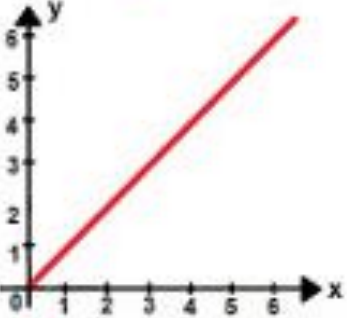
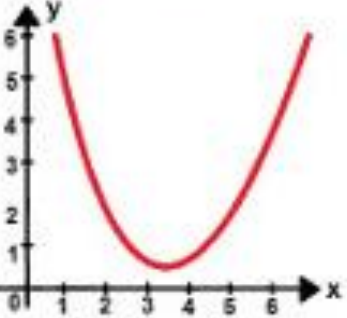
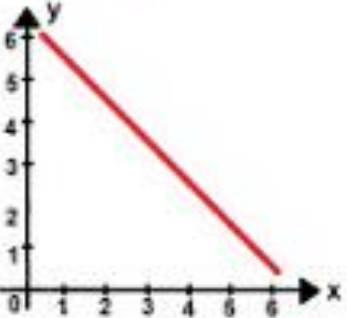
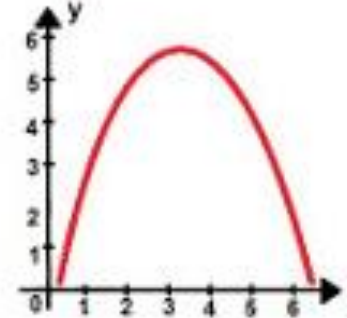


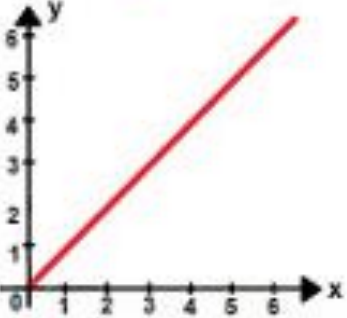
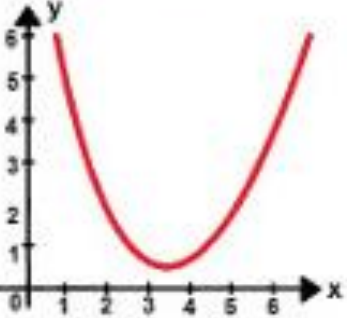
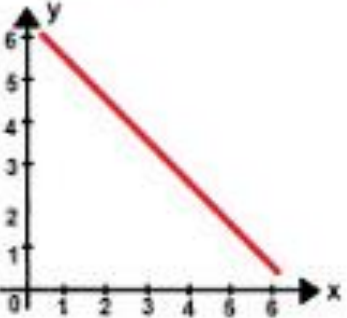
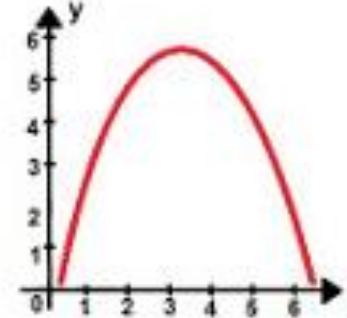


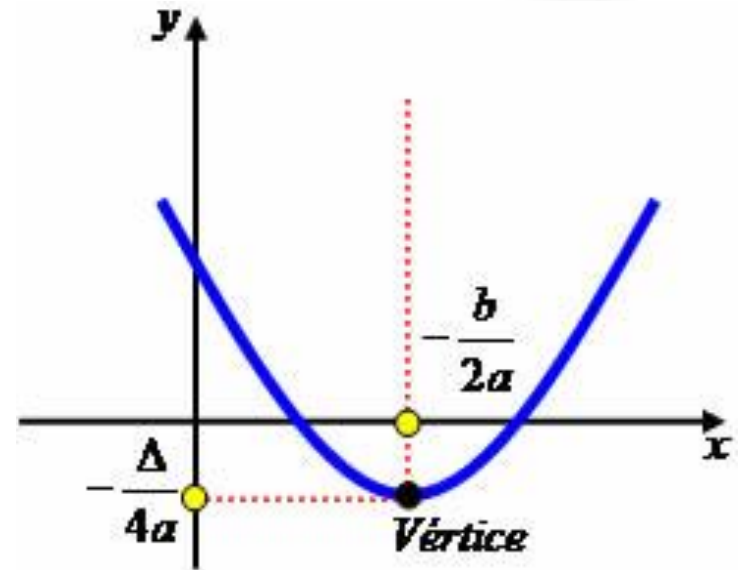
Matemática

Funções

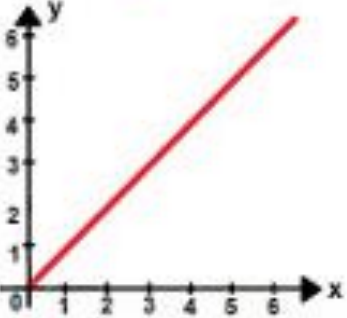
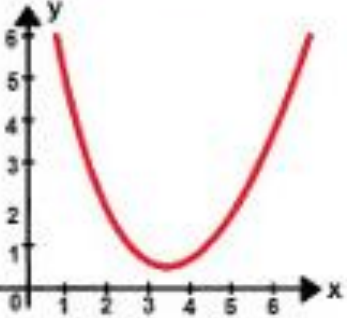
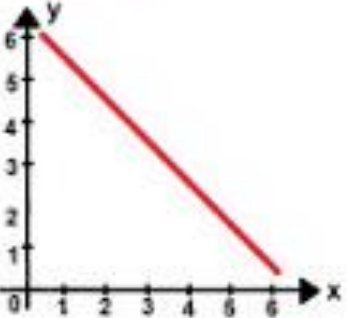
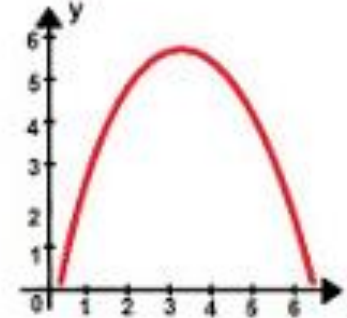
1° grau	2° grau
$y = a \cdot x + b$	$y = a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c$
reta	parábola
$y = + a \cdot x + b$ 	$y = + a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c$ 
$y = - a \cdot x + b$ 	$y = - a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c$ 

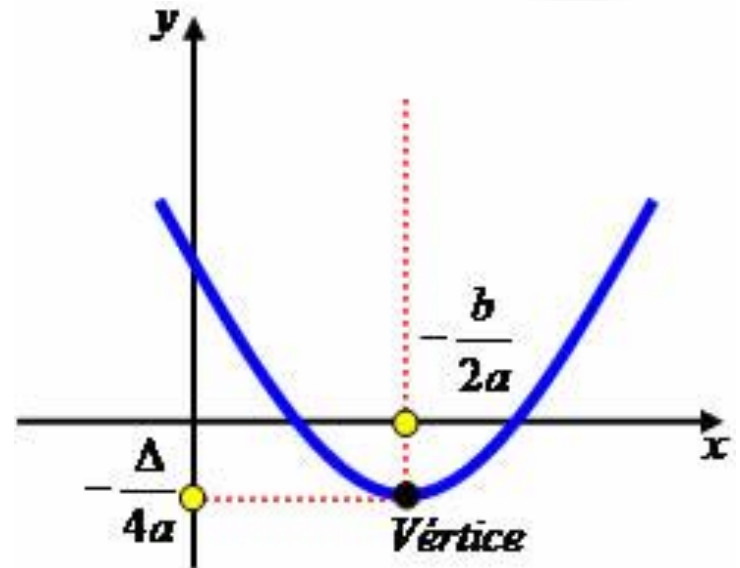
Funções

1º grau	2º grau
$y = a \cdot x + b$	$y = a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c$
reta	parábola
$y = +a \cdot x + b$ 	$y = +a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c$ 
$y = -a \cdot x + b$ 	$y = -a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c$ 



Funções

1° grau	2° grau
$y = a \cdot x + b$	$y = a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c$
reta	parábola
$y = +a \cdot x + b$	$y = +a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c$
	
$y = -a \cdot x + b$	$y = -a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c$
	



$$f(x) = x + 5$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 7$$

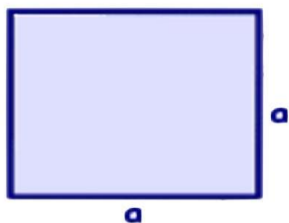
A função composta $(g \circ f)(x)$ é:

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) \Rightarrow (g \circ f)(x) = (x + 5)^2 + 7 \Rightarrow (g \circ f)(x) = x^2 + 10x + 32$$

Geometria Plana

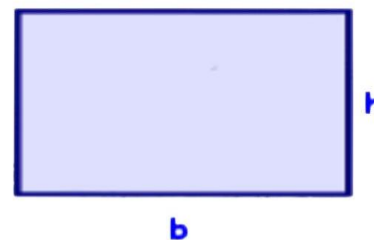
Cuadrado

$$A = a \times a = a^2$$



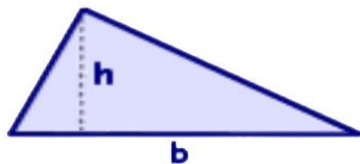
Rectángulo

$$A = b \times h$$



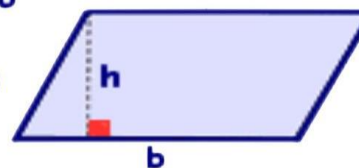
Triángulo

$$A = \frac{b \times h}{2}$$



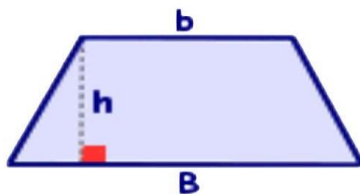
Paralelogramo

$$A = b \times h$$



Trapezio

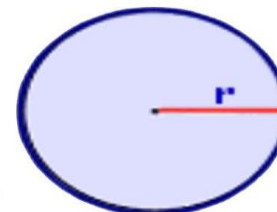
$$A = \frac{B + b}{2} \times h$$



Círculo

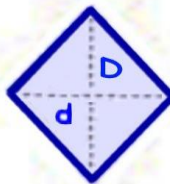
$$A = \pi \times r^2$$

$$L = 2 \times \pi \times r$$



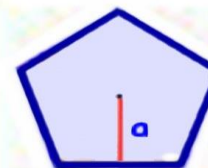
Rombo

$$A = \frac{D \times d}{2}$$

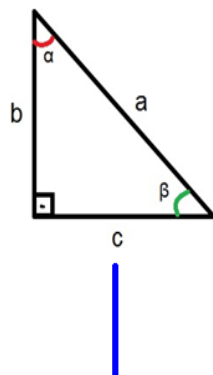


Polígono regular

$$A = \frac{P \times a}{2}$$



Introdução à Trigonometria



Sen

O seno de um ângulo é dado pela razão entre o cateto oposto a ele e a hipotenusa

$$\text{Sen}(\alpha) = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\text{Sen}(\beta) = \frac{b}{a}$$

Tangente

A tangente de um ângulo é dada pela razão entre o cateto oposto a ele e o cateto adjacente ao mesmo

$$\text{Tg}(\alpha) = \frac{c}{b} \quad \text{Tg}(\beta) = \frac{b}{c}$$

Percebendo que:

$$\text{Tg}(\alpha) = \frac{\text{Sen}(\alpha)}{\text{Cos}(\alpha)} \quad \text{Tg}(\beta) = \frac{\text{Sen}(\beta)}{\text{Cos}(\beta)}$$

Cosseno

O cosseno é dado pela razão entre o cateto adjacente a esse ângulo e a hipotenusa

$$\text{Cos}(\alpha) = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{Cos}(\beta) = \frac{c}{a}$$



Trigonometria

ÂNGULOS NOTÁVEIS

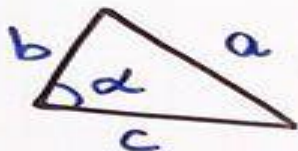
	30°	45°	60°
SENO	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
COSSENO	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
TANGENTE	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

Trigonometria

www.estudematematica.com.br

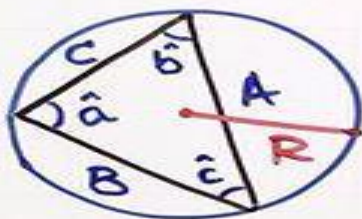
3 IMPORTANTES LEIS MATEMÁTICAS: ☹️

① LEI DOS COSSENNOS



$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot b \cdot c \cdot \cos \alpha$$

② LEI DOS SENOS



$$\frac{A}{\sin \hat{a}} = \frac{B}{\sin \hat{b}} = \frac{C}{\sin \hat{c}} = 2R$$

③ LEI DE MURPHY

Se alguma coisa pode dar errado, dará...

PARADOXO OTIMISTA

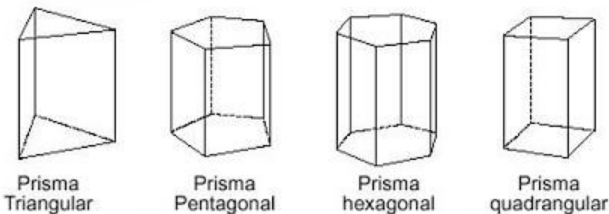


...e isso inclui a própria Lei de Murphy!

Geometria Espacial

RESUMÃO: VOLUME E ÁREA DOS SÓLIDOS

Prismas



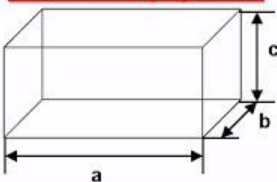
VOLUME

$$V = Ab \times H$$

ÁREA TOTAL

$$A_T = 2Ab + A_L$$

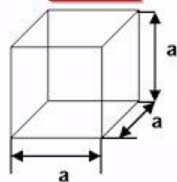
Paralelepípedo



$$V = a \cdot b \cdot c$$

$$A_T = 2(ab + ac + bc)$$

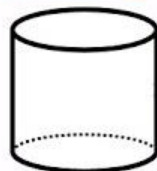
Cubo



$$V = a^3$$

$$A_T = 6a^2$$

Cilindro



Superfície Lateral

$$A_L = 2\pi RH$$

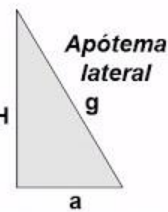
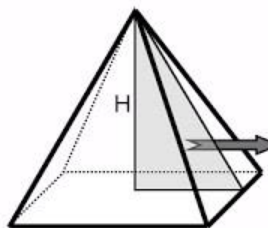
VOLUME

