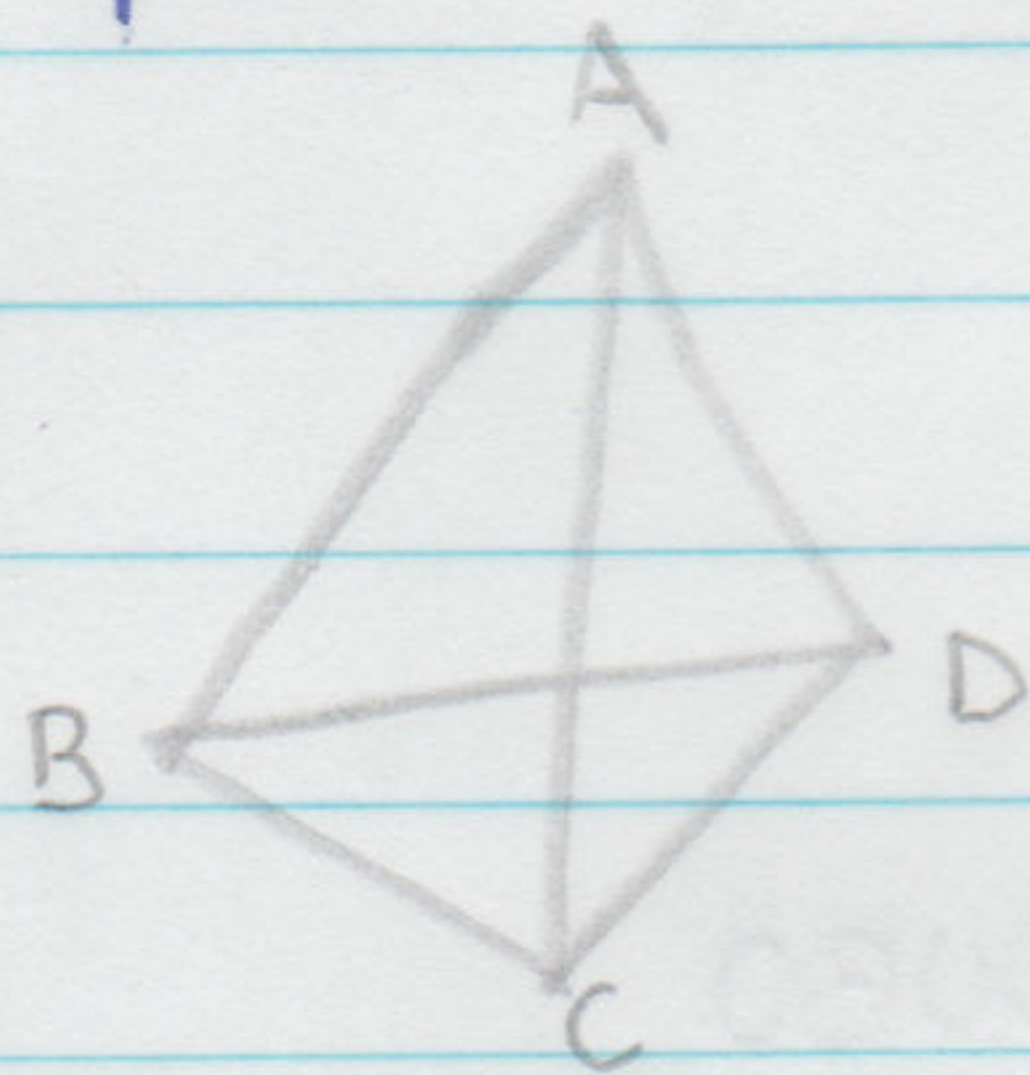


1-

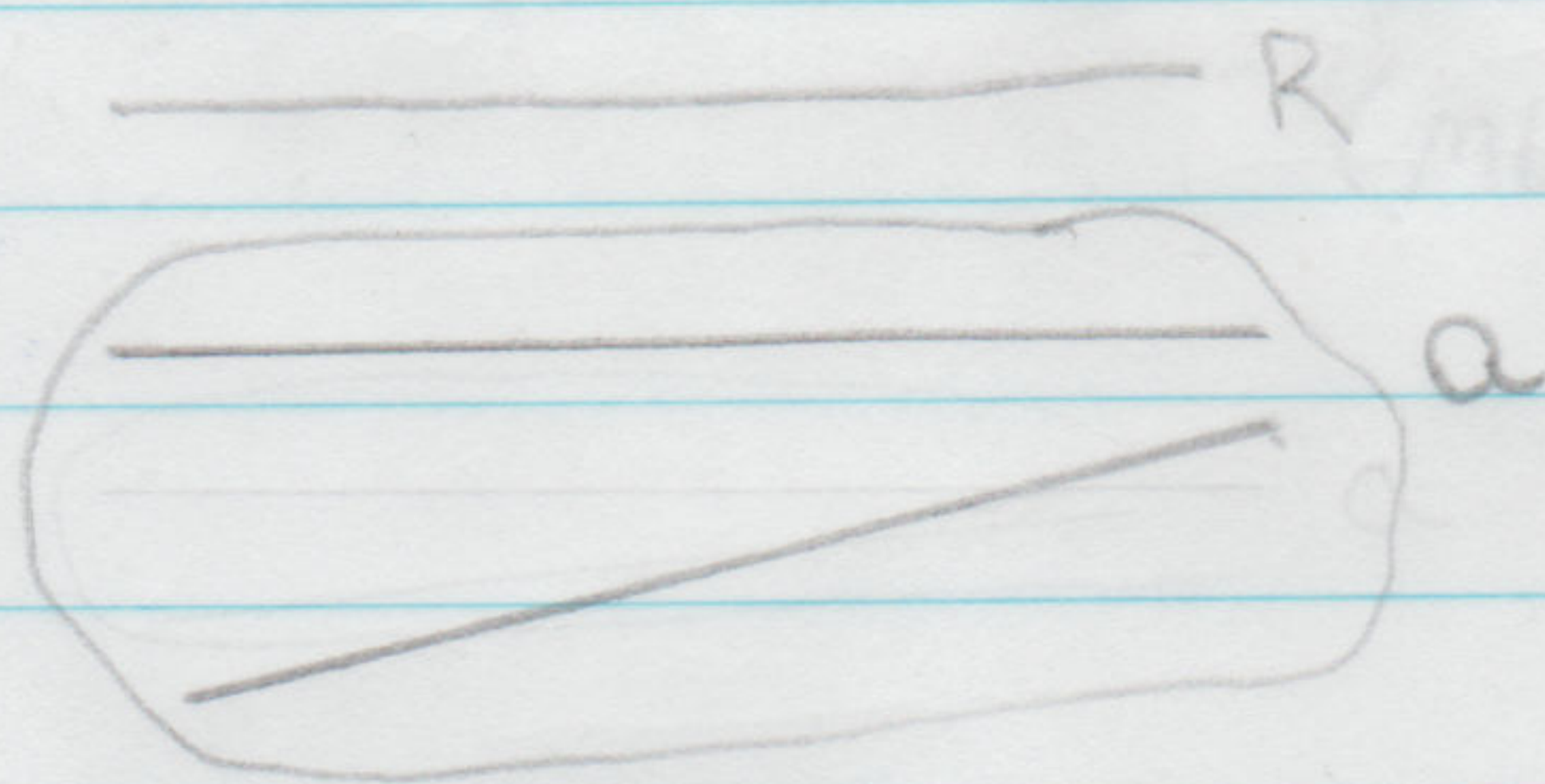


$$C_4^2 = 6 \Rightarrow 6/2 = 3 //$$

LETRA (C)

