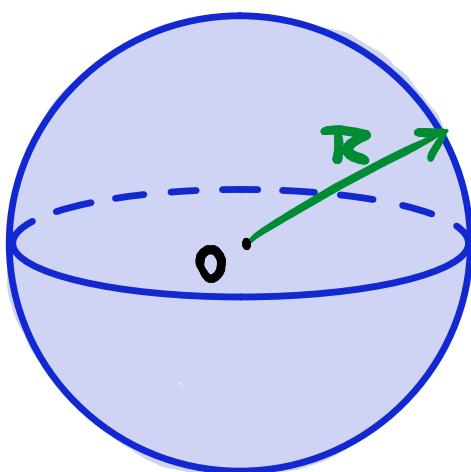


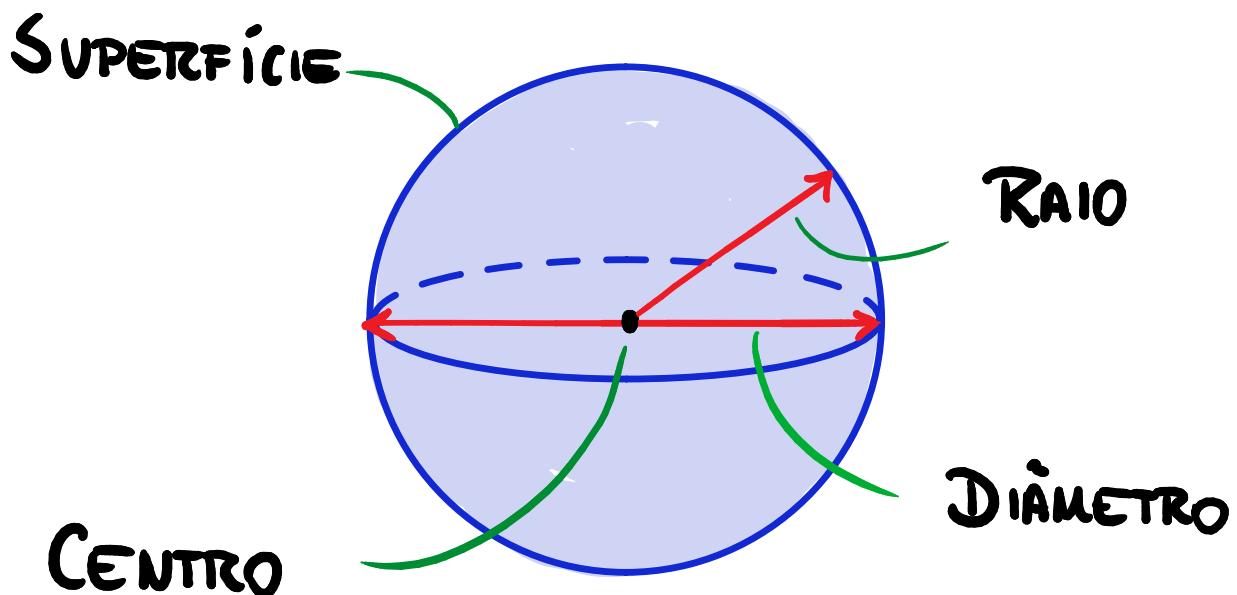
# ESFERAS

## DEFINIÇÃO

ESFERA É O CONJUNTO DE PONTOS NO ESPAÇO CUJA DISTÂNCIA ATÉ UM PONTO DADO ( **CENTRO** ) É IGUAL A UMA DISTÂNCIA DADA ( **RAIO** ).

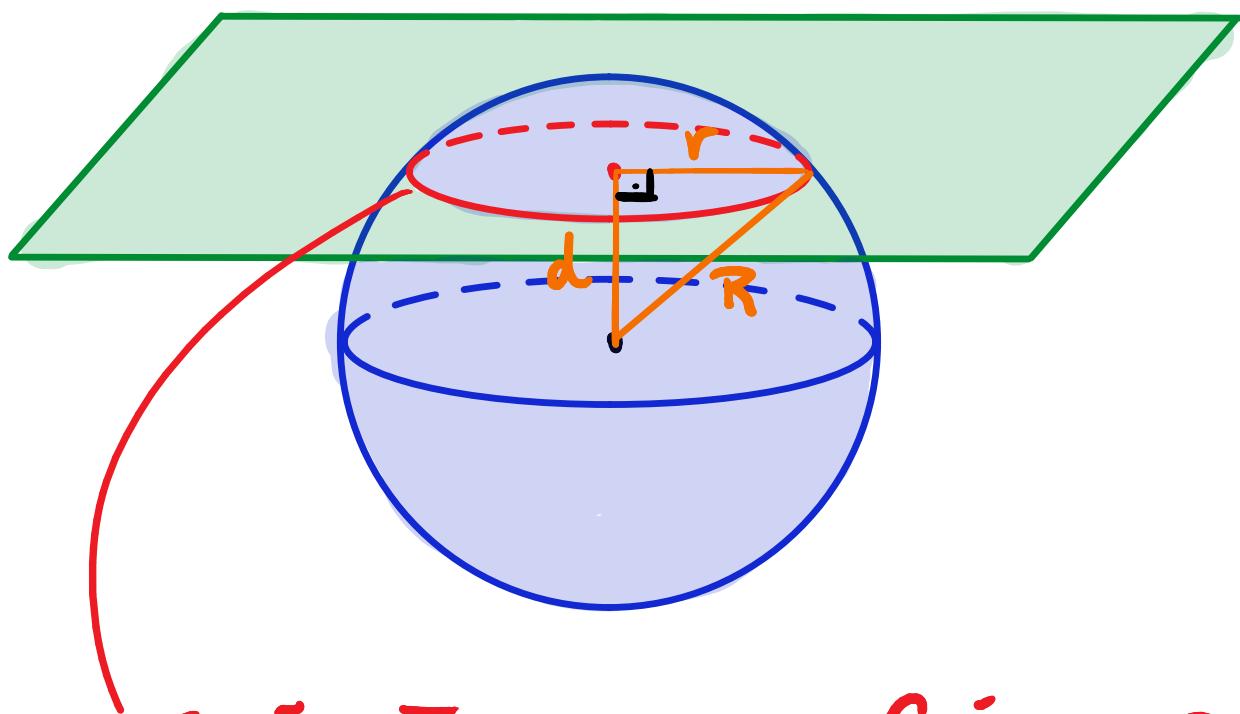


# ELEMENTOS DA ESFERA



# SEÇÃO DE UMA ESFERA

INTERSEÇÃO DA ESFERA COM UM PLANO PASSANDO A UMA DISTÂNCIA  $d$  DO CENTRO.

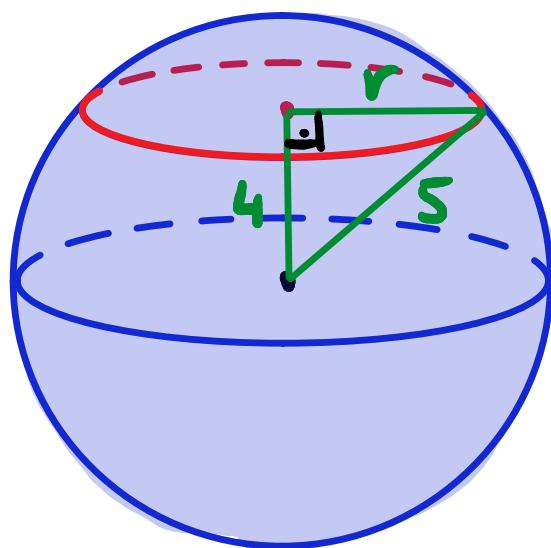


SEÇÃO TRANSVERSAL: CÍRCULO DE RAIO  $r$ .

$$R^2 = r^2 + d^2$$



UM PLANO INTERSECTA UMA ESFERA A 4 UNIDADES DE DISTÂNCIA DO CENTRO. SE O RAIO DA ESFERA É 5, CALCULE O RAIO DO CÍRCULO DA INTERSEÇÃO.



