



MATEMÁTICA

6 – Geometria Espacial

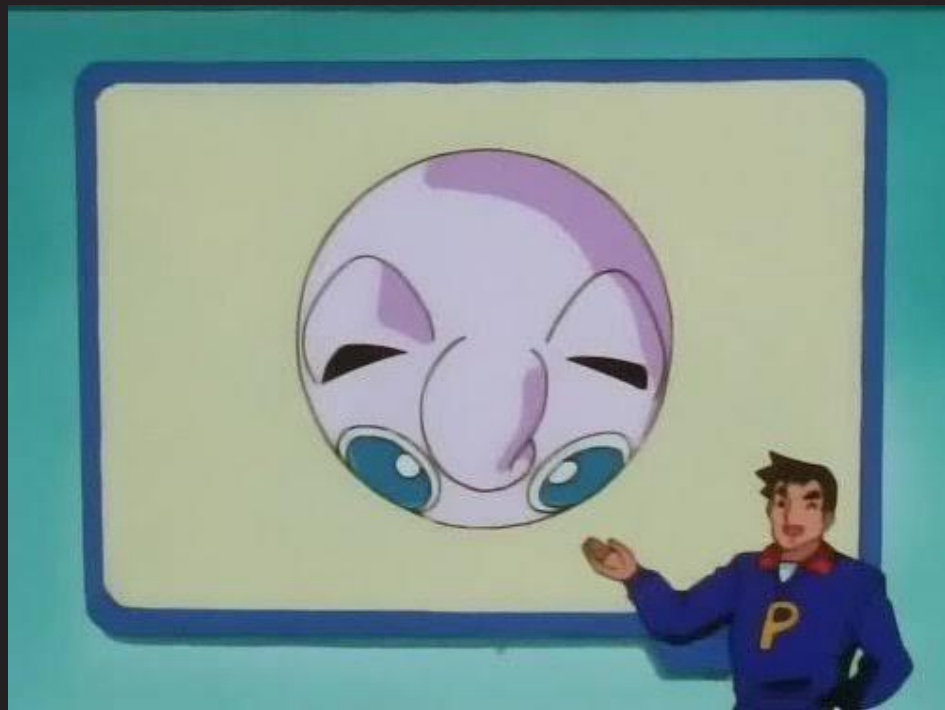
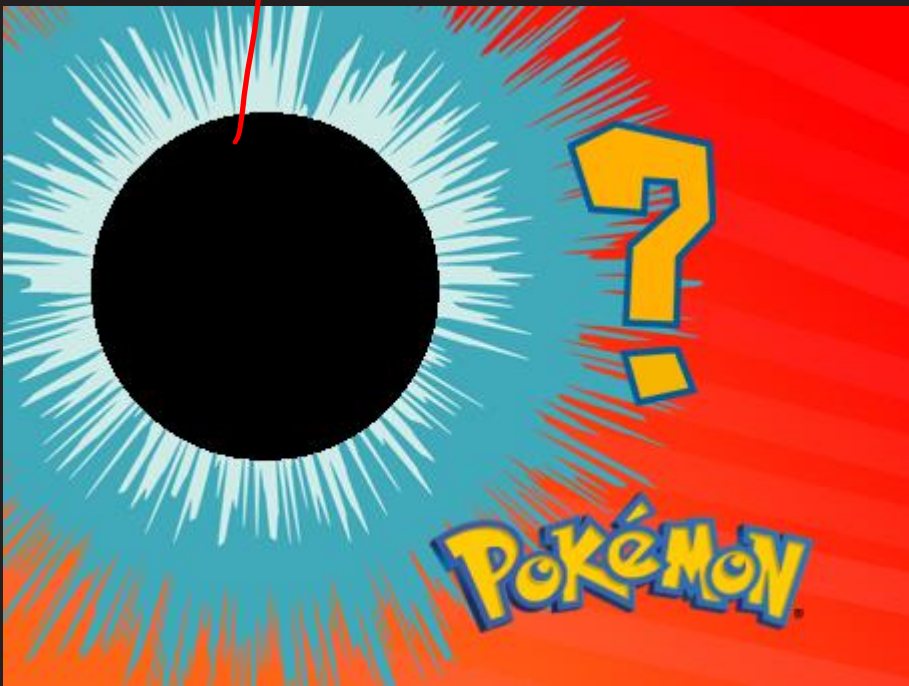
12.06.2021