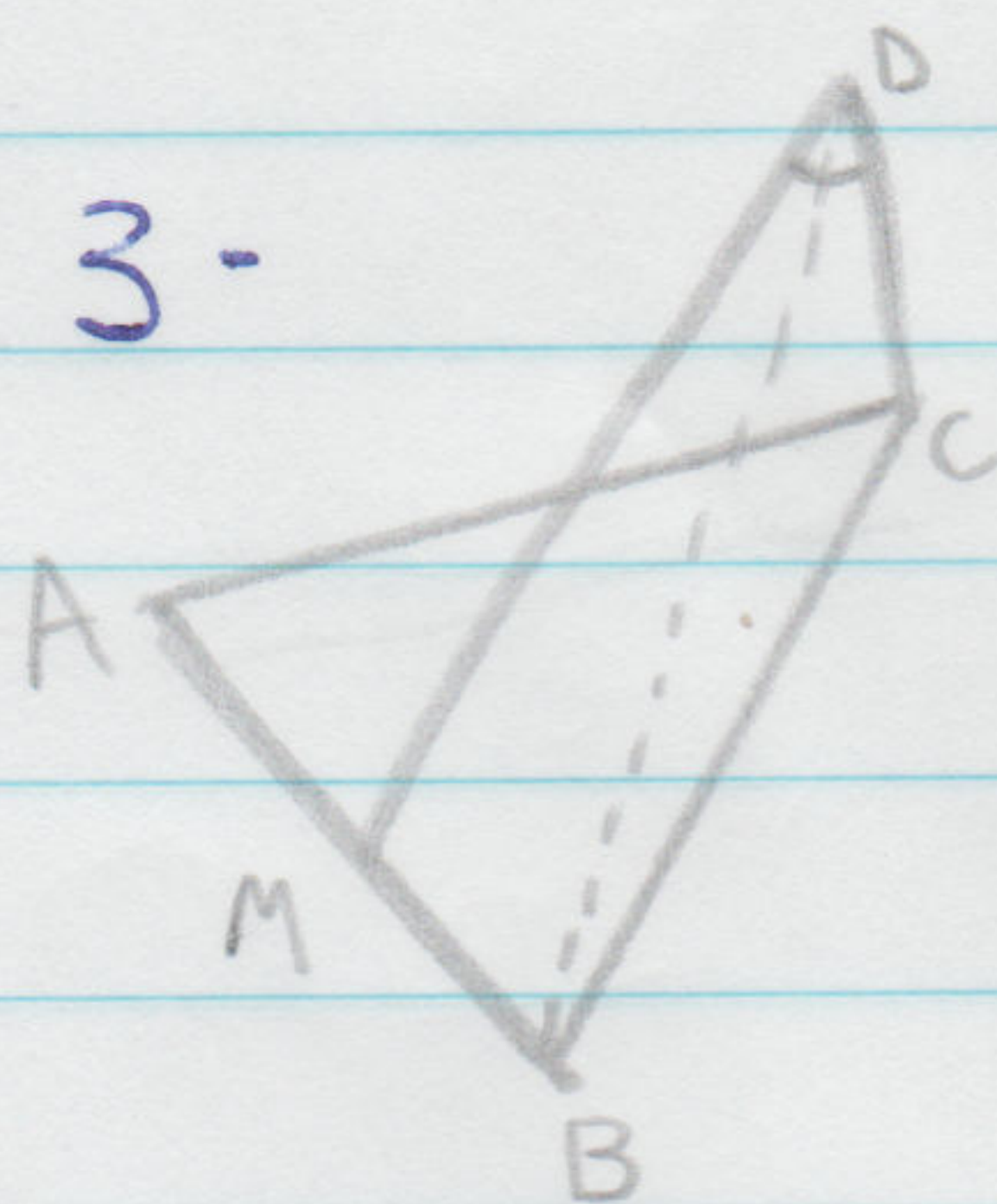
ABCD

2-



LETRA (B)

