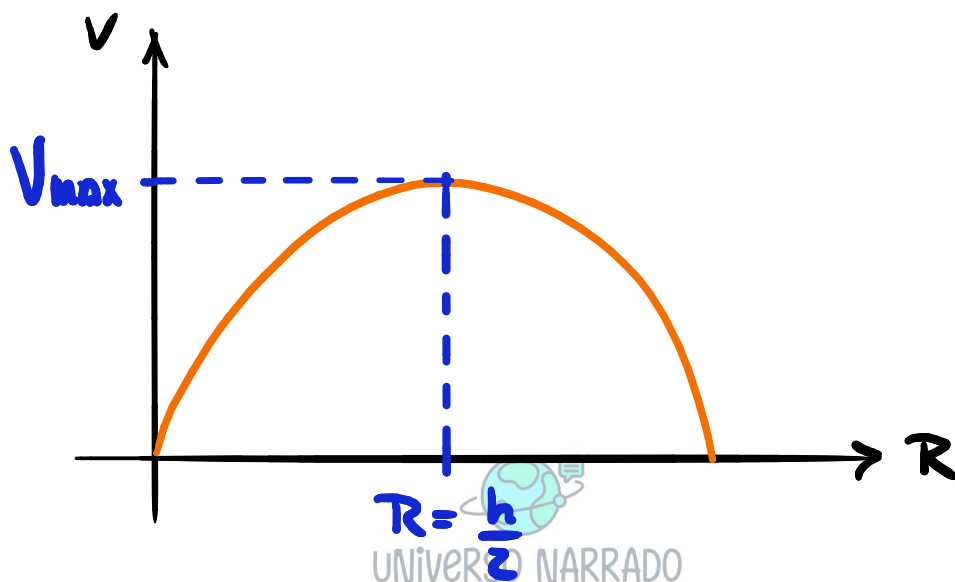
$$V' = 0 \rightarrow 3\pi R^2 = \frac{A}{2} \rightarrow \underline{A = 6\pi R^2}$$

$$2 \cdot \pi R^2 + 2\pi R h = 6\pi R^2$$

$$\cancel{2\pi R^2} + 2\pi R h = \cancel{4\pi R^2}$$

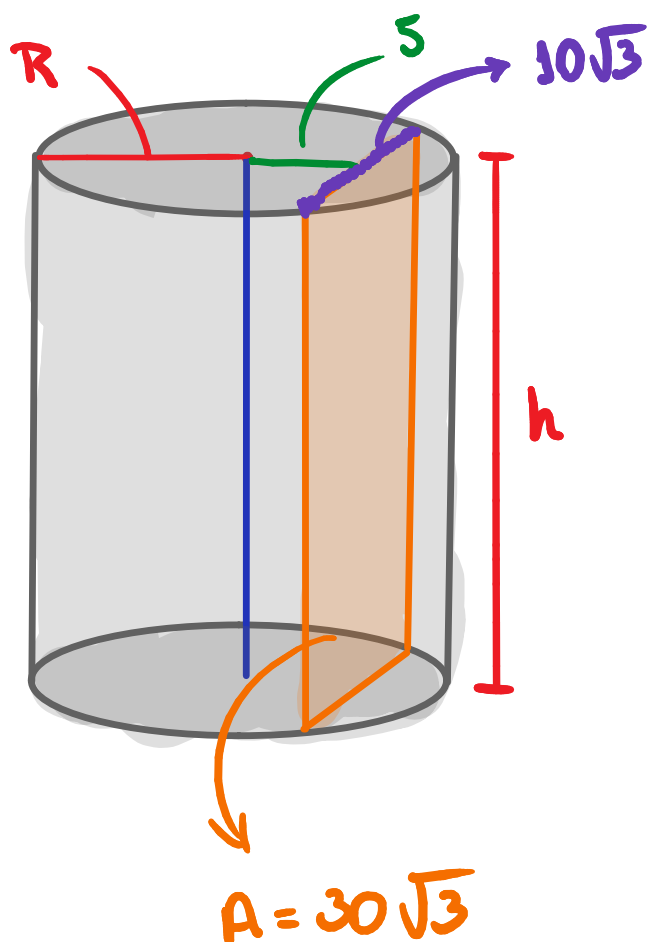
$$\boxed{h = 2R} \rightarrow \text{CILINDRO EQUILÁTERO}$$