$$5^2 = r^2 + 4^2$$

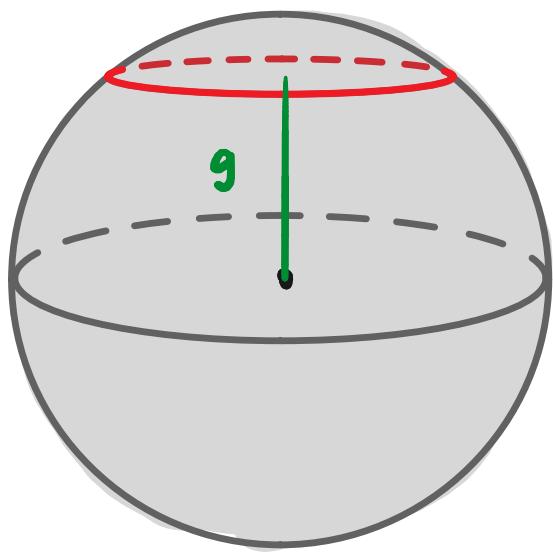
$$\underline{r = 3}$$



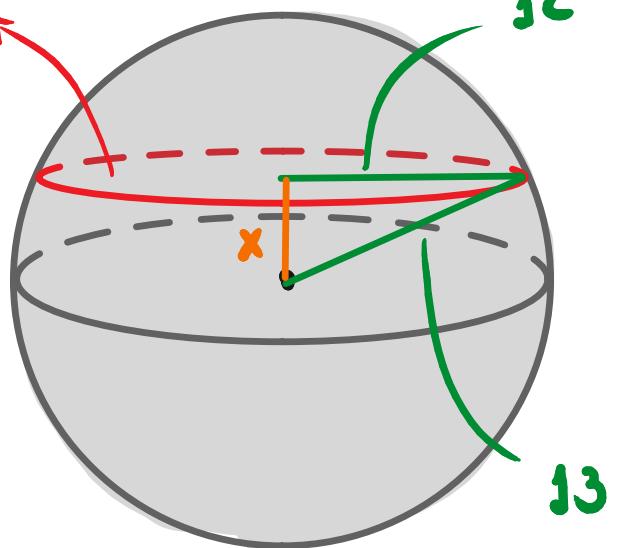
## EXEMPLO

SEJA UMA ESFERA DE RAIO 13. UM PLANO A INTERSECTA PASSANDO A 9 UNIDADES DE DISTÂNCIA DO SEU CENTRO. DETERMINE O QUANTO SE DEVE APROXIMAR PARA QUE A INTERSEÇÃO TENHA UMA ÁREA DE  $144\pi$ .





$$A \approx 144\pi$$



$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$144\pi = \pi r^2$$

$$\underline{r = 12}$$

$$13^2 = 12^2 + x^2$$

$$x^2 = 13^2 - 12^2$$

$$x^2 = (13 + 12)(13 - 12)$$

$$x^2 = 25$$

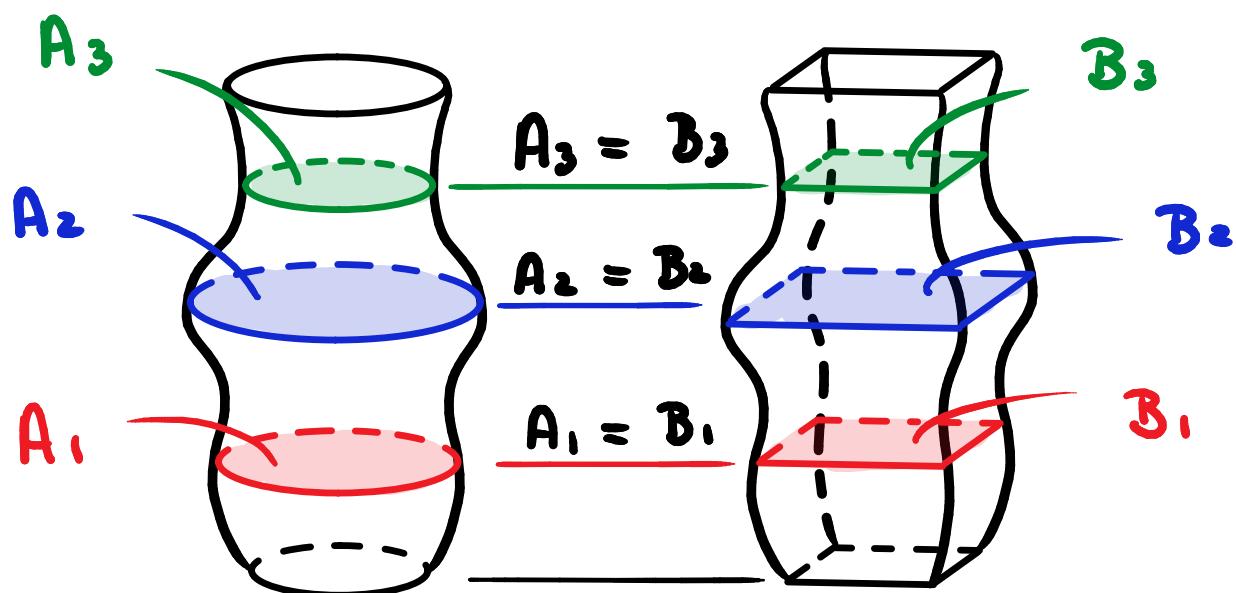
$$\underline{x = 5}$$

$$\text{APROX} \rightarrow 9 - 5 = 4$$



# PRINCÍPIO DE CAVALIERI

DOIS SÓLIDOS QUE POSSUEM  
MESMA ÁREA  
AO LONGO DE SUAS ALTURAS  
POSSUEM MESMO VOLUME

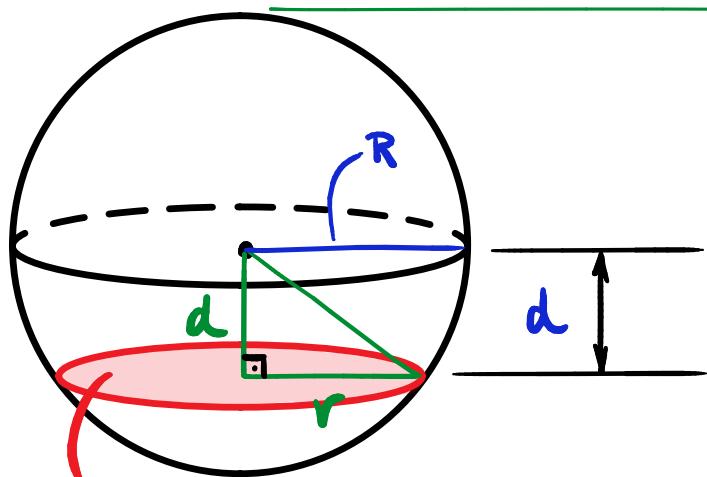


$$V_A = V_B$$



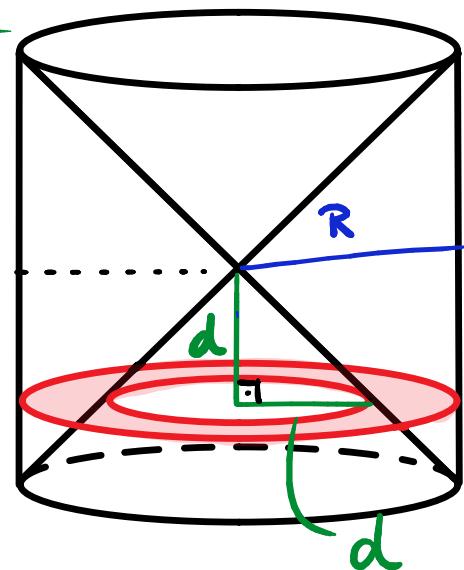
# VOLUME DA ESFERA - DEMONSTRAÇÃO

## ESFERA



$$A = \pi r^2$$

## ANTI-CLEPSIDRA



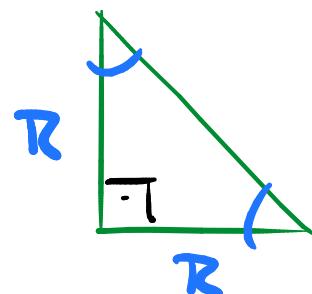
$$A = \pi R^2 - \pi d^2$$

$$A = \pi (R^2 - d^2)$$

$$R^2 = d^2 + r^2$$

$$r^2 = R^2 - d^2$$

$$A = \pi r^2$$



$$V_{ESF} = V_{ANTI}$$

$$= V_{CIL} - 2 \cdot V_{CONE}$$

$$= \pi R^2 \cdot 2R - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi R^2 \cdot R$$

