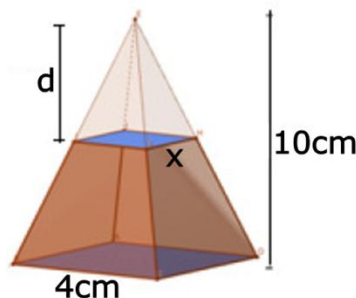




01.

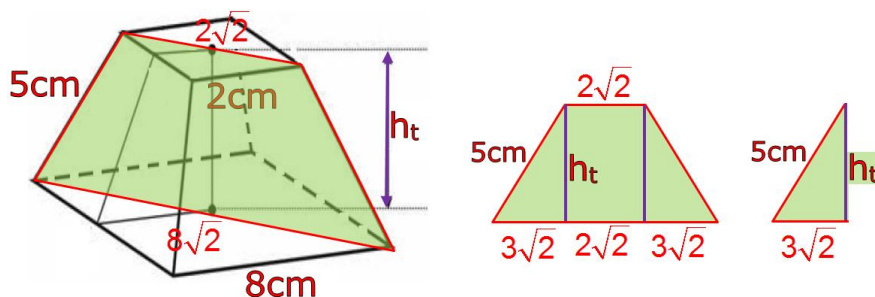


$$x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{10} = \frac{2}{4} \Rightarrow d = 5\text{cm}$$



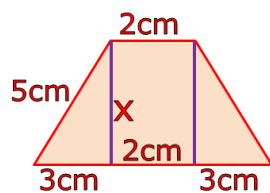
02.

a) Para determinarmos a altura do tronco basta considerar a secção apresentada na figura abaixo.



$$5^2 = (h_t)^2 + (3\sqrt{2})^2 \Rightarrow 25 = (h_t)^2 + 18 \Rightarrow h_t = \sqrt{7}\text{ cm}$$

b) A face lateral é um trapézio isósceles:



Observe que $x = 4\text{cm}$. Assim, a área de cada face lateral é igual:

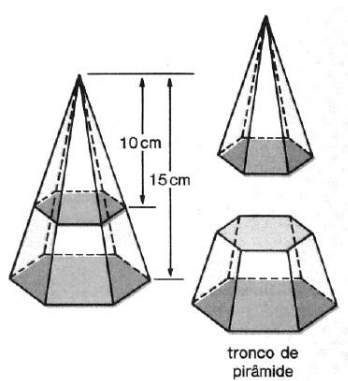
$$A_F = \frac{(8 + 2) \cdot 4}{2} = 20\text{cm}^2$$

A área lateral é o quádruplo deste resultado. $A_L = 4 \cdot A_F = 80\text{cm}^2$

c) A área total do tronco é igual a área lateral somada às áreas das bases.

$$A_T = 80 + 2^2 + 8^2 = 100\text{cm}^2$$

03.

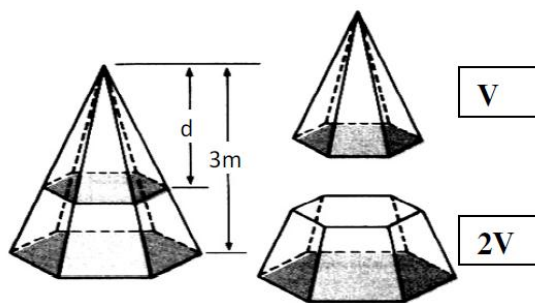


$$a) \frac{A_s}{54} = \left(\frac{10}{15}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{A_s}{6} = \frac{4}{1} \Rightarrow A_s = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$b) V_T = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 54 \cdot 15 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 24 \cdot 10 = 270 - 80 \Rightarrow V_T = 190 \text{ cm}^3$$

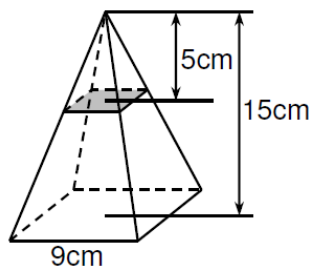
04. O ENUNCIADO CARECE DE INFORMAÇÕES.

05.



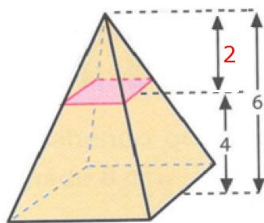
$$\frac{V}{3V} = \left(\frac{d}{3}\right)^3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = \frac{d^3}{27} \Rightarrow d^3 = 9 \Rightarrow d = \sqrt[3]{9} \text{ m}$$

06.



$$\frac{A_s}{81} = \left(\frac{5}{15}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{A_s}{81} = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow A_s = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

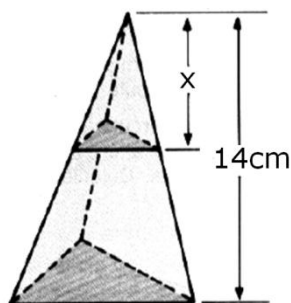
07.



$$\left(\frac{2}{6}\right)^3 = \frac{v'}{108} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{27} = \frac{v'}{108} \Rightarrow v' = 4\text{cm}^3$$



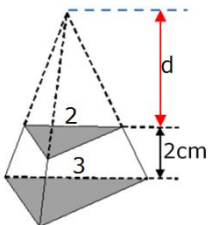
08.



$$\left(\frac{x}{14}\right)^2 = \frac{18}{98} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{196} = \frac{9}{49} \Rightarrow x^2 = 36 \Rightarrow x = 6\text{ cm}$$



09.



Primeiro, vamos determinar o valor d , da distância do vértice da suposta pirâmide à secção que determina o tronco.

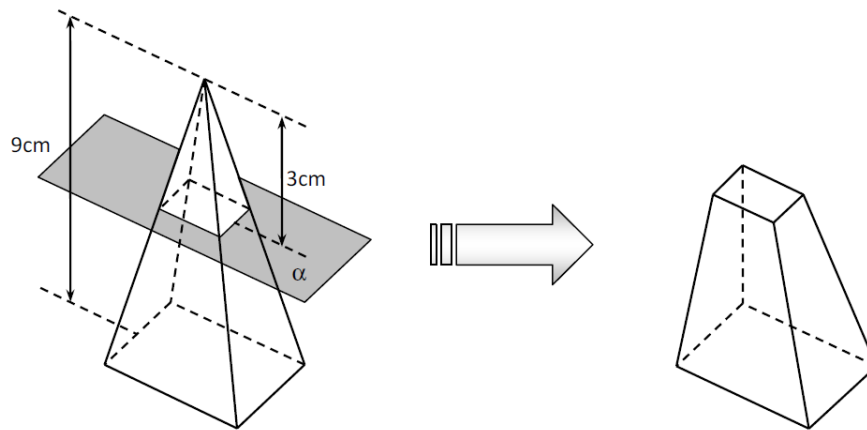
$$\frac{d}{d+2} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 3d = 2d + 4 \Rightarrow d = 4$$

Assim, a altura da "pirâmide geradora" do tronco é igual a 6cm.

O volume do tronco será:

$$V_T = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3^2\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 6 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2^2\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot 4 \Rightarrow V_T = \frac{19\sqrt{3}}{6}\text{cm}^3$$

10.



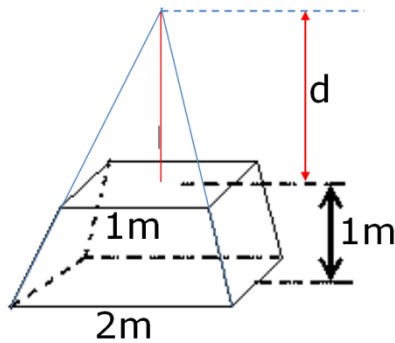
$$\left(\frac{3}{9}\right)^2 = \frac{20}{A_B} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{9} = \frac{20}{A_B} \Rightarrow A_B = 180 \text{ cm}^2$$

O volume do tronco será:

$$V_T = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 180 \cdot 9 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 20 \cdot 3 \Rightarrow V_T = 520 \text{ cm}^3$$



11.



$$\frac{d}{d+1} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2d = d+1 \Rightarrow d = 1$$

O volume do tronco será:

$$V_T = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \Rightarrow V_T = \frac{7}{3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\frac{7}{3} = 2\frac{1}{3}$$

Como em cada metro cúbico são utilizados 6 sacos de cimento:

$$\left(2 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot 6 = 12 + 2 = 14 \text{ sacos}$$