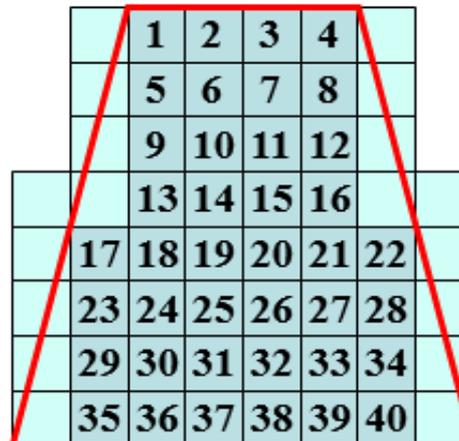


TRAPÉZIO

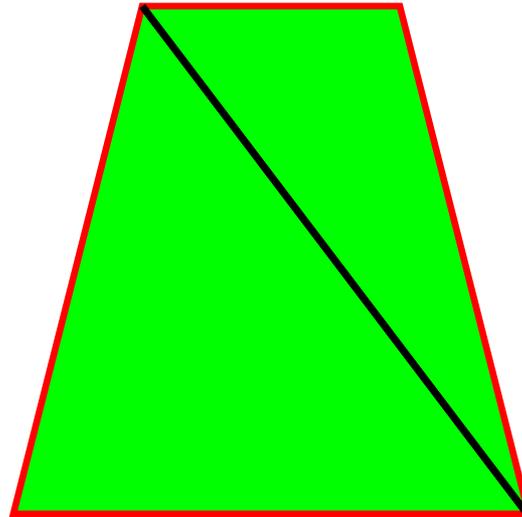
Vamos tentar preencher o trapézio com os quadradinhos.



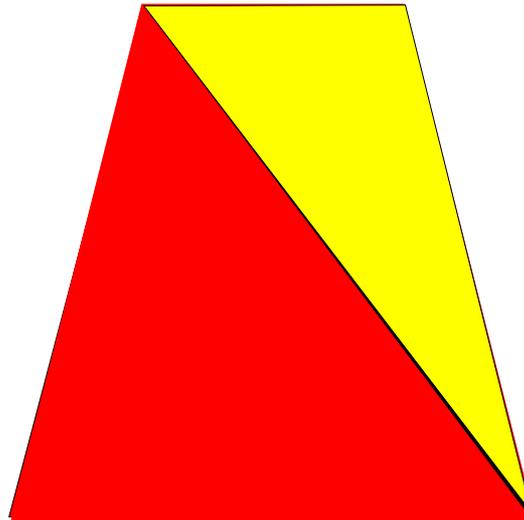
Somente 40 pequenos quadrados de 1 u.a. estão na superfície interna. Os outros estão parte dentro e parte fora.

Como calcular sua área?