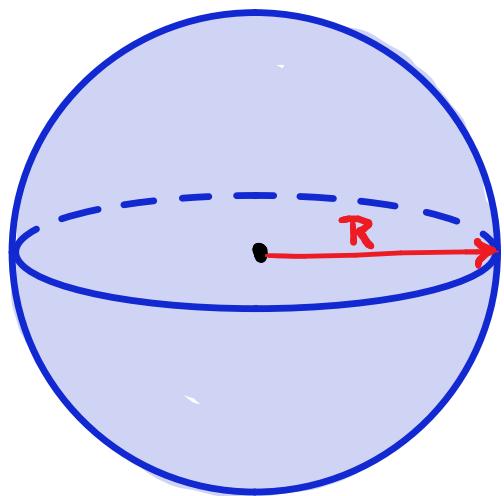
$$= 2\pi R^3 - \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$= \frac{6\pi R^3 - 2\pi R^3}{3}$$

$$V_{ESF} = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

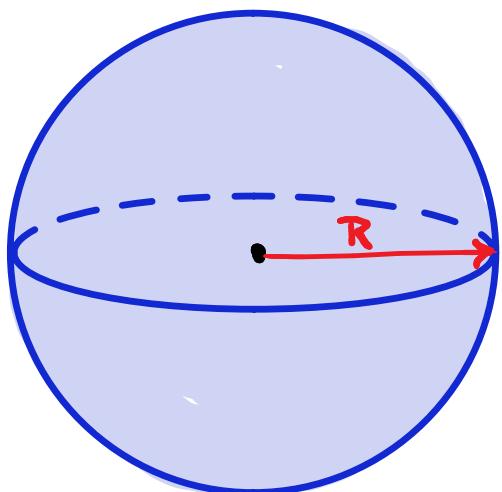


## VOLUME DA ESFERA



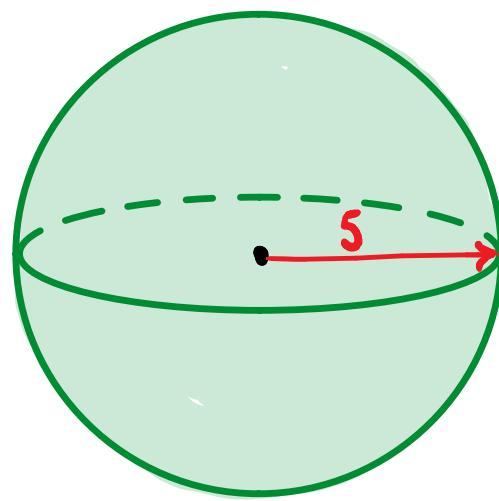
$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

## ÁREA DA ESFERA



$$A = 4\pi R^2$$





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

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi 5^3$$

$$V = \frac{500\pi}{3}$$

$$A = 4\pi R^2$$

$$A = 4\pi \cdot 5^2$$

$$A = 100\pi$$



## EXEMPLO

CALCULE O VOLUME DE UMA ESFERA CUJA METADE DA ÁREA SUPERFICIAL É IGUAL A  $50\pi$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4\pi R^2 = 50\pi \rightarrow R^2 = 25$$
$$\underline{R = 5}$$

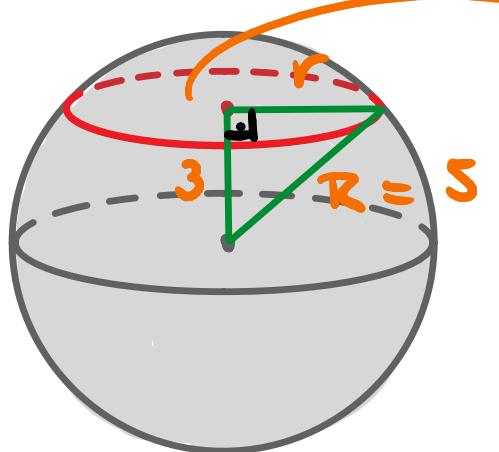
$$V = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 5^3$$

$$V = \frac{500\pi}{3}$$



## EXEMPLO

A SEÇÃO DE UMA ESFERA DISTANTE 3 DO CENTRO POSSUI ÁREA IGUAL A  $16\pi$ . CALCULE A ÁREA SUPERFICIAL E O VOLUME DESSA ESFERA.



$$\pi r^2 = 16\pi$$

$$\underline{r = 4}$$

$$\underline{R = 5}$$

$$A = 4\pi R^2 \rightarrow A = 4 \cdot \pi 5^2$$

$$\underline{A = 500\pi}$$

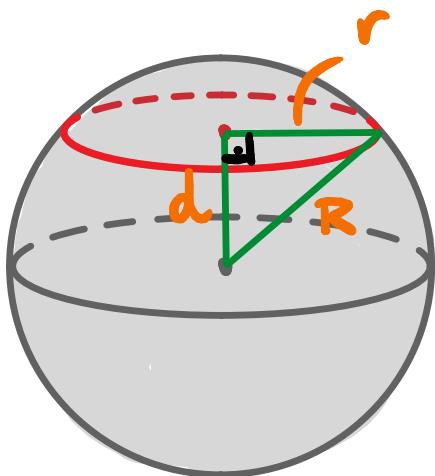
$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3 \rightarrow V = \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 5^3$$

$$V = \frac{500\pi}{3}$$



## EXEMPLO

NUMA ESFERA DE VOLUME  $288\pi$  TOMA-SE UMA SEÇÃO DE ÁREA  $20\pi$ . CALCULE A DISTÂNCIA DA SEÇÃO AO CENTRO DA ESFERA.



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

$$R^3 = \frac{288 \cdot 3}{4}$$

$$R^3 = 216$$

$$R = 6$$

$$\pi r^2 = 20\pi \rightarrow \underline{r^2 = 20}$$

$$d^2 = R^2 - r^2$$

$$d^2 = 36 - 20$$

$$d^2 = 16$$

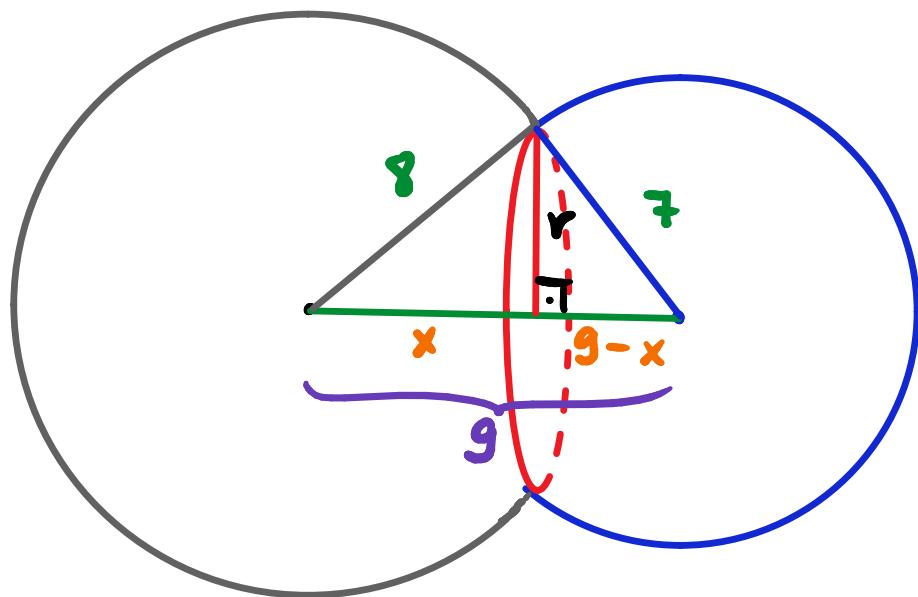
$$d = 4$$



## EXEMPLO

DUAS ESFERAS DE RAIOS 7 E 8 POSSUEM CENTROS QUE DISTAM 9 UNIDADE. CALCULE A ÁREA DO CÍRCULO SEGUNDO O QUAL AS ESFERAS SE INTERSECTAM.