$$V = Ab \times H$$

ÁREA TOTAL

$$A_T = 2Ab + A_L$$

Pirâmide

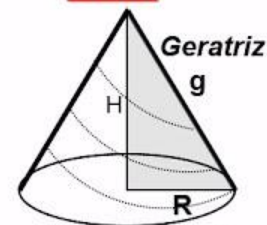


Apótema da base

$$V = \frac{1}{3} Ab \times H$$

$$g^2 = a^2 + H^2$$

Cone



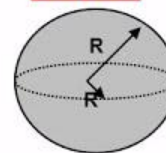
$$V = \frac{1}{3} Ab \times H$$

Superfície Lateral



$$A_L = \pi \cdot R \cdot g$$

Esfera



$$V = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot R^3$$

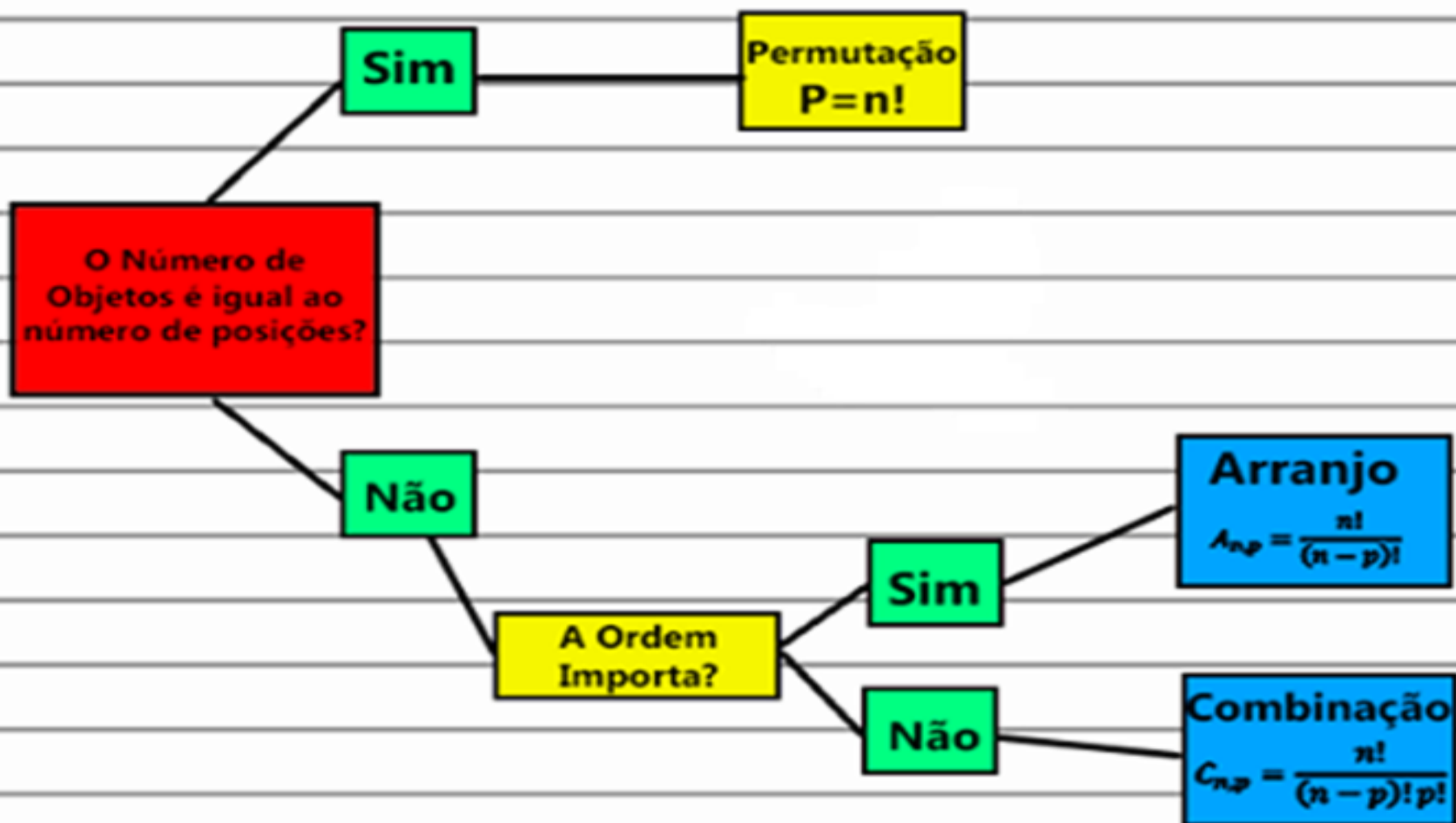
$$A = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot R^2$$





Análise Combinatória

RESUMO DE ANÁLISE COMBINATÓRIA



A decorative border at the top of the slide features a series of overlapping circular icons in various colors (yellow, blue, green, orange). The icons include a pink book, a clock, a pencil, a ruler, a compass, a globe, a backpack, a test tube, a flask, a microscope, and a globe.

Análise Combinatória

Arranjos – A ordem dos elementos é importante (ordem/posição importa)

- a) Número de telefone;
- b) Cartas de baralho apenas problemas envolvendo quantidades totais;
- c) Funcionários que se candidataram para as vagas de diretor e vice-diretor financeiro;
- d) Recheios de sanduíche;
- e) Jogadores em um torneio de futebol;
- f) Prêmio de torneio, medalhas;
- g) Poltronas de cinema;
- h) Senhas e códigos de banco ou de programas de informática (criptografia), código Morse;
- i) Cores de lápis;
- j) Pódio de pilotos de fórmula 1;
- k) Listras de bandeira;
- l) Placa de automóveis;
- m) Finalistas em concurso;
- n) Representante e vice de sala;

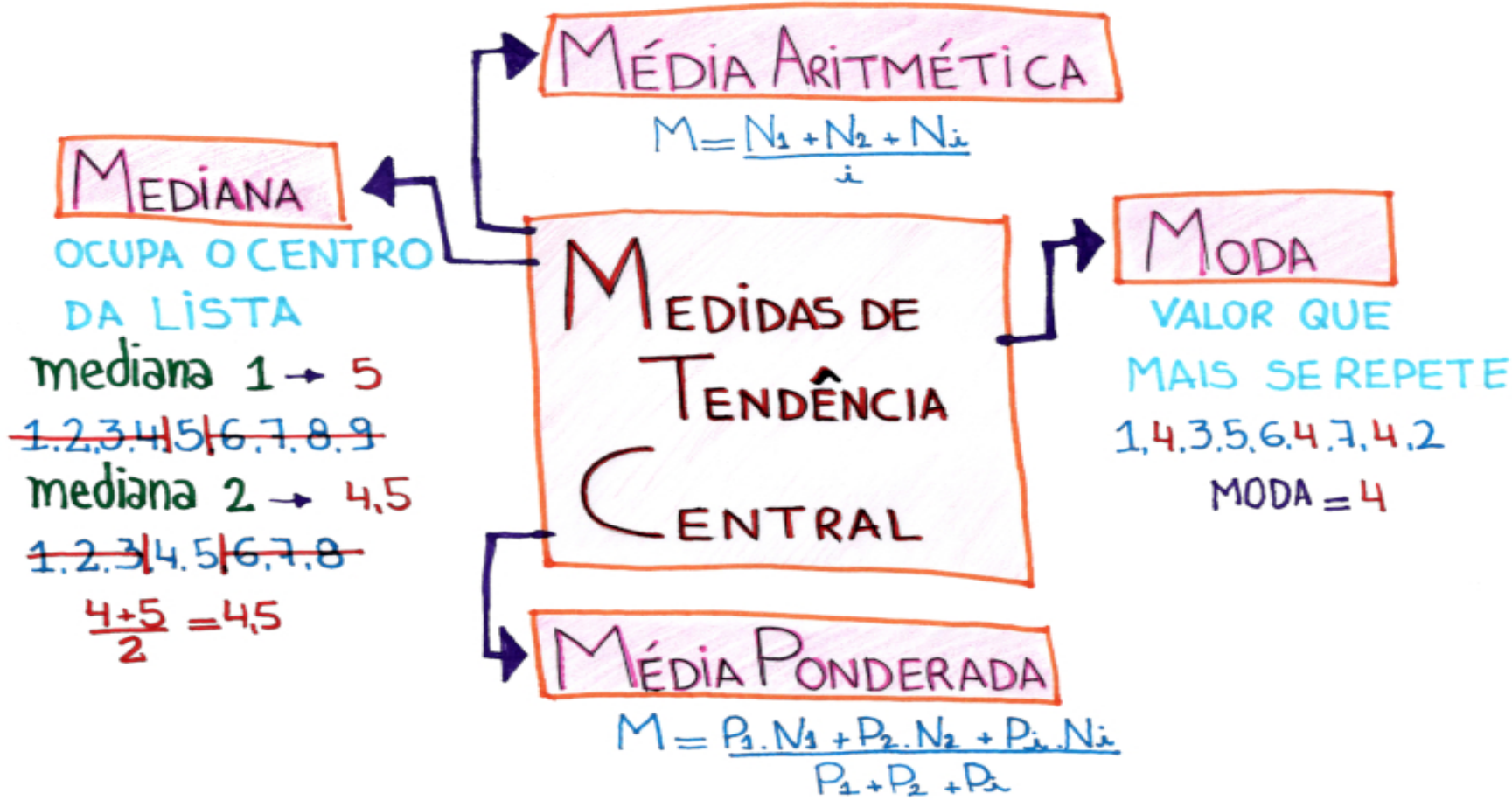


Análise Combinatória

Combinações – A ordem dos elementos é irrelevante (ordem/posição não importa)

- a) Membros de uma comissão;
- b) Cartas de baralho jogos específicos: retirada aleatória de um tipo de carta, de um tipo de naipe, formação de um tipo de jogada “full hand”, trinca, etc;
- c) Figuras geométricas (diagonais, segmentos de reta, faces, arestas, triângulos);
- d) Agrupamento de pessoas;
- e) Sintomas de doença;
- f) Desfile de moda;
- g) Salada de frutas;
- h) Apertos de mão em uma reunião;
- i) Jogo da Mega sena;
- j) Cursos de idioma;
- k) Enxoval;
- l) Chaves de um torneio de futebol, posição dos times;
- m) Escrita Braille;

Estatística





Qual a medida da altura H , em metros, indicada na Figura 2?

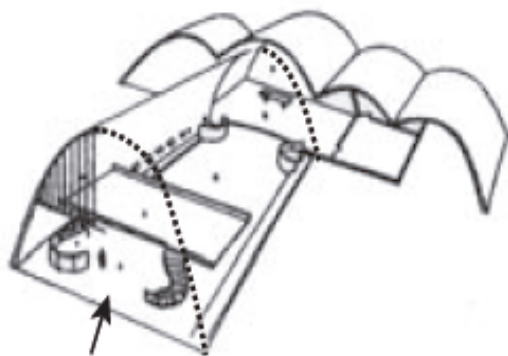


Figura 1

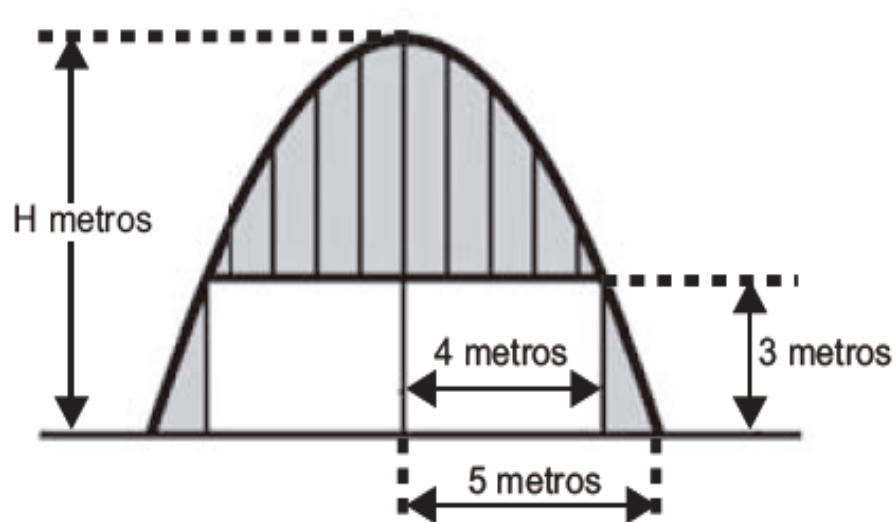
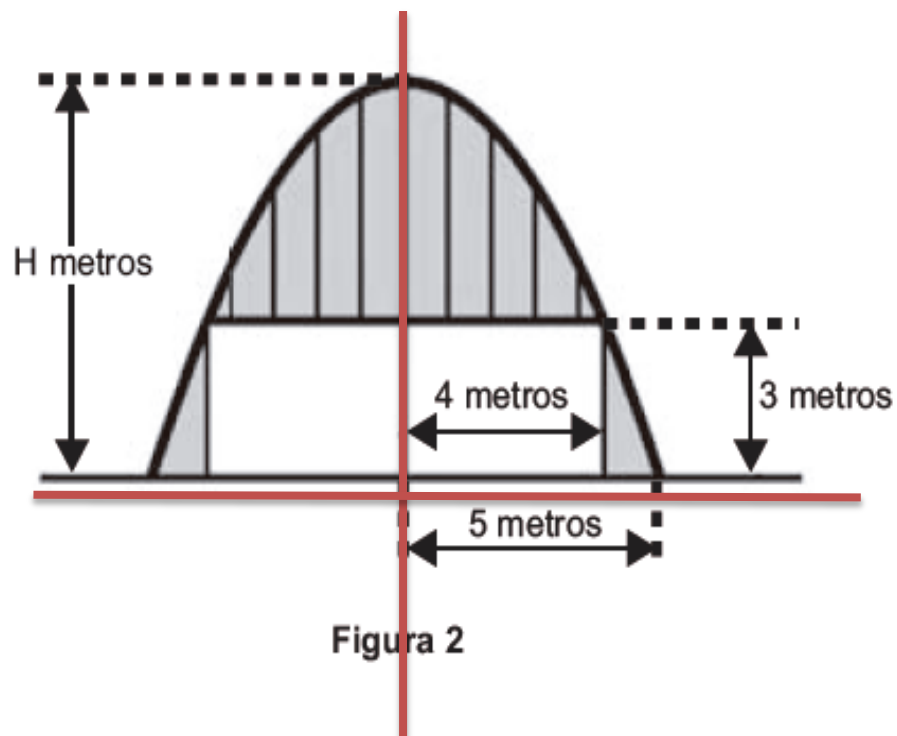


Figura 2



Analisando o gráfico temos: o ponto $(4,3)$ e as raízes $(-5,0)$ e $(5,0)$...





Analisando o gráfico temos: o ponto (4,3) e as raízes (-5,0) e (5,0)...

Lembrando a forma geral:
 $ax^2 + bx + c = y$

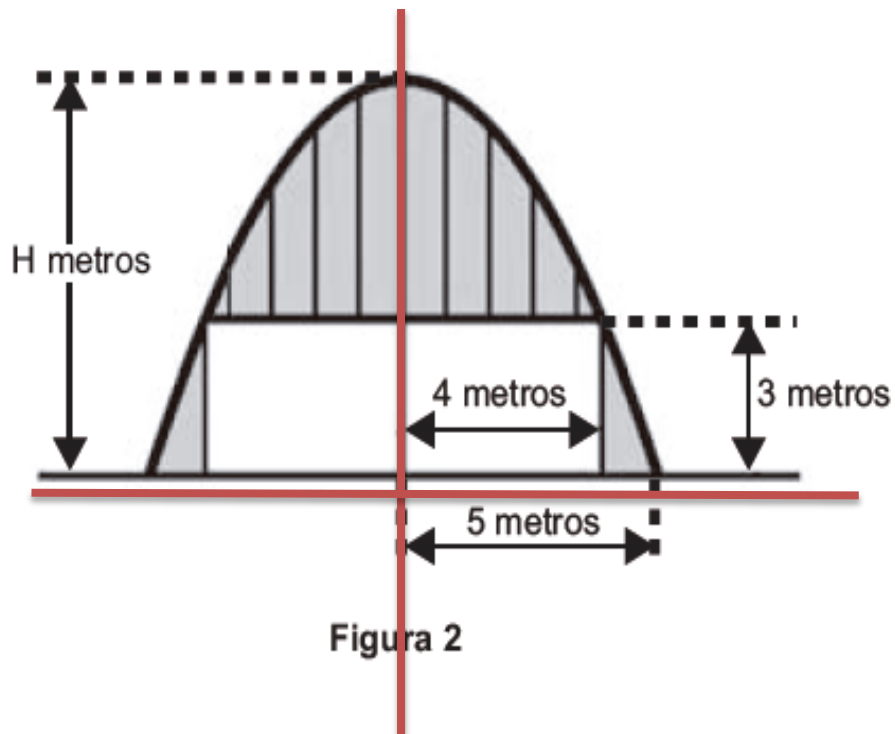


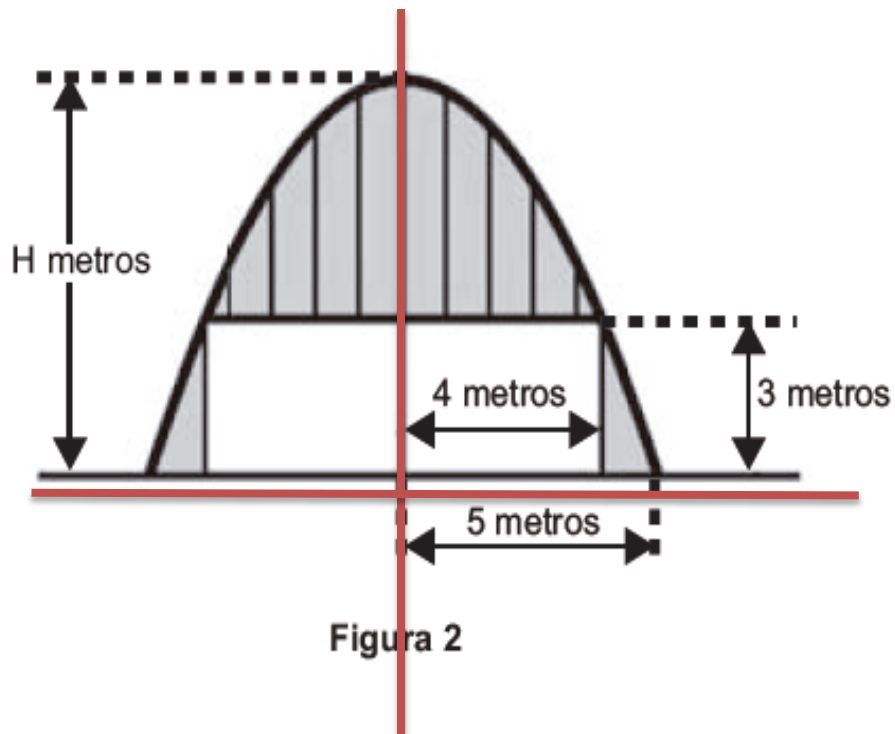
Figura 2



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 $ax^2 + bx + c = y$

**3 INCÓGNITAS E 3 PONTOS!!!
SISTEMA!!!**





Analisando o gráfico temos: o ponto (4,3) e as raízes (-5,0) e (5,0)...

