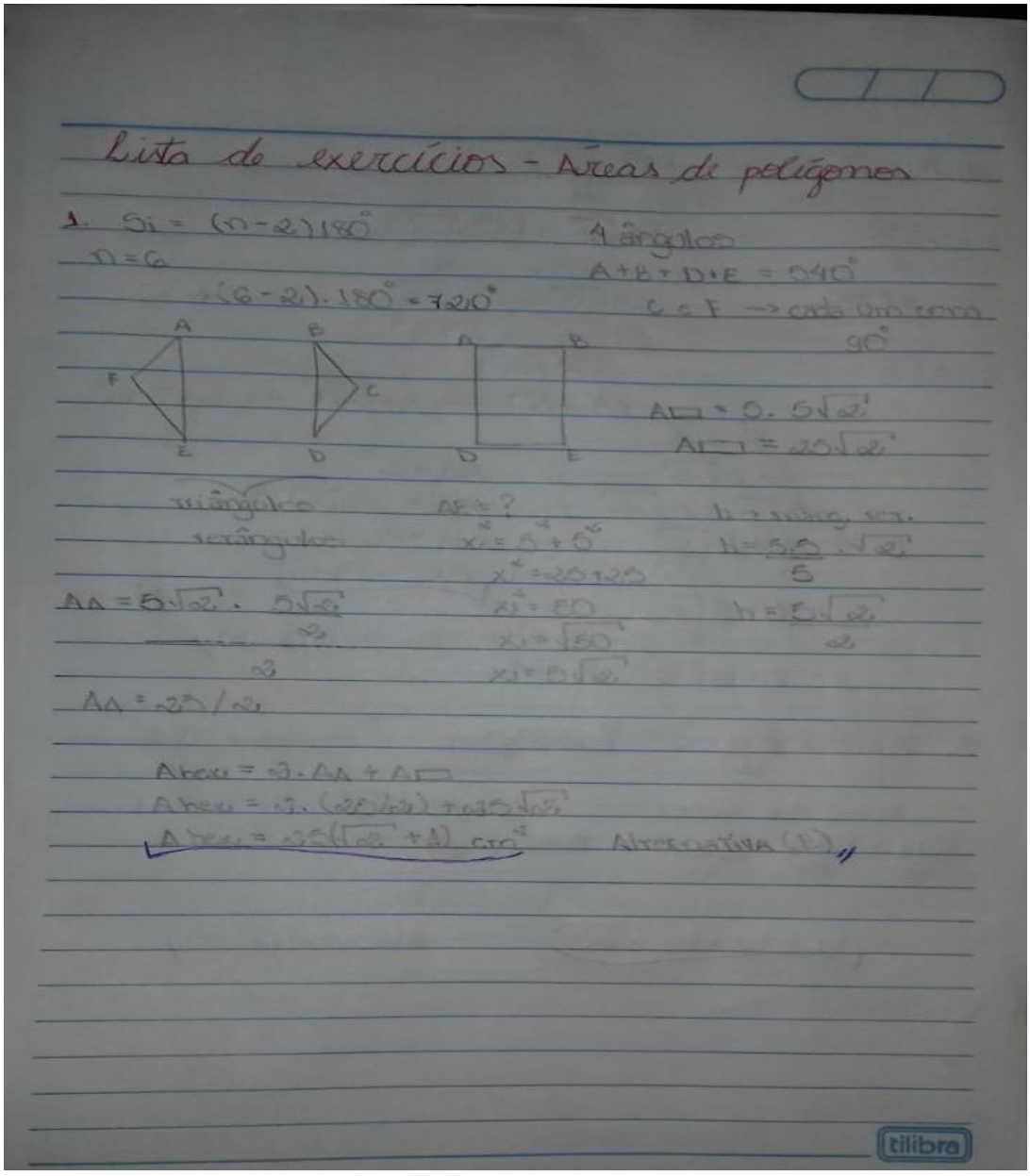
Aluno(a): Sabrina Vitória Pereira de Souza Ribeiro



2. $A\Delta$ equilátero $= \frac{(L^2 \cdot \sqrt{3})}{4}$

$h = \frac{L\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\qquad 16\sqrt{3} = \frac{(L^2 \cdot \sqrt{3})}{4}$

$h = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\qquad 64\sqrt{3} = L^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}$

$h = 4\sqrt{3}$ $\qquad \frac{64\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = L^2$

$64 = L^2 \longrightarrow L = \sqrt{64} \longrightarrow L = 8\ m^2$

$h = d$

$d = L\sqrt{3}$ $\qquad A_H = L^2$

$4\sqrt{3} = L\sqrt{2}$ $\qquad A_H = (4\sqrt{6})^2$

$L = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$ $\qquad A_H = 4 \cdot 6$

$L = \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{2}$ $\qquad A_H = 24\ m^2$

$L = 2\sqrt{6}$ $\qquad$ Alternativa (B)

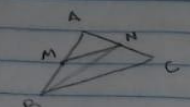
3. $\Delta APC = \frac{2h_1}{2}$ $\qquad \Delta APB = \frac{2h_2}{2}$ $\qquad \Delta BPC = \frac{2h_3}{2}$

soma das áreas $\qquad \Delta ABC = \sqrt{3}$

$\frac{2h_1}{2} + \frac{2h_2}{2} + \frac{2h_3}{2} = \Delta ABC$

$h_1 + h_2 + h_3 = \sqrt{3}$ $\qquad$ Alternativa (B)

4



$MN = \frac{1}{2} BC$ os Triângulos AMN e ABC são semelhantes

$\frac{S\Delta AMN}{S\Delta ABC} = \frac{1}{4}$

$S\Delta AMN = 1/4\ S\Delta ABC$

Área quad. = x_1

$S\Delta ABC = x_1 + S\Delta AMN$

$x_1 = S\Delta ABC - S\Delta AMN$

$x_1 = 96 - \frac{1}{4}$

$x_1 = 96 - 24$

$x_1 = 72\ m^2$

5. $AB = 5 \longrightarrow AB = 10$ $BC = 6$

para $C = 90° \longrightarrow$ triângulo retângulo

$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$

$10^2 = 6^2 + AC^2$

$100 = 36 + AC^2$

$AC^2 = 64$

$AC = \sqrt{64}$

$AC = 8$

$A_\Delta = \frac{5 \cdot 6}{2}$

$A_\Delta = 24\ cm^2$ Alternativa (A)

6. $A = \frac{4^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$

$A = \frac{4^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$

$A = \frac{16\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$A = 4\sqrt{3}$

$A^2 \longrightarrow (4\sqrt{3})^2$

$4\sqrt{3} \cdot 4\sqrt{3}$

$16\sqrt{3^2}$

$16 \cdot 3 = 48$