POKÉMON

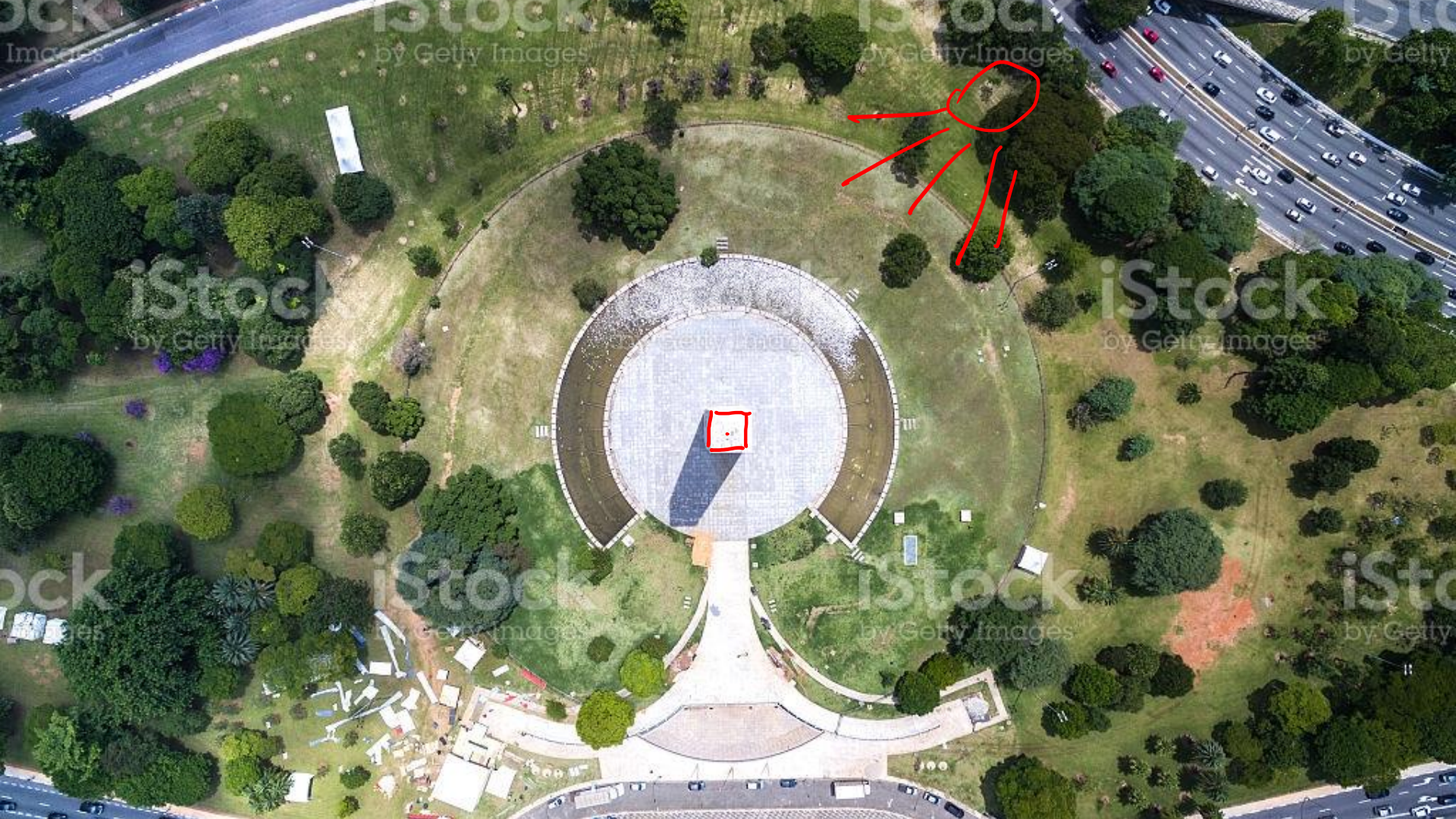


Projeção Ortogonal



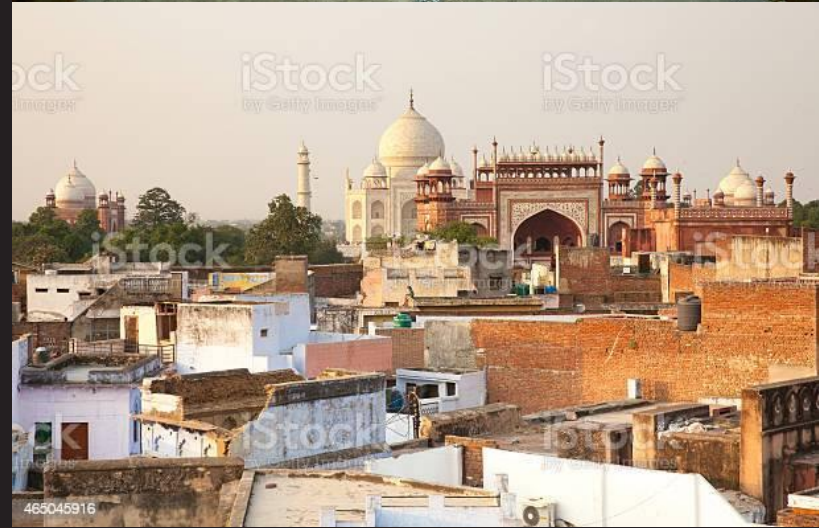
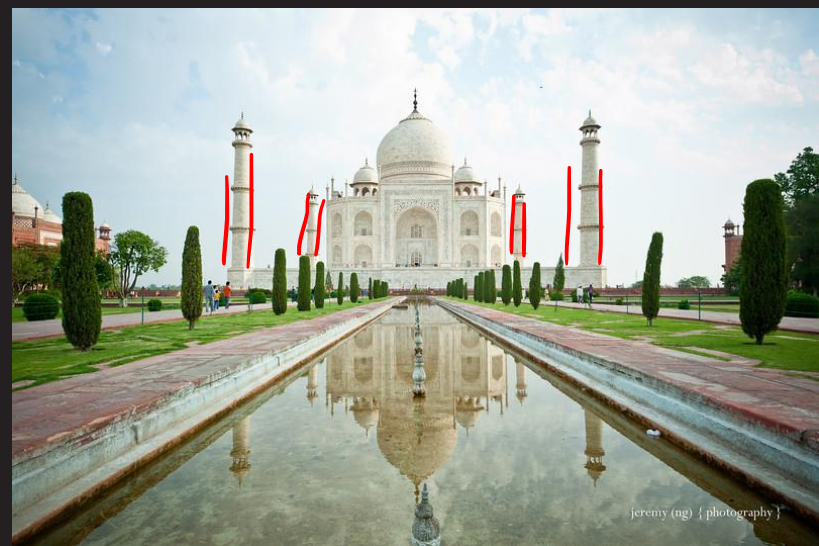