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SISTEMA!!!**

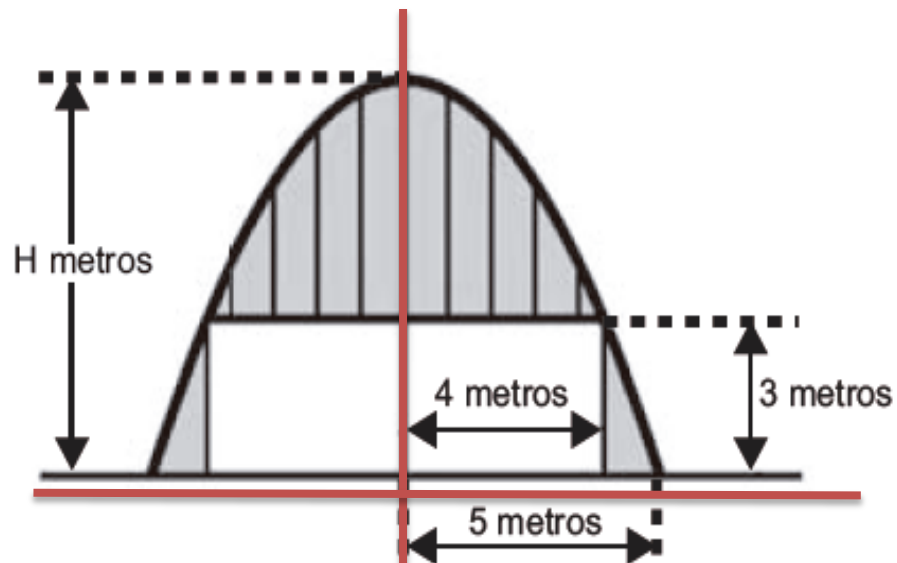


Figura 2

$$\begin{aligned} a4^2 + 4b + c &= 3 \\ a(-5)^2 - 5b + c &= 0 \\ a5^2 + 5b + c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



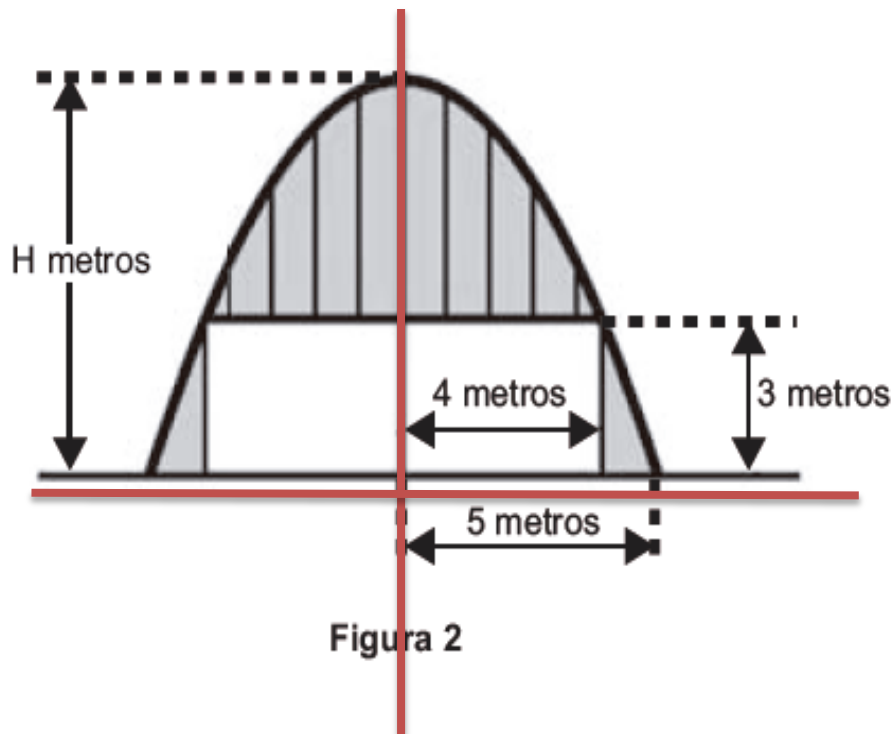
Analisando o gráfico temos: o ponto (4,3) e as raízes (-5,0) e (5,0)...

Lembrando a forma geral:
 $ax^2 + bx + c = y$

**3 INCÓGNITAS E 3 PONTOS!!!
SISTEMA!!!**

$$\begin{aligned} a4^2 + 4b + c &= 3 \\ a(-5)^2 - 5b + c &= 0 \\ a5^2 + 5b + c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

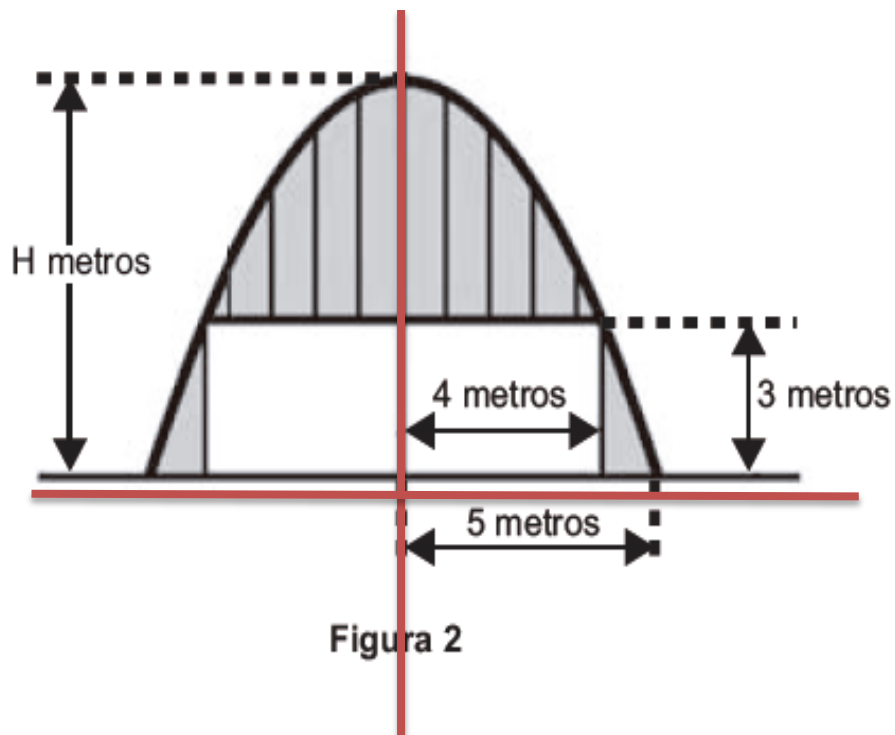
Resolvendo o sistema temos os valores de $a = -\frac{1}{3}$; $b = 0$ e $c = \frac{25}{3}$





MATANDO A QUESTÃO:

Analisando o gráfico temos que o H vai ser exatamente o C da nossa função, já que é o local em que o eixo Y é cortado!



Analisando o gráfico temos: o ponto (4,3) e as raízes (-5,0) e (5,0)...

Lembrando a forma geral:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = y$$

3 INCÓGNITAS E 3 PONTOS!!!
SISTEMA!!!

$$\begin{aligned} a4^2 + 4b + c &= 3 \\ a(-5)^2 - 5b + c &= 0 \\ a5^2 + 5b + c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

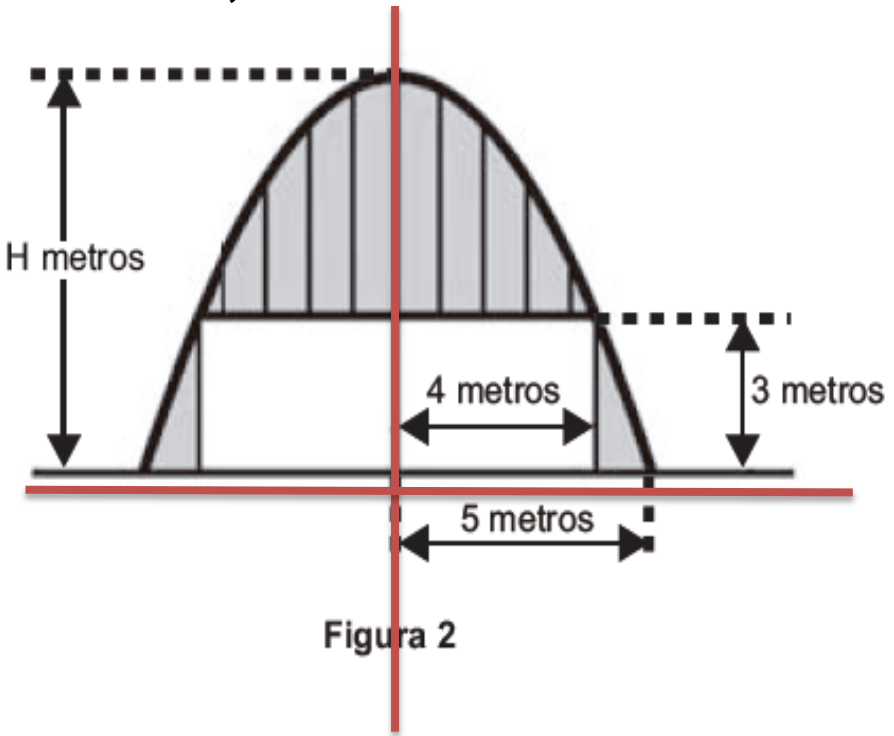
Resolvendo o sistema temos os valores de $a = -\frac{1}{3}$; $b = 0$ e $c = \frac{25}{3}$



MATANDO A QUESTÃO:

Analisando o gráfico temos que o H vai ser exatamente o C da nossa função, já que é o local em que o eixo Y é cortado!

PORTANTO, H = 25/3 metros!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



Analisando o gráfico temos: o ponto (4,3) e as raízes (-5,0) e (5,0)...

Lembrando a forma geral:
 $ax^2 + bx + c = y$

**3 INCÓGNITAS E 3 PONTOS!!!
SISTEMA!!!**

$$\begin{aligned} a4^2 + 4b + c &= 3 \\ a(-5)^2 - 5b + c &= 0 \\ a5^2 + 5b + c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Resolvendo o sistema temos os valores de $a = -\frac{1}{3}$; $b = 0$ e $c = 25/3$



Um canhão lança projéteis com velocidade 50 m/s segundo um ângulo a com a horizontal, tal que $\text{sen } a = 0,8$ e $\text{cos } a = 0,6$. Desprezando a altura do canhão e a resistência do ar e supondo 10 m/s^2 a aceleração da gravidade local, assinale a alternativa correta.



- A) Os projéteis atingem a altura máxima 8 s após terem sido lançados.
- B) A altura máxima atingida pelos projéteis é igual a 160 m.
- C) Os projéteis atingem o solo a uma distância igual a 120 m do ponto de lançamento.
- D) O raio de curvatura da trajetória parabólica no ponto de altura máxima é 90 m.
- E) A componente horizontal da velocidade dos projéteis ao atingirem o solo é 40 m/s.



No ponto de altura máxima, a força resultante é a força centrípeta. Então:

$$F_r = F_{cp}$$

$$ma = mv^2 / R \quad (a = g)$$

$$mg = mv^2 / R$$

$$g = v^2 / R$$

$$R = v^2 / g \quad (g = 10)$$



$$R = v^2 / 10$$

(no ponto de altura máxima, o projétil só possui a velocidade horizontal $V_x = 30$)

$$R = (30)^2 / 10$$

$$R = 900 / 10$$

$$R = 90\text{m}$$



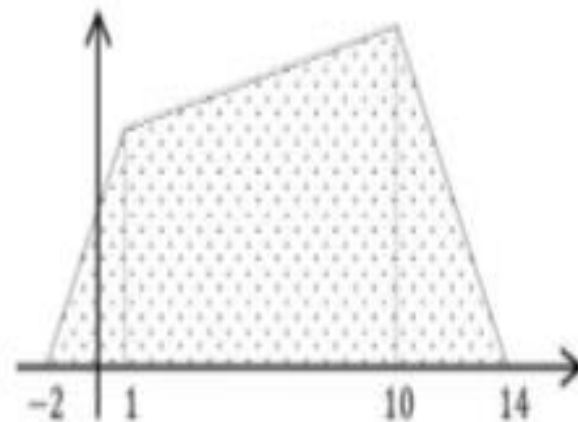
A figura ao lado representa o quadrilátero do plano cartesiano delimitado pelo eixo das abscissas e pelo gráfico das seguintes funções:

$$f(x) = 2x + 4, \quad \text{se } -2 \leq x \leq 1;$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{9}(2x + 52), \quad \text{se } 1 \leq x \leq 10;$$

$$h(x) = 2(14 - x), \quad \text{se } 10 \leq x \leq 14.$$

Qual é a área desse quadrilátero?