$$r^2 = \underline{8^2 - x^2} \quad ; \quad r^2 = \underline{7^2 - (9-x)^2}$$

$$64 - x^2 = 49 - (81 - 18x + x^2)$$

$$64 - x^2 = 49 - 81 + 18x - x^2$$

$$96 = 18x$$

$$x = \frac{96}{18} = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$r^2 = 64 - \left(\frac{16}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{576 - 256}{9} = \frac{320}{9}$$



$$A = \frac{320\pi}{9}$$

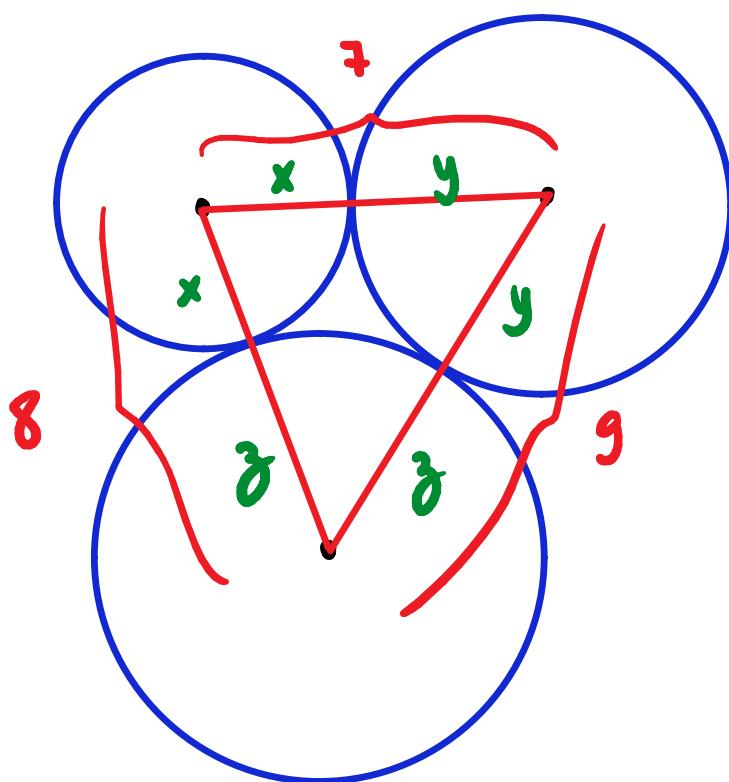
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## EXEMPLO

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OS CENTROS DE 3 ESFERAS TANGENTES DUAS A DUAS FORMAM UM TRIÂNGULO DE LADOS 7, 8 E 9. CALCULE A SOMA DAS ÁREAS SUPERFICIAIS DESSAS ESFERAS.





$$\left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 x + y = 7 \\
 x + z = 8 \\
 y + z = 9
 \end{array}
 \right.
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 x + y + z = 12 \\
 \hline
 z = 5 \quad x = 3 \\
 y = 4
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x + y + z = 12}{2(x + y + z) = 24}$$

$$A_T = A_1 + A_2 + A_3$$

$$= 4\pi x^2 + 4\pi y^2 + 4\pi z^2$$

$$= 4\pi (3^2 + 4^2 + 5^2) \rightarrow$$

$$A_T = 200\pi$$



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## EXEMPLO

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UMA JÓIA ESFÉRICA MACIÇA DE OURO É DERRETTIDA PARA FORMAR OUTRAS JÓIAS TAMBÉM ESFÉRICAS DE MENOR TAMANHO.

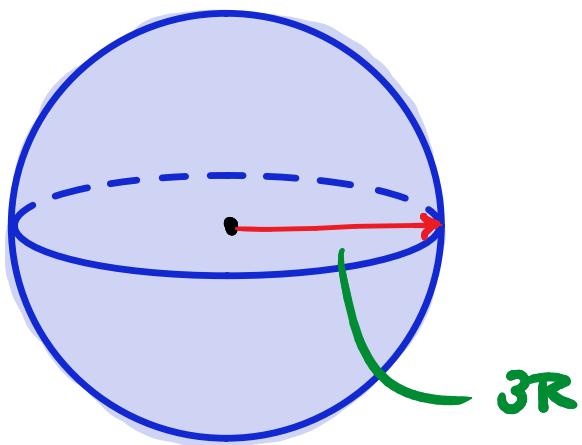
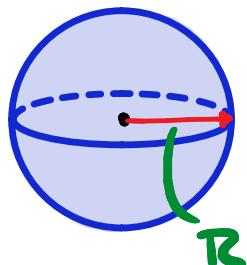
SE O RAIOS DE CADA NOVA JOIA É UM TERÇO DO RAIOS DA JOIA ORIGINAL, QUANTAS JÓIAS MENORES PODERÃO SER CONFECCIONADAS?



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

$$3^3 = 27$$

---



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

$$V_g = \frac{4}{3} \pi (3R)^3$$

$$V_g = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 27 R^3$$

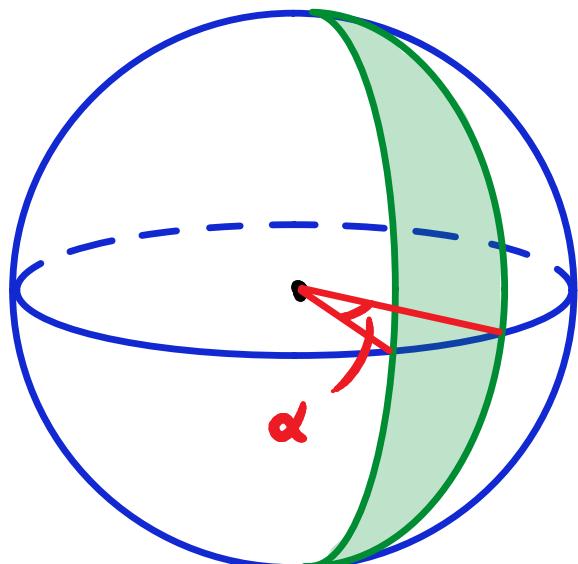
$$V_g = 27 V_p$$



# PARTES DA ESFERA

## FUSO ESFÉRICO

FUSO É UMA SUPERFÍCIE!!!



ÂNG

$360^\circ$

$\alpha$

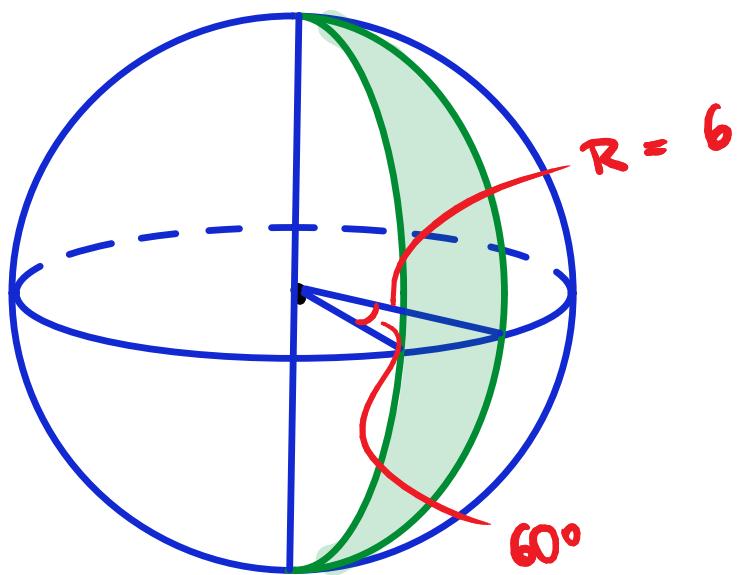
ÁREA

$4\pi R^2$

$A_F$

$$A_F = \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ} \cdot 4\pi R^2$$





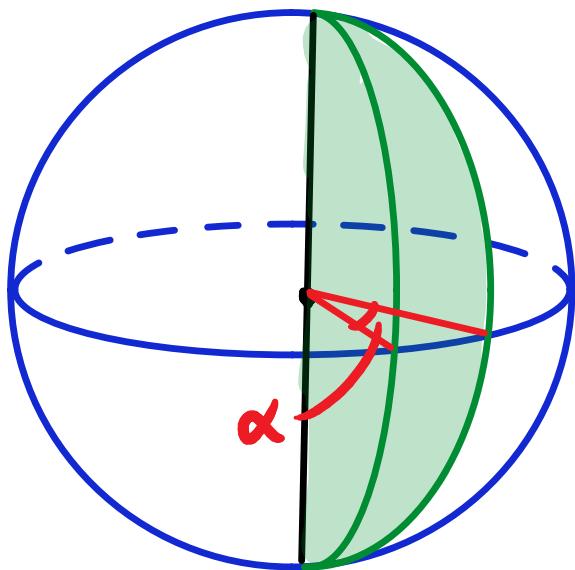
$$A_F = \frac{60}{360} \cdot 4\pi \cdot 6^2$$

$$\underline{A_F = 24\pi}$$



# CUNHA ESFÉRICA

CUNHA É UM SÓLIDO!!!



