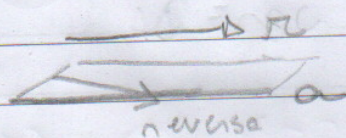


# Paralelismo e perpendicularismo Tarefa Básica

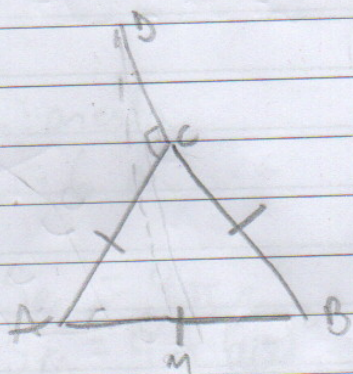
1) C



2) B



3)

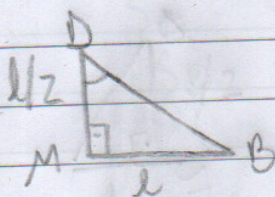


$$AB = l$$

$$DM = l/2$$

$$\angle B = 60^\circ$$

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

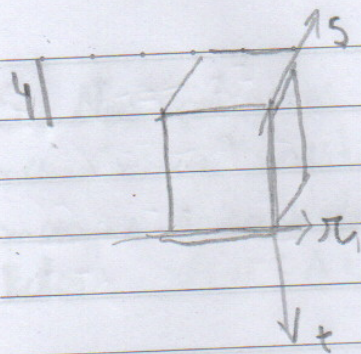


$$\tan \angle MDB = \frac{MB}{DM} = \frac{l}{\frac{l}{2}} = \frac{2l}{l} = 2$$

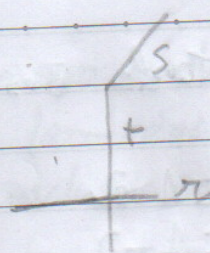
$$\sqrt{3} = 60^\circ$$

(C)





(C)



- 5) III - verdadeira  
 I - falsa, retas contidas em um plano, não possuem pontos comuns em outros planos paralelos  
 II - verdadeira

(C)



## Poliedros - Tarda Basica

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)  $\begin{array}{l} \text{Y} \\ Q \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ ar} \\ 4 \text{ ar} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} - 8 \\ - 6 \end{array}$

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

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

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$V + 14 = 24 + 2$$

$$V = 12$$

12 vértices

4)  $S = 360(v - 2)$

$$1800 = 360(v - 2)$$

$$1800 = 360v - 720$$

$$360v = 2520$$

$$v = 2520 / 360 = 7$$

hexágono - 7 vértices

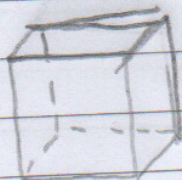
(D)



5) Nos polígonos de platão, as faces são compostas pelo mesmo número de arestas e os vértices são formados por uma mesma quantidade de arestas. Estes 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