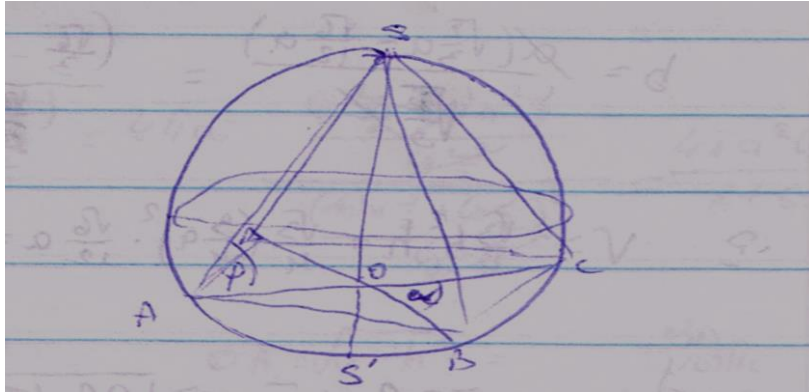


$$\frac{3.93}{8} \text{ (k)}$$



$SO \cdot OS' = AO \cdot OC$
 $h(2R-h) = x^2$

$$\begin{cases} h(2R-h) = x^2 \\ \frac{h}{x} = \tan \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2Rh - h^2 = x^2 \\ h = x \tan \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$2R \cdot x \tan \varphi - x^2 \tan^2 \varphi = x^2 / : x \neq 0$$

$$2R \tan \varphi = x(1 + \tan^2 \varphi) \rightarrow x = \frac{2R \tan \varphi}{1 + \tan^2 \varphi} \rightarrow h = \frac{2R \tan^2 \varphi}{1 + \tan^2 \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{2R \tan^2 \varphi}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi}} = 2R \sin^2 \varphi$$

mead

$$\textcircled{2} S_{\text{area}} = \frac{\text{area of circle} \cdot \sin \alpha}{2} = \frac{2x \cdot 2x \cdot \sin \alpha}{2} = 2x^2 \sin \alpha$$

$$= \frac{8R^2 \tan^2 \varphi \sin \alpha}{(1 + \tan^2 \varphi)^2} = \frac{8R^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi \sin \alpha}{(1 + \tan^2 \varphi)^2} = 2R^2 \sin^2(2\varphi) \sin \alpha$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot S_{\text{area}} \cdot h = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2R^2 \sin^2(2\varphi) \sin \alpha \cdot 2R \sin^2 \varphi = \frac{4}{3} R^3 \sin^2(2\varphi) \sin^2 \varphi \sin \alpha$$