$$V'' = \frac{dV'}{dR} = -6\pi R < 0 \rightarrow \text{CONCAVIDADE PARA BAIXO}$$

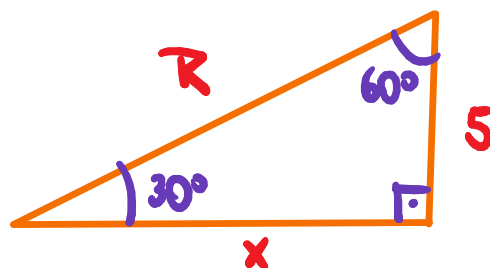
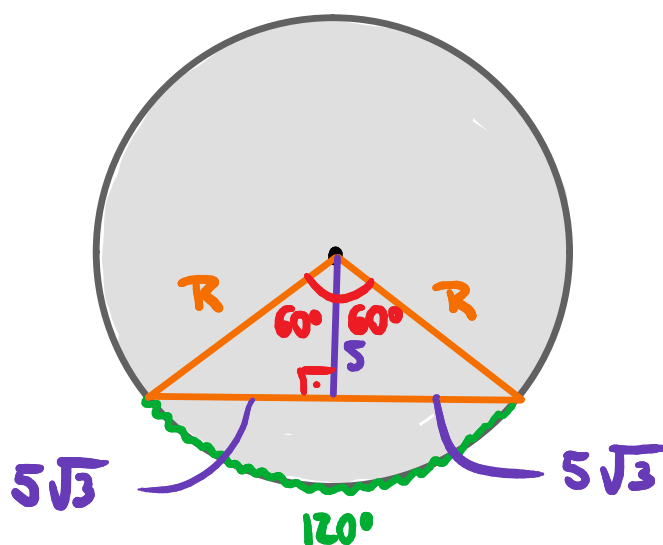


EXEMPLO

UM CILINDRO RETO É SECCIONADO POR UM PLANO PARALELO AO EIXO E DISTANTE 5 UNIDADES DESSE. ESSE PLANO SEPARA NA BASE UM ARCO DE 120° . SE A SEÇÃO TEM ÁREA $30\sqrt{3}$, CALCULE O VOLUME DO CILINDRO.



VISTA SUPERIOR



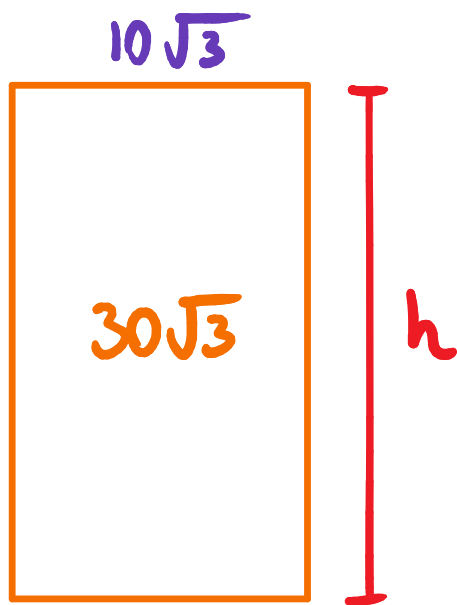
$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{5}{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{R} \rightarrow \underline{R = 10}$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{x}{R}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{x}{10} \rightarrow \underline{x = 5\sqrt{3}}$$





$$\cancel{10\sqrt{3}} \cdot h = \cancel{30\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\underline{h = 3}$$

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

$$V = \pi \cdot 10^2 \cdot 3$$

$$\underline{V = 300\pi}$$



EXEMPLO

A MÉDIA HARMÔNICA ENTRE O RAIOS R E A ALTURA H DE UM CILINDRO CIRCULAR RETO É 4 E A ÁREA TOTAL DESSE CILINDRO É 2π . ENCONTRE UMA EQUAÇÃO DE GRAU 3 EM QUE UMA DAS RAÍZES SEJA O RAIOS DESSE CILINDRO.

$$A_T = 2.A_b + A_L$$

$$2\pi = 2\pi R^2 + 2\pi RH$$

$$1 = R^2 + RH$$

$$\frac{2}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{H}} = 4 \rightarrow \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{H} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{H} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{R} = \frac{R - 2}{2R}$$

$$H = \frac{2R}{R - 2}$$



$$R^2 + R \cdot \frac{2R}{R-2} = 1$$

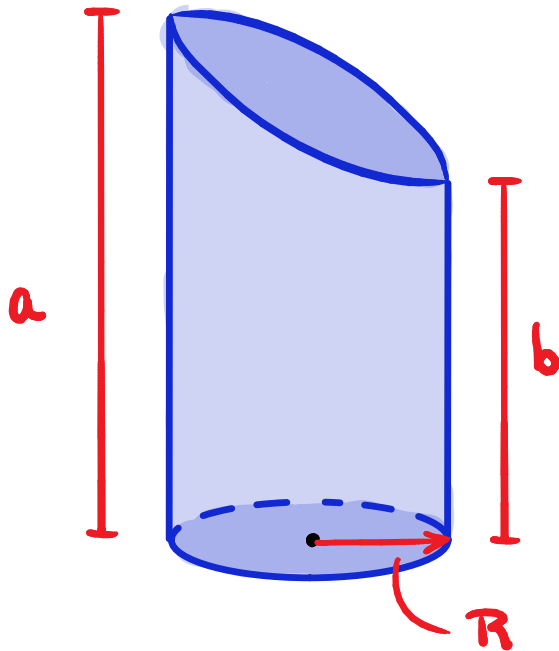
$$\frac{R^2(R-2) + 2R^2}{\cancel{R-2}} = \frac{R-2}{\cancel{R-2}}$$

