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Atividade 2

ÁREA: Matemática e suas tecnologias Disciplina: Matemática

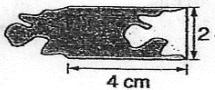
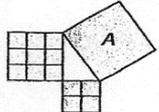
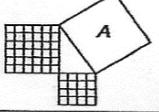
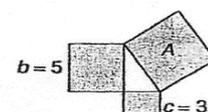
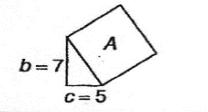
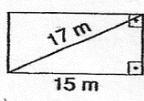
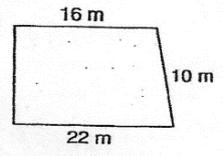
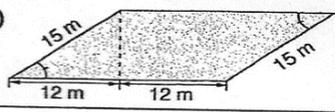
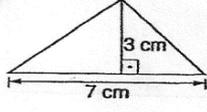
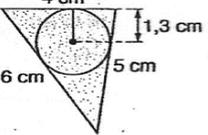
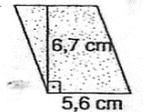
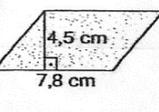
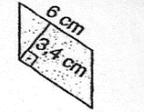
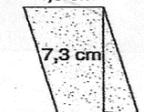
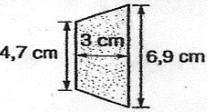
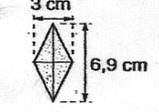
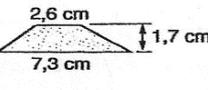
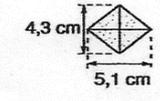
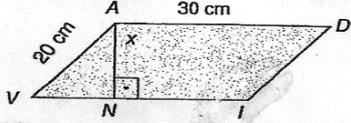
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Atividade referente ao período de: 16/08/2021 a 31/08/2021

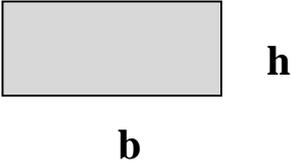
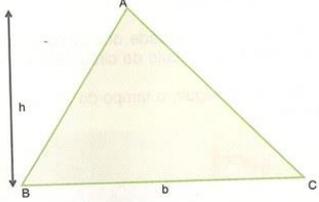
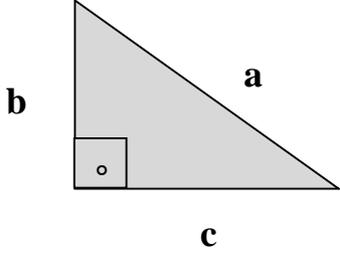
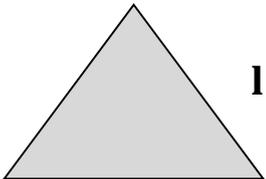
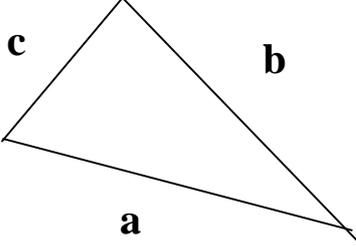
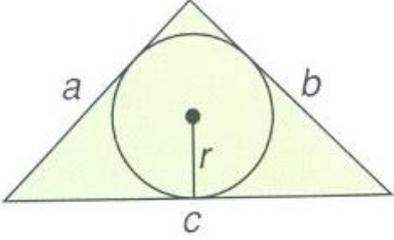
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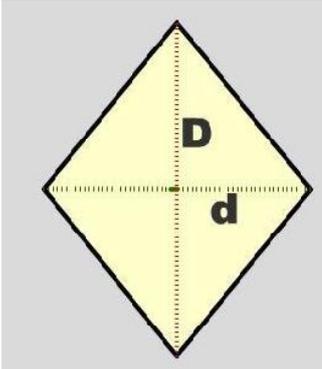
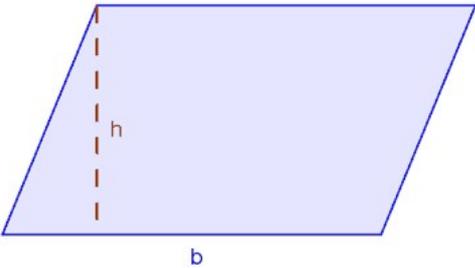
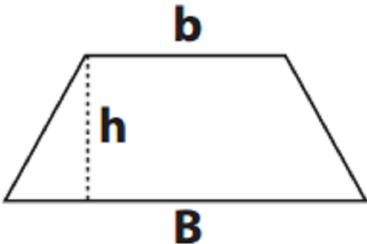
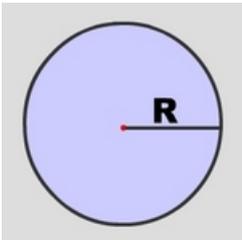
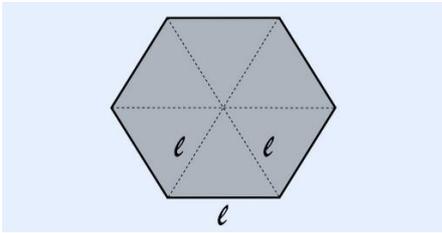
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Resolver os problemas dos números (01) ao (06):

