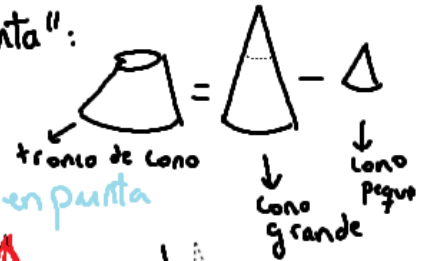


Para calcular este volumen calculamos el volumen del cono y le restamos el volumen de "la punta":

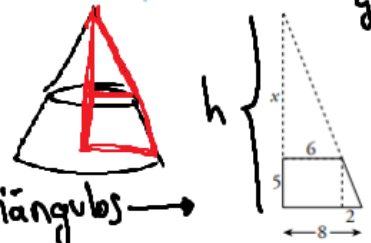
Volumen del cono grande $\rightarrow V = \frac{Ab \cdot h}{3}$

porque acaba en punta



$$Ab = \pi \cdot r^2 = \pi \cdot 8^2 = 201'06 \text{ cm}^2$$

$h \rightarrow$ Para calcular la altura del cono tendremos que usar semejanza de triángulos \rightarrow



Así que $h = x + 5 \Rightarrow h = 20 \text{ cm}$

$$\frac{8}{6} = \frac{5+x}{x} \Rightarrow x = 15$$

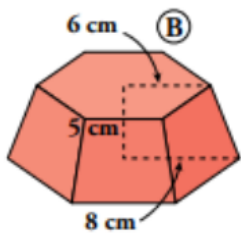
$$\Rightarrow \text{Volumen cono grande} = \frac{201'06 \cdot 20}{3} = 1340'4 \text{ cm}^3$$

Volumen cono pequeño: $\frac{Ab \cdot h}{3} = \frac{113'1 \cdot 15}{3} = 565'5 \text{ cm}^3$

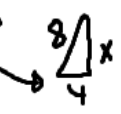
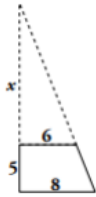
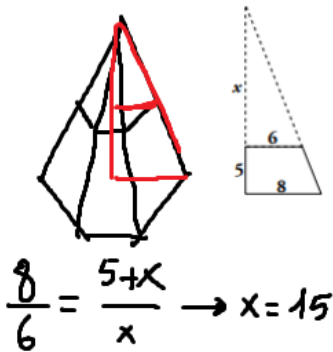
$$Ab = \pi \cdot r^2 = \pi \cdot 6^2 = 113'1 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$h = x = 15 \text{ cm}$$

Volumen truncón de cono: $\text{Vol. cono grande} - \text{Vol. cono pequeño} = 1340'4 - 565'5 = 774'9 \text{ cm}^3$

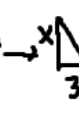


→ Misma idea:



$$x^2 + 4^2 = 8^2$$

$$x = 6.92 \text{ cm}$$



$$x^2 + 3^2 = 6^2$$

$$x = 5.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_{\text{base grande}} = \frac{P \cdot ap}{2} = \frac{48 \cdot 6.92}{2} = 166.08 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{base pequeña}} = \frac{P \cdot ap}{2} = \frac{36 \cdot 5.2}{2} = 93.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Vol. pirámide grande} = \frac{Ab \cdot h}{3} = \frac{166.08 \cdot 20}{3} = 1107.2 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Vol. pir. pequeño} = \frac{Ab \cdot h}{3} = \frac{93.6 \cdot 15}{3} = 468 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Vol tronco de pirám.} = \text{Vol pir. grande} - \text{Vol. pir. pequeño} = 1107.2 - 468 = 639.2 \text{ cm}^3$$