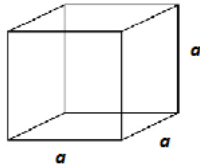


# GEOMETRIA ESPACIAL

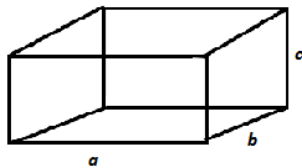
## CUBO

Considere um cubo de aresta a:



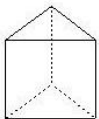
<b>ÁREA TOTAL</b>	$A = 6a^2$
<b>DIAGONAL</b>	$d = a\sqrt{3}$
<b>VOLUME</b>	$V = a^3$

## PARALELEPÍPEDO

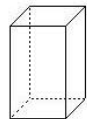


<b>ÁREA TOTAL</b>	$A = 2(ab + bc + ac)$
<b>DIAGONAL</b>	$d^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$
<b>VOLUME</b>	$V = a \cdot b \cdot c$

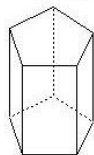
## PRISMAS



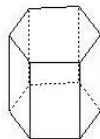
Prisma triangular



Prisma quadrangular



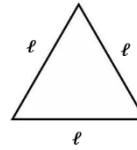
Prisma pentagonal



Prisma hexagonal

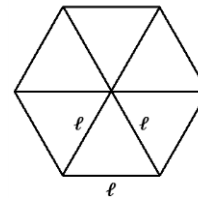
<b>ÁREA LATERAL</b>	A área lateral é igual à área das faces.
<b>ÁREA TOTAL</b>	A área total é igual à soma da área lateral com o dobro da área da base.
<b>VOLUME</b>	É o produto da área da base pela altura do prisma.

## Triângulo equilátero



<b>ÁREA</b>	$A = \frac{\ell^2\sqrt{3}}{4}$
<b>ALTURA</b>	$h = \frac{\ell\sqrt{3}}{2}$
<b>APÓTEMA</b>	$m = \frac{h}{3} = \frac{\ell\sqrt{3}}{6}$

## Hexágono regular

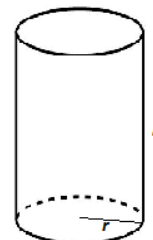


Um hexágono pode ser dividido em 6 triângulo equiláteros. Assim, a sua área equivale à área de 6 triângulos equiláteros e sua apótema corresponde à altura do triângulo equilátero.

<b>ÁREA</b>	$A = 6 \cdot \frac{\ell^2\sqrt{3}}{4} = 3 \frac{\ell^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$
<b>APÓTEMA</b>	$m = \frac{\ell\sqrt{3}}{2}$

## CILINDRO

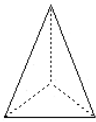
Considere um cilindro reto de raio r e altura h.



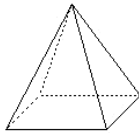
<b>ÁREA LATERAL</b>	$A_{lateral} = 2\pi r h$
<b>ÁREA DA BASE</b>	$A_{base} = \pi r^2$
<b>ÁREA TOTAL</b>	$A_{total} = 2\pi r(r + h)$
<b>VOLUME</b>	$V = \pi r^2 h$

Cilindro equilátero:  $h = 2r$

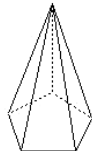
## PIRÂMIDE



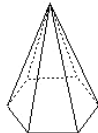
Pirâmide triangular



Pirâmide quadrangular



Pirâmide pentagonal



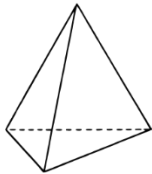
Pirâmide hexagonal

Considere uma pirâmide de aresta lateral  $a$ , aresta da base  $\ell$ , altura  $h$ , apótema da base  $a_b$  e apótema lateral  $a_p$ , com  $n$  lados.

<b>RELAÇÃO ENTRE APÓTEMAS E ALTURA</b>	$a_p^2 = a_b^2 + h^2$
<b>ÁREA LATERAL</b>	$A = n \cdot \left( \frac{\ell \cdot a_p}{2} \right)$
<b>ÁREA TOTAL</b>	$A_{total} = A_{lateral} + A_{base}$
<b>VOLUME</b>	$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot A_{base} \cdot h$

### Tetraedro

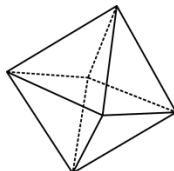
Considere um tetraedro de aresta igual a  $\ell$ .



<b>ALTURA</b>	$h = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \ell$
<b>ÁREA LATERAL</b>	$A_{lateral} = 3 \cdot \frac{\ell^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$
<b>ÁREA TOTAL</b>	$A_{total} = \ell^2 \sqrt{3}$
<b>VOLUME</b>	$V = \frac{\ell^3 \sqrt{2}}{12}$

### Octaedro

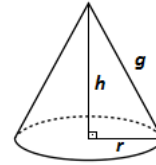
Considere um octaedro de aresta igual a  $\ell$ .



<b>ALTURA</b>	$h = \frac{\ell \sqrt{2}}{2}$
<b>ÁREA TOTAL</b>	$A_{total} = 2\ell^2 \sqrt{3}$
<b>VOLUME</b>	$V = \frac{\ell^3 \sqrt{2}}{3}$

## CONE

Considere um cone de raio  $r$ , altura  $h$  e geratriz  $g$ .



<b>RELAÇÃO ENTRE RAIOS, ALTURA E GERATRIZ</b>	$g^2 = h^2 + r^2$
<b>ÁREA LATERAL</b>	$A_{lateral} = \pi r g$
<b>ÁREA TOTAL</b>	$A_{total} = \pi r (g + r)$
<b>VOLUME</b>	$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi r^2 \cdot h$
<b>SETOR CIRCULAR</b>	$\theta = \frac{2\pi r}{g}$

Cone equilátero:  $g = 2r$ .