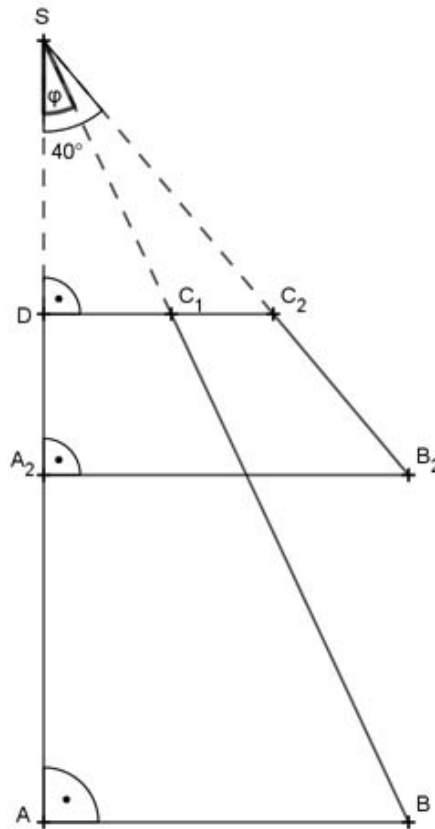


1.1



1.2

In einem beliebigen Dreieck DCS gilt:

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{DC_{(\varphi)}}{DS} \quad | \cdot DS$$

$$\mathbf{DC_{(\varphi)} = \tan \varphi * DS = \tan \varphi * 3 \text{ cm}}$$

In einem beliebigen Dreieck ABS gilt:

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{AB}{AS_{(\varphi)}} \quad | \cdot AS_{(\varphi)}$$

$$AS_{(\varphi)} * \tan \varphi = AB \quad | : \tan \varphi$$

$$\mathbf{AS_{(\varphi)} = \frac{AB}{\tan \varphi} = \frac{4}{\tan \varphi} \text{ cm}}$$

1.3

$$V_{(\varphi)} = V_{\text{KegelABS}} - V_{\text{KegelDCS}}$$

$$V_{\text{KegelABS}} = \frac{\pi * AB^2 * AS_{(\varphi)}}{3} = \frac{\pi * 4^2 * 4}{3 * \tan \varphi} \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{64 * \pi}{3 * \tan \varphi} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V_{\text{KegelDCS}} = \frac{\pi * DC_{(\varphi)}^2 * DS}{3} = \frac{\pi * (3 * \tan \varphi)^2 * 3}{3} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V_{\text{KegelDCS}} = \frac{27 * \pi * \tan^2 \varphi}{3} \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V_{(\varphi)} = \frac{\pi}{3} * \left(\frac{64}{\tan \varphi} - 27 * \tan^2 \varphi \right)$$