$$R^3 - \cancel{2R^2} + \cancel{2R^2} = R - 2$$

$$\underline{R^3 - R + 2 = 0}$$



TRONCO DE CILINDRO



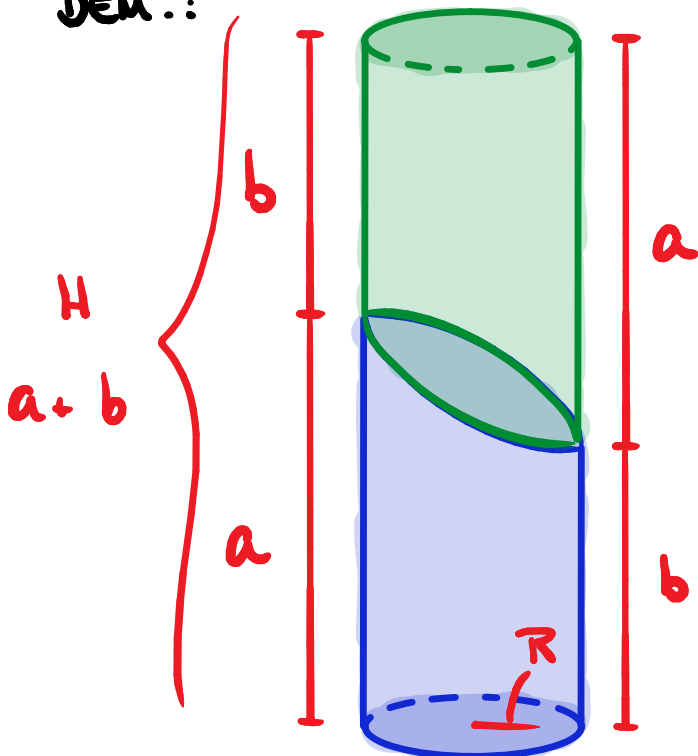
ALTURA MEDIA h_m :

$$h_m = \frac{a + b}{2}$$

$$V = \pi R^2 h_m$$

$$A_L = 2\pi R h_m$$

DEM.::



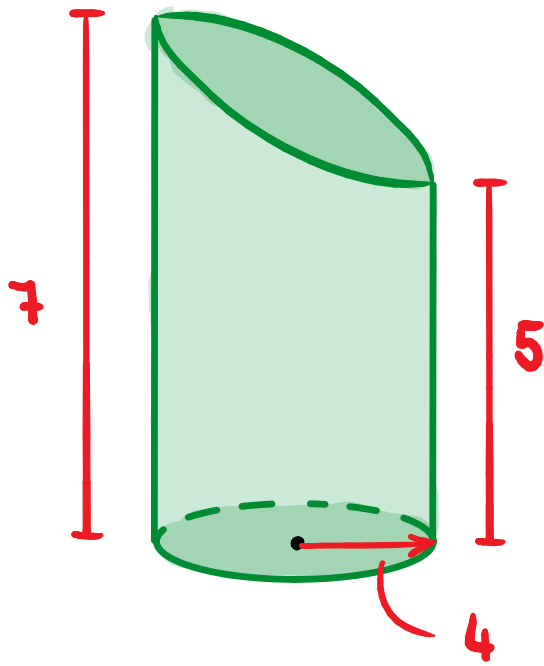
$$2 \cdot V_T = \pi R^2 \cdot (a + b)$$

$$V_T = \pi R^2 \cdot \frac{(a + b)}{2} h_m$$

$$2 \cdot A_L = 2\pi R(a + b)$$

$$A_L = 2\pi R \cdot \frac{(a + b)}{2} h_m$$





$$h_n = \frac{5+7}{2} = 6$$

$$V = \pi \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6$$

$$\underline{V = 96\pi}$$

$$A_L = 2\pi R \cdot h_n$$

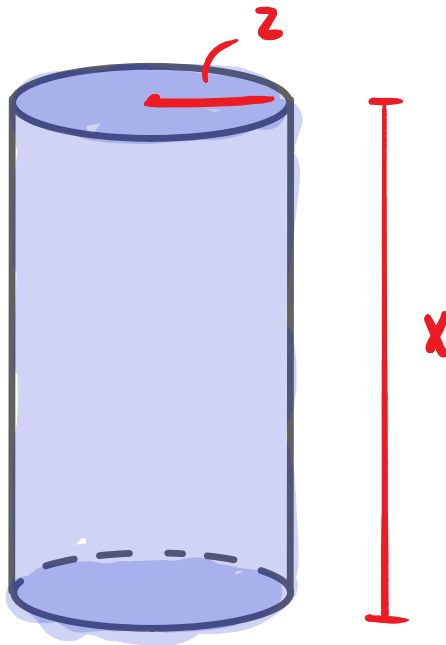
$$A_L = 2\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 6$$

