

Nome:

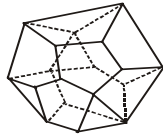
Turma:

POLIEDROS CONVEXOS

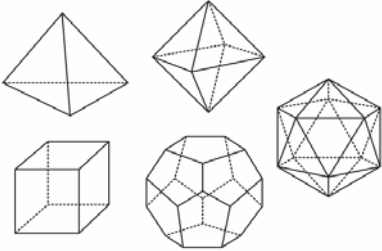
$$V = F \cdot A$$

$$S_i = (V) \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$d = C_{V,2} \cdot A \cdot d_{(faces)}$$



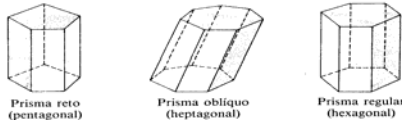
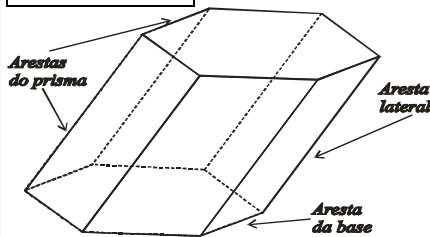
poliedros de Platão



PRISMAS

$$A_T = A_B \cdot A_L$$

$$V = A_B \cdot H$$



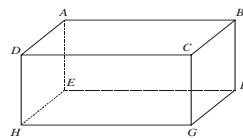
Paralelepípedo retângulo (ortocedro)

$$A = (ab \ ac \ bc)$$

$$V = a \ b \ c$$

$$d = a \ b \ c$$

$$(a+b+c) \ d \ A$$



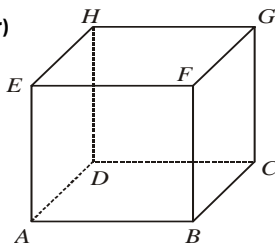
Cubo (hexaedro regular)

$$A = a$$

$$f = a$$

$$d = a$$

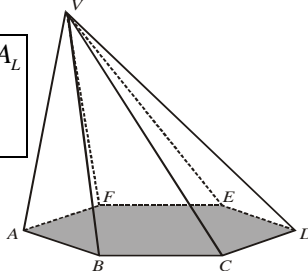
$$V = a$$



PIRÂMIDE

$$A_T = A_B \cdot A_L$$

$$V = \frac{A_B \cdot H}{3}$$



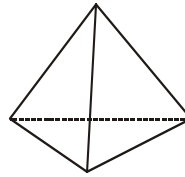
Tetraedro regular

$$H = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$r = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$V = \frac{a^3}{6\sqrt{3}}$$

$$A = \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

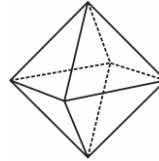


Octaedro regular

$$d = a$$

$$V = \frac{a^3}{6\sqrt{2}}$$

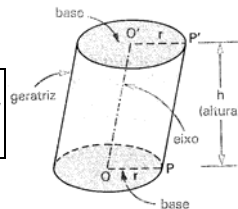
$$A = \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2$$