3-



$$BD = \frac{x}{2}$$

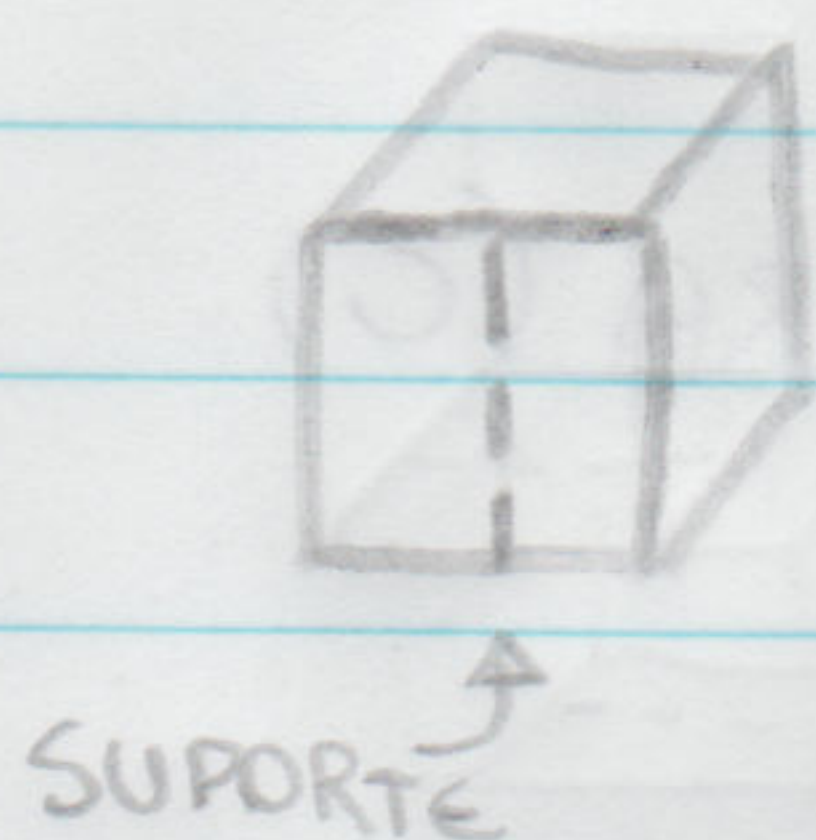
$$BM = \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$HDB = \frac{BM}{BD} = \frac{\frac{x\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{x\sqrt{3} \cdot 2}{2x} = \sqrt{3}$$

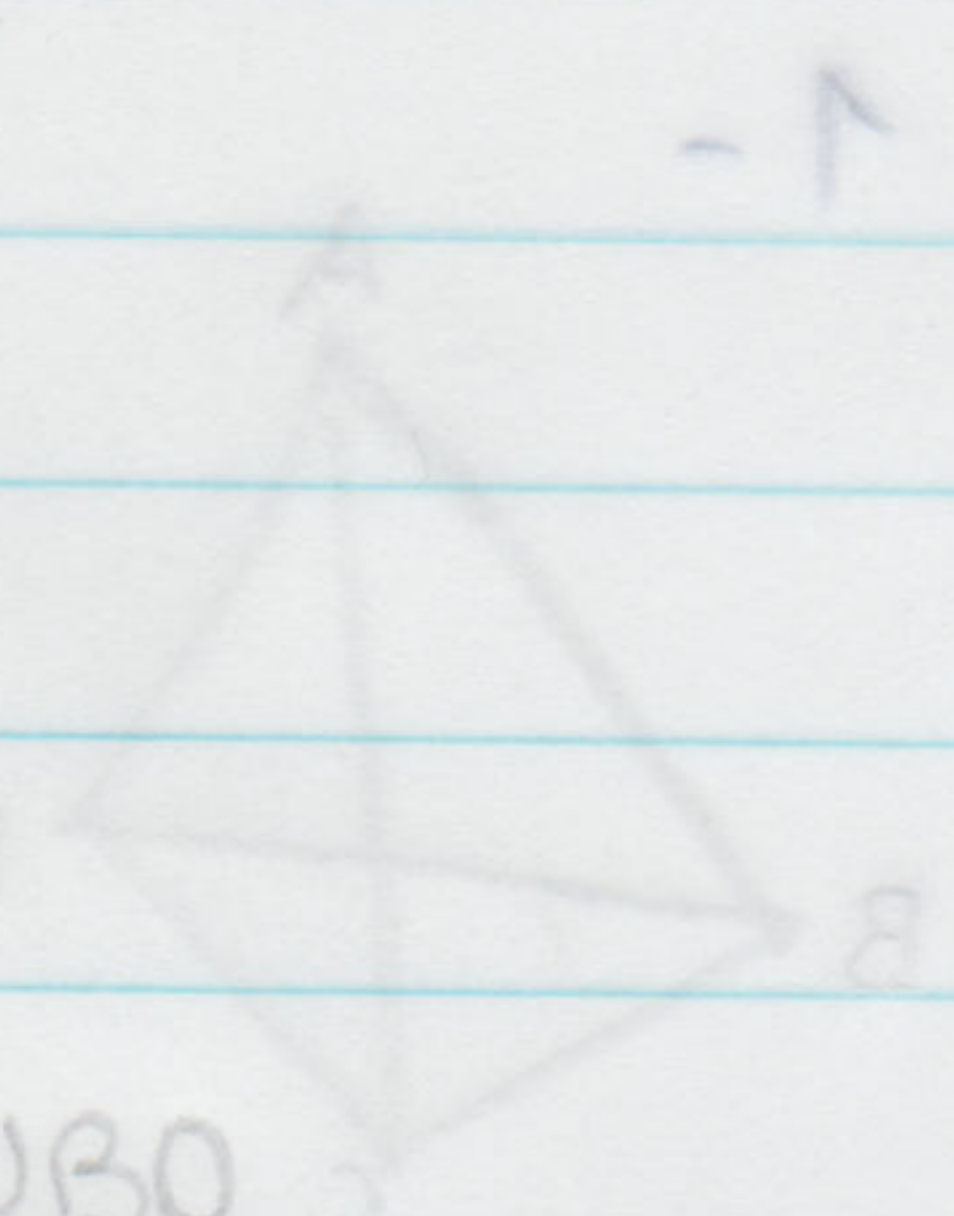
60°  
LETRA (C)



