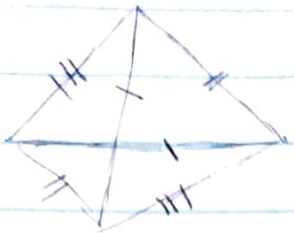
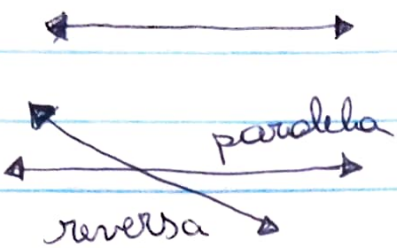
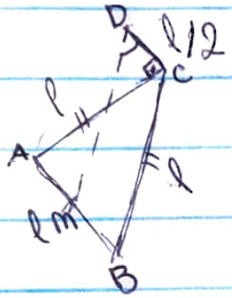
Tarefa Básica - Paralelismo e perpendicularismo

01. 

(C)

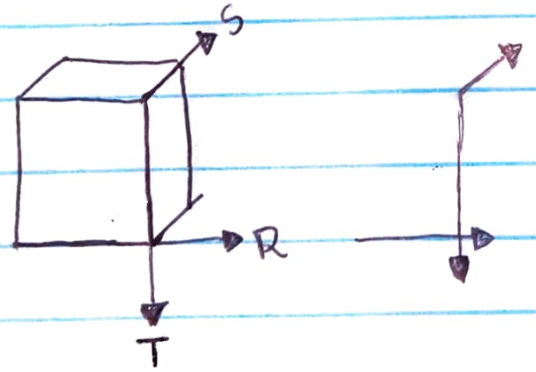
02. 

(B)

03. 

$Bm = \frac{l\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $Tg\, mDB = \frac{Bm}{BD} = \frac{\frac{l\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{l}{2}} = \frac{2l\sqrt{3}}{2l} = \sqrt{3} \therefore \sqrt{3} = tg\, 60°$

$\boxed{60°}$ (C)

04. 

(C)

05. I - falsa, retas contidas em um plano não possuem pontos em comum a outros planos paralelos.
II - verdadeira III - verdadeira

(C)

Tarefa Básica - Poliedros

01. $V+F-A=2$

$6+8-A=2$

$A=14-2$

$\boxed{A=12}$ (C)

02. $A=\frac{12\cdot 5}{2}=30$ $\quad V+F=A+2$ $\quad V+12=30+2$ $\rightarrow V=32-12$

$\boxed{V=20}$ (C)

03. $A=\frac{6\cdot 4+8\cdot 3}{2}=\frac{48}{2}=24$ $\quad F=6+8=14$

$V+F=A+2 \rightarrow V+14=24+2 \rightarrow V=26-14=\boxed{12}$

04. $S=360(V-2) \rightarrow 1800=360V-720 \rightarrow 360V=2520 \rightarrow$

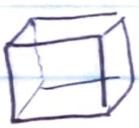
$\rightarrow V=\frac{2520}{360}=7$ (D) hexagonal

05. Poliedro de Platão:

* arestas com mesmo nº de lados
* todos os vértices concorrem o mesmo nº de arestas
* relação de Euler: $V+F-A=2$

06. $V+F=A+2$

$8+6=12+2$ (A)



07. $F=20$ $\quad A=20\cdot 3/2=30$

$V=30+2-20=12$ (C) 12 vértices e 30 arestas

08.

NOME	TIPO DE FACE	Nº FACES	A	V
Tetraedro	△	4	6	4
Hexaedro	□	6	12	8
Octaedro	△	8	12	6
Dodecaedro	⬠	12	30	20
Icosaedro	△	20	30	12