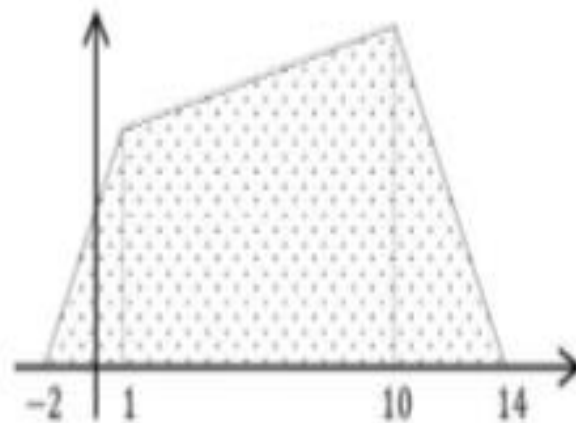
A figura ao lado representa o quadrilátero do plano cartesiano delimitado pelo eixo das abscissas e pelo gráfico das seguintes funções:

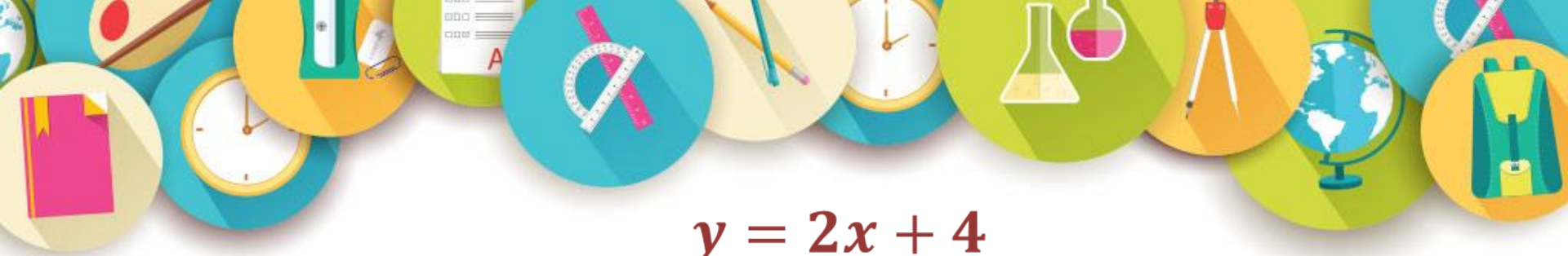
$$f(x) = 2x + 4, \quad \text{se } -2 \leq x \leq 1;$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{9}(2x + 52), \quad \text{se } 1 \leq x \leq 10;$$

$$h(x) = 2(14 - x), \quad \text{se } 10 \leq x \leq 14.$$

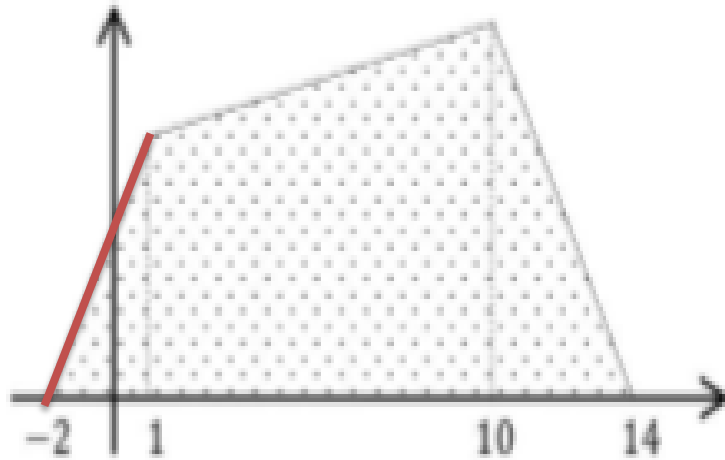
Qual é a área desse quadrilátero?





$$y = 2x + 4$$

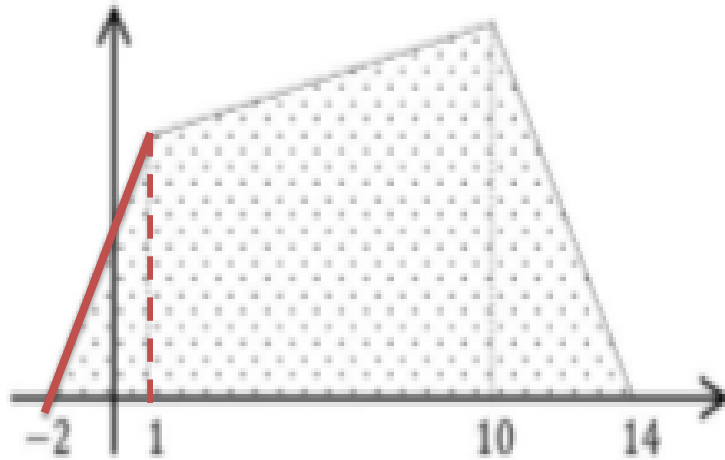
Nessa etapa é interessante encontrar o ponto correspondente em Y para $X = 1$, pois teremos a altura do triângulo formado com essa função.

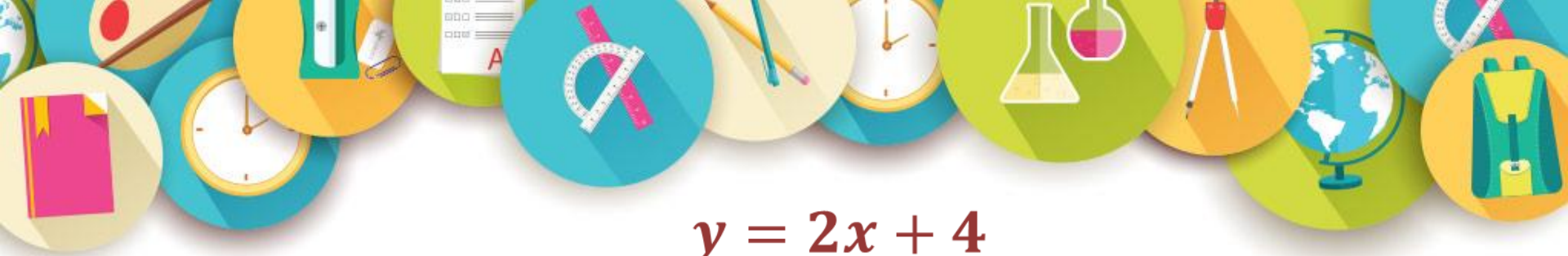


A decorative border at the top of the page features a series of colorful circular icons representing various school subjects: a book, a clock, a pencil, a ruler, a globe, a backpack, and laboratory glassware.
$$y = 2x + 4$$

Nessa etapa é interessante encontrar o ponto correspondente em Y para $X = 1$, pois teremos a altura do triângulo formado com essa função.

$$y = 2 \cdot 1 + 4$$
$$y = 6$$



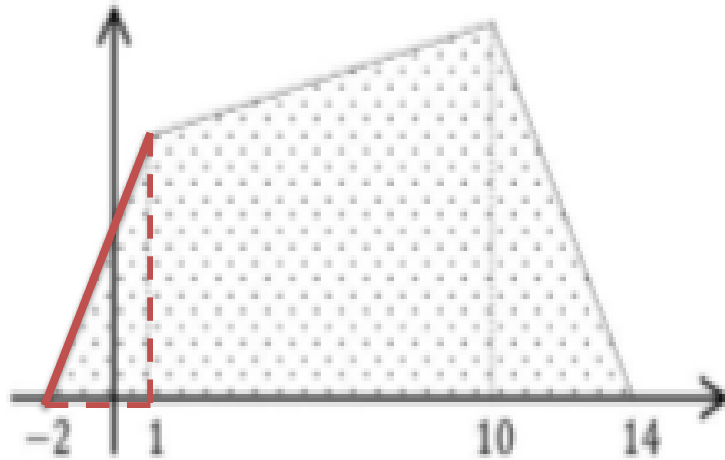


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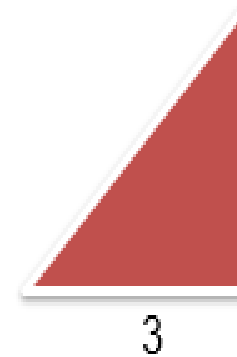
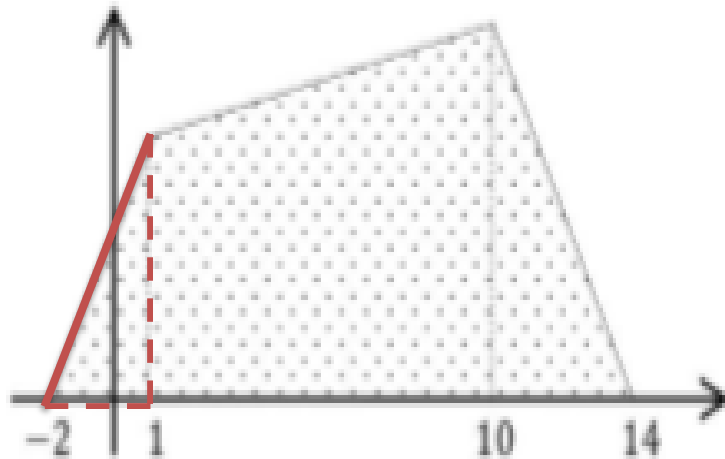
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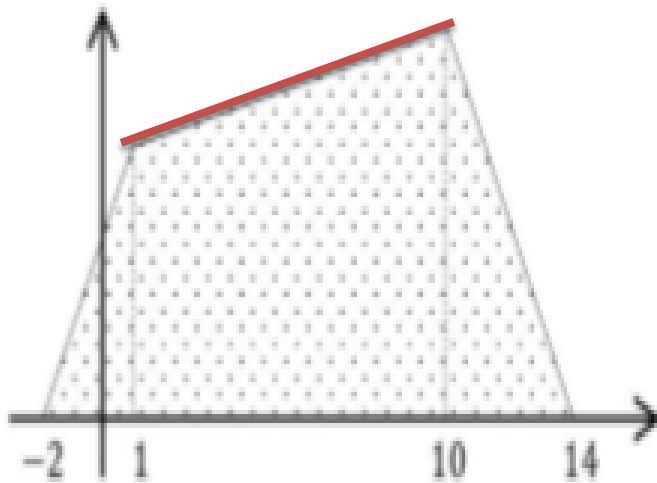


$$\frac{3 \cdot 6}{2} = \text{ÁREA 1} = 9$$



$$\frac{2X}{9} + \frac{52}{9} = Y$$

Aqui descobriremos o correspondente em Y
Com X = 10



$$\frac{2 \cdot 10}{9} + \frac{52}{9} = y$$



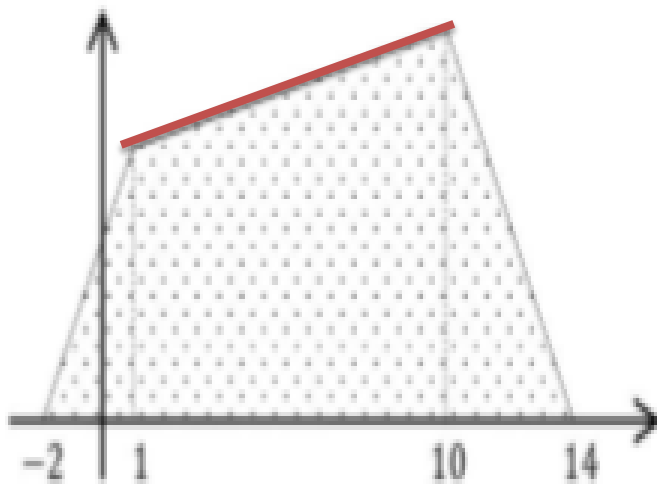
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Aqui descobriremos o correspondente em Y
Com X = 10

$$\frac{2 \cdot 10}{9} + \frac{52}{9} = y$$

$$y = 8$$

Com isso formamos mais um triângulo:





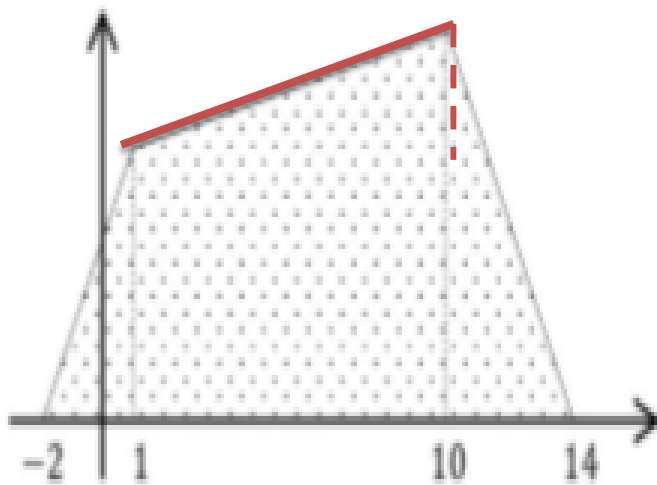
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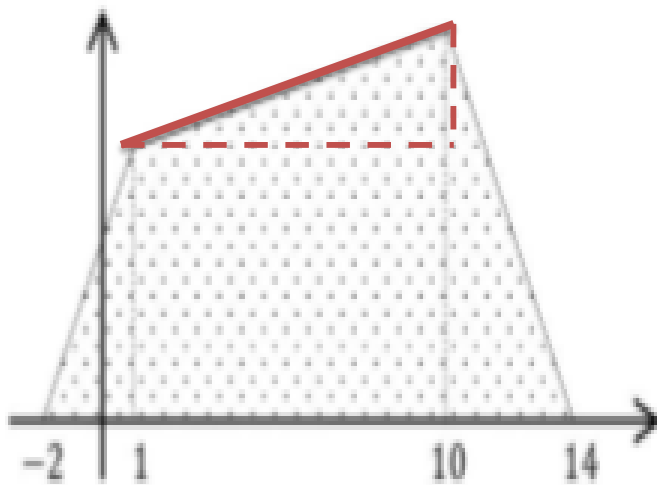
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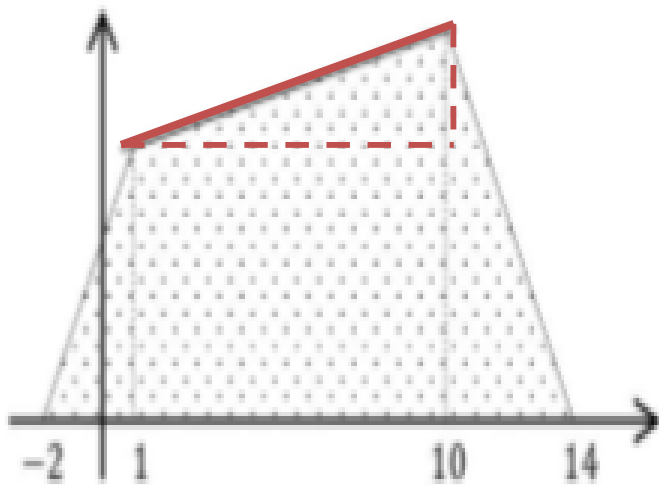
Com isso formamos mais um triângulo:





$$\frac{2X}{9} + \frac{52}{9} = Y$$

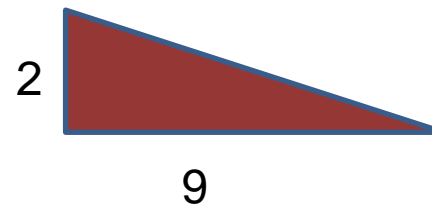
Aqui descobriremos o correspondente em Y
Com $X = 10$



$$\frac{2 \cdot 10}{9} + \frac{52}{9} = y$$

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Com isso formamos mais um triângulo:





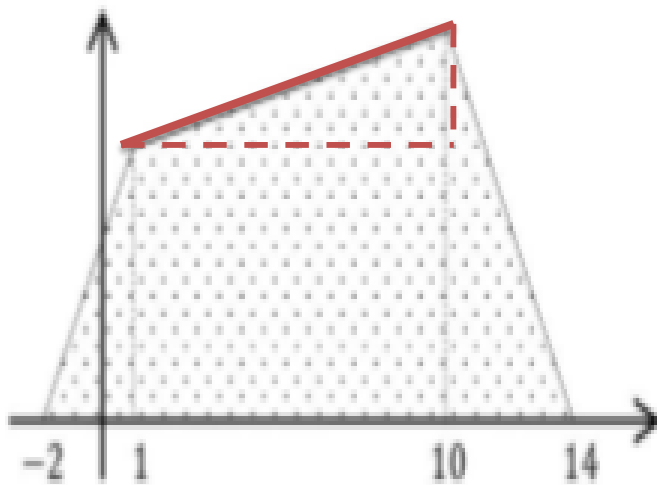
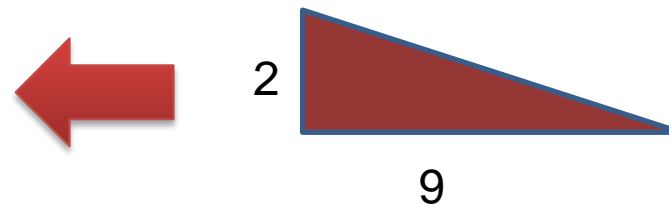
$$\frac{2X}{9} + \frac{52}{9} = Y$$