ÂNG.

$360^\circ$

$\alpha$

VOLUME

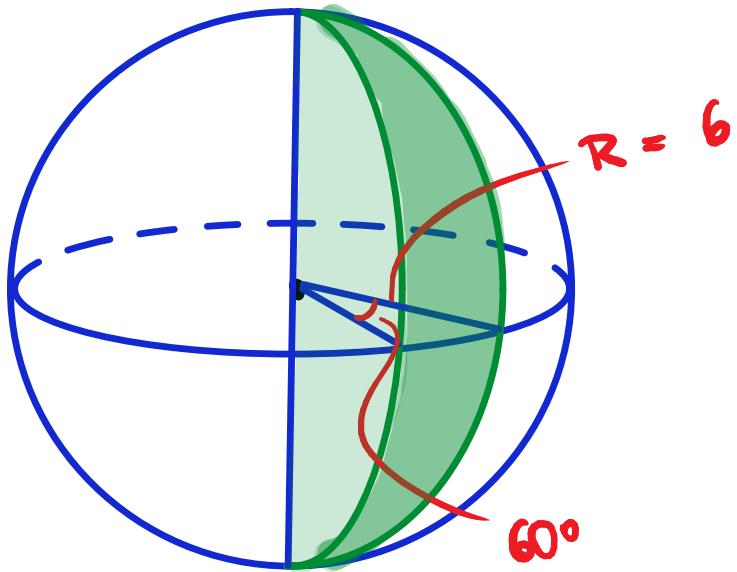
$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$

$V_c$

$$V_c = \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ} \cdot \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

$$A_c = A_f + \pi R^2$$





$$V = \frac{\cancel{60}}{\cancel{360}} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 6^2 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 6^2$$

$$V_c = 48\pi$$

$$A_c = A_f + \pi R^2$$

$$= 24\pi + \pi 6^2$$

$$A_c = 60\pi$$



## EXEMPLO

CALCULE O RAIO DA ESFERA NA QUAL UM FUSO DE  $15^\circ$  TEM ÁREA  $6\pi$ .

$$A_F = \frac{\alpha}{360} \cdot 4\pi R^2$$

$$6\pi = \frac{15}{360} \cdot 4\pi R^2$$

$$6\pi = \frac{4\pi R^2}{6}$$

$$R^2 = 6^2$$

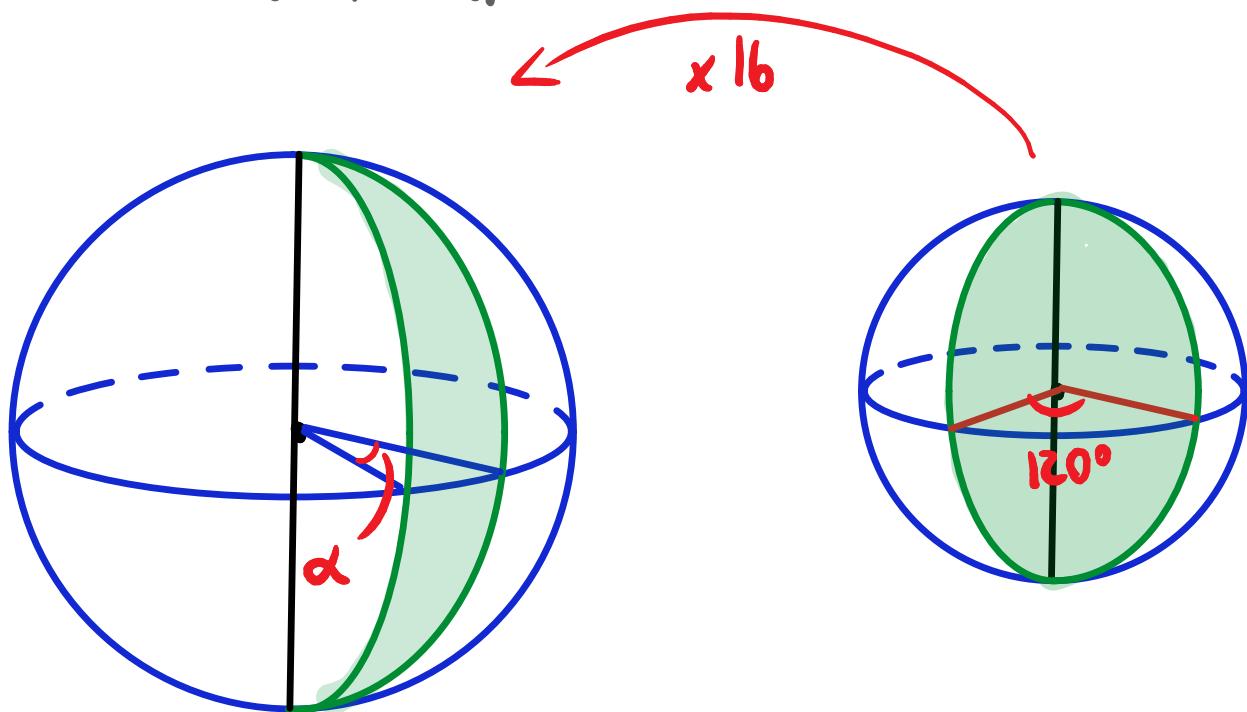
$$R = 6$$



## EXEMPLO

SEJAM UMA ESFERA DE RAIOS 3 E OUTRA DE RAIOS 12.

QUAL O ÂNGULO DE ABERTURA DE UM FUSO DA ESFERA MAIOR QUE POSSUI A MESMA ÁREA DE UM FUSO DE  $120^\circ$  DA ESFERA MENOR?



$$A_F = \frac{\alpha}{360} \cdot 4\pi R^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{120^\circ}{16} = \frac{15}{2} = 7,5^\circ$$



$$A_{F1} = A_{F2}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\text{km}} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{4} \cdot 12^2 = \frac{120}{600} \cdot \frac{10}{m} \cdot 3^2$$

$$\alpha \cdot \frac{m \cdot m}{4} = \frac{10}{m} \cdot \frac{m \cdot 3}{3}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{30}{4}$$

$$\alpha = 7,5^\circ$$

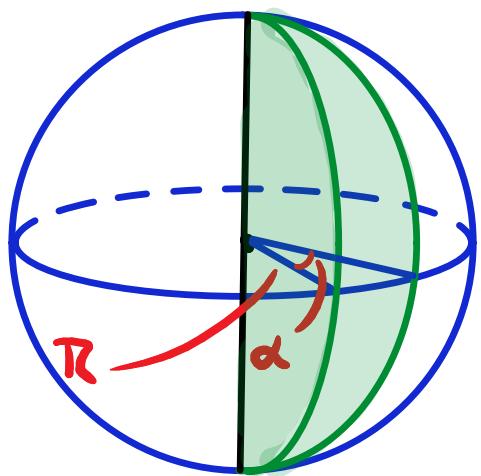


## EXEMPLO

UMA MEXERICA POSSUI 12 GOMOS IDÊNTICOS DE VOLUME  $3\pi$  CADA. CALCULE A ÁREA SUPERFICIAL DE CADA GOMO.