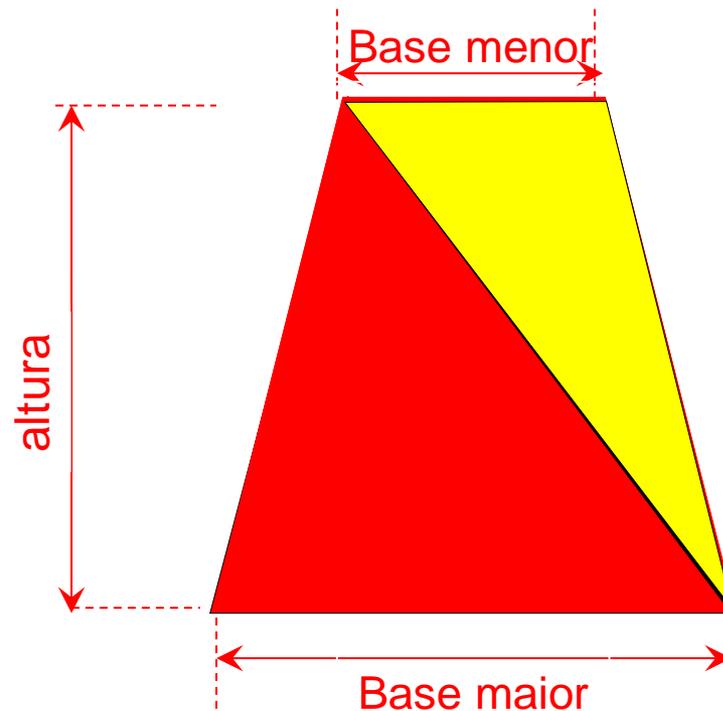
TRAPÉZIO



TRAPÉZIO

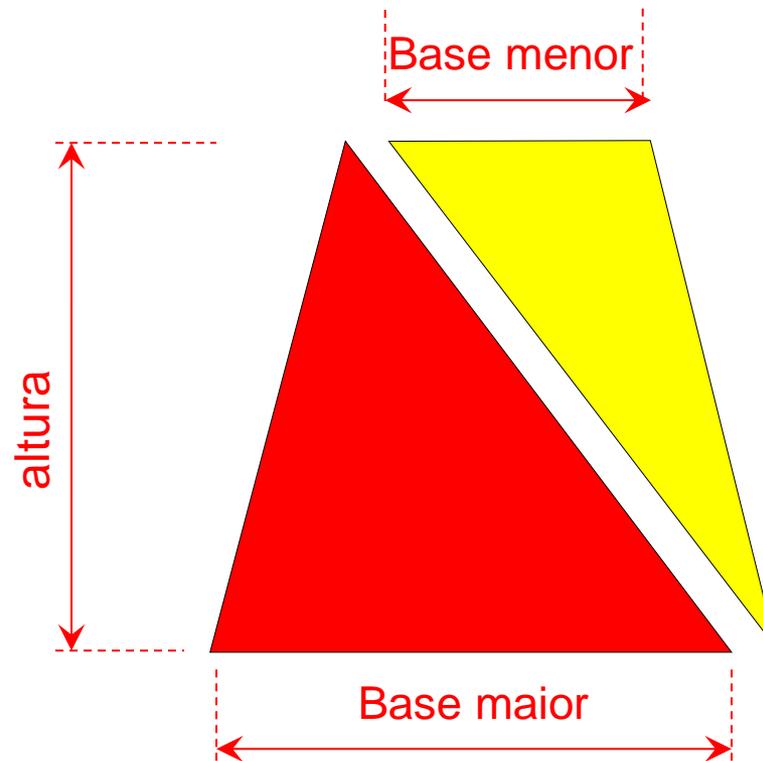


TRAPÉZIO

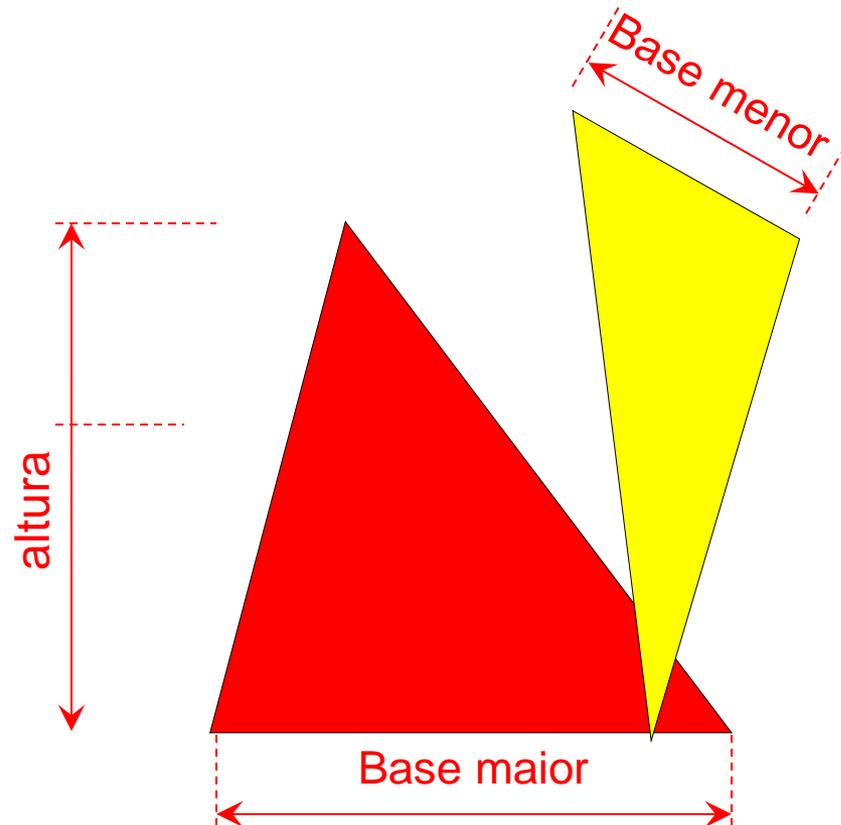


O triângulo amarelo será girado de 180° no sentido horário

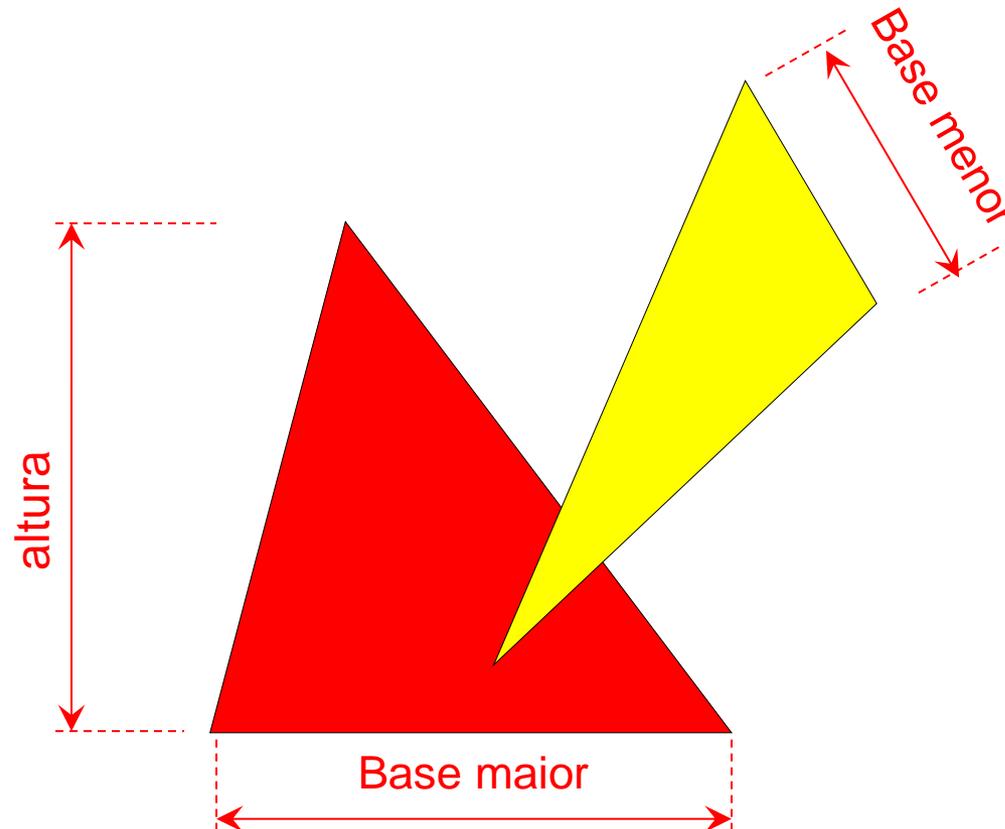
TRAPÉZIO



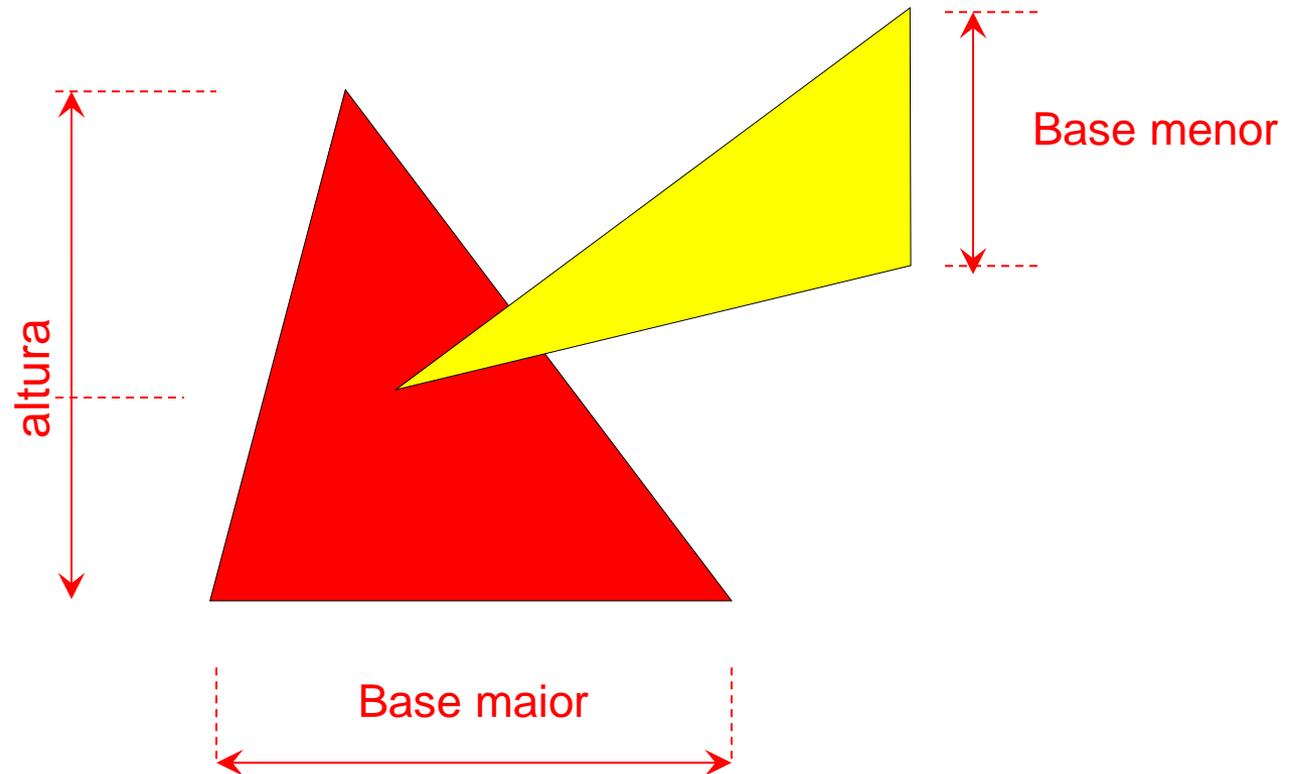
TRAPÉZIO



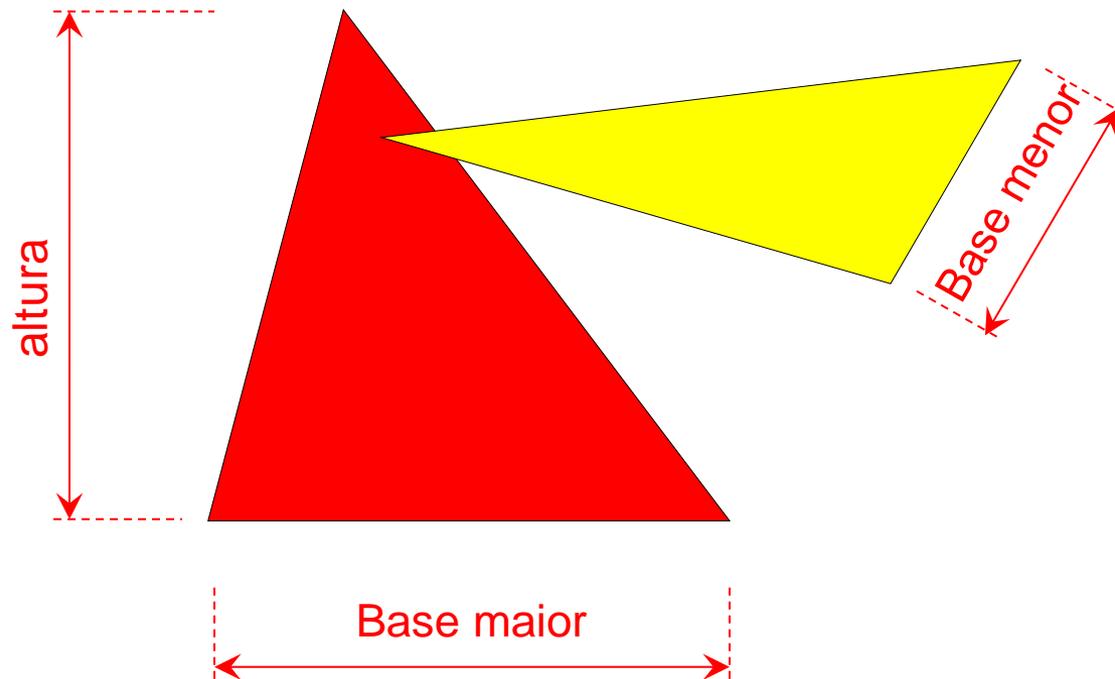
TRAPÉZIO



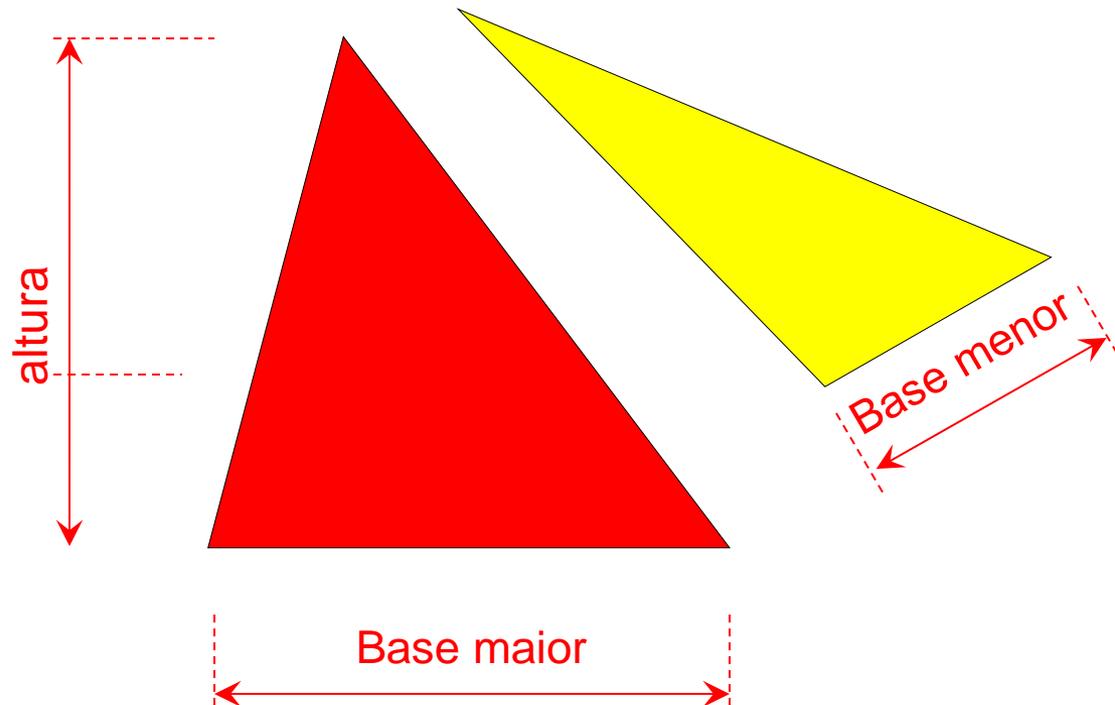
