

Resoluções

Capítulo 8

Pirâmide



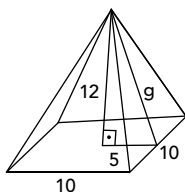
ATIVIDADES PARA SALA – PÁG. 7

01 B

Se $A_b = 100 \text{ m}^2 \Rightarrow \ell = \text{lado da base} = 10 \text{ m}$.

Tem-se também que $h = 12 \text{ m}$.

Aplicando o Teorema de Pitágoras, é possível encontrar o apótema da pirâmide (g):



$$g^2 = \left(\frac{\ell}{2}\right)^2 + h^2 \Rightarrow g = 13 \text{ m}$$

$$A_b = 100 \text{ m}^2; A_\ell = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{10 \cdot 13}{2}\right) = 4 \cdot 65 = 260 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_t = A_b + A_\ell \Rightarrow A_t = 360 \text{ m}^2$$

02 a) m será igual à altura de um triângulo equilátero de lado 4 cm

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{\ell\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow m = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

b) Usando a relação $g^2 = m^2 + h^2 \Rightarrow g^2 = 12 + 9 \Rightarrow g = \sqrt{21} \text{ cm}$

c) Usando o Teorema de Pitágoras em VOD:

$$\Rightarrow 3^2 + 4^2 = \overline{VD}^2 \Rightarrow \overline{VD}^2 = 25 \Rightarrow \overline{VD} = \text{aresta lateral} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

d) A área da base (A_b) do hexágono regular é 6 vezes a área do triângulo equilátero de lado $\ell = 4 \text{ cm}$:

$$A_b = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{\ell^2\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{4^2\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) \Rightarrow A_b = 24\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

A área lateral (A_ℓ) da pirâmide é 6 vezes a área de uma face triangular de base ℓ e altura g :

$$A_\ell = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{\ell \cdot g}{2}\right) = 6 \cdot \frac{4 \cdot \sqrt{21}}{2} \Rightarrow A_\ell = 12\sqrt{21} \text{ cm}^2$$

Então, a área total (A_t) é obtida, fazendo: $A_t = A_b + A_\ell \Rightarrow$

$$A_t = 24\sqrt{3} + 12\sqrt{21} \Rightarrow A_t = 12\sqrt{3}(2 + \sqrt{7}) \text{ cm}^2$$

03 C

Sabe-se que tal altura é dada por $g = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$, em que a é a aresta do tetraedro. Assim, $5 = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow a\sqrt{3} = 10 \Rightarrow a = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3}$

$$A_t = a^2\sqrt{3} = \frac{100}{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} = \frac{100\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

04

É necessário calcular a área lateral da pirâmide e diminuir a área de uma face triangular:

$$m = \frac{\ell\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{(2\sqrt{3}) \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2} = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$g^2 = m^2 + h^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 = 25 \Rightarrow g = 5 \text{ m}$$

Seja A_ℓ a área de uma face lateral:

$$A_\ell = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \cdot 5}{2} \Rightarrow A_\ell = 5\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Logo: } A_{\text{necessária}} = 5 \cdot 5\sqrt{3} = 25\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$$

05 A

Se h é a altura da pirâmide:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{\ell_{\text{prisma}}} &= 4 \cdot 2a \cdot h = 8ah \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} A_{\ell_{\text{prisma}}} = 6ah \\ A_{\text{face}} &= \frac{2 \cdot a \cdot a_p}{2} = a \cdot g \\ A_{\ell_{\text{pirâmide}}} &= 4 \cdot A_{\text{face}} = 4 \cdot a \cdot g \end{aligned} \right\} g = \frac{3}{2}h \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} g^2 &= h^2 + m^2 = h^2 + a^2 \Rightarrow g = \sqrt{h^2 + a^2} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}h = \sqrt{h^2 + a^2} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{9}{4}h^2 = h^2 + a^2 \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{5}{4}h^2 = a^2 \\ &\Rightarrow h = \frac{2\sqrt{5}a}{5} \end{aligned}$$