$$\boxed{A_L = 48\pi}$$

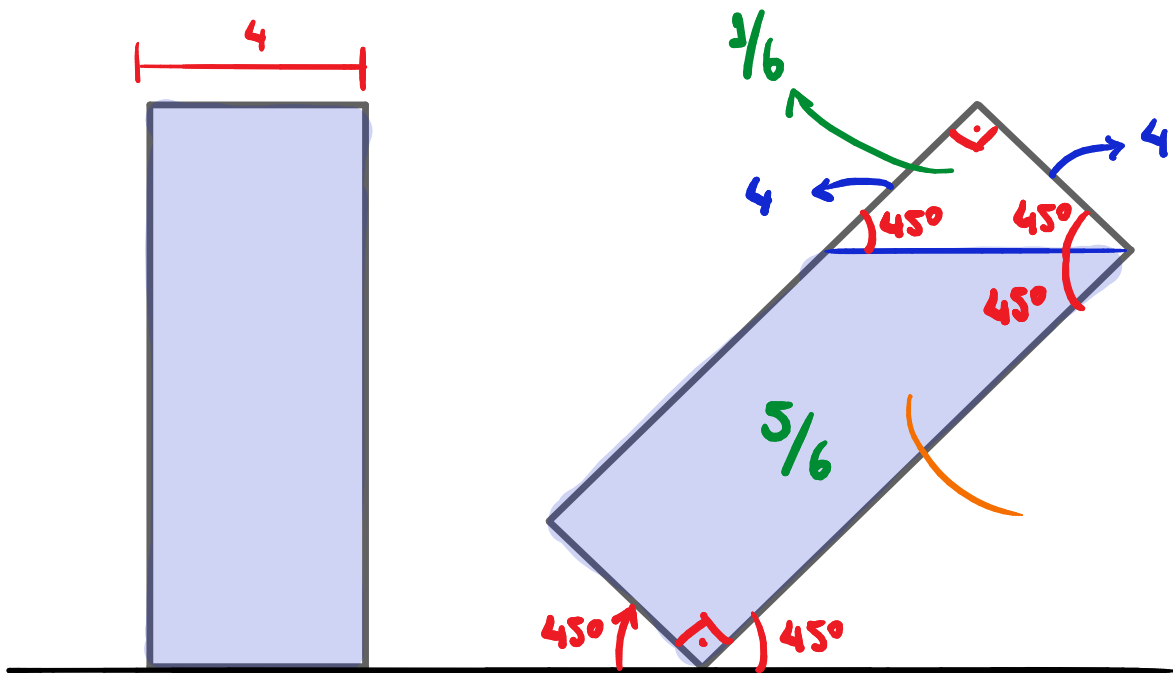


EXEMPLO

SEJA UM CILINDRO DE RAIOS DA BASE 2 E ALTURA x QUE SE ENCONTRA CHEIO DE ÁGUA. AO INCLINAR ESSE CILINDRO 45° , DERRAMA-SE $\frac{1}{6}$ DE SEU VOLUME. CALCULE A ALTURA DO CILINDRO.

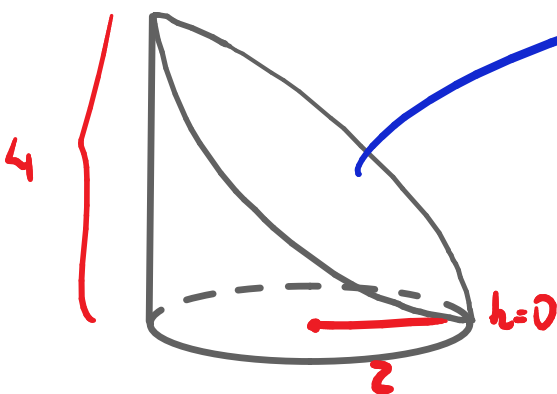


VISTA FRONTAL:



$$V_{TOTAL} = \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot x$$

$$= 4\pi x$$



$$h_n = \frac{4 + 0}{2} = 2$$

$$V = \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h$$

$$V = 8\pi \quad (1/6)$$

$$V_{TOTAL} = 48\pi$$

$$\pi r^2 \cdot x = 48\pi \rightarrow \cancel{\pi} \cdot \cancel{r^2} \cdot x = \cancel{48\pi} \rightarrow \underline{x = 12}$$