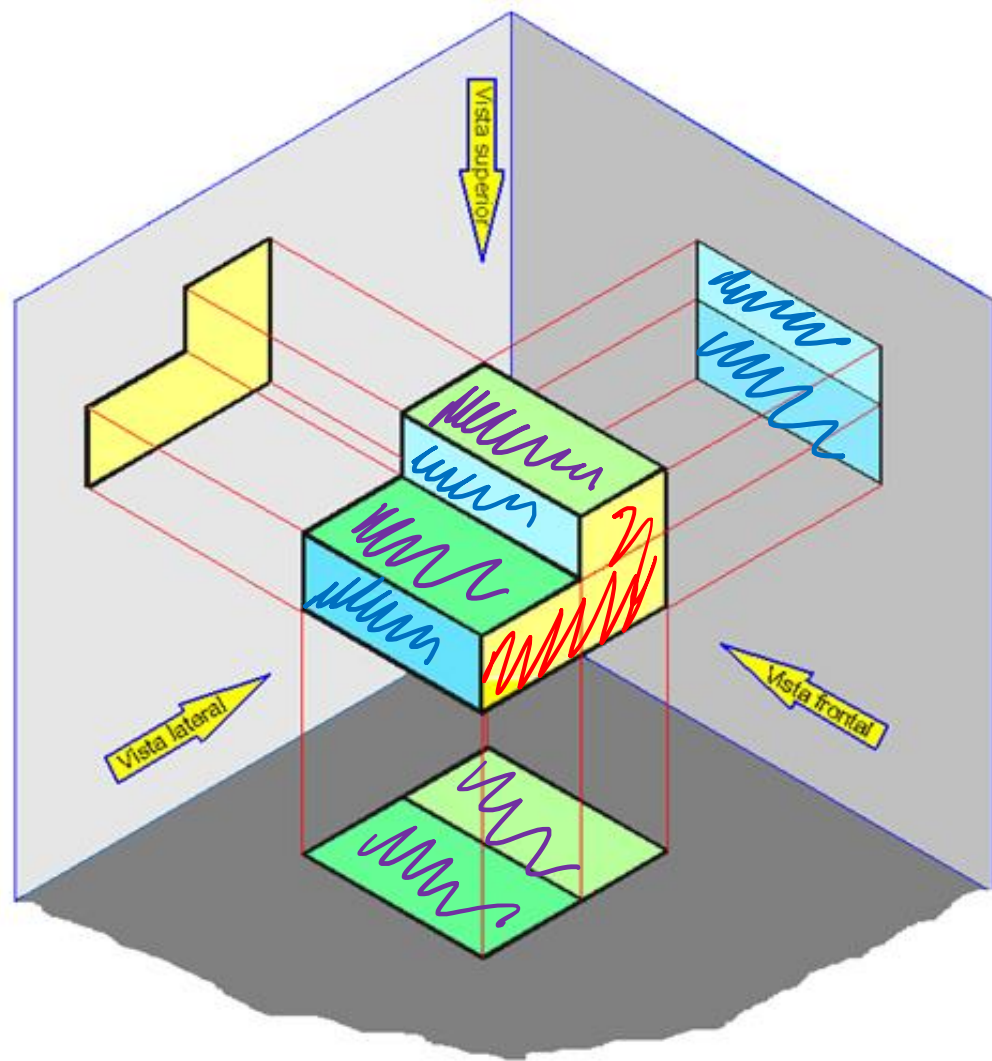


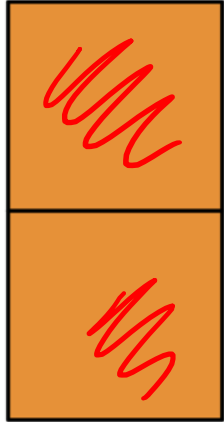




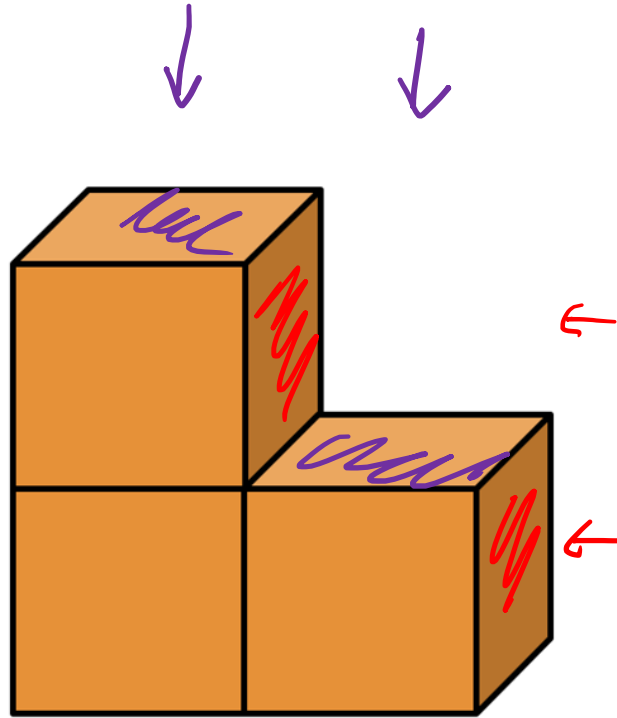


- Projeção ortogonal.
- Vista frontal.
- Vista superior.
- Vista lateral.

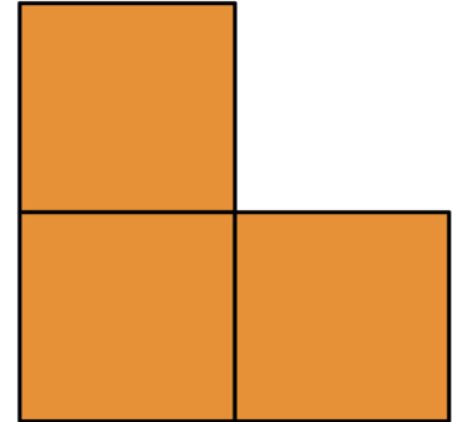
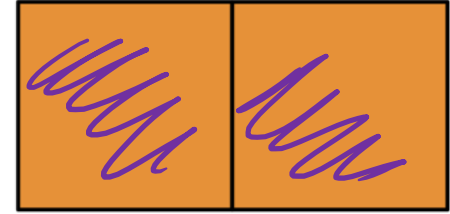