Aqui descobriremos o correspondente em Y
Com $X = 10$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 10}{9} + \frac{52}{9} = y$$

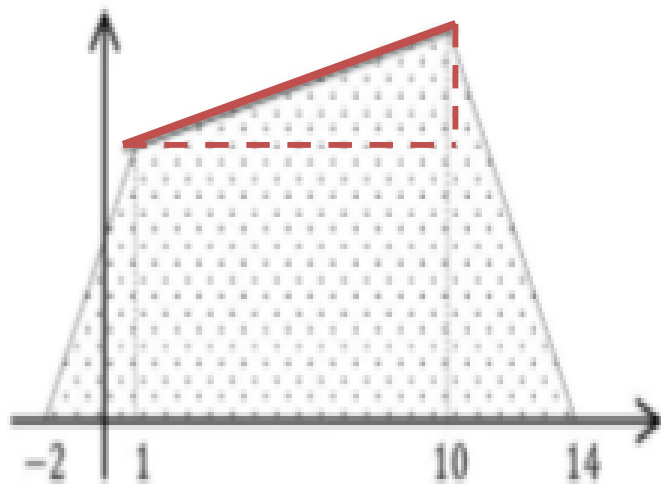
$$y = 8$$

Com isso formamos mais um triângulo:





$$\frac{2X}{9} + \frac{52}{9} = Y$$



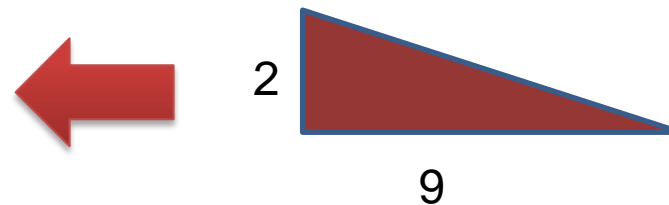
$$\frac{9 \cdot 2}{2} = \text{ÁREA 2} = 9$$

Aqui descobriremos o correspondente em Y
Com $X = 10$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 10}{9} + \frac{52}{9} = y$$

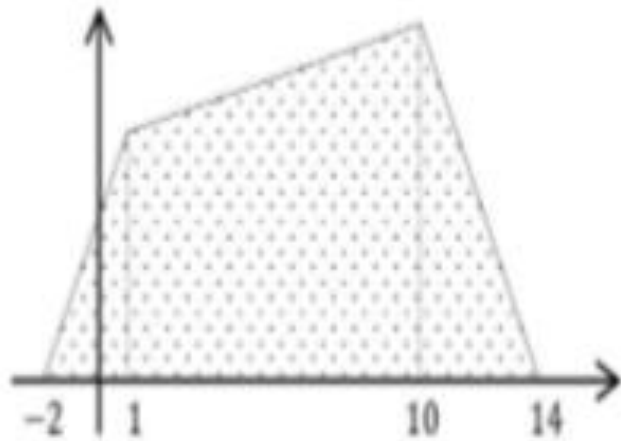
$$y = 8$$

Com isso formamos mais um triângulo:



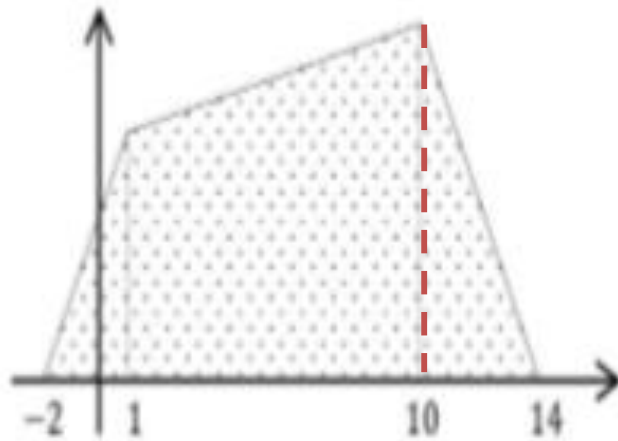


ÚLTIMO TRIÂNGULO



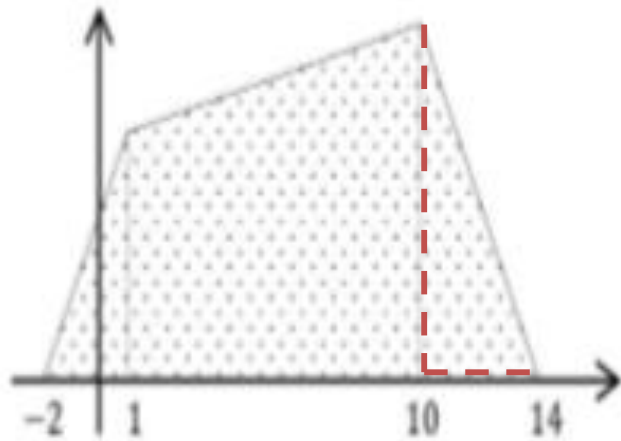


ÚLTIMO TRIÂNGULO



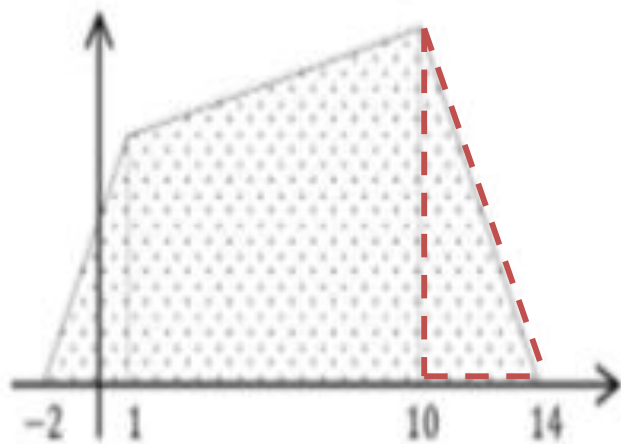


ÚLTIMO TRIÂNGULO



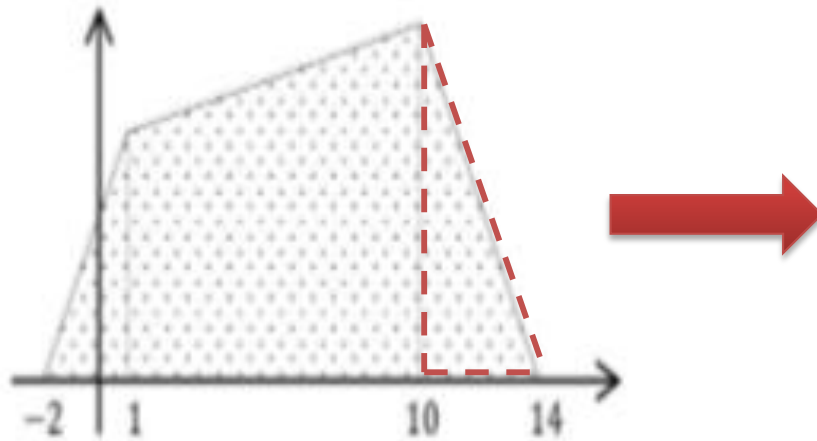


ÚLTIMO TRIÂNGULO



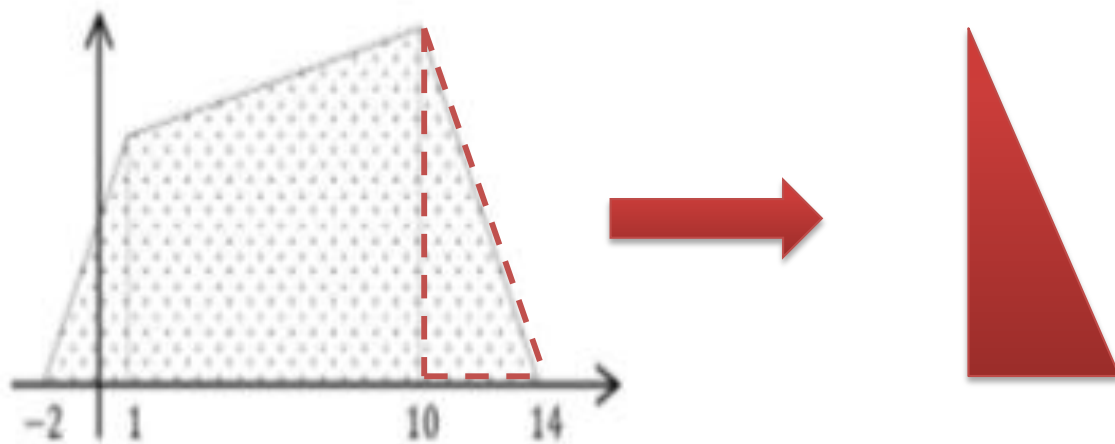


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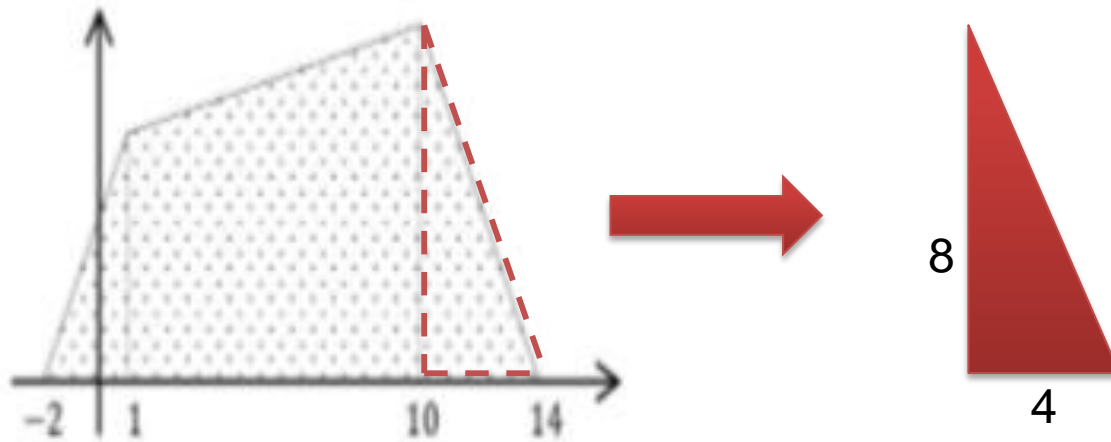


ÚLTIMO TRIÂNGULO



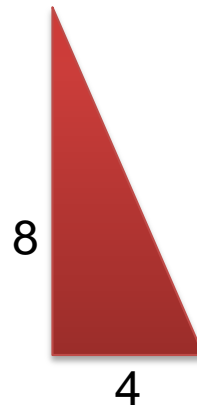
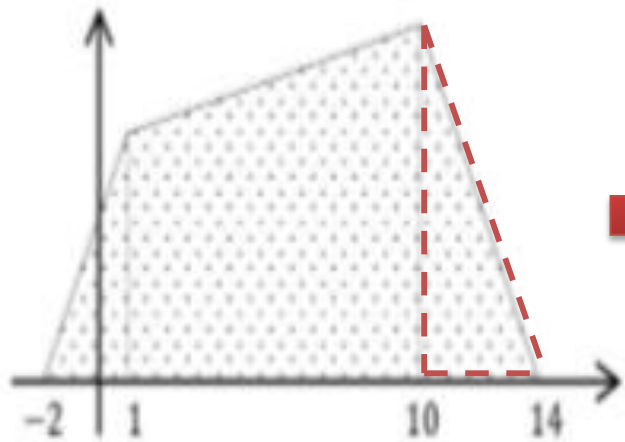


ÚLTIMO TRIÂNGULO





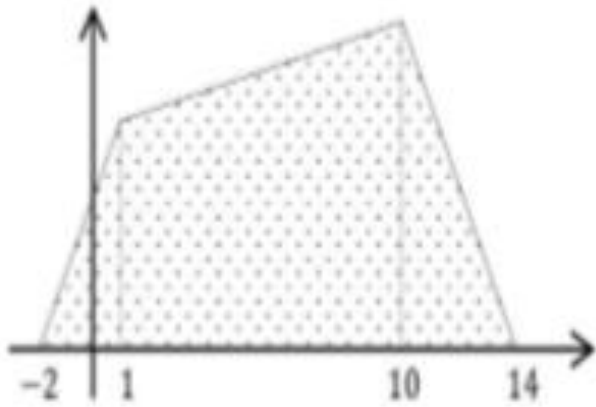
ÚLTIMO TRIÂNGULO



$$\frac{4.8}{2} = \text{ÁREA 3} = 16$$

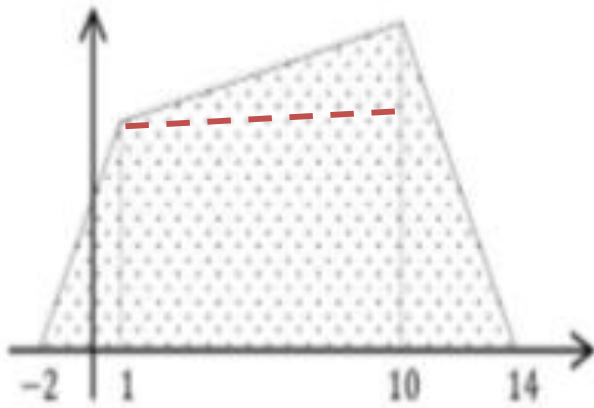


ÚLTIMA ÁREAAA



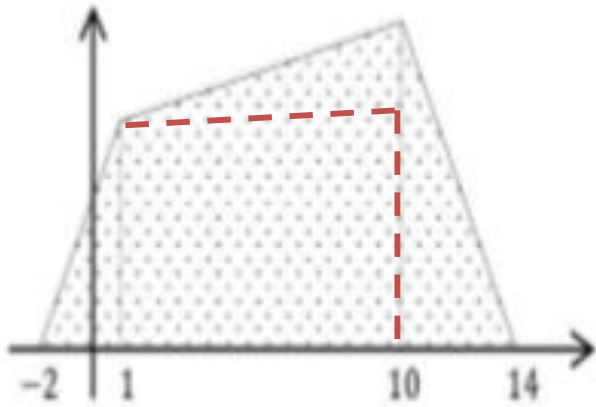


ÚLTIMA ÁREAAA



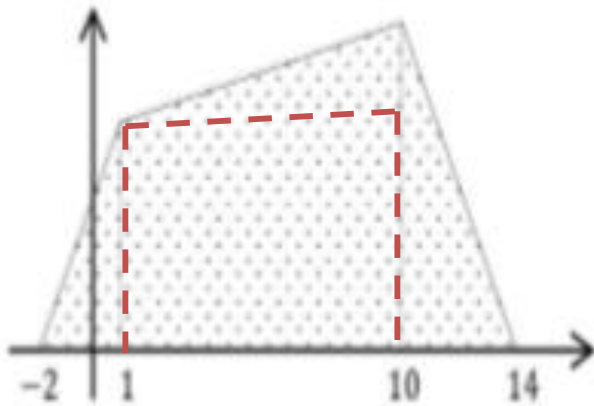


ÚLTIMA ÁREAAA



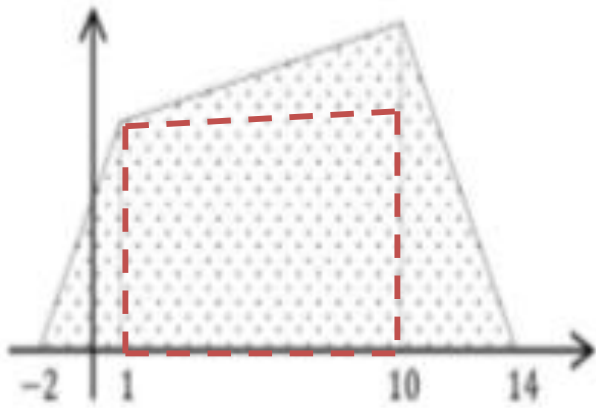


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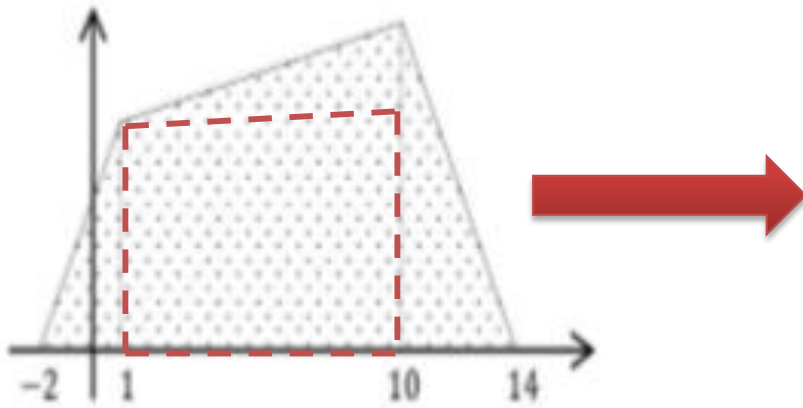