$$A_C = A_F + \pi R^2 = \frac{\alpha}{360} \cdot 4\pi R^2 + \pi R^2$$



$$\alpha = \frac{360}{12} = 30^\circ$$

$$V_{\text{TOTAL}} = 12 \cdot 3\pi$$

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

$$R^3 = 27$$

$$R = 3$$

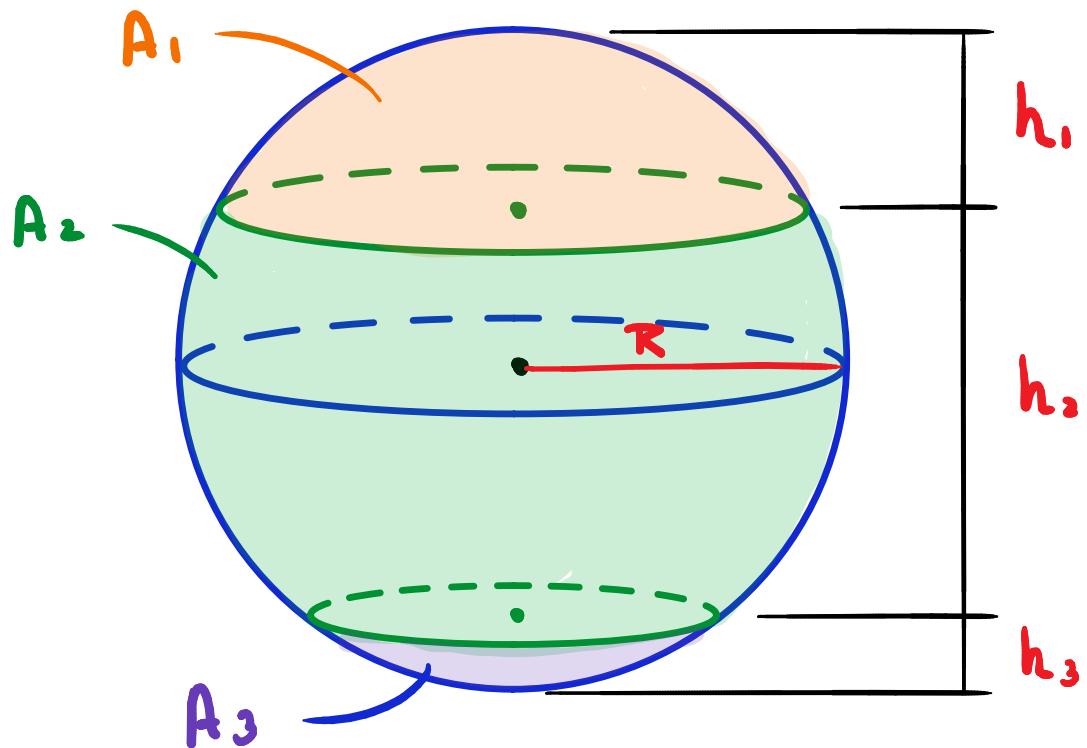
$$A_C = \frac{20}{360} \cdot 4\pi \cdot 3^2 + \pi \cdot 3^2$$

$$= 3\pi + 9\pi \rightarrow \underline{\underline{A_C = 12\pi}}$$



# CALOTA E ZONA ESFÉRICAS

SÃO SUPERFÍCIES!!!

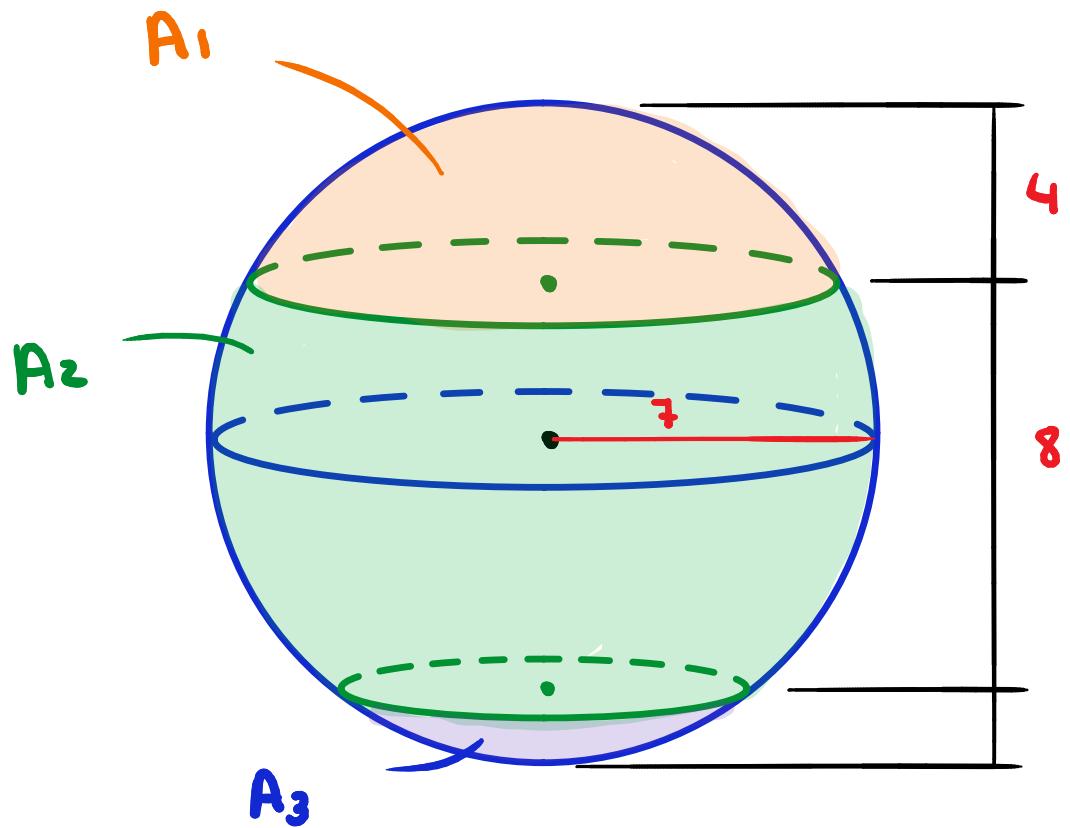


$$A_1 = 2\pi Rh_1$$

$$A_2 = 2\pi Rh_2$$

$$A_3 = 2\pi Rh_3$$





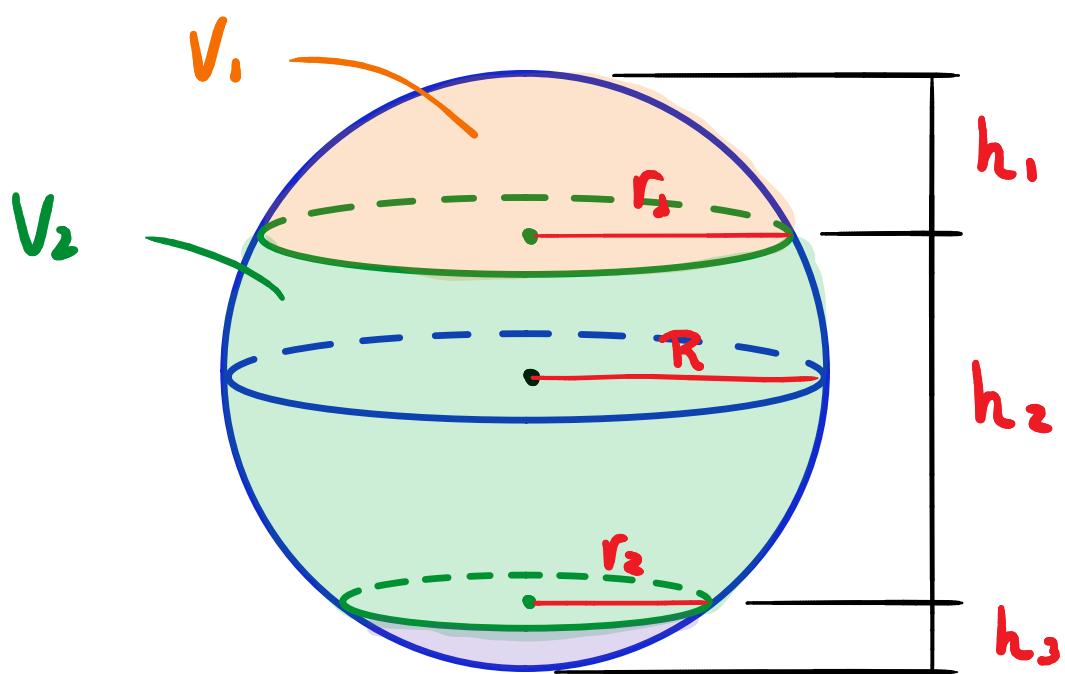
$$A_1 = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 7 \cdot 4 = 56\pi$$

$$A_2 = 2\pi \cdot 7 \cdot 8 = 112\pi$$



# SEGMENTOS ESFÉRICOS

SÃO SÓLIDOS!!!