CILINDRO

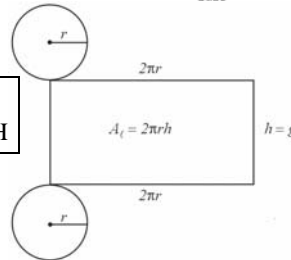
$$A_T = A_B \cdot A_L$$

$$V = A_B \cdot H$$



$$A_B = R^2 \pi$$

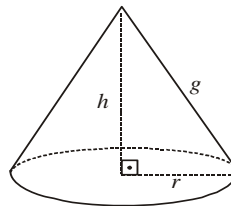
$$A_L = R H \pi$$



CONE

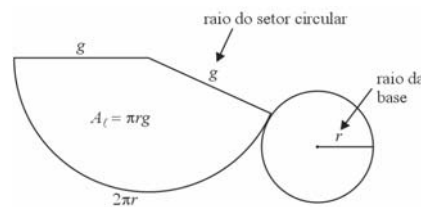
$$A_T = A_B \cdot A_L$$

$$V = \frac{A_B \cdot H}{3}$$



$$A_B = r^2 \pi$$

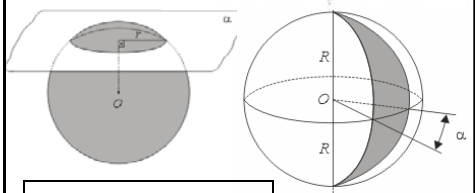
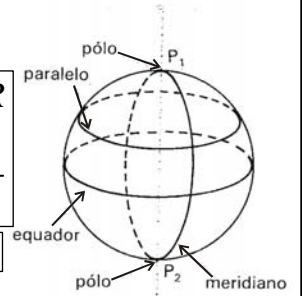
$$A_L = r h \pi$$



ESFERA

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

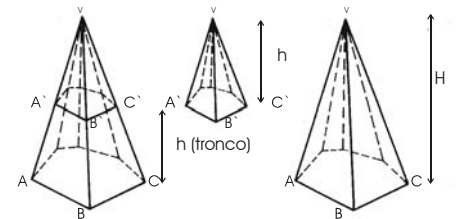
$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$



$$A_{fuso} = 2 \pi R h$$

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

TRONCOS E SÓLIDOS SEMELHANTES



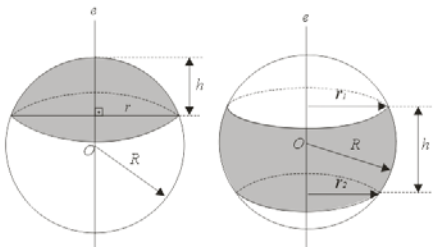
$$\frac{H}{h} = \frac{VA}{VA'} = \frac{BC}{BC'} = k$$

$$\frac{A_T}{A_t} = \frac{A_B}{A_b} = \frac{S_{(VBC)}}{S_{(VB'C')}} = k^2$$

$$\frac{V_{(maior)}}{V_{(menor)}} = k^3$$

$$V_{(tronco)} = h_T \cdot A_B \cdot A_b \cdot A_B \cdot A_b$$

PARTES DA ESFERA



$$A_{(calota)} = Rh$$

$$A_{(zona\ esférica)} = Rh$$

$$V_{(seg.esf.uma\ base)} = \frac{\pi}{6}(3r^2 + h^2)$$

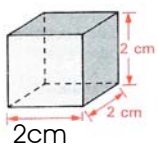
$$V_{(seg.esf.duas\ base)} = \frac{\pi}{6}[3(r_1^2 + r_2^2) + h^2]$$

EXERCÍCIOS DE FIXAÇÃO

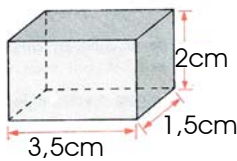
1. Um poliedro convexo de onze faces tem seis faces triangulares e cinco faces quadrangulares. Calcule o número de arestas e de vértices do poliedro.

2. Calcule a área total e o volume dos paralelepípedos, cujas medidas estão indicadas abaixo.

a) cubo

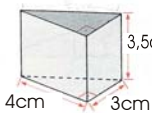


b) paralelepípedo retângulo

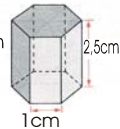


3. Calcule a área total e o volume dos prismas, cujas medidas estão indicadas nas figuras abaixo.

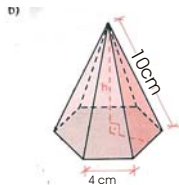
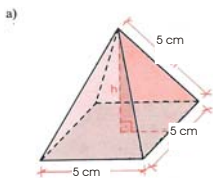
a) Prisma reto (triangular)



b) Prisma regular (hexagonal)



4. Calcule a área total e o volume das pirâmides regulares, cujas medidas estão indicadas nas figuras abaixo.



5. Calcule a altura e o volume de um tetraedro regular de área total $12\sqrt{3}cm^2$.

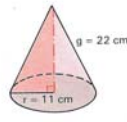
6. Calcule a área total e o volume de um octaedro regular de 2 cm de aresta.