VISTA
LATERAL



VISTA
SUPERIOR



VISTA
FRONTAL

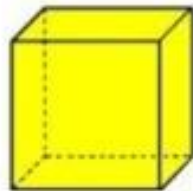
Sólidos Geométricos



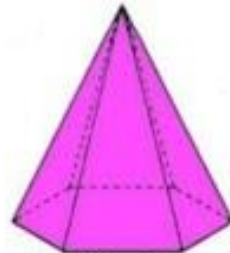
Cilindro



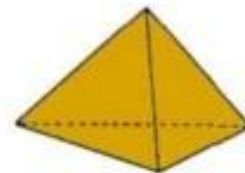
Cone



Cubo



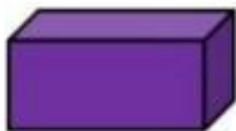
Pirâmide
hexagonal



Pirâmide
triangular



Esfera



Paralelepípedo

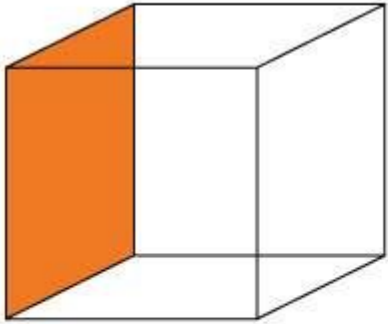


Pirâmide
quadrangular

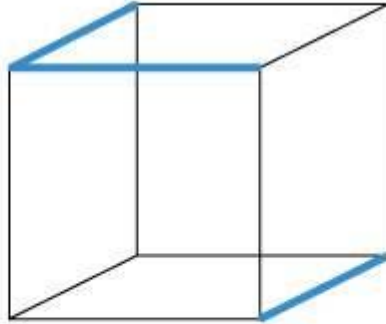


Prisma
triangular

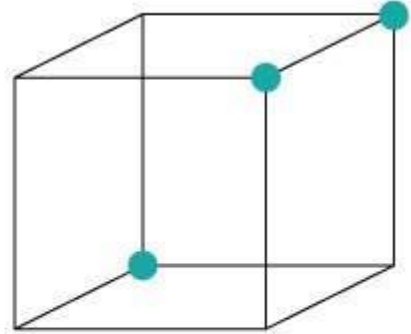
Faces, vértices e arestas



FACE

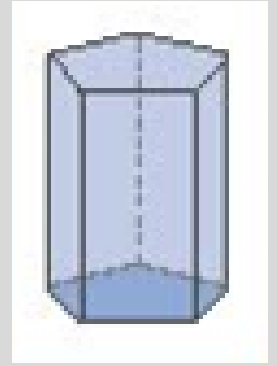
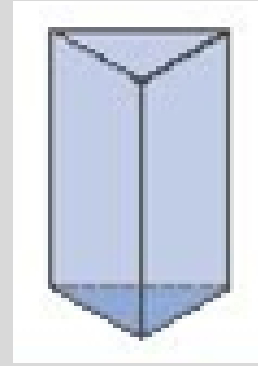
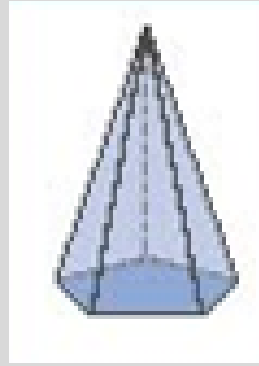
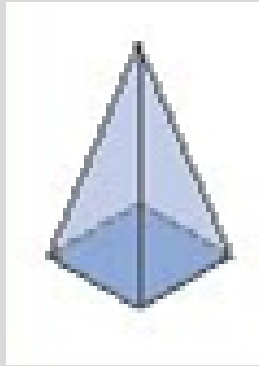
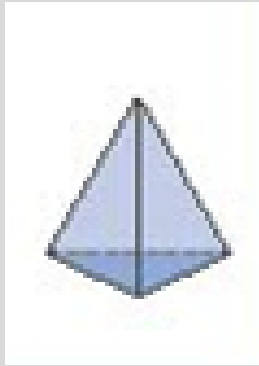