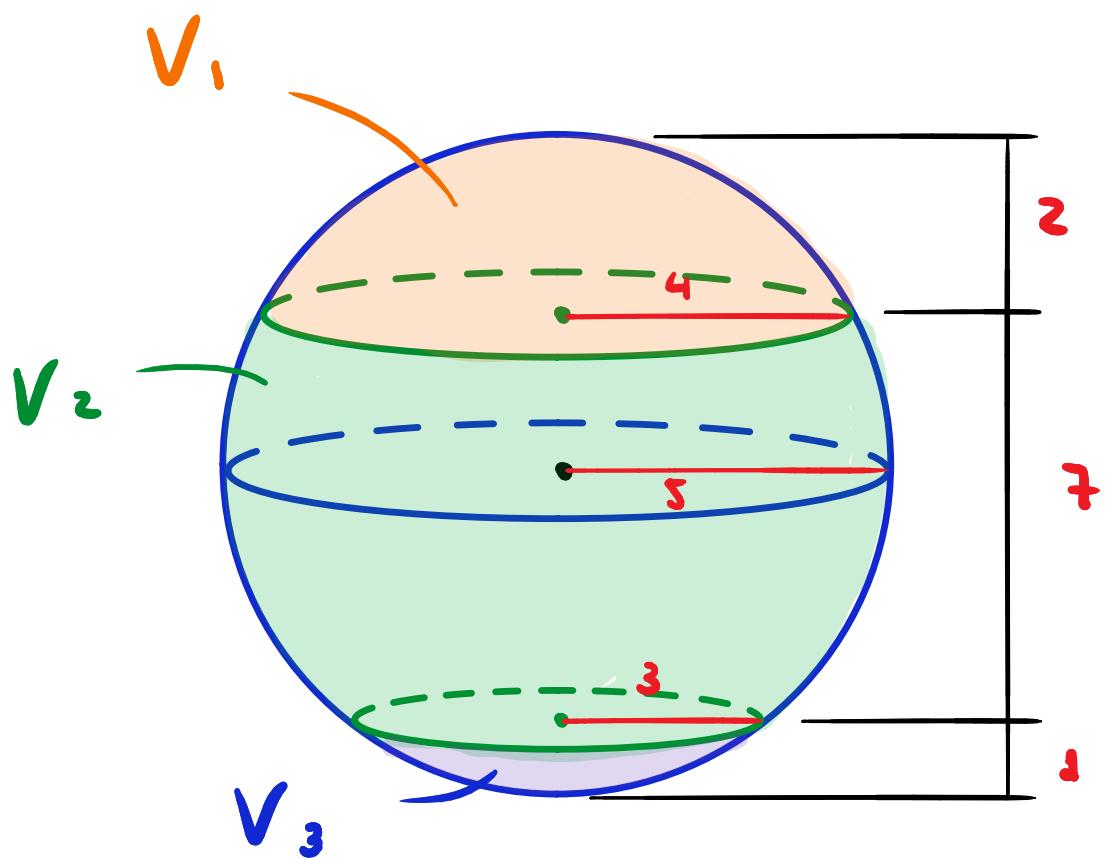


$$V_1 = \frac{\pi h_1^2}{3} (3R - h_1)$$

$$V_1 = \frac{\pi h_1}{6} (3r_1^2 + h_1^2)$$

$$V_2 = \frac{\pi h_1}{6} (3r_1^2 + 3r_2^2 + h_1^2)$$





$$V_1 = \frac{\pi \cdot 2^2}{3} (3 \cdot 5 - z) = \frac{52\pi}{3}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{\pi \cdot 2^2}{6} \cdot (3 \cdot 4^2 + z^2) = \frac{52\pi}{3}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{\pi \cdot 7}{6} (3 \cdot 4^2 + 3 \cdot 3^2 + 7^2) = \frac{7\pi \cdot 124}{6}$$

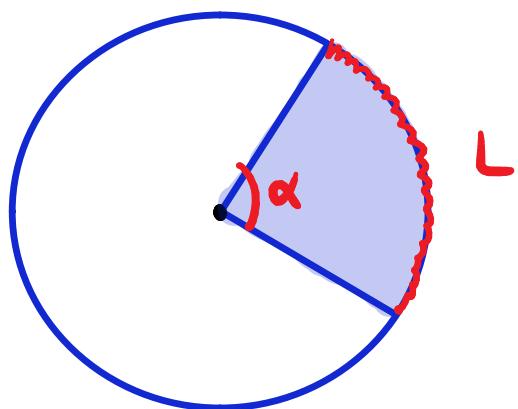
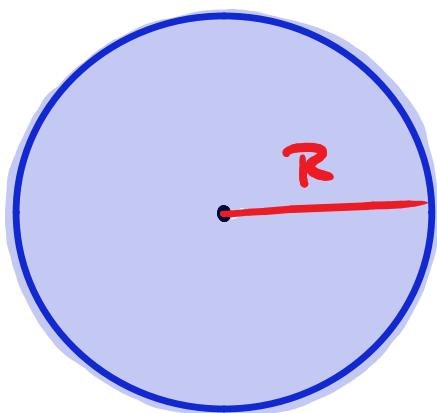
$$= \frac{434\pi}{3}$$



# SEGMENTO ESFÉRICO

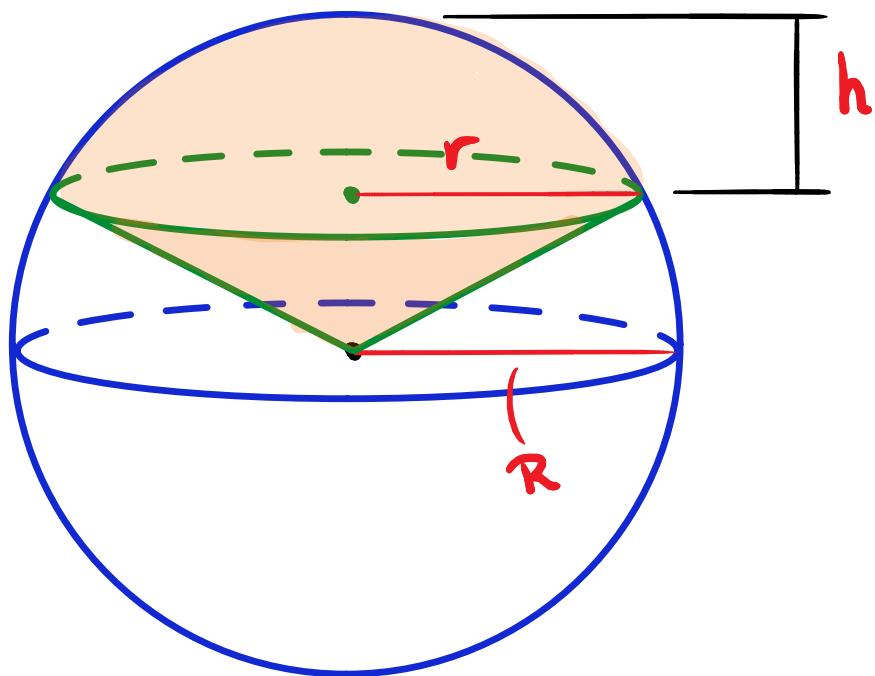
## DEMONSTRAÇÃO

LEMBRANDO E PENSANDO...