TRAPÉZIO



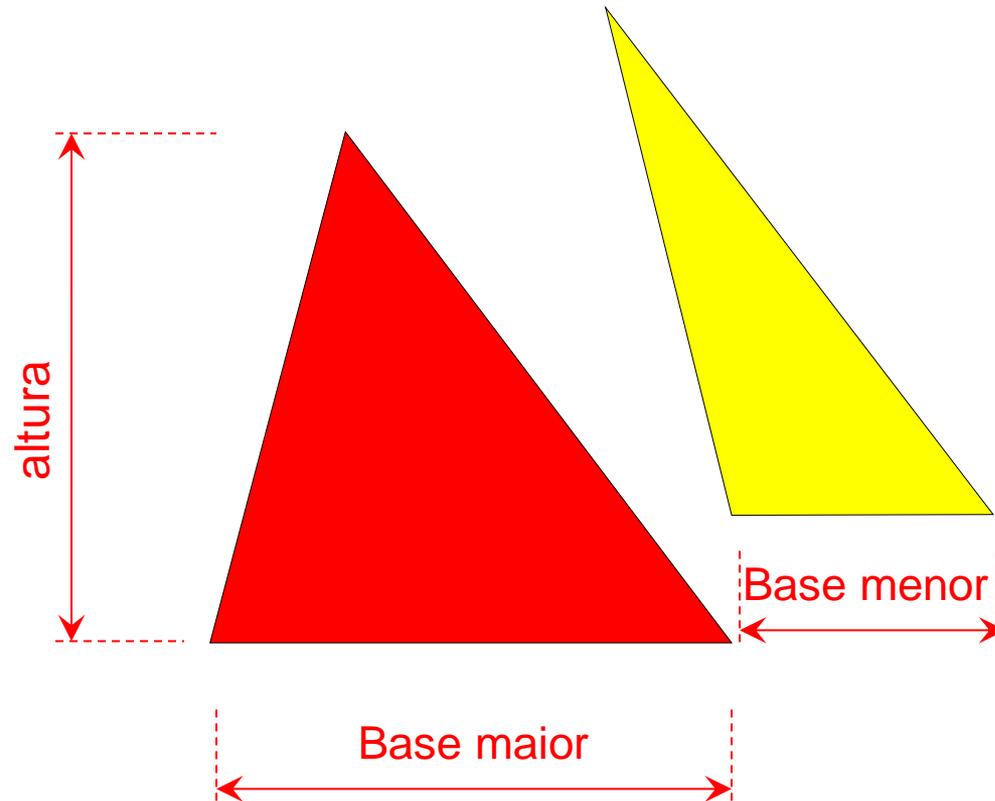
TRAPÉZIO



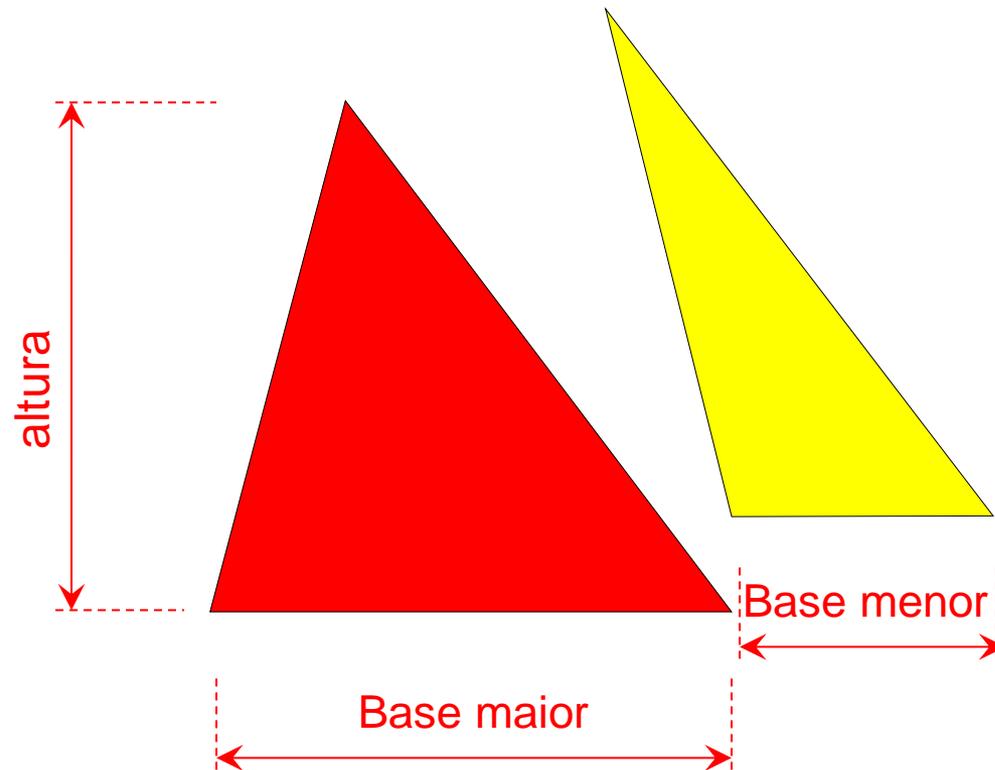
TRAPÉZIO



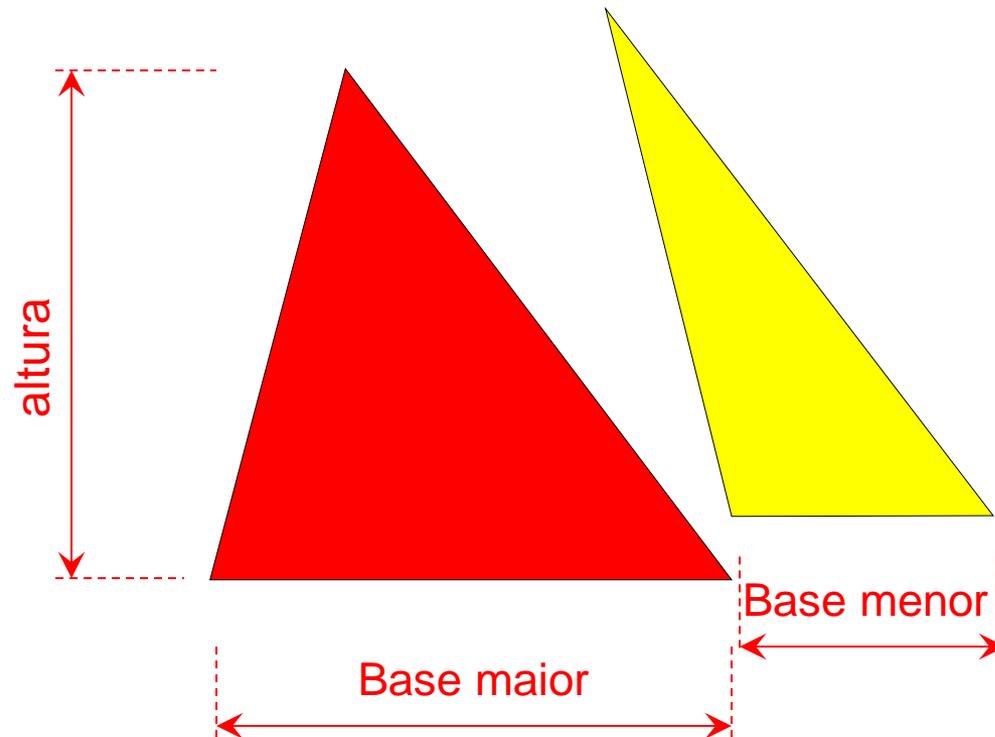
TRAPÉZIO



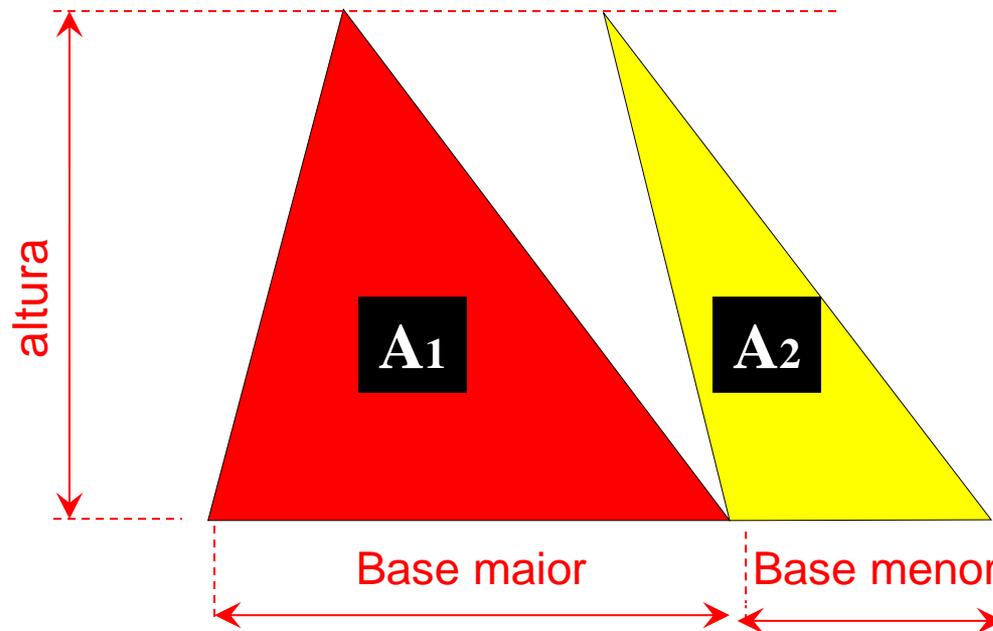
TRAPÉZIO



TRAPÉZIO



TRAPÉZIO

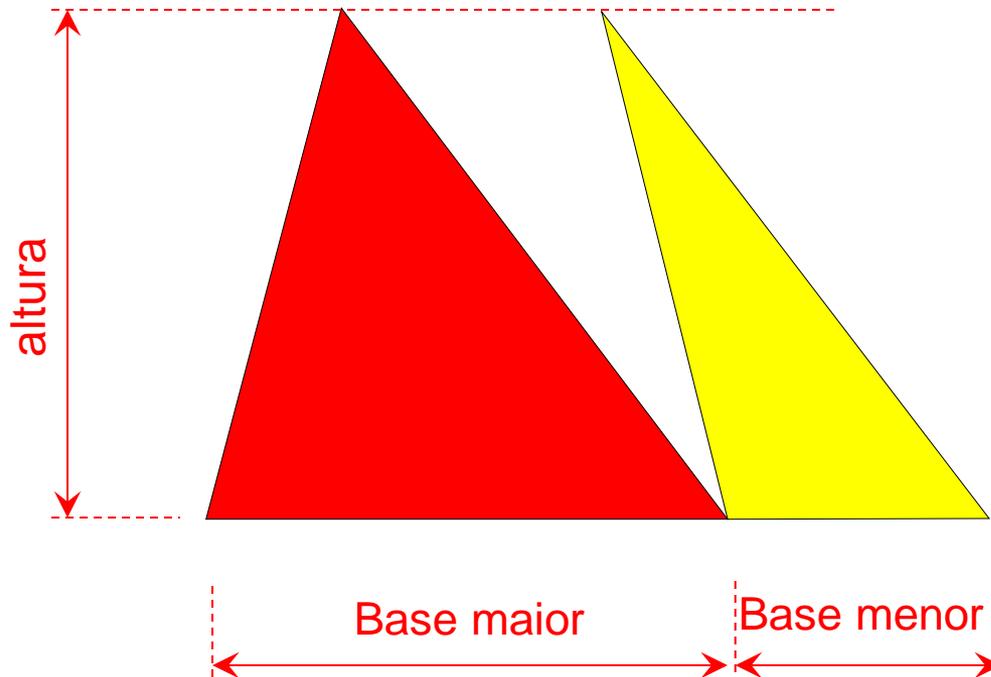


$A_1 = \text{Área triângulo com base maior}$

$A_2 = \text{Área triângulo com base menor}$