Atividade	
<p>1. Determine a área das figuras <i>sombreadas</i>.</p> <p>a) </p> <p>b) </p>	<p>7. Resolva.</p> <p>Num paralelogramo $ABCD$, o segmento \overline{AE} é perpendicular ao lado \overline{DC} e mede 3 cm. Sabendo que o lado \overline{DC} tem medida igual a 5 cm, calcule a área desse paralelogramo.</p>
<p>2. Observe cada figura e calcule a área do quadrado A.</p> <p>a) </p> <p>b) </p> <p>c) </p> <p>d) </p>	<p>8. Determine.</p> <p>Encontre a área e o perímetro destas figuras geométricas. Para isso, calcule a medida dos elementos que faltam.</p> <p>a) </p> <p>b) </p> <p>c) </p>
<p>3. Determine a área de cada triângulo.</p> <p>a) </p> <p>b) </p>	<p>9. Resolva.</p> <p>A solução do sistema abaixo representa, em centímetros, as medidas das diagonais de um losango. Determine a área desse losango.</p> $\begin{cases} x + 3y = 42 \\ 2x - y = 14 \end{cases}$
<p>4. Calcule.</p> <p>Um retângulo tem área igual a 40 cm^2. Sua base é 3 cm maior que a sua altura. Calcule a medida da altura desse retângulo.</p>	<p>10. Determine.</p> <p>A área de um paralelogramo é igual a 16 cm^2. Sabendo que a base excede a altura em 15 cm, determine as medidas da base e da altura desse paralelogramo.</p>
<p>5. Determine a área dos paralelogramos abaixo.</p> <p>a) </p> <p>b) </p> <p>c) </p> <p>d) </p>	<p>11. Calcule.</p> <p>O perímetro de um trapézio isósceles é 24 cm. Sabendo que suas bases medem 4 cm e 10 cm, calcule a sua área.</p>
<p>6. Determine a área das figuras.</p> <p>a) </p> <p>b) </p> <p>c) </p> <p>d) </p>	<p>12. Observe e calcule.</p> <p>No paralelogramo $VIDA$, $\overline{VN} \cong \overline{NA}$.</p> <p></p> <p>Determine.</p> <p>a) O valor de x. (Adote: $\sqrt{2} = 1,41$.) b) A área do paralelogramo $VIDA$.</p>

Cálculo da área das principais figuras geométricas planas

Quadrado		$S = l^2$
Retângulo		$S = b \cdot h$
Triângulo		$S = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$
Triângulo Retângulo		$S = \frac{b \cdot c}{2}$ <p>a=hipotenusa b, c=catetos</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$ <p>(Teorema de Pitágoras)</p> </div>
Triângulo Equilátero		$S = \frac{l^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{4}$
Triângulo Qualquer		<p>Fórmula de Heron:</p> $S = \sqrt{p \cdot (p - a) \cdot (p - b) \cdot (p - c)}$ $p = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$
Circunferência inscrita num triângulo		$S = p \cdot r$ $p = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$

Losango		$S = \frac{d \cdot D}{2}$
Paralelogramo		$S = b \cdot h$
Trapézio		$S = \frac{(b + B)}{2} \cdot h$
Círculo		$S = \pi \cdot R^2$
Hexágono Regular		$S = \frac{3 \cdot l^2 \sqrt{3}}{2}$
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Legenda:</u></p> <p>S = área l = lado b = base (ou base menor) h = altura p = semi-perímetro D = diagonal maior d = diagonal menor B = base maior r ou R = raio</p>		