



Conical storage tanks come in many different sizes, from grain storage silos like the one top-left, to chemical storage and separating funnels like the one shown top-right. The nice thing about cones is that they have a wide base area that is easy to pour things into, and a valve at the conical tip lets you remove carefully-measured amounts of whatever is being stored. Recall that the volume of a cone is given by $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 h$ where R is the base radius and H is the vertical height (not the slant height along the side of the cone!).

Problem 1 – Suppose that the function that relates the radius of the cone to the vertical height of the cone is given by $R(h) = 0.5h$, where h and R are in meters. The maximum height of the storage vessel is 3.0 meters. What is the radius of the upside-down conical tank at its maximum height?

Problem 2 – To the nearest tenth of a cubic meter, what is the maximum volume of this conical tank?

Problem 3 – At what height, H , should the astronaut place a mark on the outside of the tank to indicate a level of $\frac{1}{2}$ the volume of the conical tank?

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Answer: $R(3.0) = 0.5 \times 3.0 = 1.5$ meters.

Problem 2 – To the nearest tenth of a cubic meter, what is the maximum volume of this conical tank?

Answer: $H = 3.0$ meters, $R = 1.5$ meters
so $V = \frac{1}{3} (3.141) (1.5)^2 (3.0)$
 $= 7.1$ meters³.

Problem 3 – At what height should the astronaut place a mark on the outside of the tank to indicate a level of $\frac{1}{2}$ the volume of the conical tank?

Answer: We want $V = \frac{1}{2} \times 7.1 \text{m}^3 = 3.55 \text{m}^3$

But $R = 0.5H$

So $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi (0.5H)^2 H = 0.333(3.141)(0.25) H^3$ and so $V = 0.26H^3$

Then $3.55 \text{m}^3 = 0.26 H^3$ and so solving for H we get $H = 2.4$ meters.