ARESTA



VÉRTICE

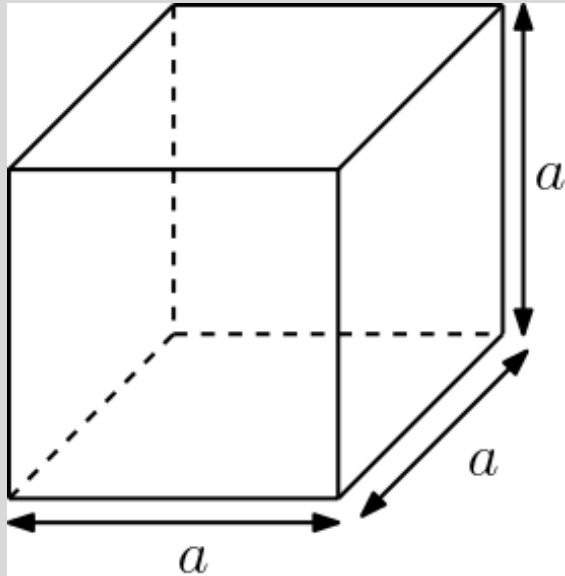
Faces, vértices e arestas



n° de faces	4	5	6	5	7
n° de vértices	4	5	6	6	10
n° de arestas	6	8	10	9	15

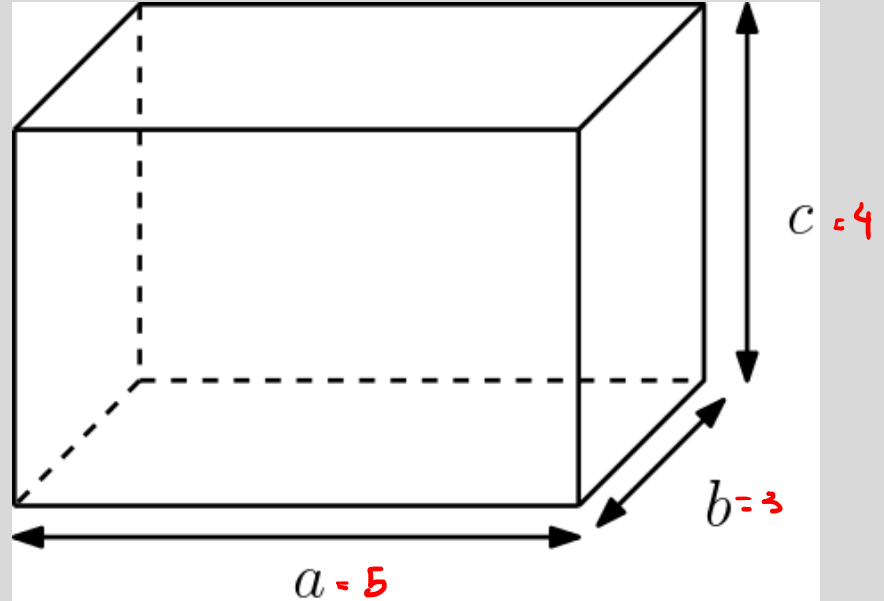
Volumes dos principais sólidos

Cubo



$$V=a^3$$

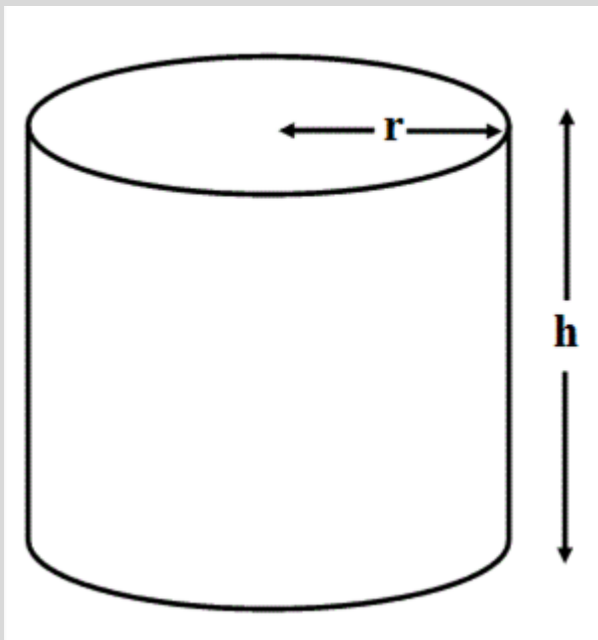
Paralelepípedo



$$V=a.b.c$$

Volumes dos principais sólidos

Cilindro



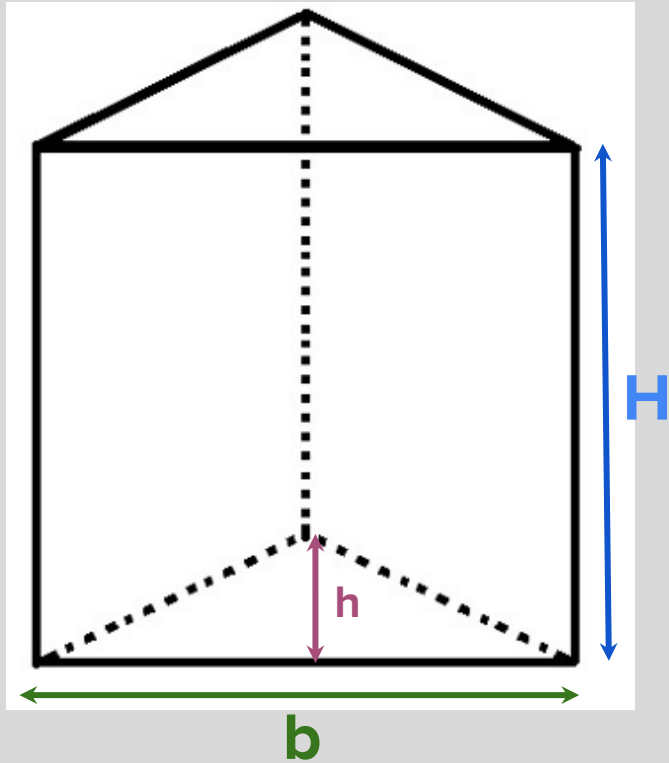
$$V = \text{área da base} \cdot \text{altura}$$

$$\text{área da base} = \pi r^2$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

Volumes dos principais sólidos

Prisma de base triangular



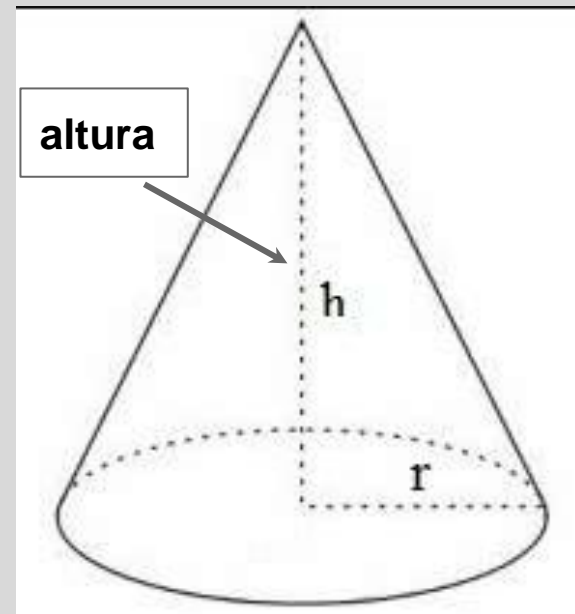
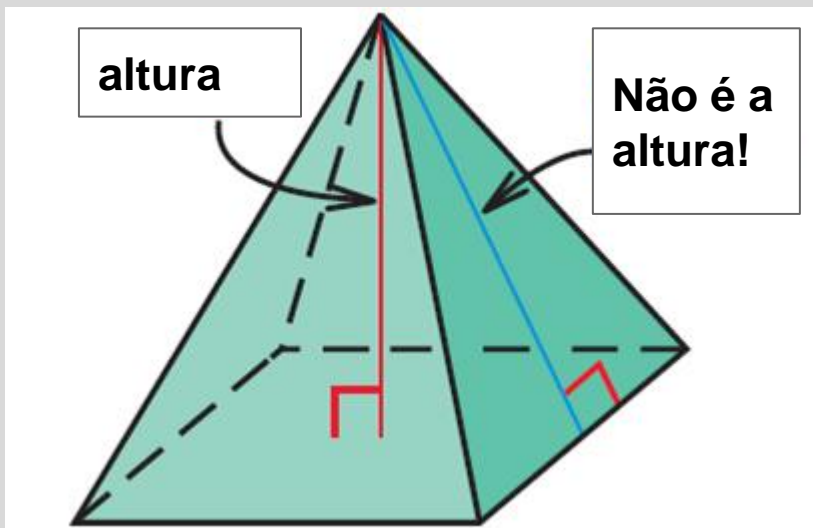
$$V = \text{área da base} \cdot \text{altura}$$