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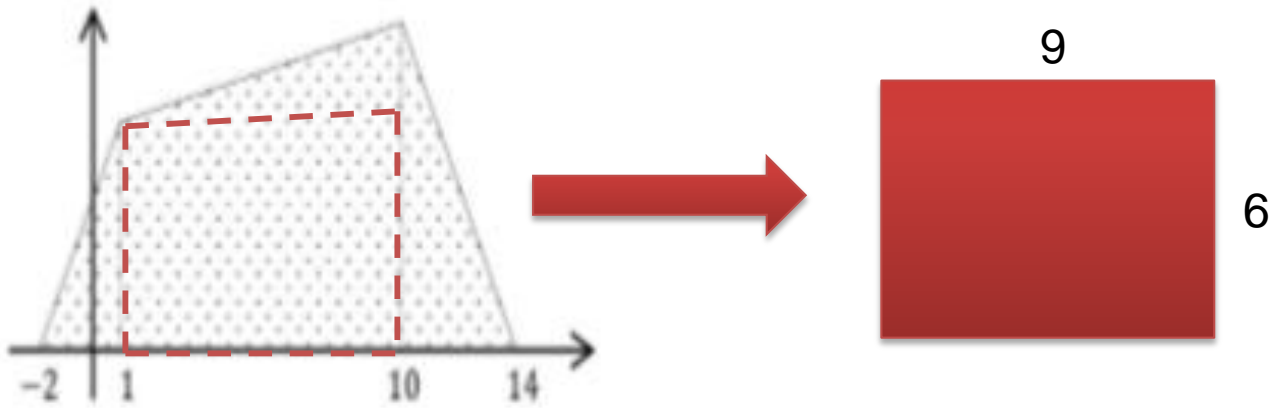


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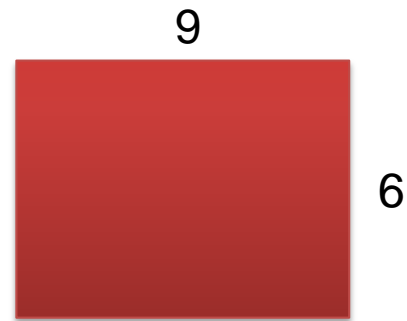
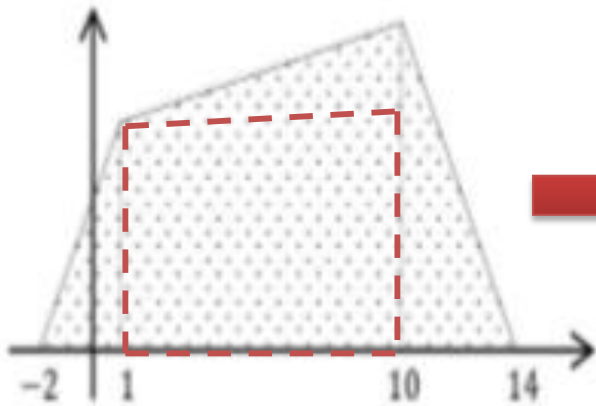


ÚLTIMA ÁREAAA





ÚLTIMA ÁREAAA



$$9 \cdot 6 = \text{Área } 4 = 54$$



HORA DE SOMAR TUDO



HORA DE SOMAR TUDO

$$\frac{3.6}{2} = \text{ÁREA 1} = 9$$



HORA DE SOMAR TUDO

$$\frac{3.6}{2} = \text{ÁREA 1} = 9$$

$$\frac{10.2}{2} = \text{Área 2} = 10$$



HORA DE SOMAR TUDO

$$\frac{3.6}{2} = \text{ÁREA 1} = 9$$

$$\frac{9.2}{2} = \text{ÁREA 2} = 9$$

$$\frac{4.8}{2} = \text{ÁREA 3} = 16$$

$$9.6 = \text{Área 4} = 54$$



HORA DE SOMAR TUDO

$$\frac{3.6}{2} = \text{ÁREA 1} = 9$$

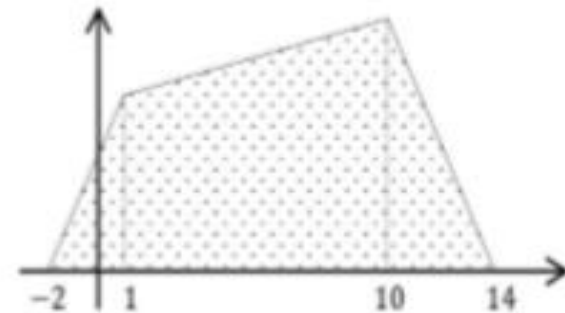
$$\frac{9.2}{2} = \text{ÁREA 2} = 9$$

$$\frac{4.8}{2} = \text{ÁREA 3} = 16$$

$$9.6 = \text{Área 4} = 54$$

ÁREA DISSO

88

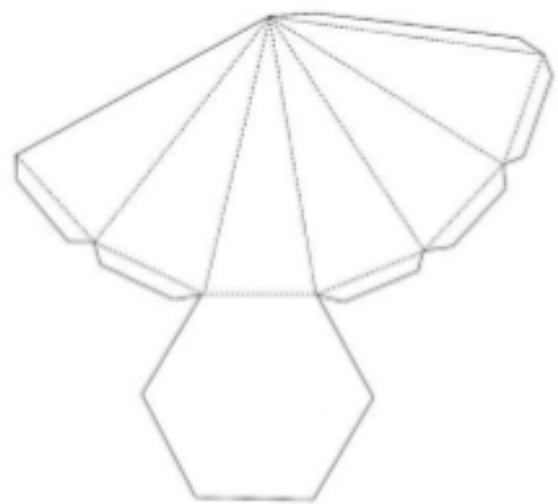




A figura ao lado apresenta um molde para construção de uma pirâmide hexagonal regular. Para montar essa pirâmide, basta recortar o molde seguindo as linhas contínuas, dobrar corretamente nas linhas tracejadas e montar a pirâmide usando as abas trapezoidais para fixar sua estrutura com um pouco de cola. Sabendo que cada um dos triângulos tracejados nesse molde é isósceles, com lados medindo 5 cm e 13 cm, qual das alternativas abaixo mais se aproxima do volume dessa pirâmide?



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Começaremos pensando na área da base dessa pirâmide:

Trata-se de um Hexágono.....



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Trata-se de um Hexágono.....

Portanto, temos que a área dessa figura plana será dada pela área de um triângulo equilátero



Começaremos pensando na área da base dessa pirâmide:

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VEZES 6



Começaremos pensando na área da base dessa pirâmide:

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VEZES 6

Porque temos 6 triângulos formando essa figura



Começaremos pensando na área da base dessa pirâmide:

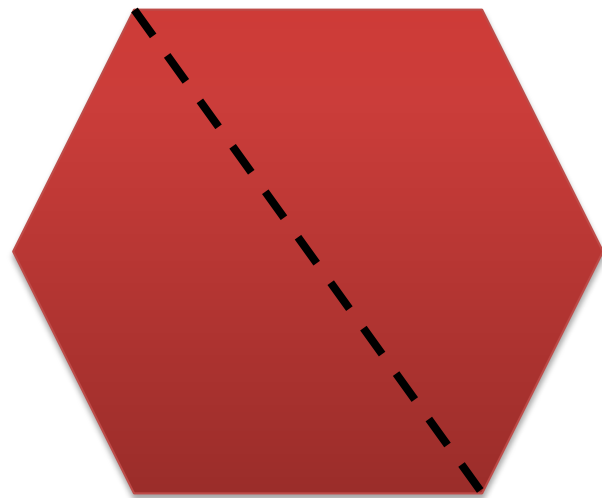
Trata-se de um Hexágono.....

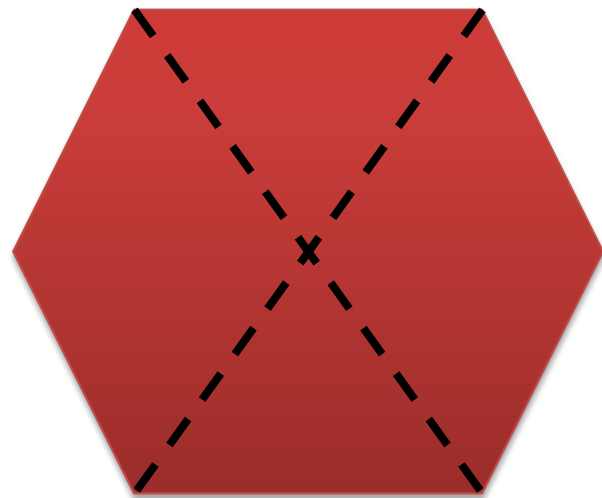
Portanto, temos que a área dessa figura plana será dada pela área de um triângulo equilátero

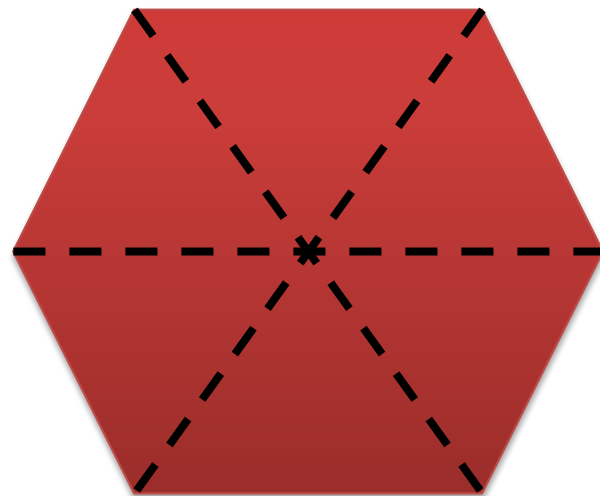
VEZES 6

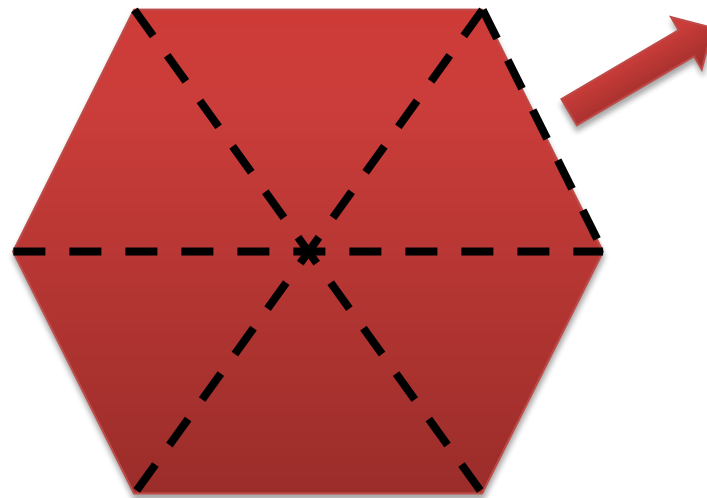
Porque temos 6 lindos triângulos formando essa figura

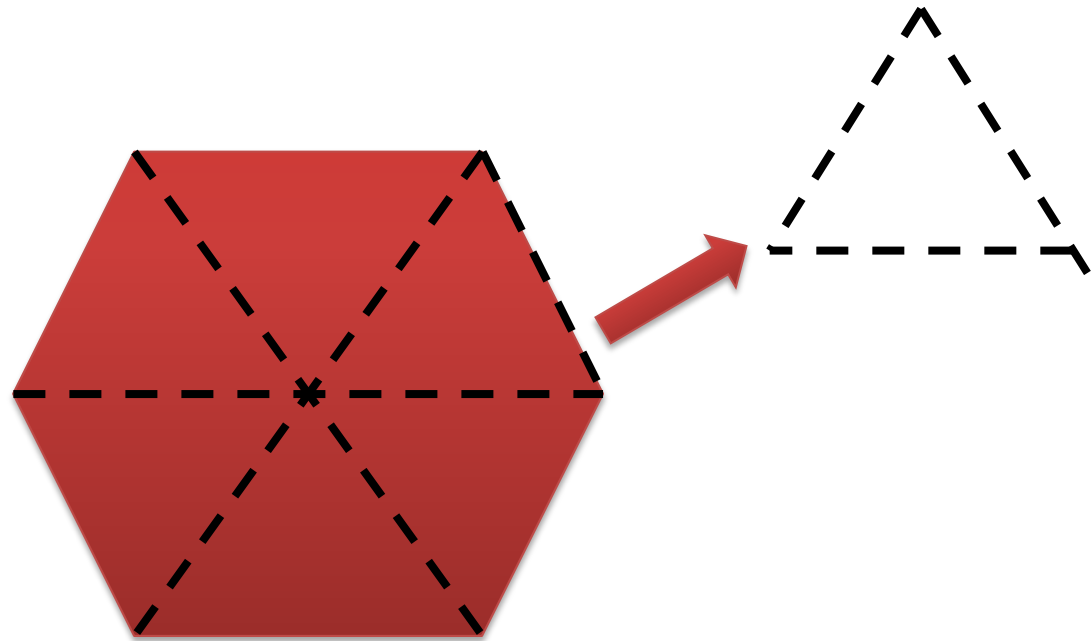
Veja.....





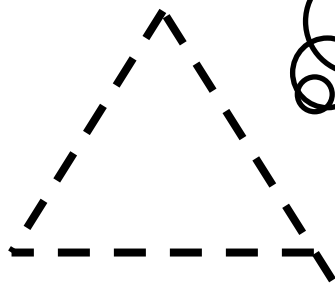


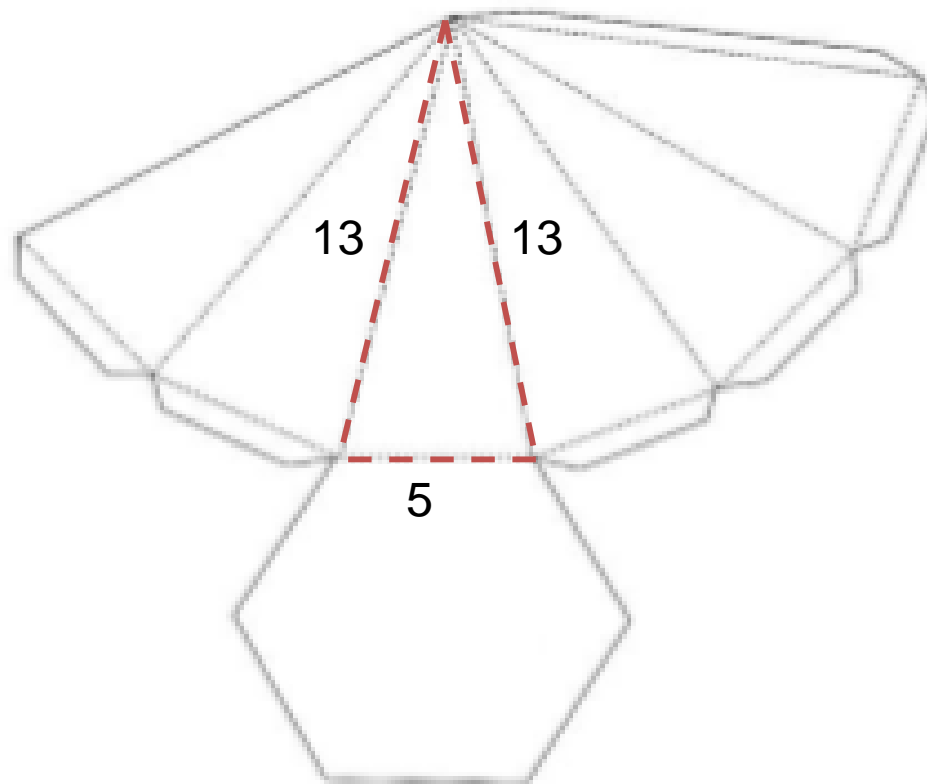






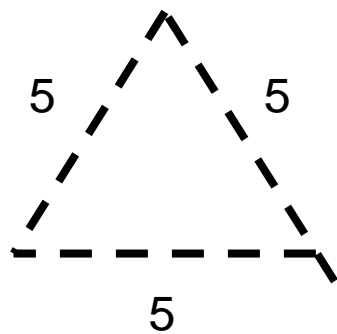
O enunciado fala que os triângulos isósceles têm medidas 13cm e 5cm, portanto, o lado de 5cm coincide com a medida dos nossos triângulos equiláteros.