$$A = \frac{l}{2\pi R} \cdot \pi R^2$$



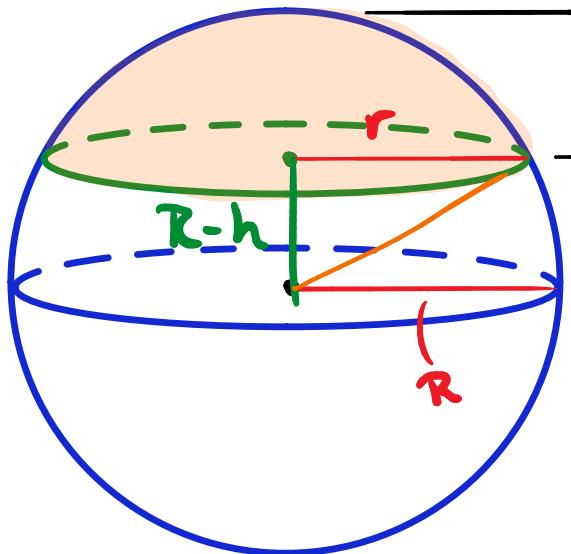


$$V_{SORVETE} = \frac{A_{CALOTA}}{A_{TOTAL}} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$= \frac{2\pi Rh}{4\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$V_{SORVETE} = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^2 h$$





$$R' = r' + (R-h)^2$$

$$r^2 = R^2 - (R^2 - 2Rh + h^2)$$

$$\underline{r^2 = 2Rh - h^2}$$

$$V_{SEG} = V_{SORVETE} - V_{CONE}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \pi R^2 h - \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot r^2 (R-h)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \left[ 2R^2 h - (2Rh - h^2)(R-h) \right]$$

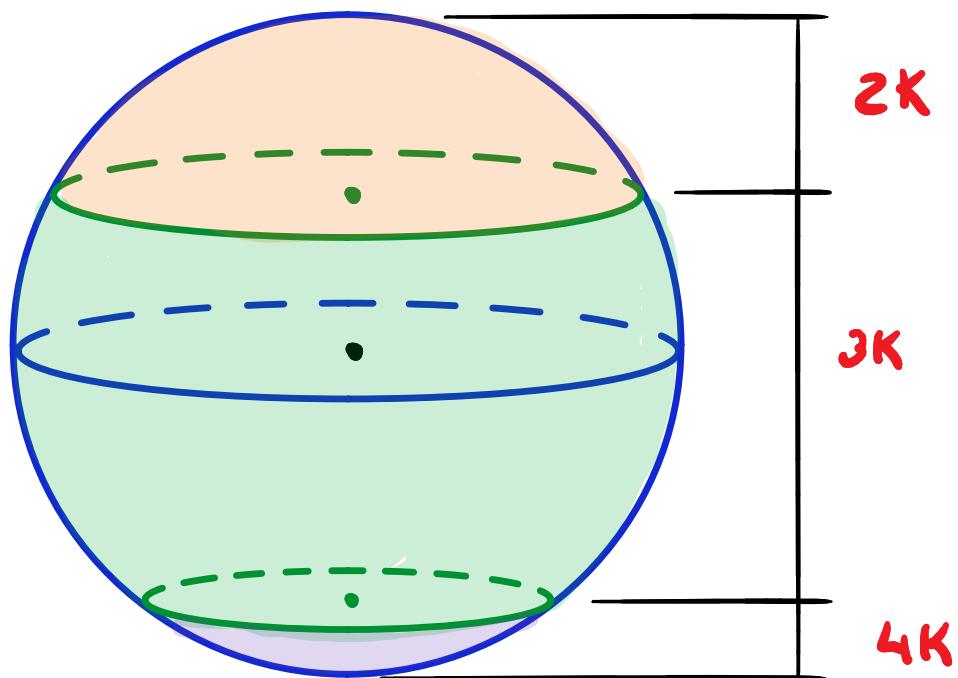
$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \left( 2R^2 h - 2R^2 h + 2Rh^2 + Rh^2 - h^3 \right)$$

$$V_{SEG} = \frac{\pi h^3}{3} (3R - h)$$



## EXEMPLO

DOIS PLANOS PARALELOS SECCIONAM UMA ESFERA E DIVIDEM O DIÂMETRO DELA NA RAZÃO 2 : 3 : 4. EM QUE RAZÃO FICA DIVIDIDA A ÁREA DA ESFERA?



$$A = 2\pi Rh$$

$$A_1 : A_2 : A_3 = 2 : 3 : 4$$



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## EXEMPLO

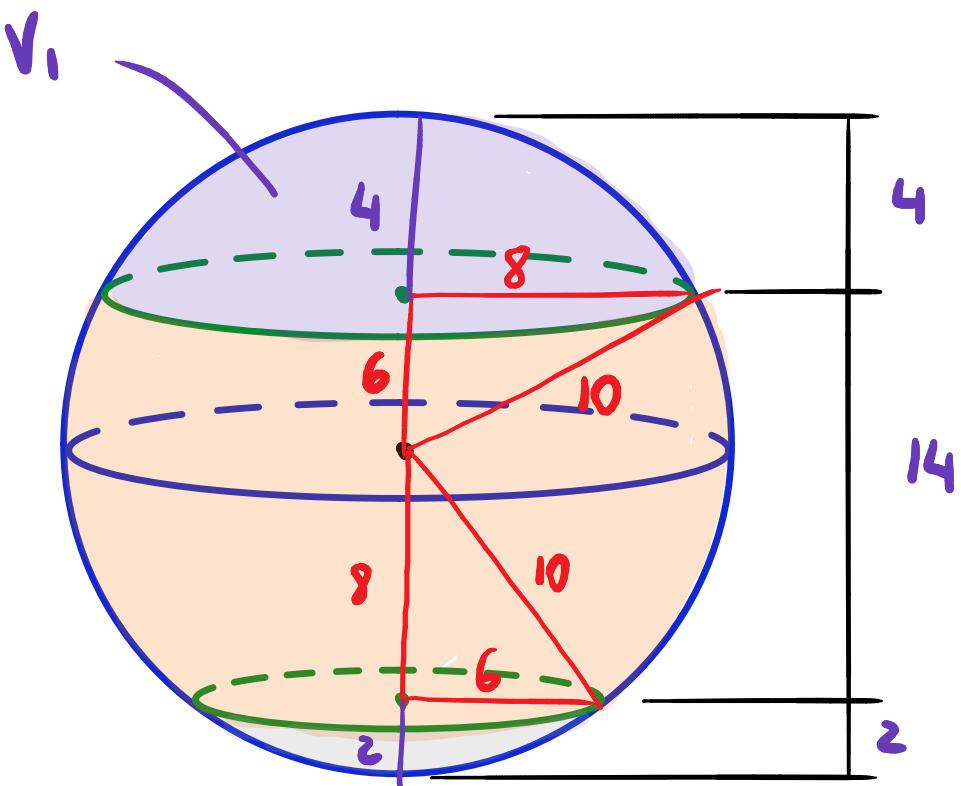
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SEJA UMA ESFERA DE RAIOS 10.

DUAS SEÇÕES PARALELAS COM ÁREAS RESPECTIVAMENTE IGUAIS A  $36\pi$  E  $64\pi$  DIVIDEM A ESFERA EM TRÊS SÓLIDOS.

SE O CENTRO DA ESFERA SE ENCONTRA ENTRE AS SEÇÕES, CALCULE O VOLUME DE CADA SÓLIDO.





$$V_1 = \frac{\pi h_1^2}{3} (3R - h_1)$$

$$= \frac{\pi \cdot 4^2}{3} (30 - 4) = \frac{\pi \cdot 16 \cdot 26}{3} = \frac{416\pi}{3}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{\pi h}{6} (3r_1^2 + 3r_2^2 + h^2)$$

$$= \frac{\pi \cdot 14}{6} (3 \cdot 8^2 + 3 \cdot 6^2 + 14^2)$$

$$= \frac{3472\pi}{3}$$