$$\text{área da base} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

$$V = \frac{b \cdot h \cdot H}{2}$$

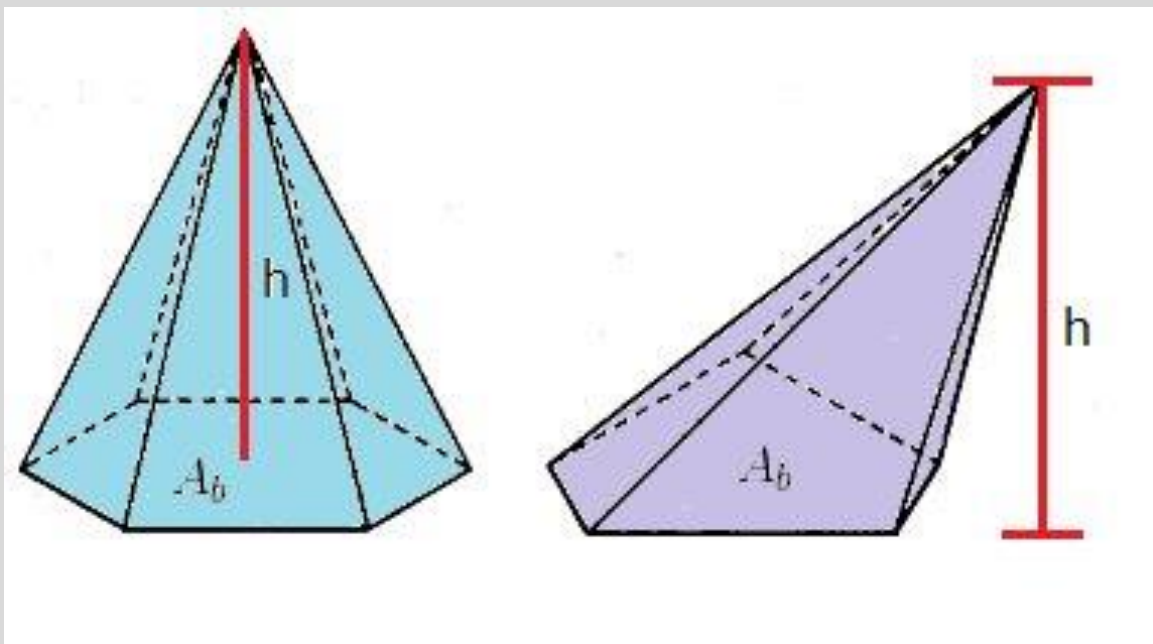
Volumes dos principais sólidos

Altura da pirâmide e cone



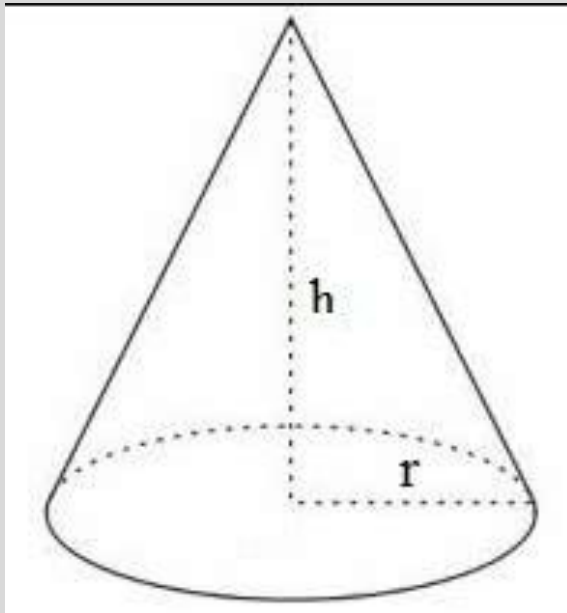
Volumes dos principais sólidos

Altura da pirâmide e cone



Volumes dos principais sólidos

Cone



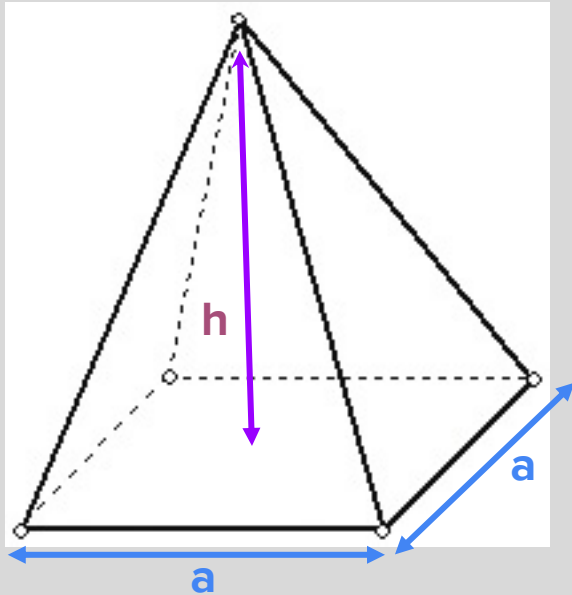
$$V = \frac{\text{área da base} \cdot \text{altura}}{3}$$

$$\text{área da base} = \pi r^2$$

$$V = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h}{3}$$

Volumes dos principais sólidos

Pirâmide



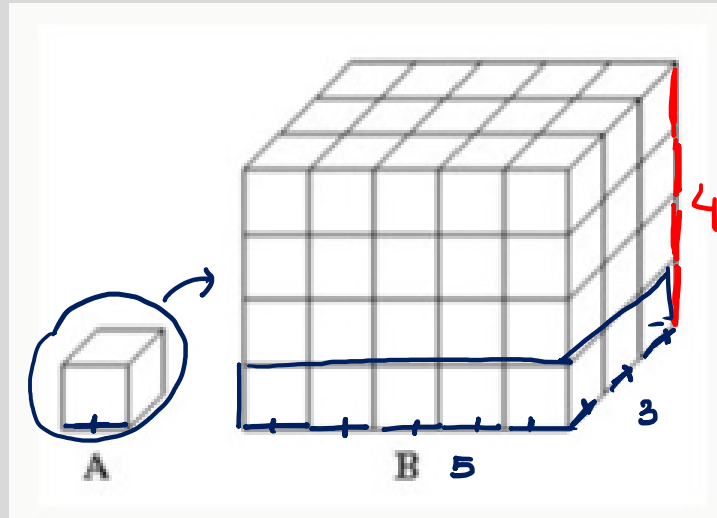
$$V = \frac{\text{área da base} \cdot \text{altura}}{3}$$

$$\text{área da base} = a^2$$

$$V = \frac{a^2 \cdot h}{3}$$

Exercício

1 - Quantos cubos A precisam-se empilhar para formar o paralelepípedo B?