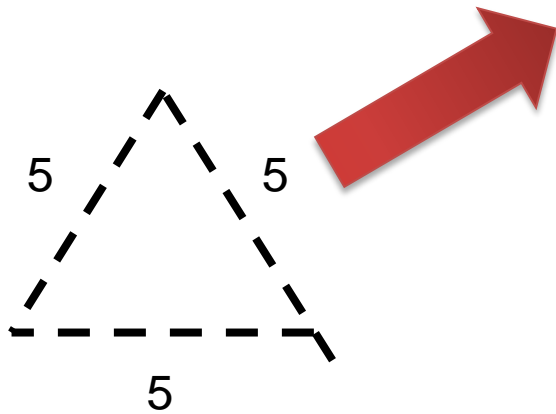


ÁREA DA BASE





ÁREA DA BASE



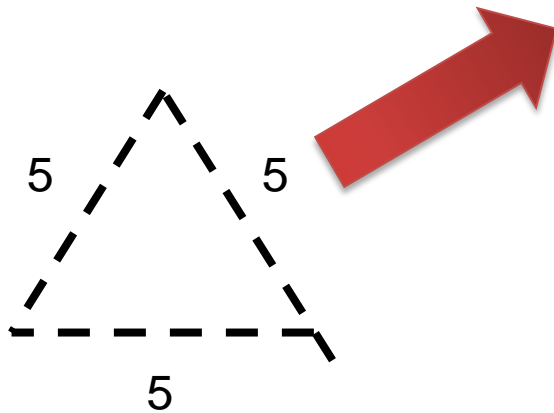


ÁREA DA BASE

$$\frac{l^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \text{Área de um triângulo equilátero}$$

$$\frac{5^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = A$$

$$\frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4} = A$$





ÁREA DA BASE

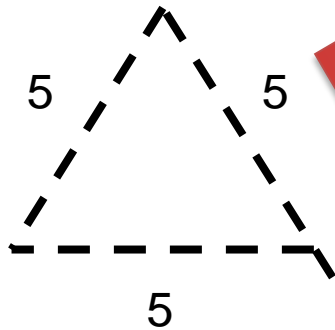
IMPORTANTE!

$$\sqrt{3} \cong 1,7; \sqrt{2} \cong 1,4; \sqrt{5} \cong 2,2$$

$$\frac{l^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \text{Área de um triângulo equilátero}$$

$$\frac{5^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = A$$

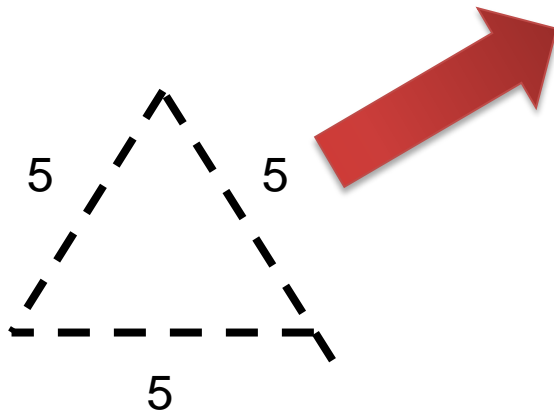
$$\frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4} = A$$



A decorative border at the top of the page consists of a row of colorful circular icons representing various school subjects and items, including a book, a clock, a pencil, a ruler, a globe, and a backpack.

ÁREA DA BASE

$$\frac{l^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \text{Área de um triângulo equilátero}$$



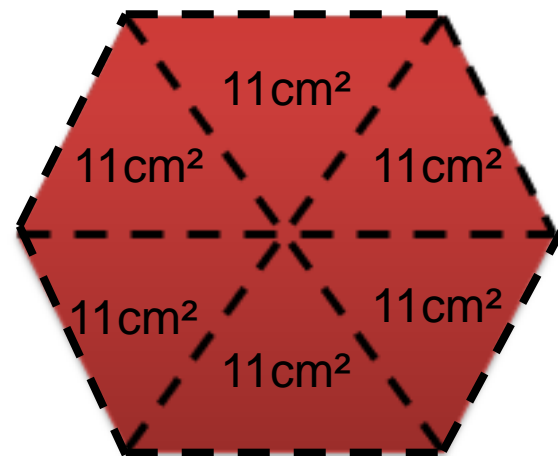
$$\frac{5^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = A$$


$$\frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4} = A$$

$$A \cong 11$$



Se a área de um triângulo é $\cong 11\text{cm}^2$, então, a área da base hexagonal é $\cong 66\text{ cm}^2$.



A decorative border at the top of the page consists of a series of overlapping circular icons in various colors (yellow, blue, green, orange). The icons represent different subjects: a book, a clock, a pencil, a ruler, a globe, a backpack, a microscope, a test tube, a pencil, a clock, a flask, a globe, and a backpack.

A fórmula para o volume
exige a altura da pirâmide


$$V = \frac{Ab \cdot H}{3}$$




A fórmula para o volume
exige a altura da pirâmide

$$V = \frac{Ab \cdot H}{3}$$



A decorative border at the top of the page consists of a series of overlapping circular icons in various colors (yellow, blue, green, orange). The icons represent different subjects: a book, a clock, a pencil, a ruler, a globe, a microscope, a flask, a globe, and a backpack.

A altura de uma pirâmide é encontrada a partir do apótema da base e o apótema da lateral

A decorative border at the top of the page features a series of colorful circular icons representing various school subjects and items, including a book, a clock, a pencil, a ruler, a globe, a backpack, and laboratory glassware.

ΑΡÓΤΕΜΑ??????????

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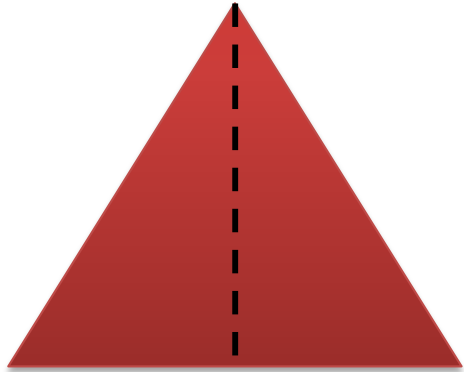


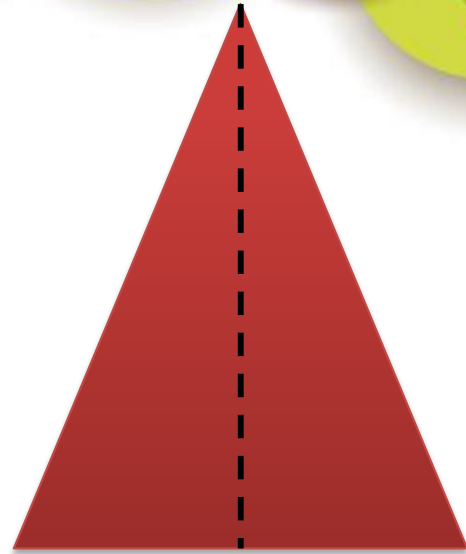
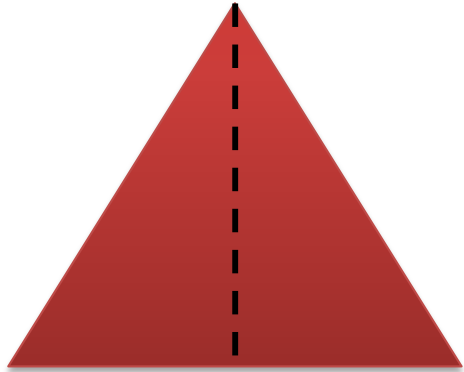


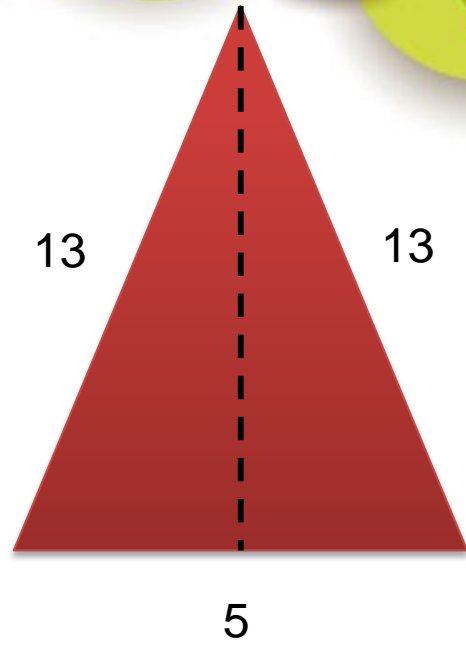
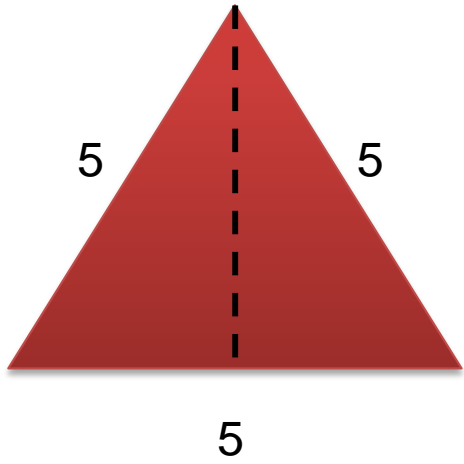
O apótema nada mais é do que a altura do triângulo equilátero, para a base, e a altura do triângulo isósceles, para a lateral.

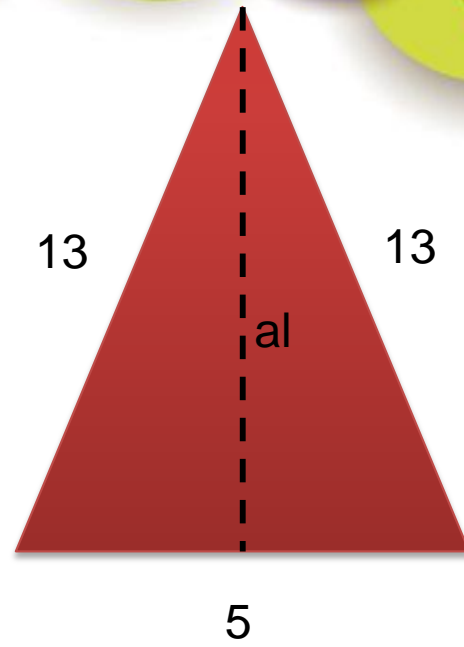
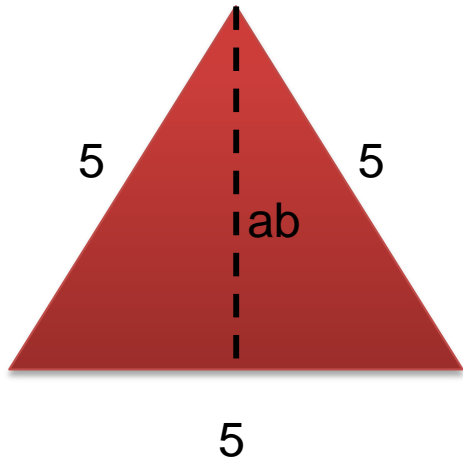