4.



LETRA (C)  
t É A RETA SUPORTE DE  
UMA DAS ARESTAS DO CUBO



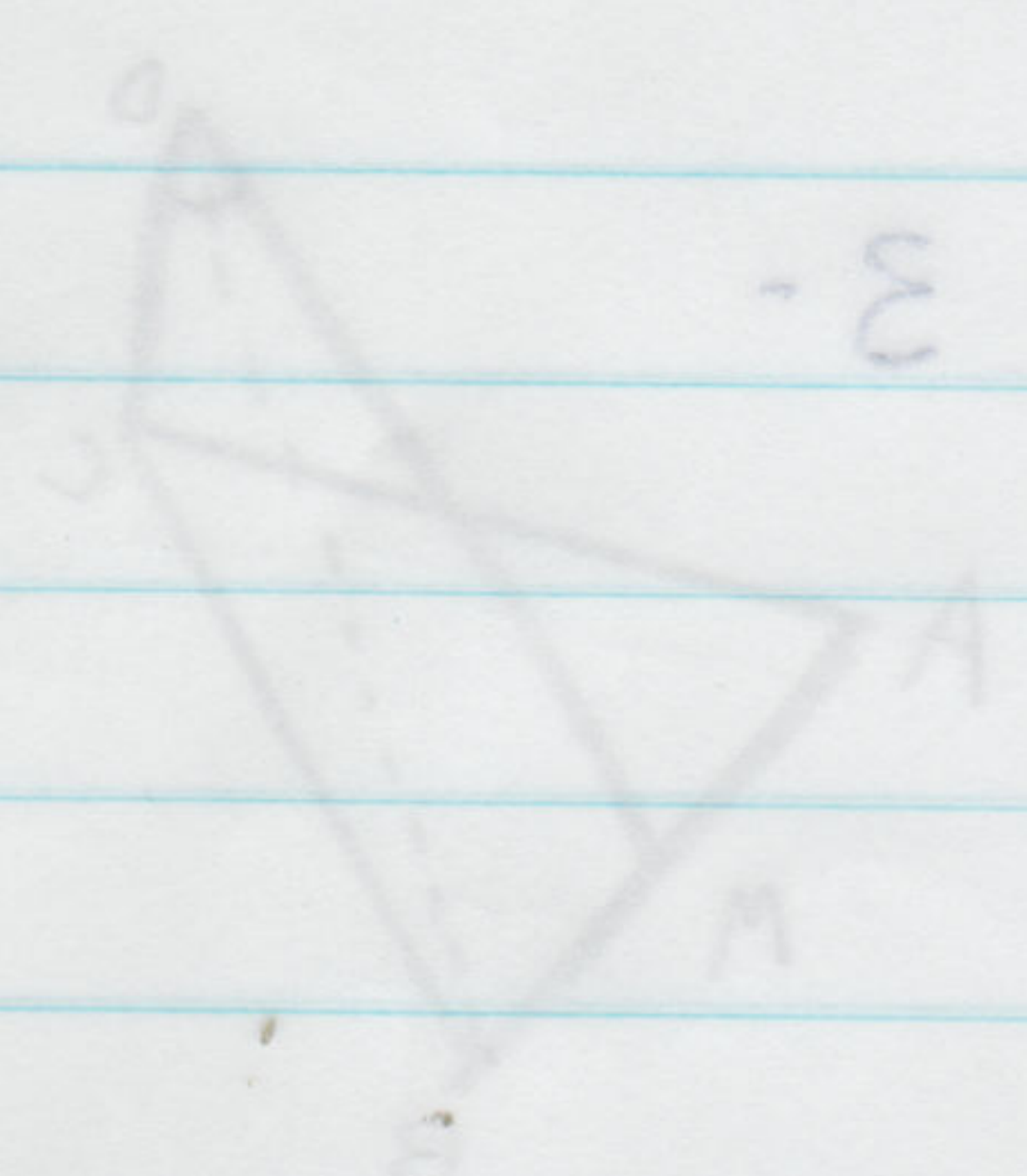
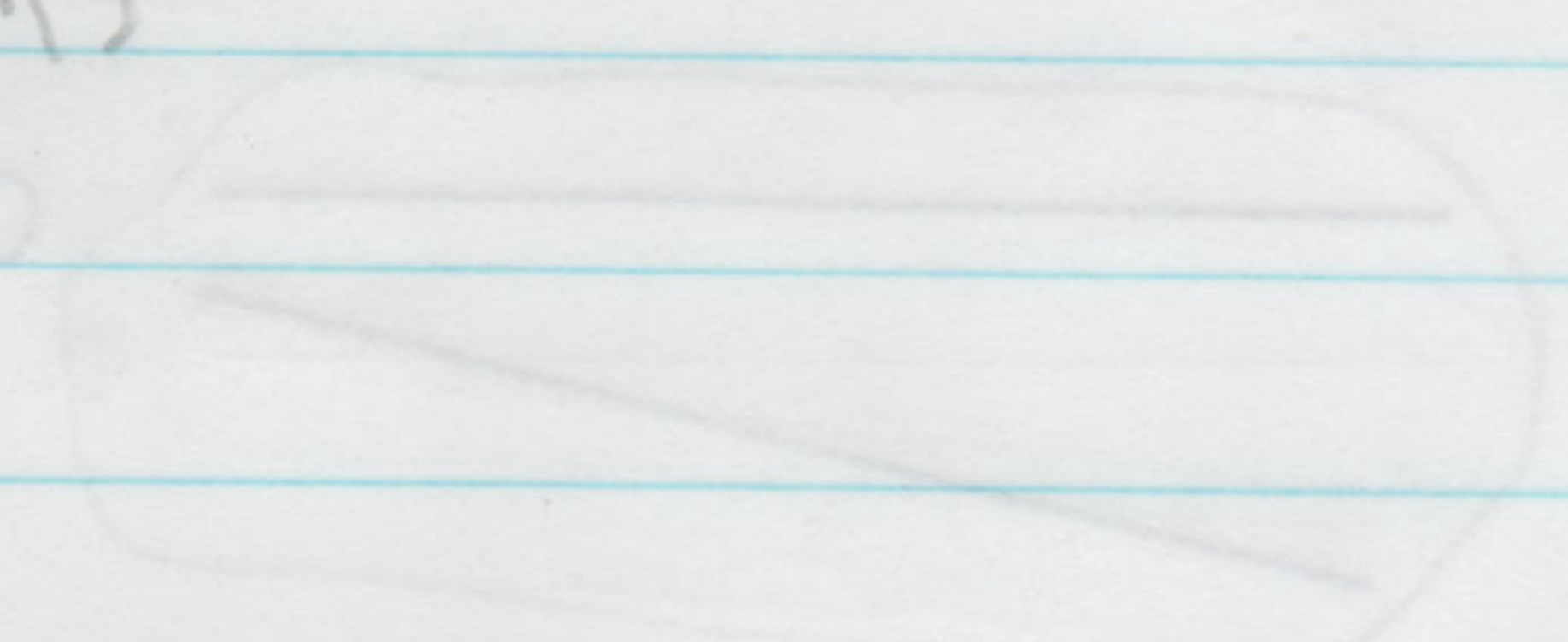
5.

