

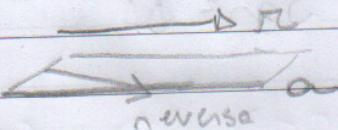
Paralelismo e perpendicularismo

Tarefa Básica

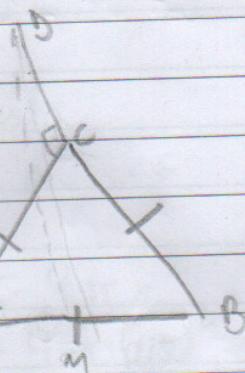
1) C



2) B



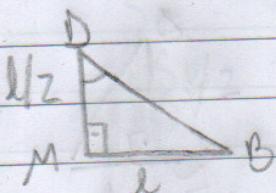
3)



$$AB = l$$

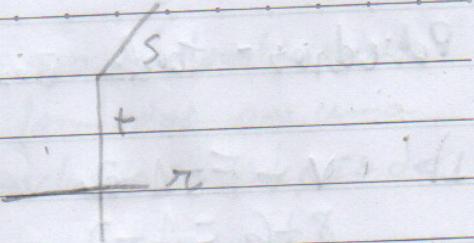
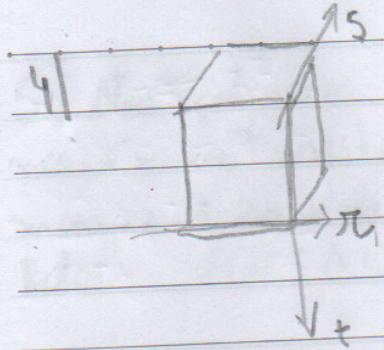
$$\Delta EBD \sim \Delta ABC$$

$$= 180 - 60 = 120^\circ$$



$$\tan MDB = \frac{MB}{DB} = \frac{l\sqrt{3}}{\frac{l}{2}} = \frac{2l\sqrt{3}}{l}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 60^\circ \quad \text{(C)}$$



5) III - verdadeira

I - falsa, retas contidas em um plano, não posse pontos comuns em outros planos paralelos

II - verdadeira

(C)

Poliedros - Tarea Básica

1) $V + F = A + 2$
 $8 + 6 = A + 2$ $A = 12$
C)

2) $V + F = A + 2$
 $V + 12 = 30 + 2$ $V = 20$
C)

3) $\begin{array}{r} V \\ \times \quad 3_{an} \\ \hline Q \quad 4_{an} \end{array} \quad - 8 \quad - 6$

$$\frac{6 \cdot 4 + 8 \cdot 3}{2} = \frac{48}{2} = 24 \text{ vértices}$$

$$6 + 8 = 14 \text{ lados}$$

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$V + 14 = 24 + 2$$

$$V = 12$$

12 vértices

4) $S = 360(V - 2)$
 $1800 = 360(V - 2)$
 $1800 = 360V - 720$
 $360V = 2520$

$$V = 2520 / 360 = 7$$

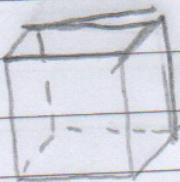
hexágono - 7 vértices

D)

5) Nos polígonos de plato, as faces são compostas pelo mesmo número de arestas e os vértices são formados por uma mesma quantidade de arestas. Estão incluídos na relação de Euler: $V+F = A+2$

6) $V+F = A+2$
 $8+6 = 12+2$

(A)



7) $V+F = A+2$
 $12+20 = 30+2$

(C)

8) Nome	Tipo de face	Faces	Arestas	Vértices
Tetraedro	triângulo	4	6	4
Hexaedro	quadrado	6	12	8
Dodecaedro	pentágono	12	30	20
Octaedro	triângulo	8	12	6
Icosaedro	triângulo	20	30	12