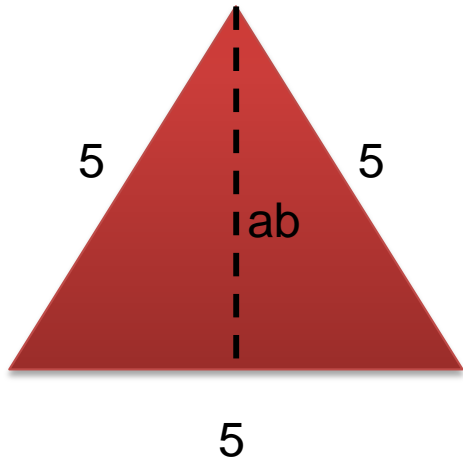








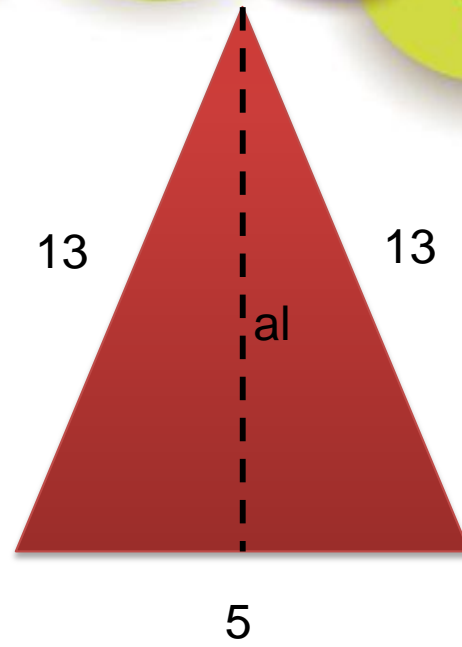


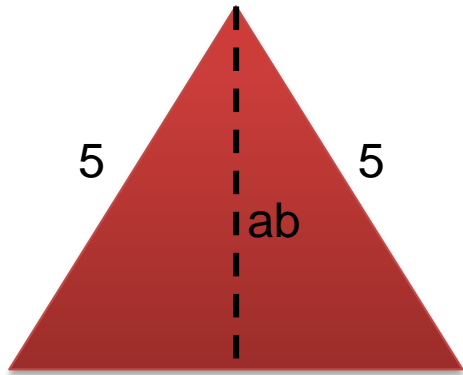


$$\frac{(l\sqrt{3})}{2} = ab$$

$$ab \cong \frac{5 \cdot 2}{2}$$

$$ab \cong 5 \text{ cm}$$



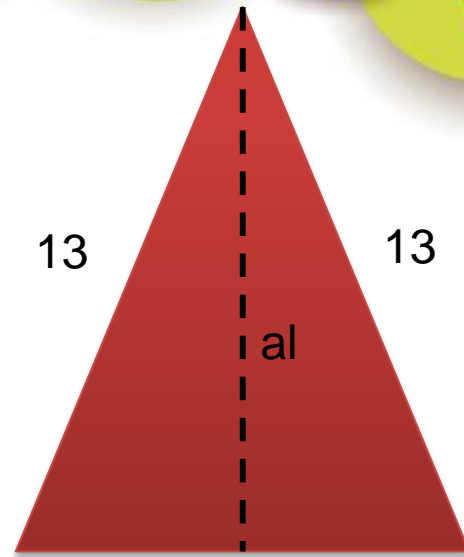


5

$$\frac{(l\sqrt{3})}{2} = ab$$

$$ab \cong \frac{5 \cdot 2}{2}$$

$$ab \cong 5 \text{ cm}$$



5

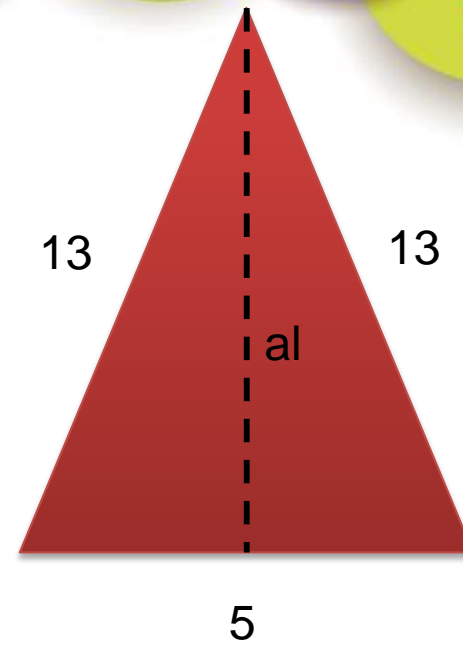
$$13^2 = 2,5^2 + al^2$$

$$al^2 = 169 - 6,25$$

$$al^2 = 162,75$$



$$162,75 = \frac{16275 \div 25}{100 \div 25} = \frac{651}{4}$$

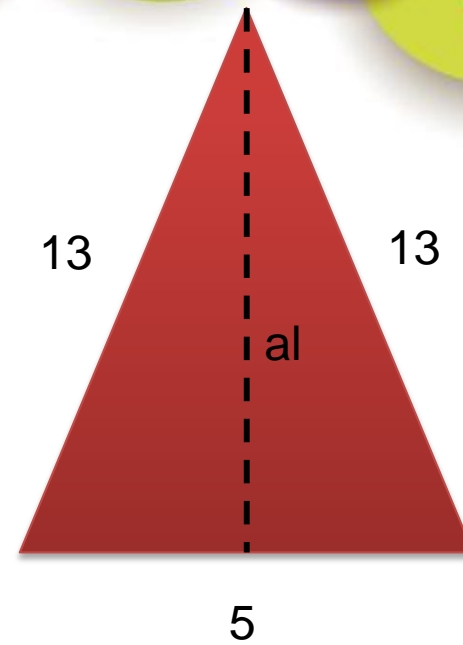


$$13^2 = 2,5^2 + al^2$$

$$al^2 = 169 - 6,25$$

$$al^2 = 162,75$$

$$al^2 = \frac{651}{4}$$

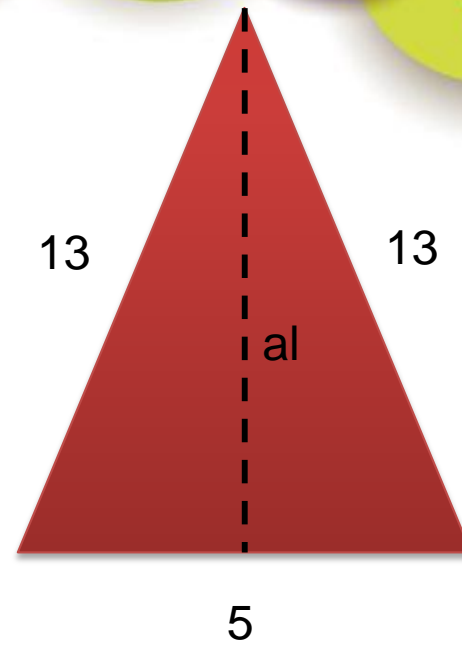


$$13^2 = 2,5^2 + al^2$$

$$al^2 = 169 - 6,25$$

$$al^2 = 162,75$$


$$al^2 = \frac{651}{4}$$



$$13^2 = 2,5^2 + al^2$$

$$al^2 = 169 - 6,25$$

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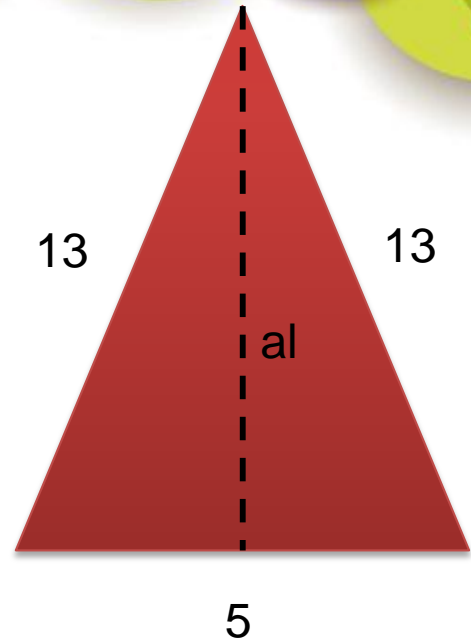
$$al = \frac{\sqrt{651}}{\sqrt{4}}$$



$$al^2 = \frac{651}{4}$$



$\sqrt{651} = \text{FERRROUU}$



$$13^2 = 2,5^2 + al^2$$

$$al^2 = 169 - 6,25$$

$$al^2 = 162,75$$

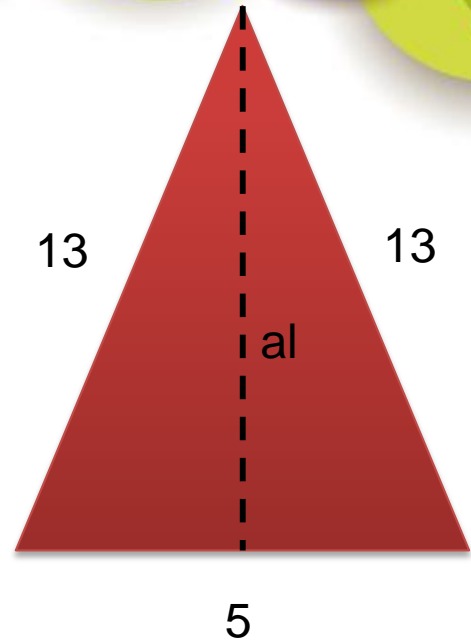
$$al^2 = \frac{651}{4}$$

$$al = \frac{\sqrt{651}}{\sqrt{4}}$$





$\sqrt{651} = \text{FERRROUU}$
 $\sqrt{625} = 25$



$$13^2 = 2,5^2 + al^2$$

$$al^2 = 169 - 6,25$$

$$al^2 = 162,75$$

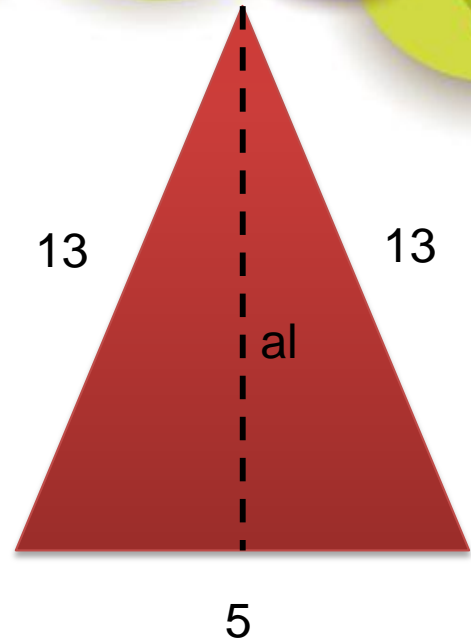
$$al = \frac{\sqrt{651}}{\sqrt{4}}$$



$$al^2 = \frac{651}{4}$$



$\sqrt{651} = \text{FERRROUU}$
 $\sqrt{625} = 25$
 $\sqrt{676} = 26$



$$13^2 = 2,5^2 + al^2$$

$$al^2 = 169 - 6,25$$

$$al^2 = 162,75$$

$$al = \frac{\sqrt{651}}{\sqrt{4}}$$



$$al^2 = \frac{651}{4}$$




651 está mais próximo
de 625 ou de 676??

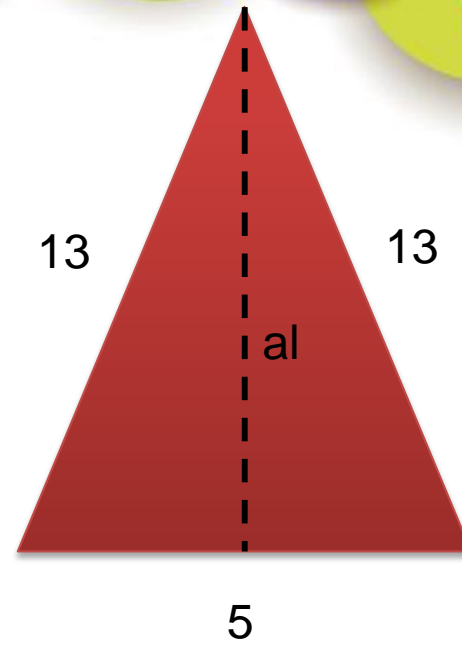


651 está mais próximo
de 625 ou de 676??

ISSO!

A decorative border at the top of the page consists of a series of overlapping circular icons. From left to right, the icons include: a pink book, a clock, a pencil and paper, a protractor, a clock, a flask and beaker, a globe, and a backpack.

Portanto, $\sqrt{651} \cong \sqrt{676} = 26$



$$al \cong \frac{26}{2} \cong 13$$



$$al = \frac{\sqrt{651}}{\sqrt{4}}$$


$$13^2 = 2,5^2 + al^2$$

$$al^2 = 169 - 6,25$$

$$al^2 = 162,75$$

$$al^2 = \frac{651}{4}$$



A decorative border at the top of the page features a series of colorful circular icons representing various subjects: a book, a clock, a pencil, a ruler, a globe, a backpack, a microscope, a test tube, a pencil, a clock, a flask, a globe, and a backpack.

Agora para achar a altura da pirâmide, vamos construir mais um triângulo retângulo, cuja base é o apótema DA BASE e a hipotenusa é o apótema DA LATERAL

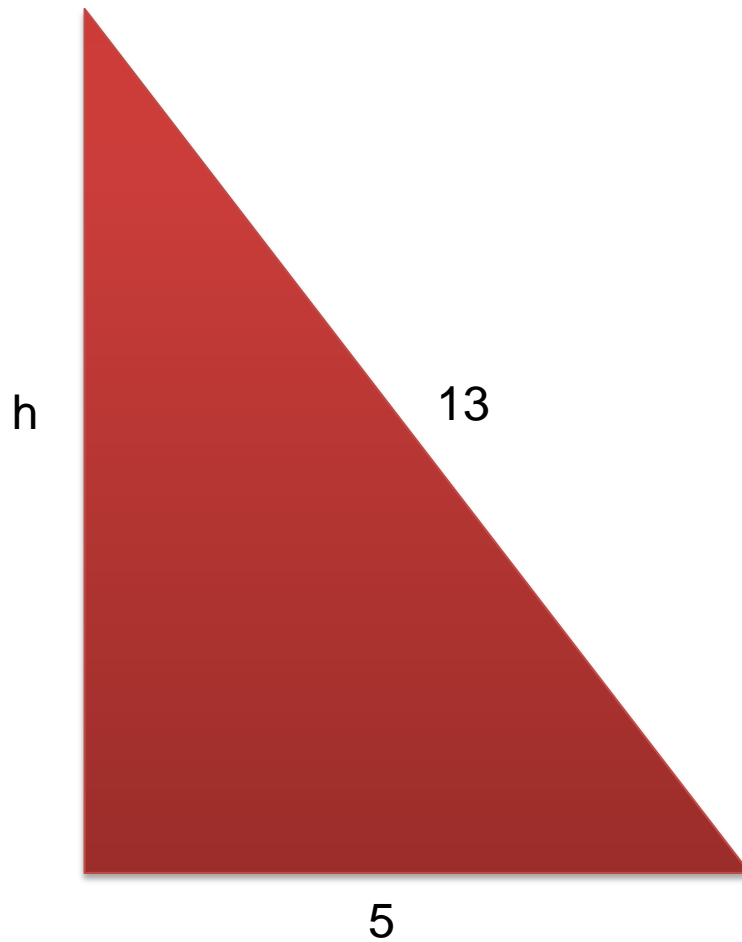


FODEU, NÃO ENTENDI NADA

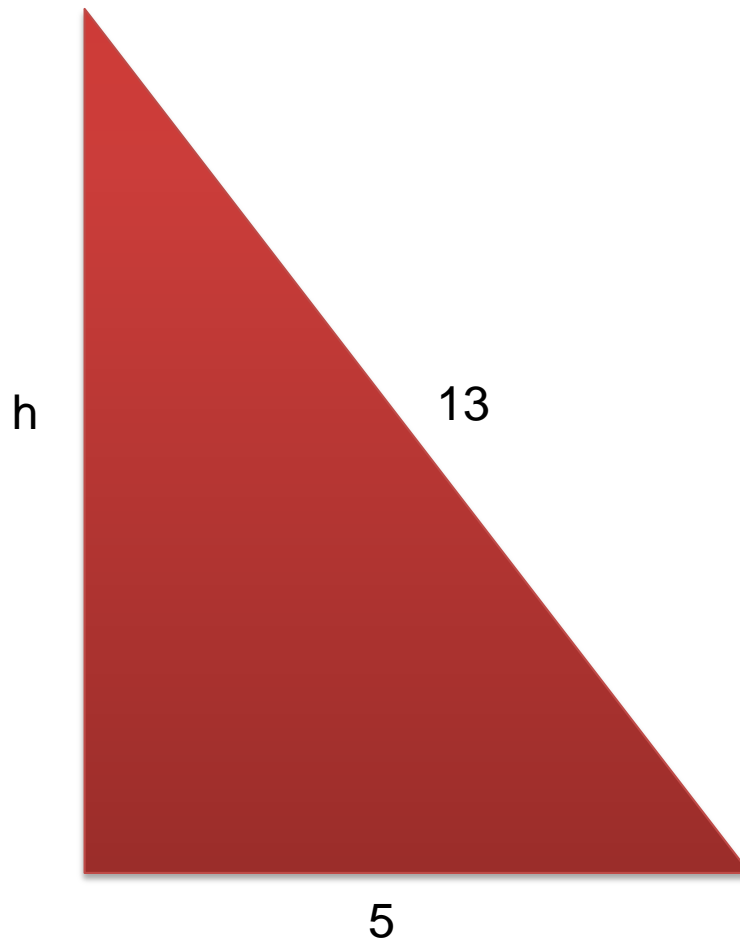





SIMPLES!



ALTURA DA PIRÂMIDE




$$\begin{aligned}13^2 &= h^2 + 5^2 \\169 - 25 &= h^2 \\144 &= h^2 \\h &= 12 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

A decorative border at the top of the page consists of a series of overlapping circular icons in various colors (yellow, blue, green, orange). The icons represent different subjects: a book, a clock, a pencil, a ruler, a globe, a backpack, a microscope, a test tube, a pencil, a clock, a flask, a globe, and a backpack.

A fórmula para o volume
exige a altura da pirâmide


$$V = \frac{Ab \cdot H}{3}$$

A decorative border at the top of the page features a series of colorful circular icons representing various school subjects and items, including a book, a clock, a pencil, a ruler, a globe, and a backpack.

A fórmula para o volume
exige a altura da pirâmide

$$V = \frac{Ab \cdot H}{3}$$



A decorative border at the top of the page features a series of colorful circular icons representing various school subjects and tools, including a book, a clock, a pencil, a ruler, a globe, and a backpack.

A fórmula para o volume
exige a altura da pirâmide

$$V = \frac{Ab \cdot H}{3}$$



$$V \cong \frac{66.12}{3}$$
$$V \cong 22.04 \text{ cm}^3$$



A fórmula para o volume
exige a altura da pirâmide

$$V = \frac{Ab \cdot H}{3}$$



$$V \cong \frac{66.12}{3}$$
$$V \cong 22.04 \text{ cm}^3$$

