INSTITUTO FEDERAL
São Paulo
Câmpus Cubatão

TAREFA BÁSICA 27: ÁREA DE QUIADRILÁTEROS E TRIÂNGULOS

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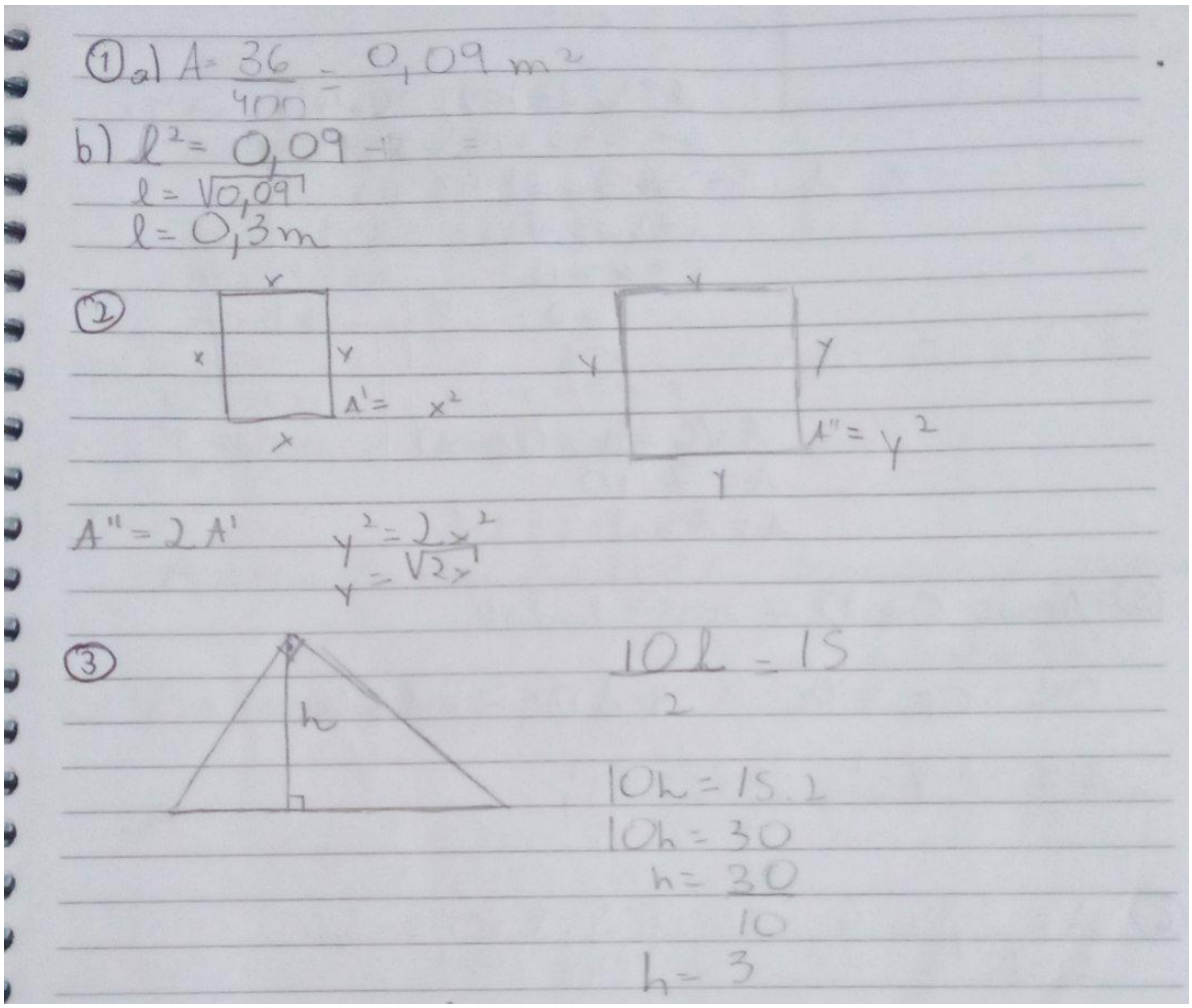
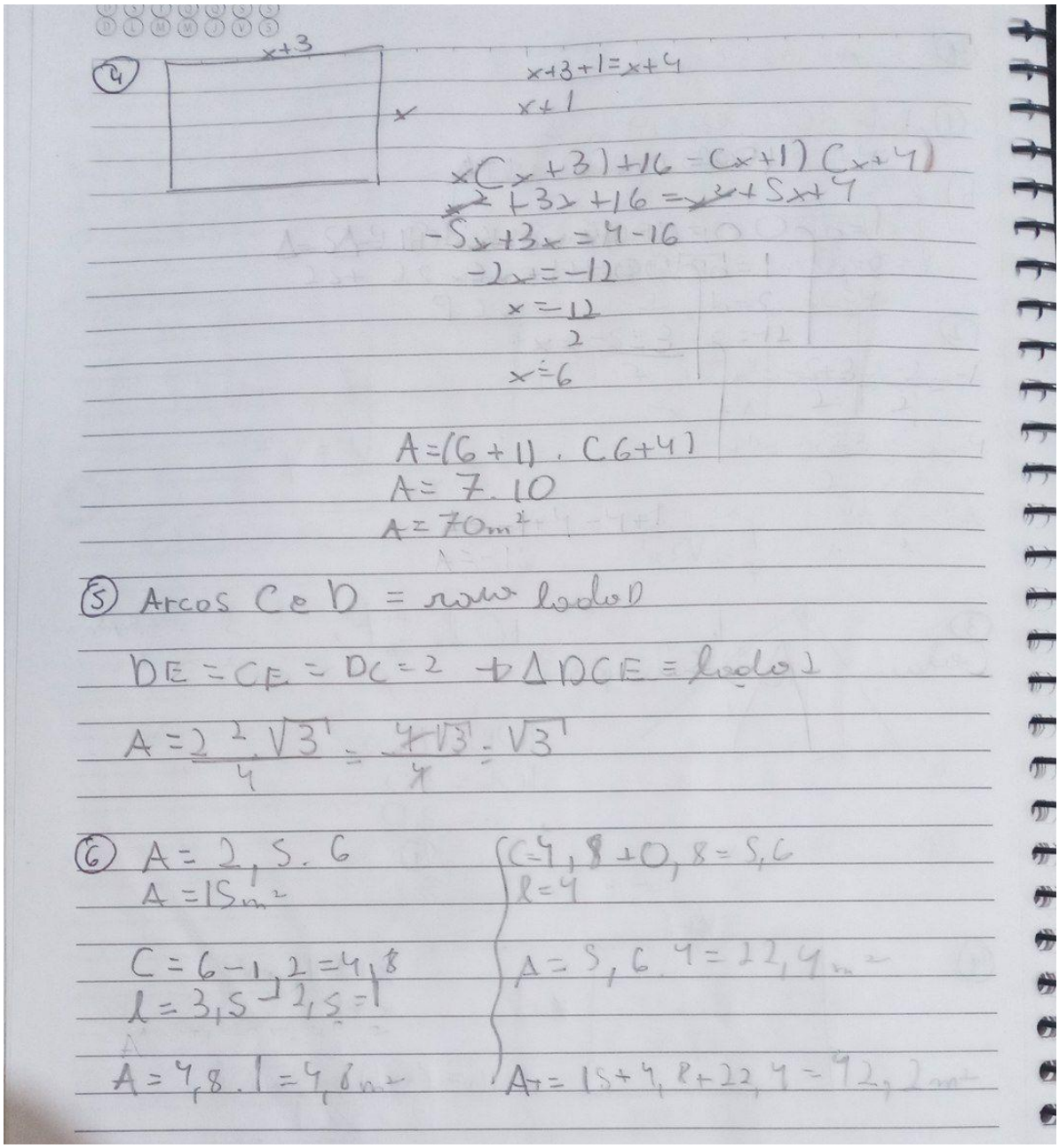
Exercício 1, 2 e 3:



Exercício 4, 5 e 6:



④

$x+3+1 = x+4$

$x+1$

$x(x+3)+16 = (x+1)(x+4)$

$x^2+3x+16 = x^2+5x+4$

$-5x+3x = 4-16$

$-2x = -12$

$x = \frac{12}{2}$

$x = 6$

$A = (6+1)\cdot(6+4)$

$A = 7 \cdot 10$

$A = 70\,m^2$

⑤ Arcos C e D = raio lado D

$DE = CE = DC = 2 \rightarrow \Delta DCE$ = lado 2

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

⑥ $A = 2,5 \cdot 6$

$A = 15\,m^2$

$C = 6 - 1,2 = 4,8$

$l = 3,5 - 1,5 = 1$

$A = 4,8 \cdot 1 = 4,8\,m^2$

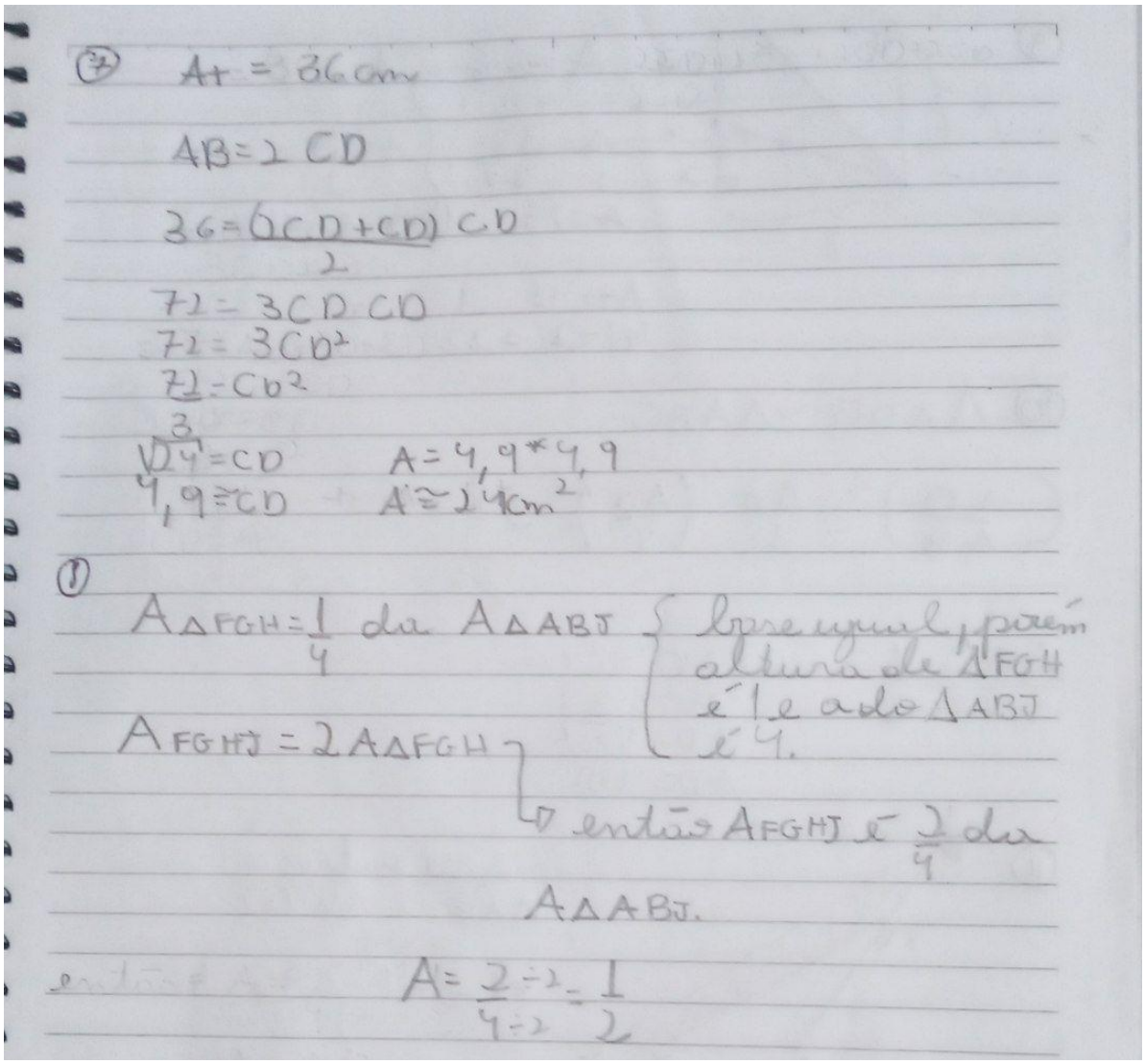
$C = 4,8 + 0,8 = 5,6$

$l = 4$

$A = 5,6 \cdot 4 = 22,4\,m^2$

$A_T = 15 + 4,8 + 22,4 = 42,2\,m^2$

Exercício 7 e 8:



(7) $A_t = 36\,cm$

$AB = 2\,CD$

$36 = \frac{(CD + CD)}{2} CD$

$72 = 3\,CD\,CD$

$72 = 3\,CD^2$

$\frac{72}{3} = CD^2$

$\sqrt{24} = CD$ $\quad A = 4{,}9 * 4{,}9$

$4{,}9 \approx CD$ $\quad A \approx 24\,cm^2$

(1)

$A_{\triangle FGH} = \frac{1}{4}$ da $A_{\triangle ABJ}$ { base igual, porém altura de $\triangle FGH$ é 1 e a do $\triangle ABJ$ é 4.

$A_{FGHJ} = 2 A_{\triangle FGH}$ → então A_{FGHJ} é $\frac{2}{4}$ da $A_{\triangle ABJ}$.

$A = \frac{2 \div 2}{4 \div 2} = \frac{1}{2}$

Exercício 9, 10 e 11: