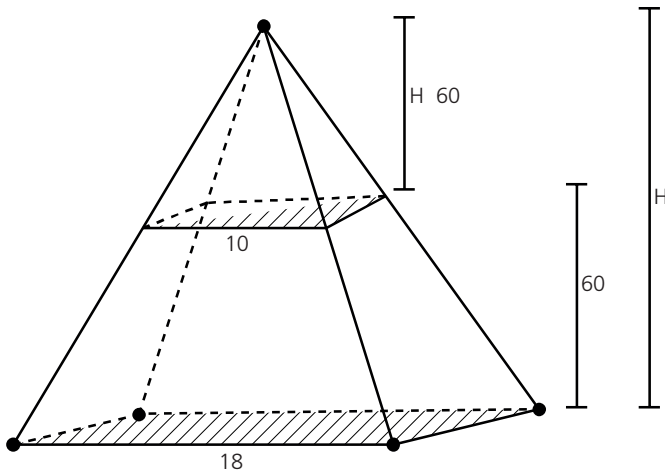


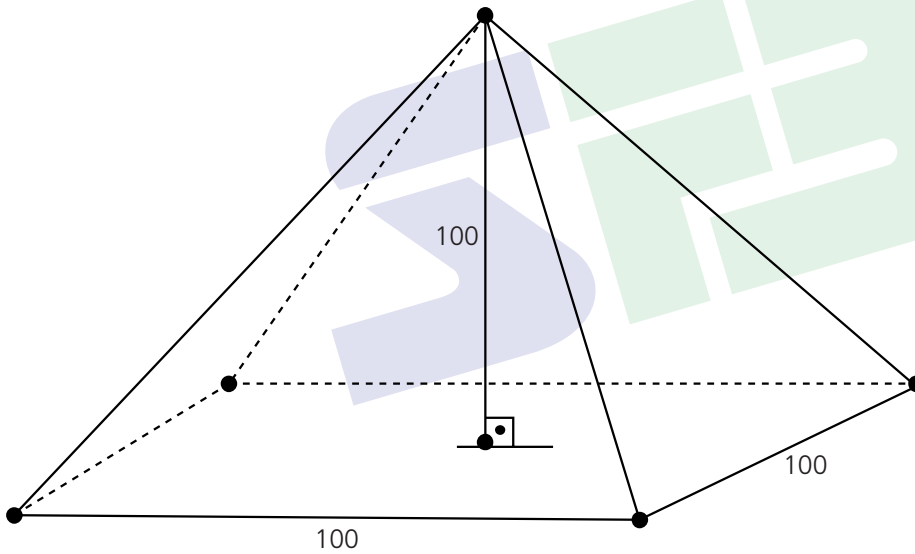
01.



Semelhança  $\rightarrow \frac{H-60}{H} = \frac{10}{18} \rightarrow H=135 \text{ m}$

Resposta: D

02. De acordo com o enunciado, temos a figura a seguir:



- Volume da Pirâmide =  $\frac{(100 \cdot 100) \cdot 100}{3} \text{ m}^3$

Regra de três

$$1000 \text{ m}^3 \Leftrightarrow 54 \text{ dias}$$

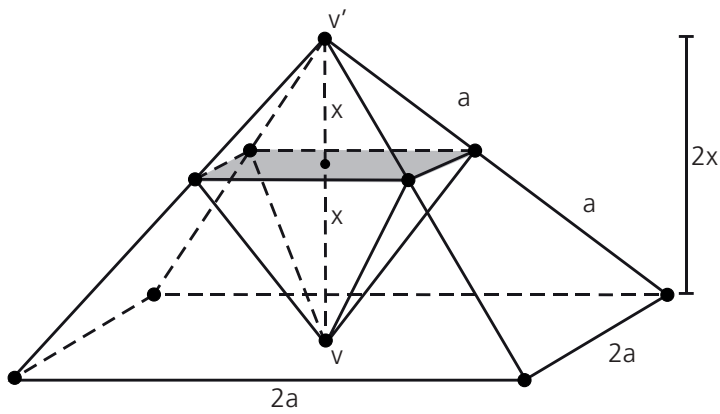
$$\frac{1.000.000}{3} \text{ m}^3 \Leftrightarrow d \text{ dias}$$

Logo:

$$d = 18.000 \text{ dias} = 50 \text{ anos}$$

Resposta: B

03. De acordo com enunciado, temos a figura a seguir.



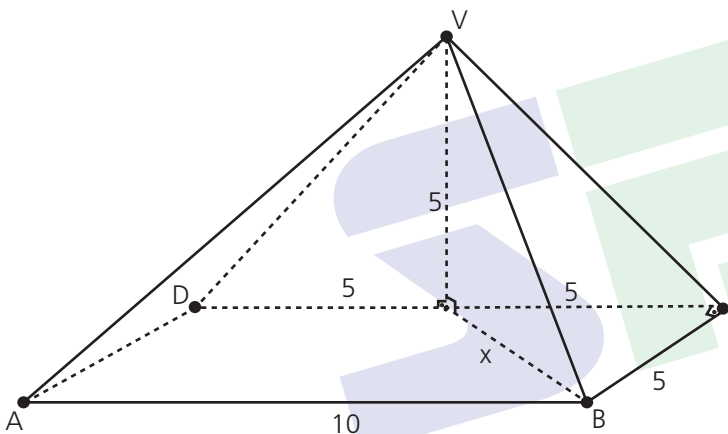
I. Área de uma face lateral (grande pirâmide) =  $\frac{(2a)^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = a^2 \sqrt{3}$ .

II. Área total (grande pirâmide) =  $4a^2 + 4 \cdot (a^2 \sqrt{3}) = 4a^2(1 + \sqrt{3})$

III. Se  $a = 6 \rightarrow A_{\text{Total}} = 144(1 + \sqrt{3}) \text{ cm}^2$ .

**Resposta: C**

04. De acordo com enunciado, temos:

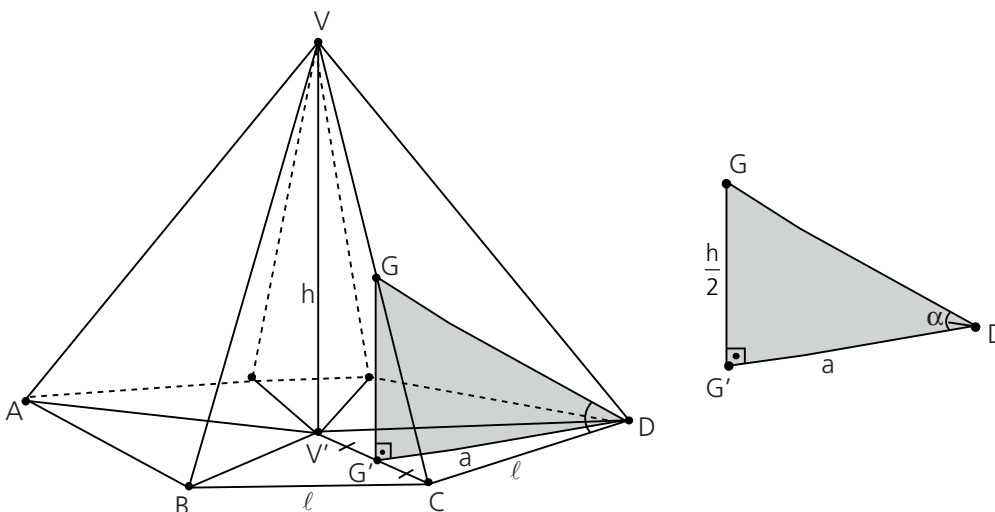


I.  $x^2 = 5^2 + 5^2 \rightarrow x^2 = 50$

II.  $VB^2 = 5^2 + x^2 \rightarrow VB^2 = 75 \rightarrow VB = 5\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$ .

**Resposta: E**

05. De acordo com o enunciado, temos a figura a seguir.



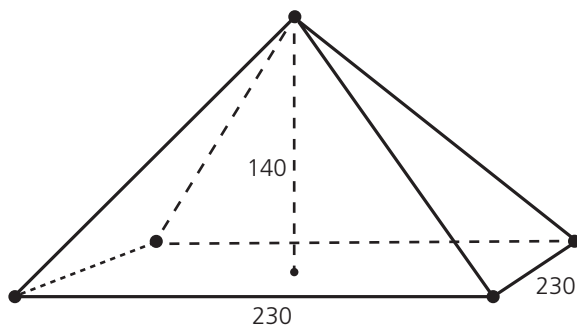
- $a$  é a altura de um  $\Delta$  equilátero de lado  $\ell \rightarrow a = \frac{\ell\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .
- $\Delta GG'C \sim \Delta VV'C \rightarrow GG' = \frac{h}{2}$  (base média)

Logo:

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{\frac{h}{2}}{\frac{\ell\sqrt{3}}{2}} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{h}{\ell\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{h\sqrt{3}}{3\ell}$$

**Resposta: A**

06. De acordo com enunciado, temos:



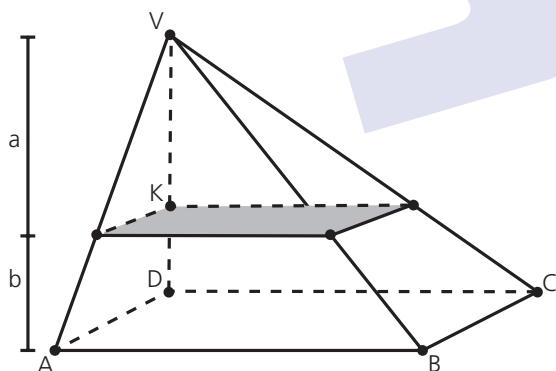
I. Volume (Pirâmide) =  $\frac{(230 \cdot 230) \cdot 140}{3} = \frac{7.406.000}{3} = V_p$

II. Logo:

$$V_p = \frac{7.500.000}{3} = 2.500.000 = 2,5 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^3.$$

**Resposta: B**

07. De acordo com enunciado, temos:



I. Volume (tronco) =  $V$

II. Volume (pirâmide menor) =  $V$

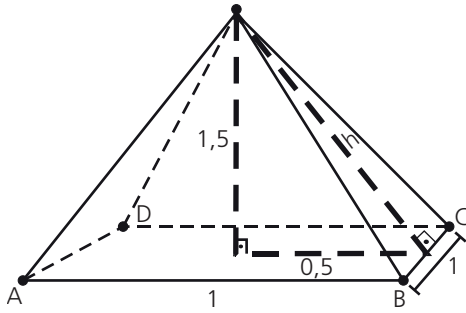
Semelhança (pirâmides)

III.  $\frac{2V}{V} = \left(\frac{a+b}{a}\right)^3 \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{a} = \sqrt[3]{2} \rightarrow a+b = a\sqrt[3]{2}$

IV.  $\frac{KD}{VD} = \frac{a\sqrt[3]{2} - a}{a\sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt[3]{4}}{2} \rightarrow KD = \frac{(\sqrt[3]{2} - 1)VD}{2}$

**Resposta: A**

08. De acordo com enunciado, temos:



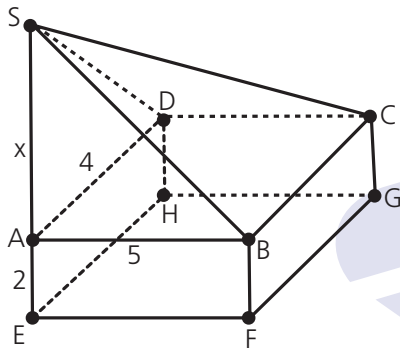
$$I. h^2 = (1,5)^2 + (0,5)^2 \rightarrow h^2 = \frac{10}{4} \rightarrow h = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}.$$

$$II. \text{Área(face lateral)} = \frac{1h}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$$

$$III. \text{Área(lateral)} = 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} = \sqrt{10} \approx 3,16 \text{ m}^2$$

Resposta: D

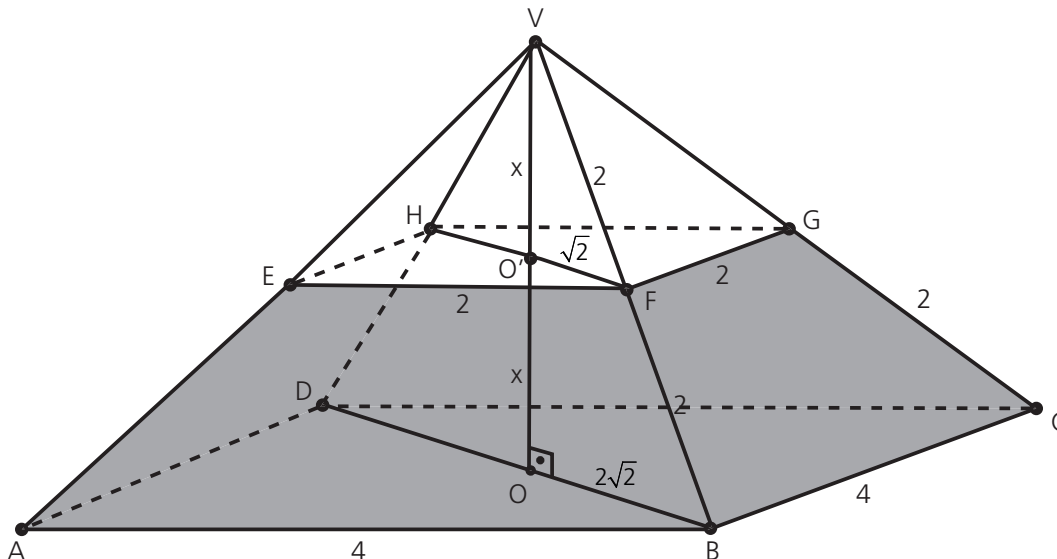
09. Do enunciado, temos:



$$\underbrace{(5 \cdot 4 \cdot 2)}_{\text{prisma}} + \underbrace{\frac{(5 \cdot 4) \cdot x}{3}}_{\text{pirâmide}} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \underbrace{\left[ \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot (x + 2)}{3} \right]}_{\text{pirâmide}} \rightarrow x = 10 \rightarrow SA = 10 \text{ cm.}$$

Resposta: E

10. A partir da planificação fornecida, obtemos o tronco destacado.



Veja que:

I. O e O' são centros das bases, pois as arestas laterais do tronco são congruentes.

II.  $O'F = \frac{OB}{2} \rightarrow O'$  e F são pontos médios de  $\overline{VO}$  e  $\overline{VB}$ , respectivamente.

III. Pitágoras no  $\Delta VO'F \rightarrow 2^2 = x^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 \rightarrow x = \sqrt{2}$

Portanto:

$$V_{\text{tronco}} = \underbrace{\frac{(4 \cdot 4) \cdot 2\sqrt{2}}{3}}_{\text{pirâmide}} - \underbrace{\frac{(2 \cdot 2) \cdot \sqrt{2}}{3}}_{\text{pirâmide}} = \frac{28\sqrt{2}}{3} \text{ cm}^3.$$

**Resposta: B**