I - ERRADO (PLANOS PARALELOS NÃO POSSUEM  
PONTO EM COMUM)

II - CERTO

III - CERTO

LETRA (C) //





1-

$$V - A + F = 2$$

$$6 - A + 8 = 2$$

$$14 - A = 2$$

$$A = 12 // \text{ LETRA (C)}$$

2-

$$A = 5 \cdot 12$$

$$A = \frac{60}{2} = 30 //$$

$$V - A + F = 2$$

$$V - 30 + 12 = 2$$

$$V + 12 = 32$$

$$V = 32 - 12 = 20 // \text{ LETRA (C)}$$

3-

$$A = \frac{6 \cdot 4 + 8 \cdot 3}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{48}{2} = 24 //$$

$$V - A + F = 2$$

$$V - 24 + 14 = 2$$

$$V + 14 = 26$$

$$V = 26 - 14 = 12 // \text{ V = 12}$$

4-

$$S = 360 \cdot (V - 2)$$

$$1800 = 360V - 720$$

$$2520 = 360V$$

$$V = \frac{2520}{360}$$

$$V = 7$$

TODAS ARESTAS DA BASE - 8

CONVERGEM PARA UM PONTO

Base = 6 PONTOS

Hexagono = 6 PONTOS

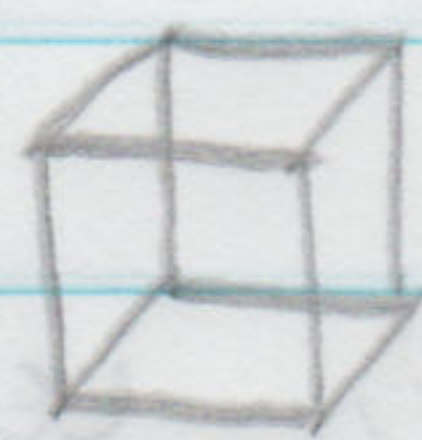
LETRA (D)



5 - É DENOMINADO POLIEDRO DE PLATÃO QUANDO: - 1

- a) TODAS AS FACES TÊM O MESMO NÚMERO DE LADOS
- b) EM TODOS OS VÉRTICES, CONCORRE O MESMO NÚMERO DE ARESTAS
- c) VALE A RELAÇÃO DE EULER

6 -



HEXAEDRO = 6 FACES QUADRADAS  
LETRA (A) //

7 -

ICOSAEDRO REGULAR = 20 TRIÂNGULOS EQUILÁTEROS / 20 FACES

$$A = \frac{20 \cdot 3}{2} = 30 // \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} V - 30 + 20 = 2 \\ V = 32 - 20 = 12 // \end{array} \right| \quad \text{LETRA (C) //$$

8 -

NOME	TIPO DE FACE	Nº DE FACES	A	V
TETRAEDRO	TRIANGULAR	4	6	4
HEXAEDRO	QUADRADOS	6	12	8
OCTAEDRO	TRIÂNGULOS	8	12	6
DODECAEDRO	PENTÁGONOS	12	30	20
ICOSAEDRO	TRIÂNGULOS	20	30	12