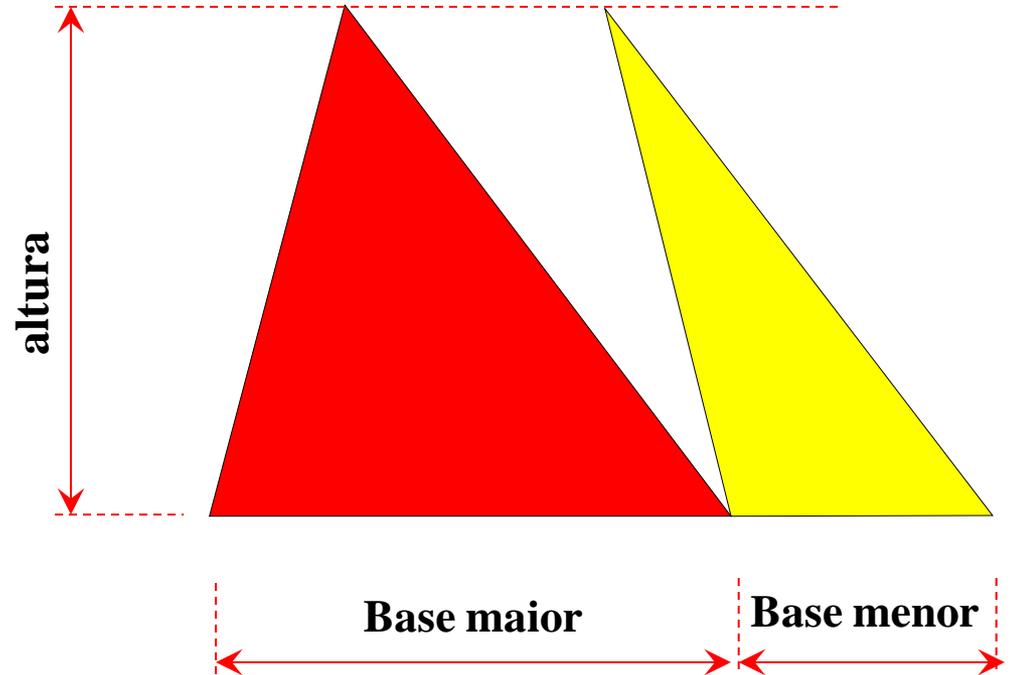
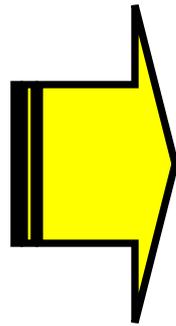
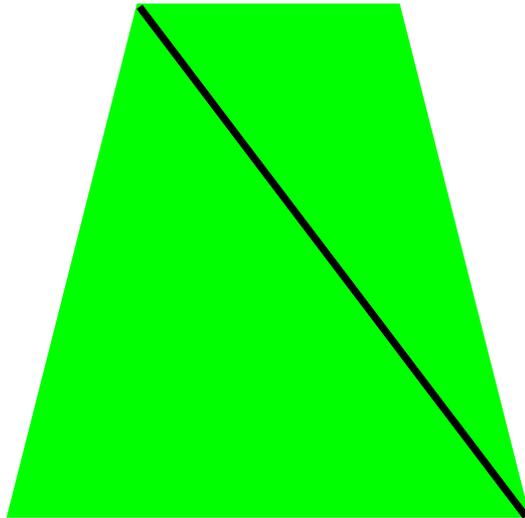
$\text{Área do trapézio} = A_1 + A_2$

$$\text{Área do trapézio} = \frac{(\text{base maior} \times \text{altura})}{2} + \frac{(\text{base menor} \times \text{altura})}{2}$$



$$\text{Área do trapézio} = \frac{(\text{base maior} + \text{base menor}) \times \text{altura}}{2}$$