ATIVIDADES PROPOSTAS – PÁG. 7

01 E

$$A_t = A_\ell + A_b$$

$$A_b = 80^2 = 6400 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_\ell = 4 \cdot A_{\text{face}} = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{40 \cdot 80 \cdot g}{2}\right) = 160 \cdot g$$

$$m = \frac{80}{2} = 40$$

$$g^2 = m^2 + h^2 \Rightarrow g^2 = 40^2 + 30^2 = 2500 \Rightarrow g = 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Então: } A_\ell = 8000 \Rightarrow A_t = 8000 + 6400 = 14400 \text{ mm}^2$$

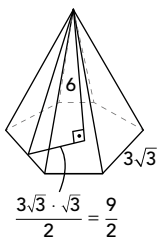
02 $m = \frac{\ell}{2} \Rightarrow \ell = 12 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow A_b = 12^2 = 144 \text{ cm}^2$

$$A_\ell = 4 \cdot A_{\text{face}} = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{6 \cdot 12 \cdot g}{2} \right) = 24g$$

$$g^2 = m^2 + h^2 = 6^2 + 8^2 = 100 \Rightarrow g = 10 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow A_\ell = 240 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Logo: } A_t = 384 \text{ cm}^2$$

03



m = altura de um triângulo equilátero de lado $3\sqrt{3}$

$$m = (3\sqrt{3}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

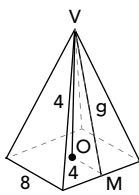
$$A_b = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\left(\frac{9}{2} \right) \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{81\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_\ell = 6 \cdot A_{\text{face}} = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3} \cdot g}{2} \right) = 9\sqrt{3} \cdot g$$

$$g^2 = m^2 + h^2 = \frac{81}{4} + 36 = \frac{225}{4} \Rightarrow g = \frac{15}{2} \Rightarrow A_\ell = \frac{135\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_t = \frac{81\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{135\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{216\sqrt{3}}{2} = 108\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

04 B

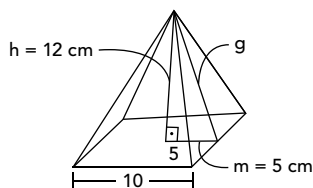


$$A_b = 64 \text{ m}^2 \Rightarrow \ell = 8 \Rightarrow m = \frac{\ell}{2} \Rightarrow m = 4$$

$$A_\ell = 4 \cdot A_{\text{face}} = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{4 \cdot 8 \cdot g}{2} \right) = 16 \cdot g$$

$$g^2 = m^2 + h^2 = 4^2 + 4^2 \Rightarrow g = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ m} \Rightarrow A_\ell = 64\sqrt{2} \text{ m}^2$$

05 E



$$\text{Área do papel} = 20^2 = 400 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$m = 5; \ell = 10; A_b = 100 \text{ cm}^2$$

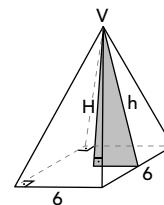
$$A_\ell = 4 \cdot A_{\text{face}} = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{10 \cdot g}{2} \right) = 20 \cdot g$$

$$g^2 = m^2 + h^2 = 5^2 + 12^2 = 169 \Rightarrow g = 13 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_\ell = 20 \cdot 13 = 260 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow A_t = 360 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Sobram} = 400 - 360 = 40 \text{ cm}^2 = 10\% \text{ de } 400 \text{ cm}^2$$

06 C

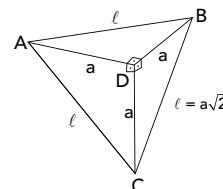


$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_b = 6^2 = 36 \Rightarrow A_\ell = 10 \cdot A_b = 360 \text{ m}^2 \\ A_\ell = 4 \cdot A_{\text{face}} \Rightarrow 360 = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{6 \cdot g}{2} \right) = 12g \end{aligned} \right\} g = 30 \text{ m}$$

$$m = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \text{ m}; g^2 = m^2 + h^2 \Rightarrow 900 = 9 + h^2 \Rightarrow h^2 = 891$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \sqrt{891} < 30 \text{ e } h > 20$$

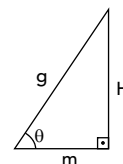
07



Note que a aresta da base ℓ = diagonal de um quadrado de lado a .