7. Calcule a área lateral, a área total e o volume dos sólidos cujas medidas estão indicadas nas figuras a seguir.



8. Calcule a área lateral, a área total e o volume dos sólidos cujas medidas estão indicadas nas figuras a seguir.

a) cone equilátero



b) cone reto

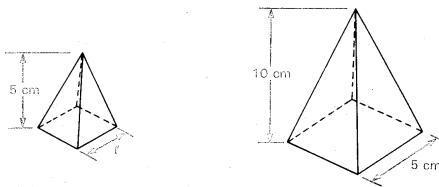


c) semicone



9. Determine o raio de uma cunha esférica de 45° , sabendo que é equivalente a um hemisfério de 10 cm de diâmetro.

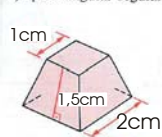
10. Considere as pirâmides quadrangulares regulares semelhantes, cujas medidas estão indicadas a seguir.



- Calcule a razão de semelhança.
- Calcule a medida do lado da base da pirâmide menor.
- Calcule as áreas das bases das pirâmides. Qual a razão entre as áreas obtidas?
- Calcule os volumes das pirâmides. Qual a razão entre os volumes obtidos?
- Considere as razões obtidas nos itens c e d. Existe alguma relação entre cada uma dessas razões e a razão de semelhança?

11. Calcule a área total e o volume dos troncos de pirâmides cujas medidas estão indicadas nas figuras.

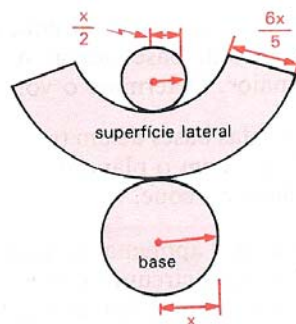
a) quadrangular regular



b) hexagonal regular



12. Represente, por meio de uma expressão algébrica, a área total do tronco de cone reto obtido a partir da planificação a seguir. Represente também seu volume.



Respostas

- 19 e 10
- a) $24cm^2$ e $8cm^3$
b) $30,5cm^2$ e $10,5cm^3$
- a) $54cm^2, 21cm^3$
b) $\frac{3}{2}(10+\sqrt{2})cm^3, \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2}cm^3$
- a) $25(1+\sqrt{3})cm^2, \frac{125\sqrt{2}}{6}cm^3$
b) $24\sqrt{3}(1+2\sqrt{2})cm^2, 48\sqrt{7}cm^3$
- $2\sqrt{2}cm, 2\sqrt{6}cm^3$
- $8\sqrt{3}cm^2, \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}cm^3$
- $A_l = 4\pi cm^2, A_t = 6\pi cm^2, V = 2\pi cm^3$
 - $A_l = 5\pi cm^2, A_t = 7\pi cm^2, V = 2,5 cm^3$
 - $A_l = 120(\pi + 2) mm^2, A_t = 8(23\pi + 30) mm^2, V = 480\pi mm^3$
- $A_l = 242\pi cm^2, A_t = 363\pi cm^2, V = \frac{1331\pi}{3} cm^3$
 - $A_l = 50\pi\sqrt{53} cm^2, A_t = 50(2+\sqrt{53})\pi cm^2, V = \frac{3500\pi}{3} cm^3$
 - $A_l = \frac{1}{2}(15\pi + 24) cm^2, A_t = 12(\pi + 1) cm^2, V = 6\pi cm^3$
- $5\sqrt[3]{4}cm$
- 1/2
 - 2,5 cm
 - 1/4
 - 1/8

e) A razão entre as áreas é o quadrado da razão de semelhança. A razão entre os volumes é o cubo da razão de semelhança.
- a) $14cm^2; \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{6}cm^3$
b) $3(8+5\sqrt{3})cm^2; \frac{78\sqrt{3}}{12}cm^3$
- $\frac{39}{10}x^2\pi; \frac{7}{120}x^3\pi\sqrt{119}$