TRAPÉZIO



$$\text{Área do trapézio} = \frac{(B + b) \times h}{2}$$

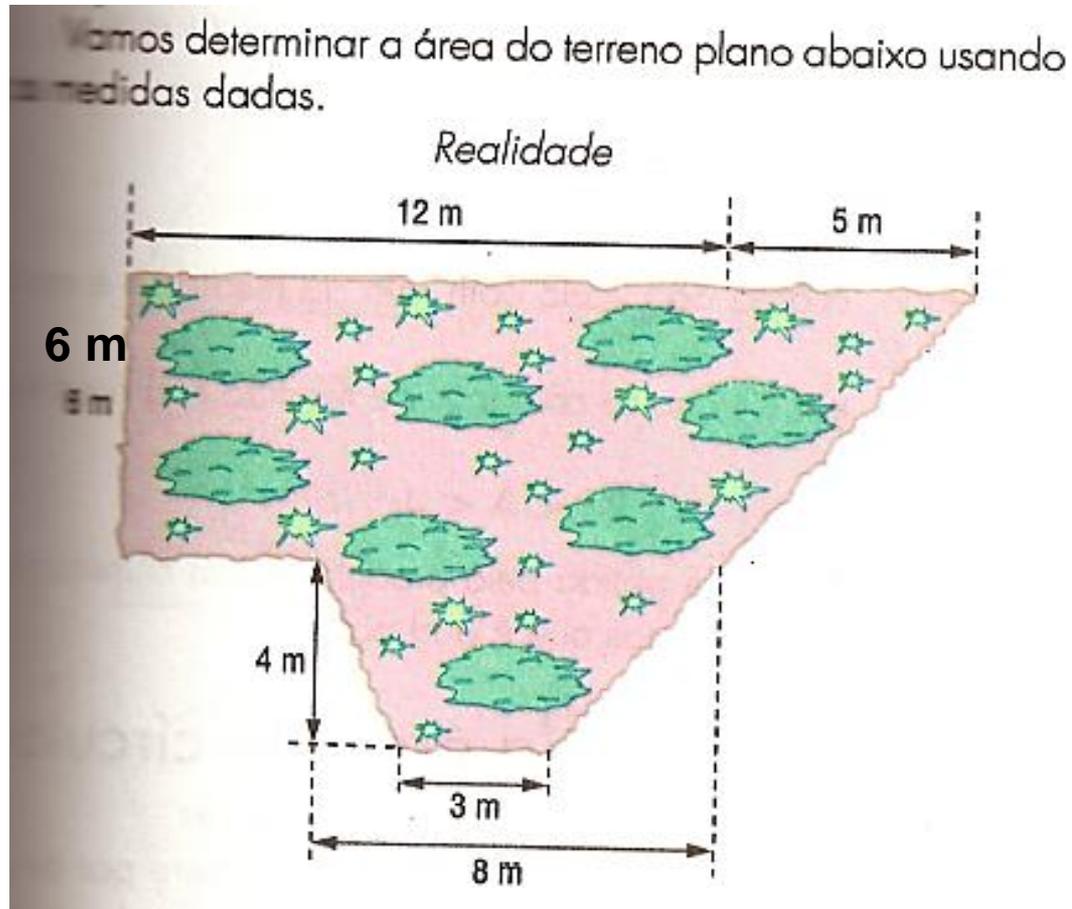
EXERCÍCIOS

9) Num trapézio retângulo a base menor mede 16m, a altura mede 12m e o lado oblíquo mede 15m. Calcule a área do trapézio.

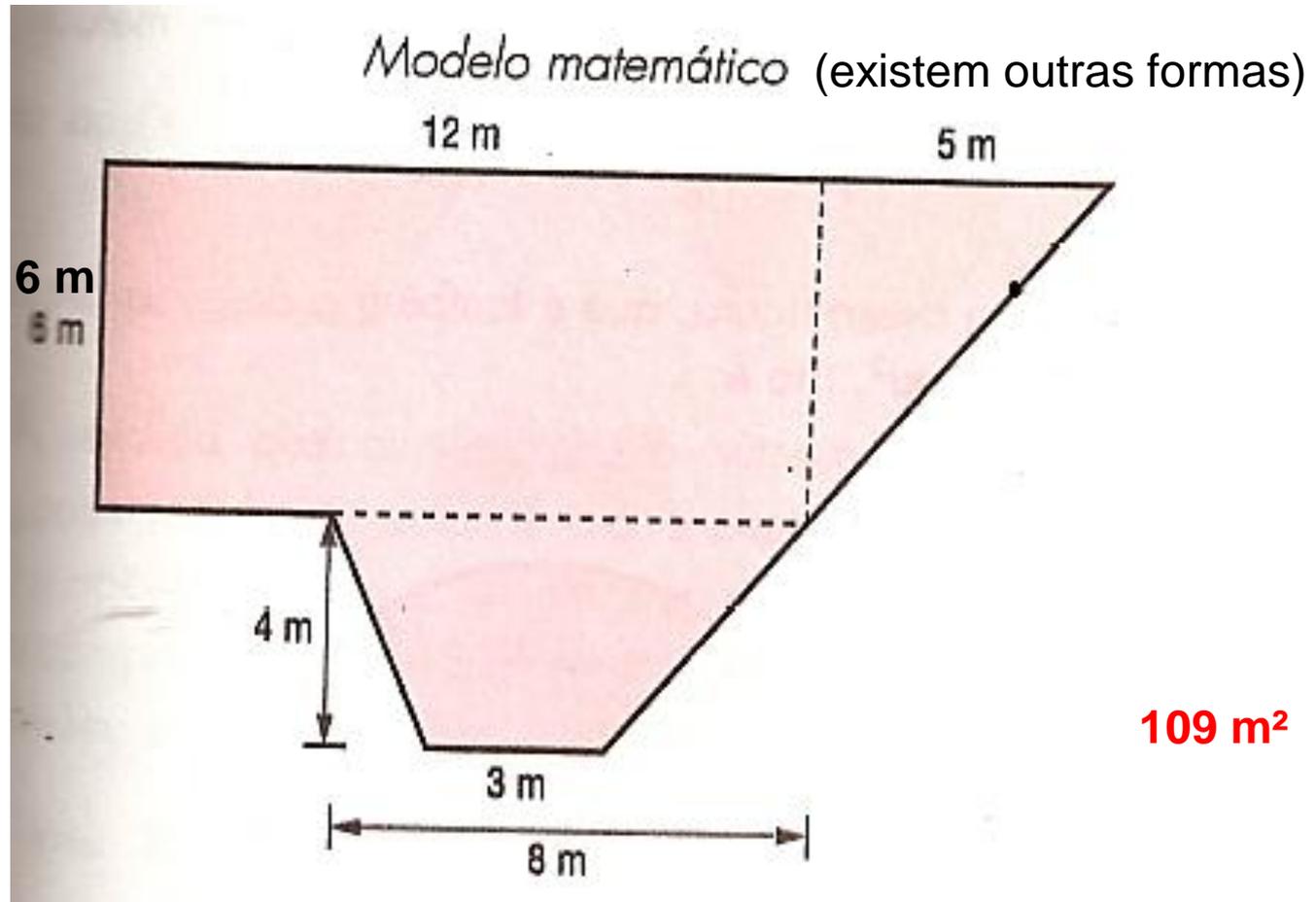
246m²

EXERCÍCIOS

10)

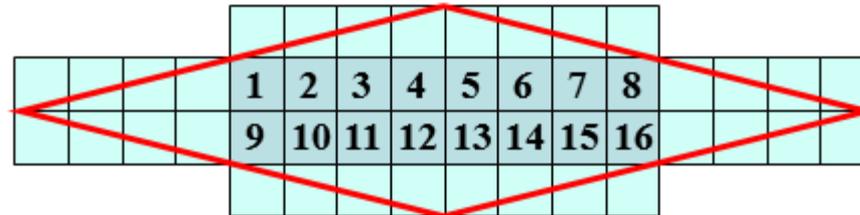


EXERCÍCIOS



LOSANGO

Vamos tentar preencher o losango com o quadrado unitário.

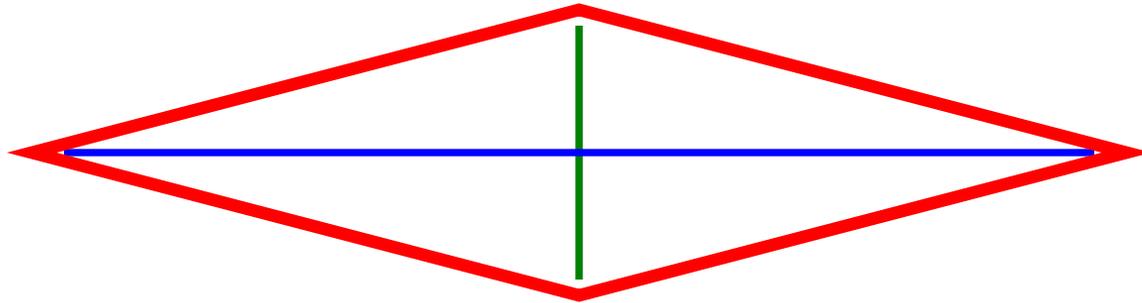


Somente 16 pequenos quadrados de 1 u.a. estão na superfície interna. Os outros estão parte dentro e parte fora.

Como calcular sua área?

LOSANGO

Vamos marcar as diagonais do losango.