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \ell = a\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow A_b = \frac{\ell^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{a^2 \sqrt{3}}{2} \\ A_\ell = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{a \cdot a}{2} \right) = \frac{3a^2}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} A_t = \frac{a^2 \sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{3a^2}{2} = \frac{a^2(3 + \sqrt{3})}{2}$$

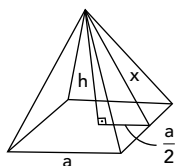
08 Já se sabe que $H = \frac{a\sqrt{6}}{3}$. Traçando os apótemas da base (m) e da pirâmide (g), chega-se ao triângulo retângulo:



Em que θ é o ângulo entre duas faces do tetraedro $g = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

$$\text{sen } \theta = \frac{H}{g} = \frac{\frac{a\sqrt{6}}{3}}{\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

09 B



$$A_{\ell} - A_b = \frac{3h^2}{2}. \text{ Se } a \text{ é a aresta da base } \Rightarrow A_b = a^2$$

$$A_{\ell} = 4 \cdot A_{\text{face}} = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{a \cdot g}{2} \right) = 2 \cdot a \cdot g$$

$$g^2 = m^2 + h^2 = \frac{a^2}{4} + h^2 \Rightarrow g^2 = \frac{a^2 + 4h^2}{4} \Rightarrow g = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + 4h^2}}{2}$$

$$A_{\ell} = a \cdot \sqrt{a^2 + 4h^2}$$

$$A_{\ell} = a^2 + \frac{3h^2}{2} \Rightarrow a\sqrt{a^2 + 4h^2} = a^2 + \frac{3h^2}{2}, \text{ elevando ao quadrado:}$$

$$a^2(a^2 + 4h^2) = a^4 + 3a^2h^2 + \frac{9h^4}{4} \Rightarrow a^4 + 4a^2h^2 = a^4 + 3a^2h^2 + \frac{9h^4}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2h^2 = \frac{9h^4}{4} \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{9h^2}{4} \Rightarrow a = \frac{3h}{2}$$

10 E

$$A_b = \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4} \text{ e } m = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$A_{\ell} = 3 \cdot A_{\text{face}} = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{a \cdot g}{2} \right)$$

$$g^2 = m^2 + h^2 = \frac{a^2}{36} + 9a^2 = \frac{109a^2}{12} \Rightarrow g = \frac{a\sqrt{109}}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$A_{\ell} = \frac{3 \cdot a \cdot a\sqrt{109}}{4\sqrt{3}} + \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{3a^2\sqrt{327}}{12} + \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4} =$$

$$\frac{3a^2\sqrt{327}}{12} + \frac{3a^2\sqrt{3}}{12} = \frac{3a^2(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{327})}{12} = \frac{a^2(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{327})}{4} =$$

$$\frac{a^2\sqrt{3}(1 + \sqrt{109})}{4}$$

Cálculo da altura:

$$17^2 = 8^2 + h^2$$

$$289 = 64 + h^2$$

$$h^2 = 225$$

$$h = 15 \text{ cm}$$

Cálculo da área de sua base:

$$B = \ell^2 = (8\sqrt{2})^2 = 64 \cdot 2 = 128 \text{ cm}^2$$

Cálculo do volume:

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot B \cdot h = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 128 \cdot 15 = 640 \text{ cm}^3$$

02

A área B da base da pirâmide é igual a seis vezes a área de um triângulo equilátero de lado 4 m. Sendo h a altura do triângulo equilátero, tem-se, pelo Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$h^2 + 2^2 = 4^2 \Rightarrow h = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

A área do triângulo equilátero é:

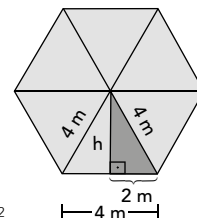
$$A = \frac{4 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ m}^2 \Rightarrow A = 4\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^2$$

Logo, a área B do hexágono é:

$$B = 6A \Rightarrow B = 6 \cdot 4\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow B = 24\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

Assim, o volume V da pirâmide é:

$$V = \frac{1}{3}BH \Rightarrow V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 24\sqrt{3} \cdot 12 \Rightarrow v = 96\sqrt{3} \text{ m}^3$$



03 A

As faces do poliedro inscrito são triângulos equiláteros de lado a . Logo:

$$8 \cdot \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = 16\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow a^2 = 8 \Rightarrow a = 2\sqrt{2}$$

A distância entre dois vértices opostos do poliedro é a medida da aresta do cubo. Essa distância é a diagonal do quadrado de lado $2\sqrt{2}$, ou seja, 4.

O volume do cubo é, assim, $4^3 = 64$.

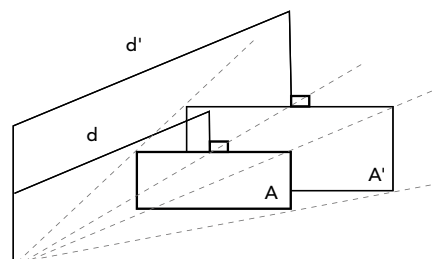
04

$$\text{Área} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 4 + \frac{(4\sqrt{2})^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\text{Área} = 24 + \frac{16 \cdot 2\sqrt{3}}{4} = 24 + 8\sqrt{3} = 8(3 + \sqrt{3}) \text{ cm}^2$$

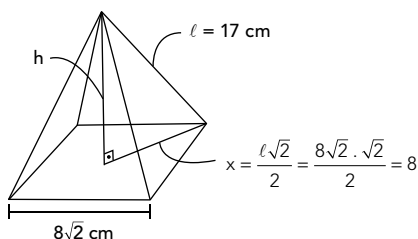
$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4 \cdot 4}{2} \cdot 4 = \frac{32}{3} \text{ cm}^3$$

05 A



ATIVIDADES PARA SALA – PÁG. 13

01 B



Cálculo da metade de sua diagonal:

$$x = \frac{l\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{8\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{8 \cdot 2}{2} = 8$$

$$A' = A + \frac{50}{100}A$$

$$A' = 1,5A$$

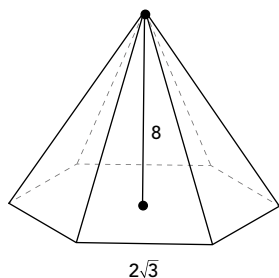
$$\left(\frac{d}{d'}\right)^2 = \frac{A}{A'} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{d'}\right)^2 = \frac{A}{1,5A} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (d')^2 = 1,5 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow (d')^2 = 6 \Rightarrow d' = \sqrt{6} \text{ m}$$



ATIVIDADES PROPOSTAS – PÁG. 14

01 C

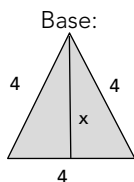
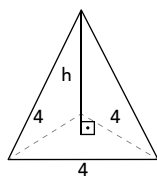


$$V = \frac{A_b \cdot h}{3}$$

$$A_b = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 18\sqrt{3}$$

$$V = \frac{18\sqrt{3} \cdot 8}{3} = 48\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^3$$

02 C



$$x = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3} = h$$

$$V = \frac{A_b \cdot h}{3}$$

$$V = \frac{16\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \Rightarrow V = 8 \text{ cm}^3$$

03 a) Nas condições dadas, tem-se $\overline{HY} = \overline{AX}$ e $\overline{HY} \parallel \overline{AX}$. Isso significa que o quadrilátero $AXYH$ é um paralelogramo. Como $\overline{HA}$ é uma diagonal de face do cubo, tem-se $\overline{XY} = \overline{AH} = a\sqrt{2}$.

b) Tem-se: $\overline{GY} = \overline{HY} = \overline{AX} = \overline{BX} = \frac{a}{2}$;

$$\overline{HE} = \overline{EA} = \overline{BC} = \overline{CG} = a;$$

$$\overline{YH} \perp \overline{HE}; \overline{EA} \perp \overline{AX}; \overline{XB} \perp \overline{BC} \text{ e } \overline{CG} \perp \overline{GY}.$$

Logo, $\triangle YHE \cong \triangle XAE \cong \triangle XBC \cong \triangle YGC$ e, assim, conclui-se que $\overline{YE} = \overline{EX} = \overline{XC} = \overline{CY}$, ou seja, o quadrilátero $XCYE$ é um losango.

$\overline{EC}$ é diagonal do cubo, logo $\overline{EC} = a\sqrt{3}$. Assim, a área do losango $XCYE$ é:

$$\frac{1}{2} \overline{EC} \cdot \overline{XY} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a\sqrt{3} \cdot a\sqrt{2} = \frac{a^2\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

c) O plano contendo a base $XCYE$ passa pelo centro do cubo e, por isso, o divide em dois sólidos de mesmo volume, igual a $\frac{a^3}{2}$.

Retirando do sólido com vértice F as pirâmides $CFGY$ e $BCFX$, obtém-se a pirâmide de vértice F e base $XCYE$.

O volume das pirâmides $CFGY$ e $BCFX$ é igual a:

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot A_{\triangle XBF} \cdot BC = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot a = \frac{a^3}{12}$$

Assim, o volume procurado é:

$$V = \frac{a^3}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{a^3}{12} = \frac{a^3}{2} - \frac{a^3}{6} = \frac{3a^3 - a^3}{6} = \frac{a^3}{3}$$

04 E

$$V_1 = V_{\text{prisma}} = A_b \cdot H$$

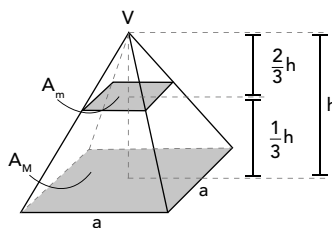
$$V_2 = V_{\text{pirâmide}} = \frac{A_b \cdot h}{3}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{V_2}{2}$$

$$A_b \cdot H = \frac{A_b \cdot h}{3 \cdot 2}$$

$$h = 6H$$

05 D



$$2p = 12; a = \frac{12}{4} \Rightarrow a = 3$$

$$\left(\frac{2h}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{A_m}{A_M} \Rightarrow \frac{4h^2}{9} = \frac{A_m}{9} \Rightarrow$$

$$A_m = 4 \text{ m}^2$$

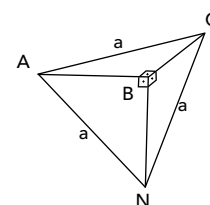
$$06 \quad V_C = V_{\text{cubo}} = a^3$$

$$V_P = V_{\text{pirâmide}_{ABCN}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot a = \frac{a^3}{6}$$

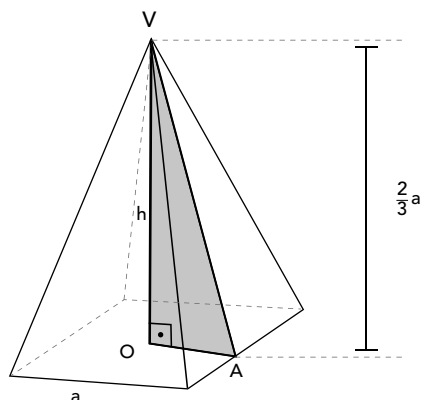
$$V_{\text{sr}} = V_{\text{sólido restante}} = V_C - V_P$$

$$V_{\text{sr}} = a^3 - \frac{a^3}{6}$$

$$V_{\text{sr}} = \frac{5}{6}a^3$$



07 C



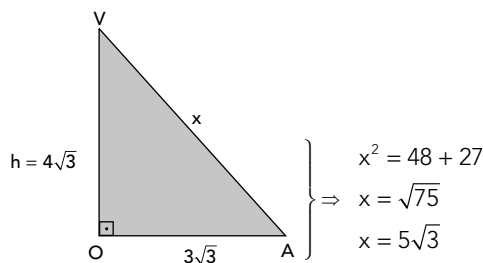
Base:

$$2a^2 = 36 \cdot 6$$

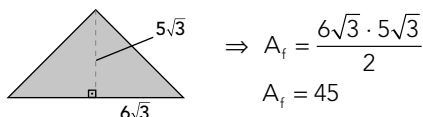
$$a^2 = 36 \cdot 3 \Rightarrow a^2 = 108 = A_b$$

$$h = \frac{2}{3}a = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 6\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow h = 4\sqrt{3}$$

No ΔVOA :



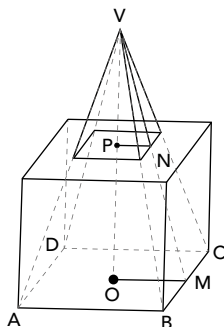
Face:



$$A_t = 4A_f + A_b \Rightarrow A_t = 4 \cdot 45 + 108$$

$$A_t = 288 \text{ cm}^2$$

08 Na figura a seguir, admite-se que a base do cubo coincide com o quadrado ABCD, base da pirâmide.



Seja V o vértice da pirâmide, sua projeção ortogonal O sobre a base coincide com o centro da figura geométrica. Seja M o ponto médio da aresta BC, de medida ℓ . Seja P o centro do quadrado em que a face oposta à base do cubo corta a pirâmide. O segmento $\overline{VM}$ intercepta este quadrado no ponto N, ponto médio de uma aresta do sólido.

Seja $\overline{PN} \parallel \overline{OM}$, conclui-se que $\Delta VPN \sim \Delta VOM$, logo:

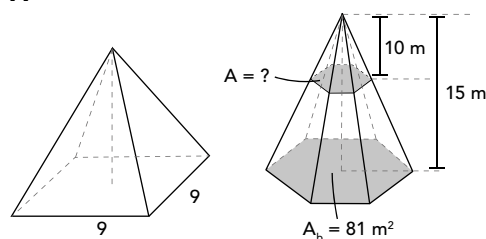
$$\frac{\overline{VP}}{\overline{VO}} = \frac{\overline{PN}}{\overline{OM}}. \text{ Como } \overline{VO} = 20; \overline{PO} = \ell; \overline{OM} = \frac{\ell}{2} \text{ e } \overline{PN} = \frac{5}{2},$$

tem-se:

$$\frac{20 - \ell}{20} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{\ell}{2}} \Rightarrow \ell^2 - 20\ell + 100 = 0 \Rightarrow \ell = 10$$

Assim, o volume do cubo é $\ell^3 = 10^3 = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$.

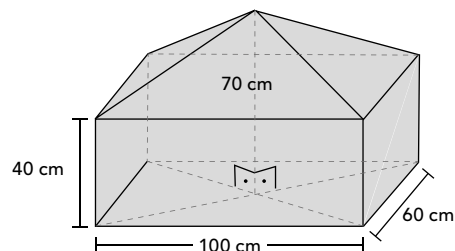
09 A



$$A_b = 81 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\left(\frac{10}{15}\right)^2 = \frac{A}{81} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{9} = \frac{A}{81} \Rightarrow A = 36 \text{ m}^2$$

10 D



Volume do paralelepípedo:

$$V = 100 \cdot 60 \cdot 40$$

$$V = 240000 \text{ cm}^3$$

Volume da pirâmide:

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot B \cdot h \Rightarrow V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 100 \cdot 60 \cdot 30^{10}$$

$$V = 1000 \cdot 60 = 60000$$

Volume do sólido:

$$V_s = 240000 + 60000$$

$$V_s = 300000 \text{ cm}^3 = 300 \text{ dm}^3$$

Portanto:

$$\frac{300}{20} = 15$$