Área da base

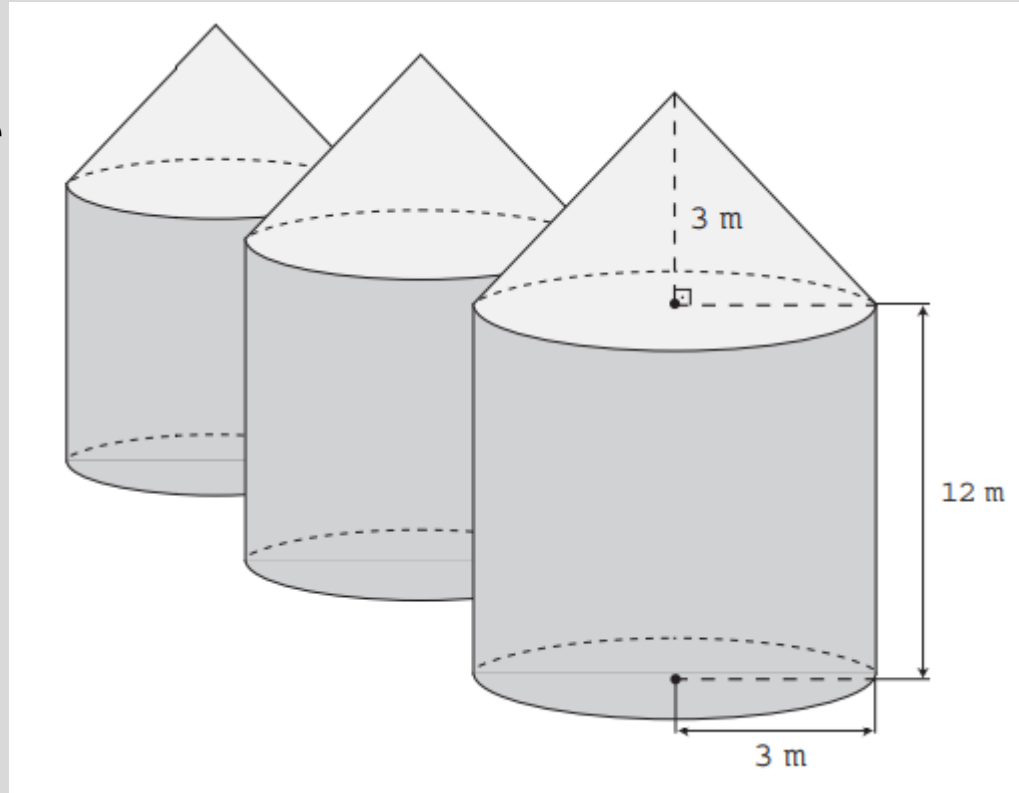
$5 \times 3 = 15 \rightarrow$ primeira fileira

$$15 \times 4 = 60$$

Exercício

2 - Em regiões agrícolas, é comum a presença de silos para armazenamento e secagem da produção de grãos, no formato de um cilindro reto, sobreposto por um cone, e dimensões indicadas na figura. O silo fica cheio e o transporte dos grãos é feito em caminhões de carga cuja capacidade é de 20 m^3 . Uma região possui um silo cheio e apenas um caminhão para transportar os grãos para a usina de beneficiamento.

Utilize 3 como aproximação para π .
O número mínimo de viagens que o caminhão precisará fazer para transportar todo o volume de grãos armazenados no silo é:



- a)6 b)16 c)17 d)18 e)21

Exercício

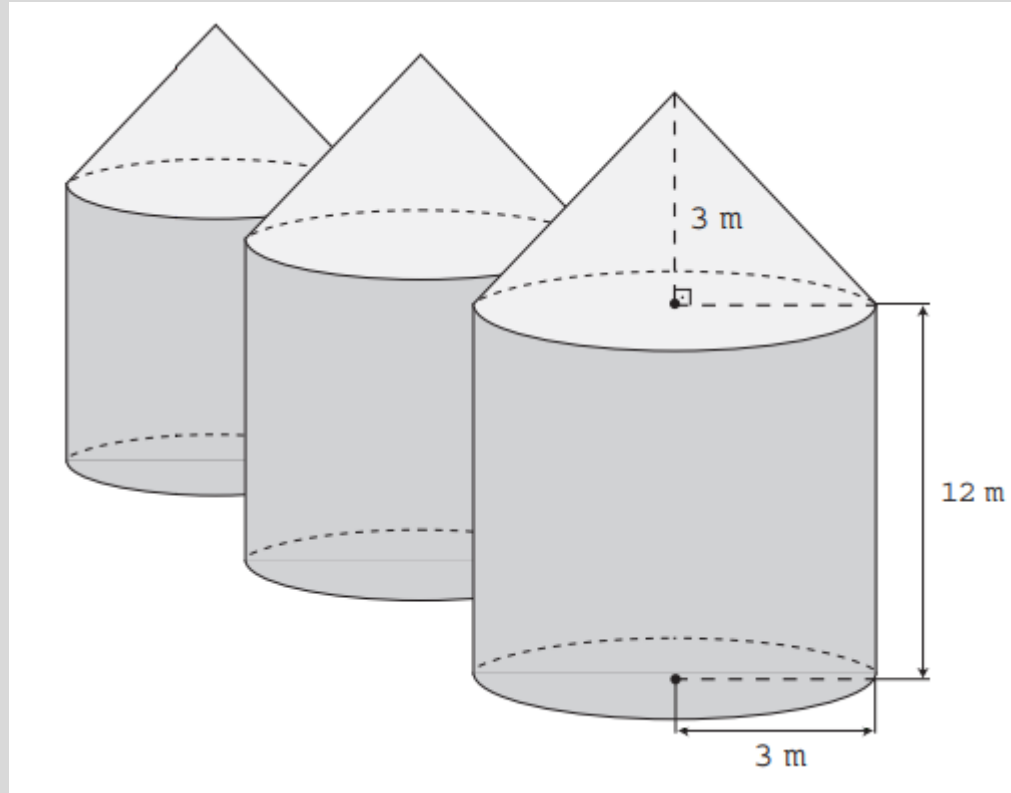
Volume do cilindro:

$$\text{área da base} = \pi r^2$$

$$A = 3.3^2 = 3.9 = 27 \text{ m}^2$$

$$V = \text{área da base} \cdot \text{altura}$$

$$V = 27 \cdot 12 = 324 \text{ m}^3$$



Exercício

Volume do cone:

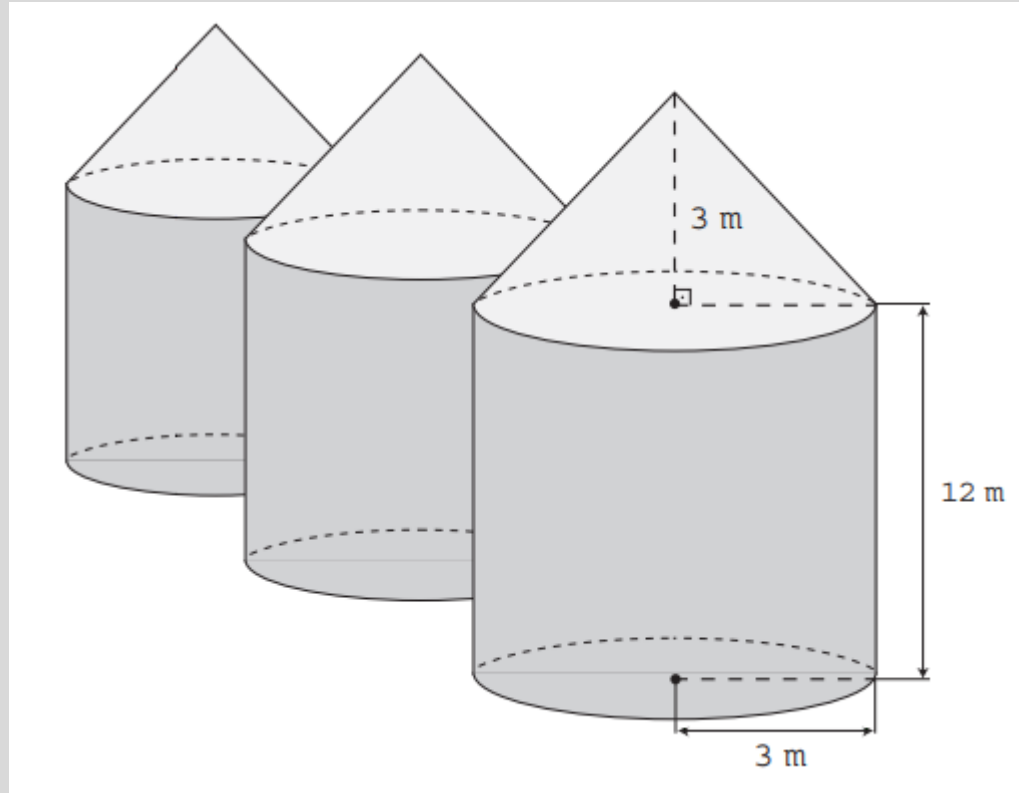
$$\text{área da base} = \pi r^2$$

$$A = 3.3^2 = 3.9 = 27 \text{ m}^2$$

mesma área da base do cilindro, pois as bases são iguais!

$$V = \frac{\text{área da base} \cdot \text{altura}}{3}$$

$$V = \frac{27 \cdot 3}{3} = 27 \text{ m}^3$$



Exercício

Volume do silo:

Volume total = volume cilindro + volume do cone

Volume total = 324 + 27 = 351 m³

número de viagens do caminhão = $\frac{\text{volume total}}{\text{volume máximo de cada caminhão}}$

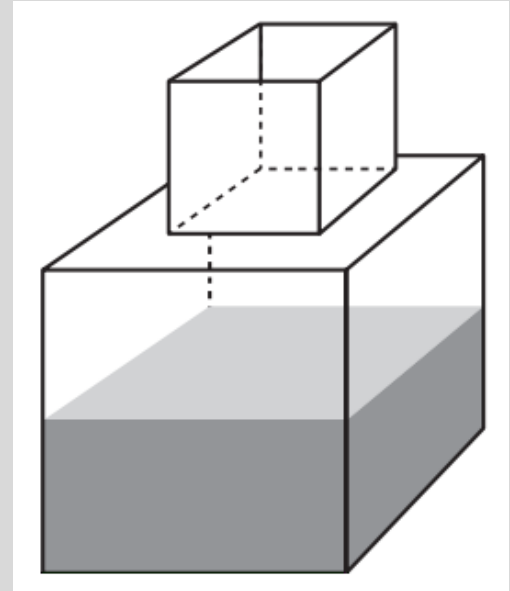
número de viagens do caminhão = $\frac{351}{20} = 17,55$

Resposta correta: 18 viagens

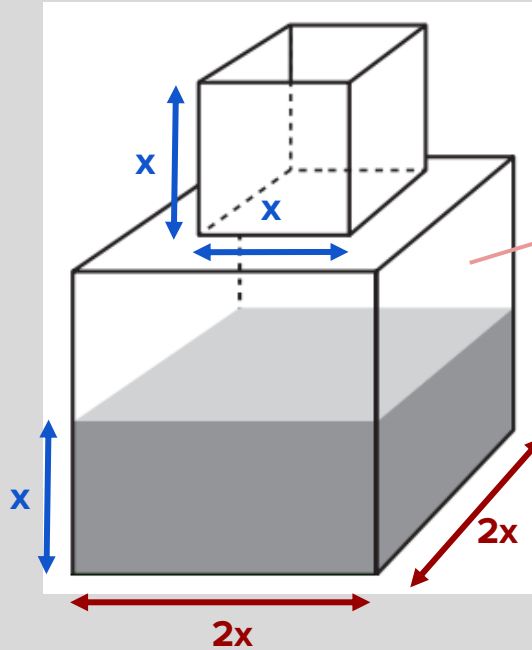
Exercício

3) Um fazendeiro tem um depósito para armazenar leite formado por duas partes cúbicas que se comunicam, como indicado na figura. A aresta da parte cúbica de baixo tem medida igual ao dobro da medida da aresta da parte cúbica de cima. A torneira utilizada para encher o depósito tem vazão constante e levou 8 minutos para encher metade da parte de baixo.

Quantos minutos essa torneira levará para encher completamente o restante do depósito?



Exercício



Demora 8 minutos para encher a metade de cima

Volume do cubo pequeno = $x \cdot x \cdot x = x^3$

Volume de metade do cubo grande = $2x \cdot 2x \cdot x = 4x^3$

Exercício

Volume do cubo pequeno = $x \cdot x \cdot x = x^3$

Volume de metade do cubo grande = $2x \cdot 2x \cdot x = 4x^3$

volume(m³) x tempo (min)

$$4x^3 \text{ ----- } 8$$

$$x^3 \text{ ----- } M$$



$$4x^3 \cdot M = 8 \cdot x^3$$

$$4 \cdot M = 8$$

$$M = 2$$

O cubo pequeno leva 2 minutos para se encher

Exercício

- Metade do cubo grande leva 8 minutos
- O cubo pequeno leva 2 minutos para encher
- Logo, faltam **10 minutos** para o depósito encher.