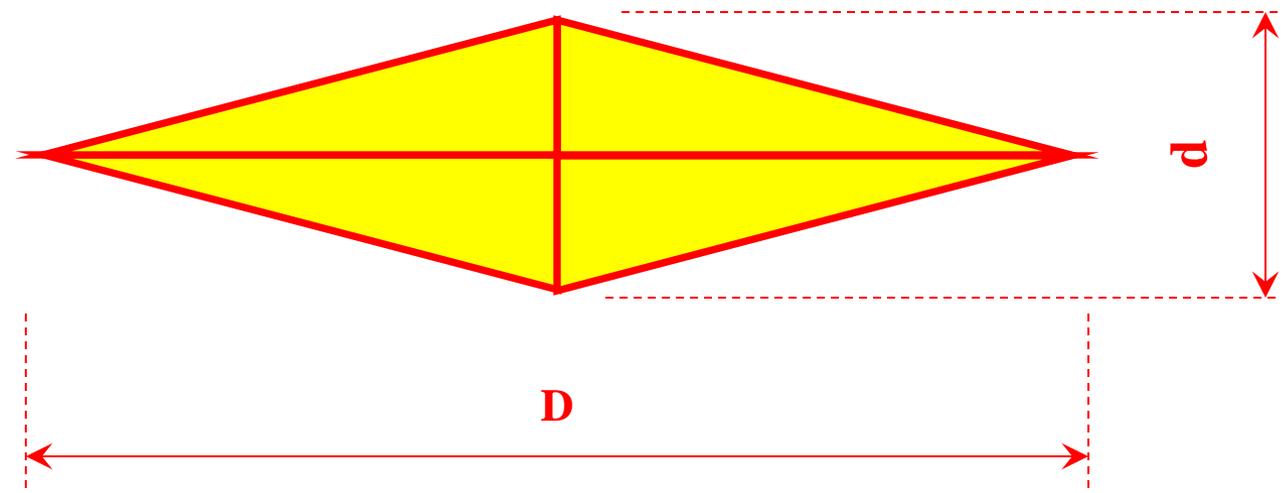
Agora vamos mover o losango para baixo e fazer algumas observações.

LOSANGO

Destaquemos as diagonais.

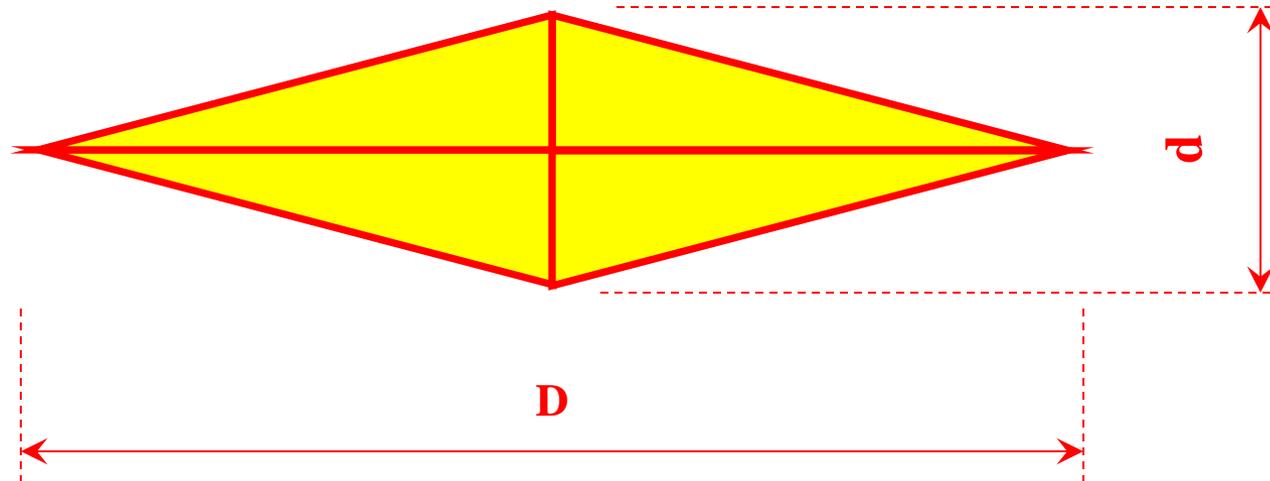
Diagonal maior = D

Diagonal menor = d



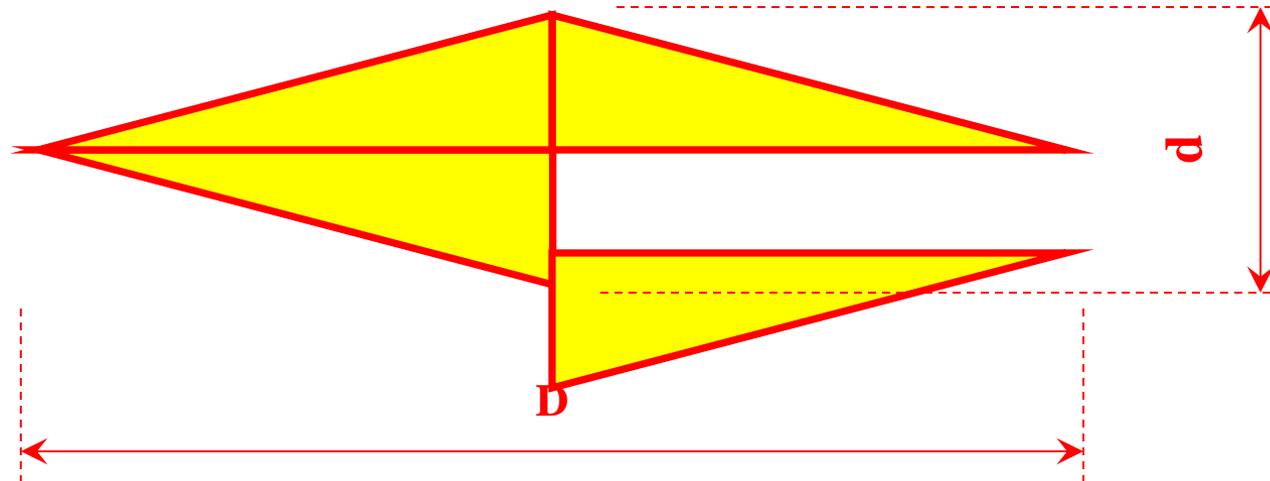
LOSANGO

Vamos movimentar os dois triângulos de baixo para cima.



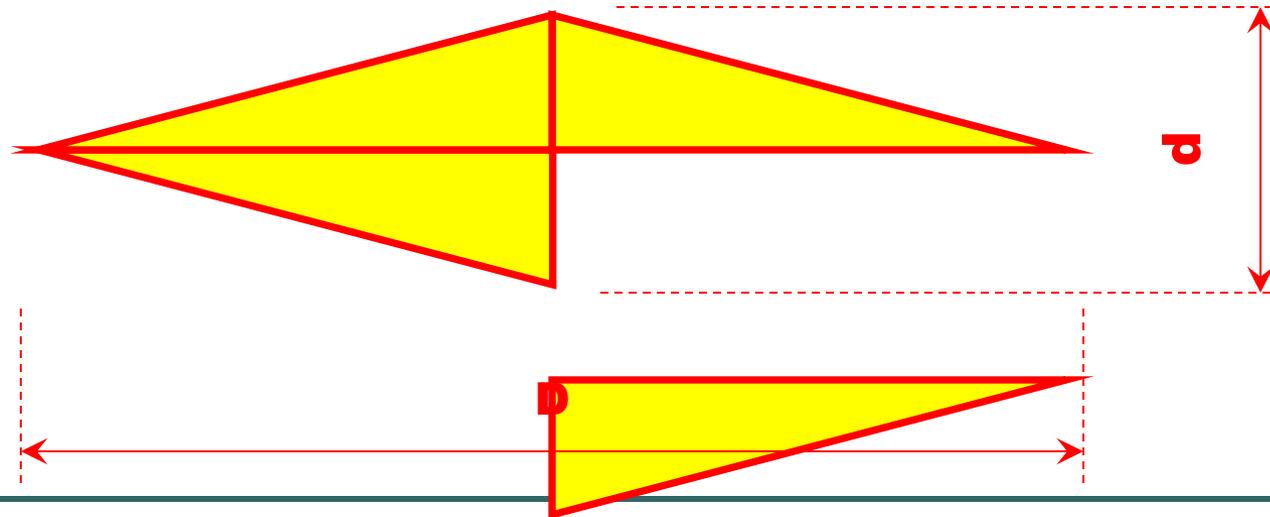
LOSANGO

Movimento dos triângulos.



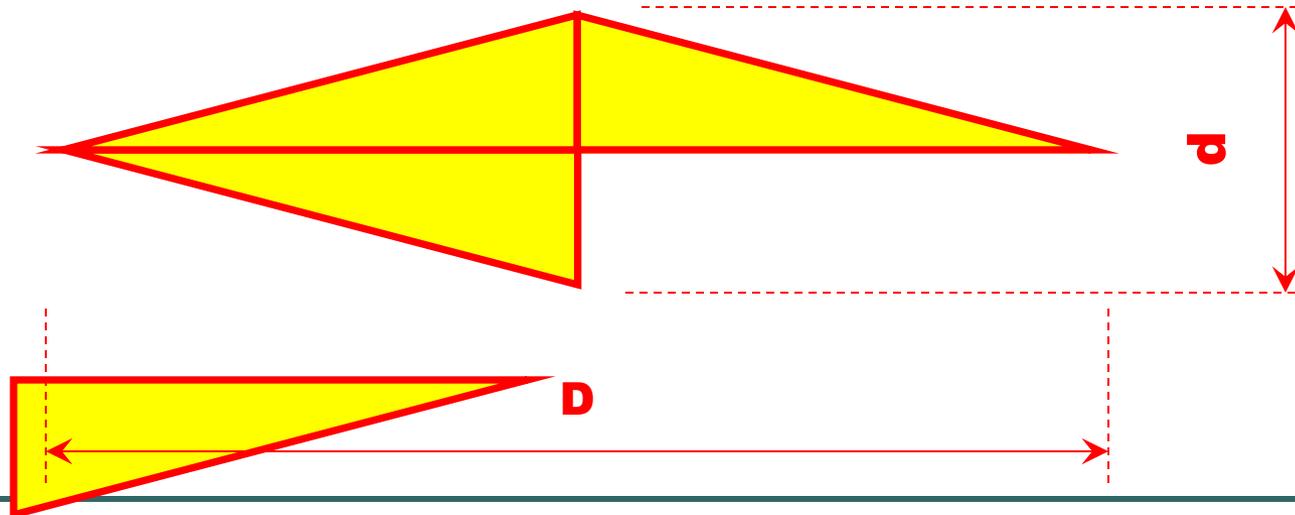
LOSANGO

Movimento dos triângulos.



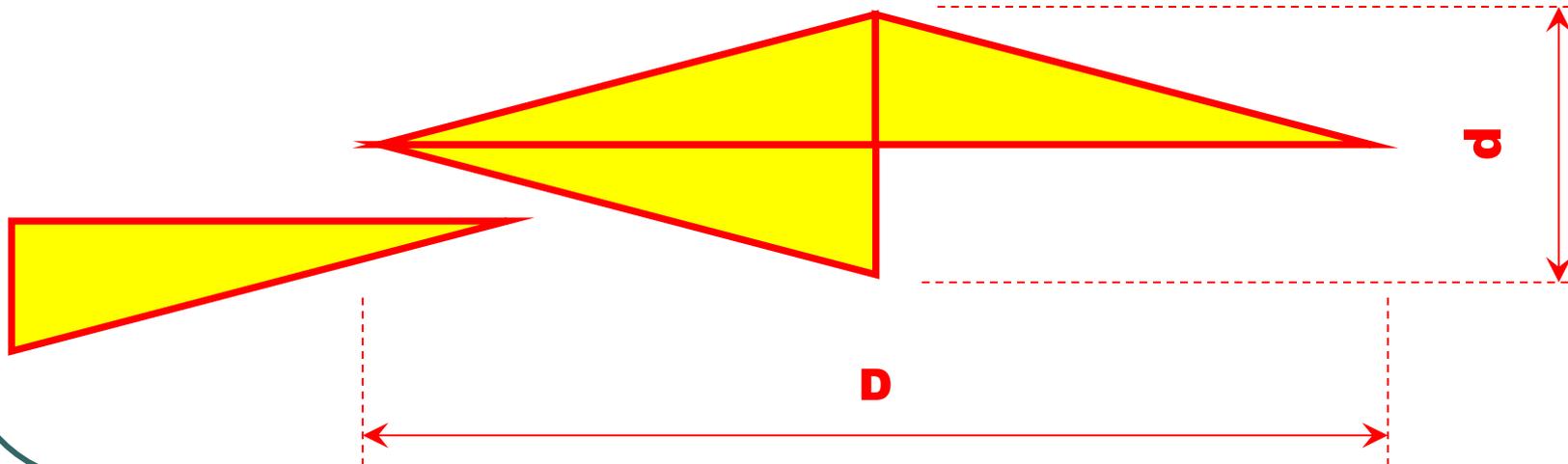
LOSANGO

Movimento dos triângulos.



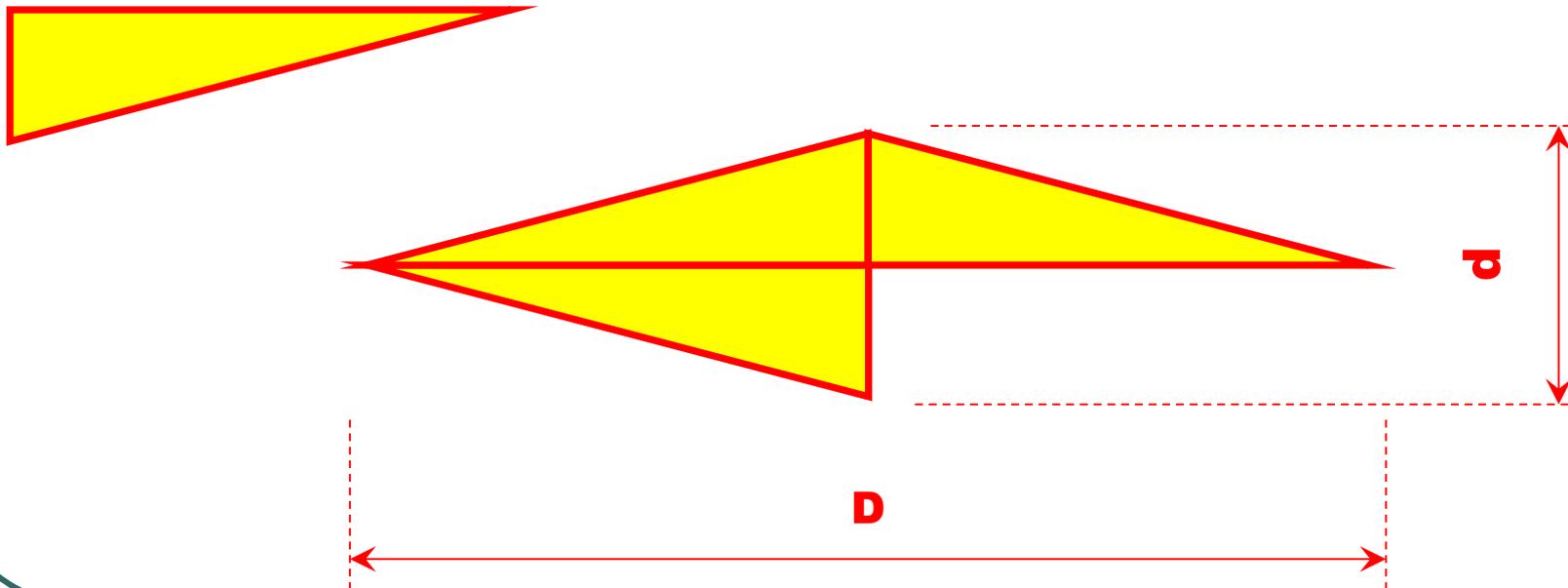
LOSANGO

Movimento dos triângulos.



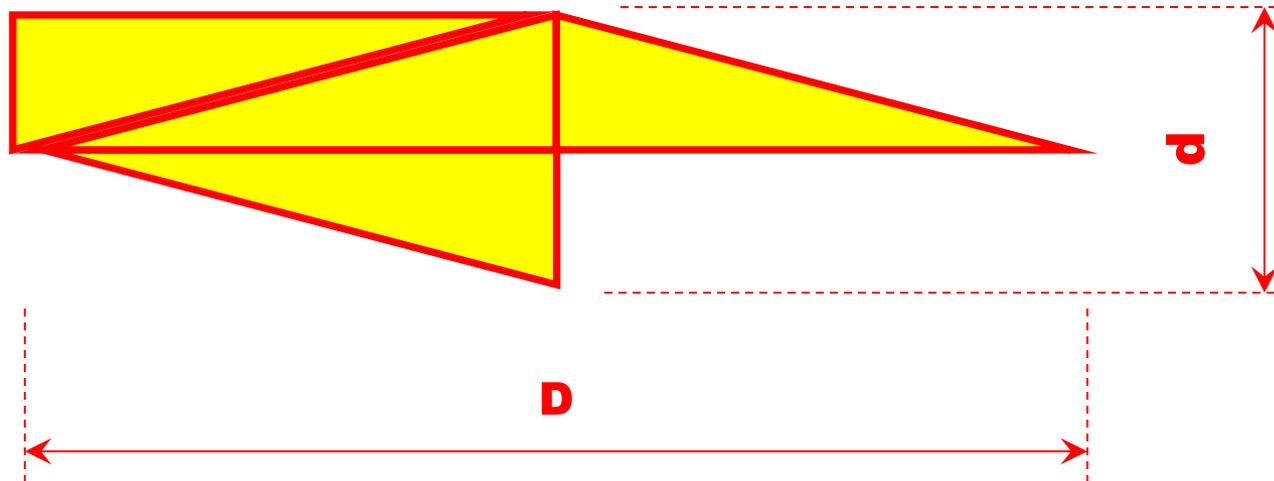
LOSANGO

Movimento dos triângulos.



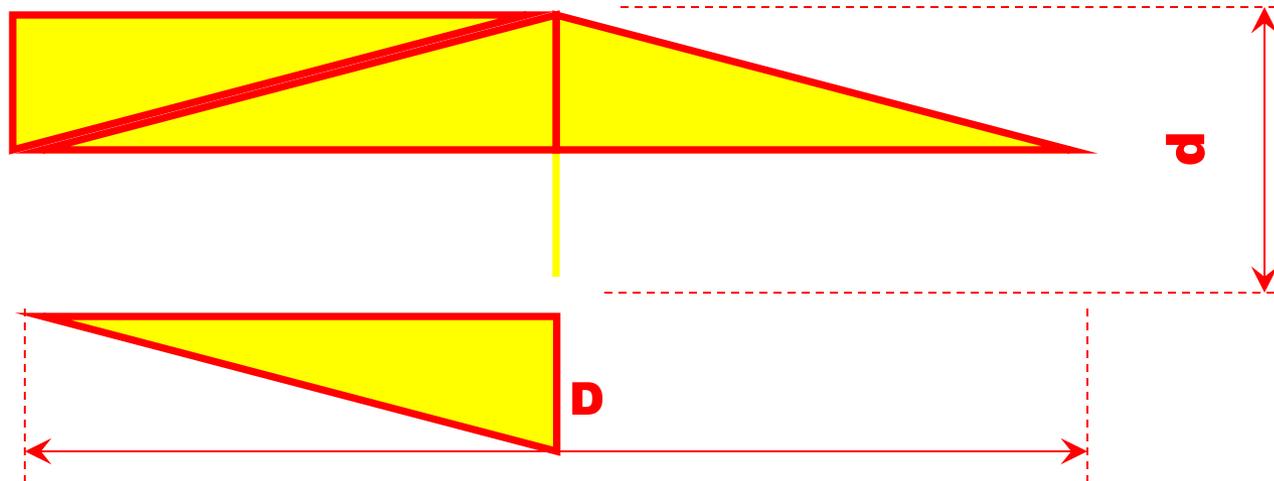
LOSANGO

Movimento dos triângulos.



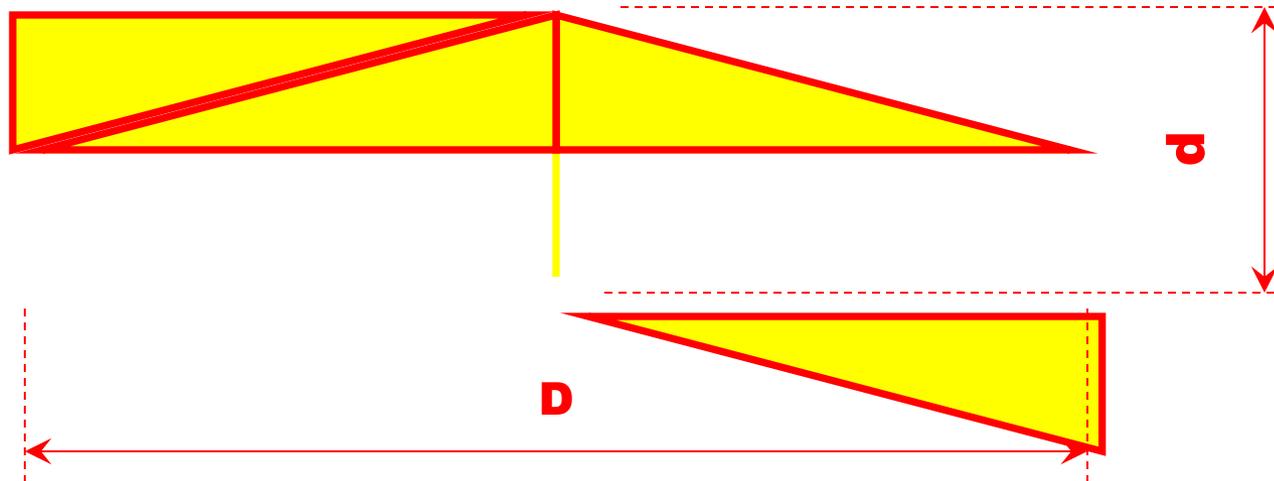
LOSANGO

Movimento dos triângulos.



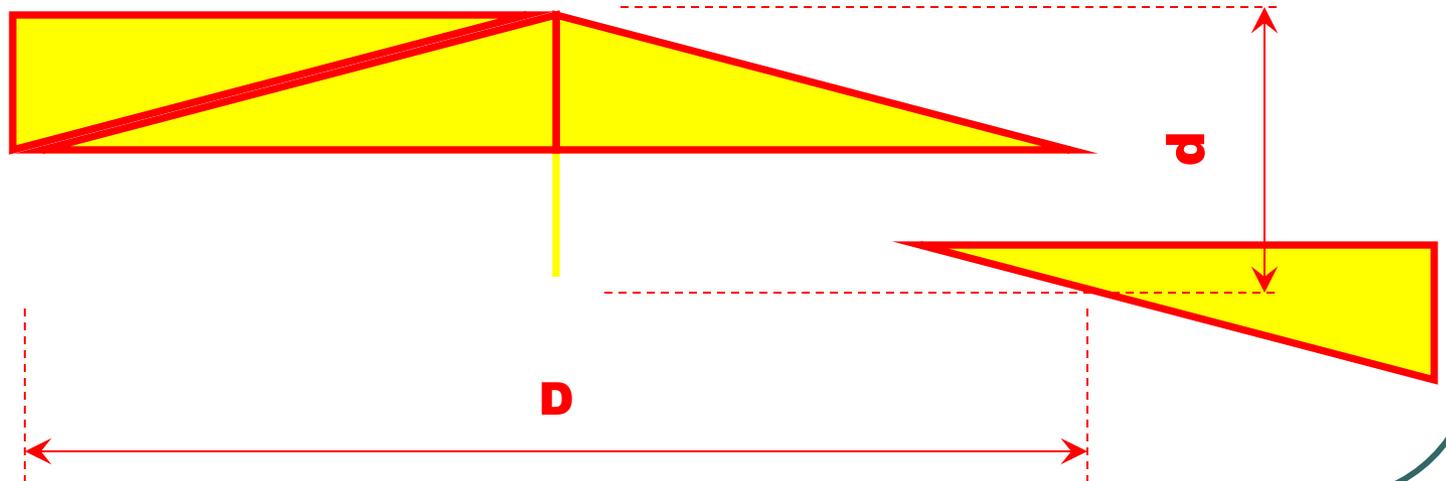
LOSANGO

Movimento dos triângulos.



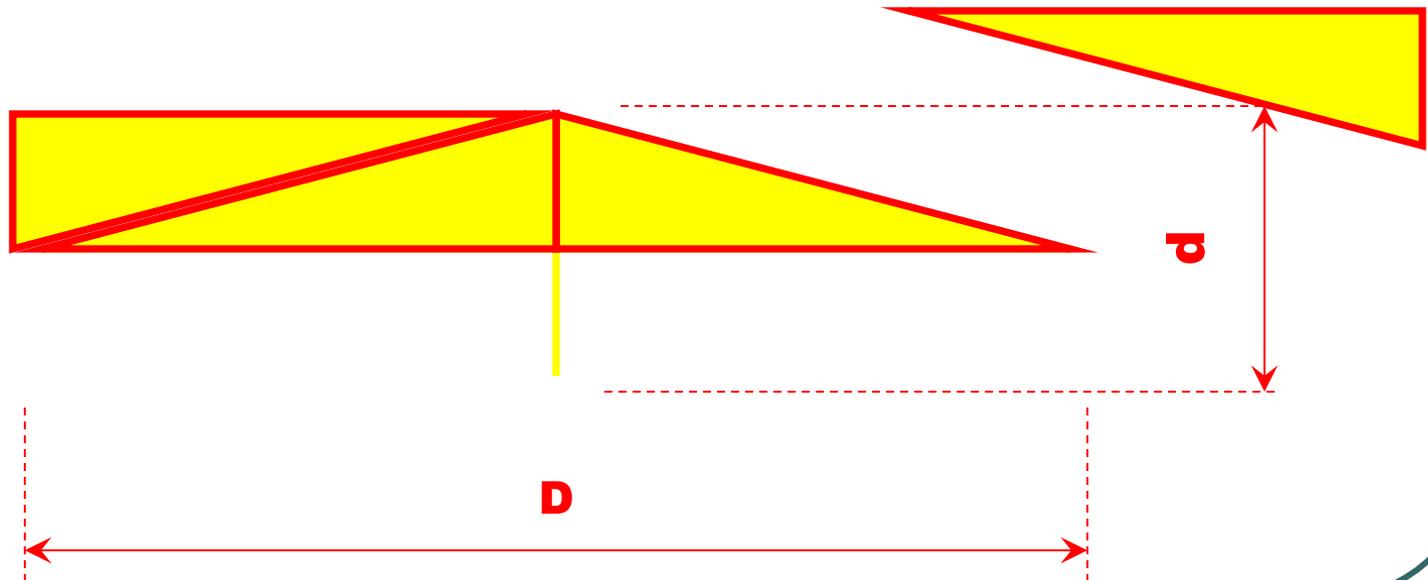
LOSANGO

Movimento dos triângulos.



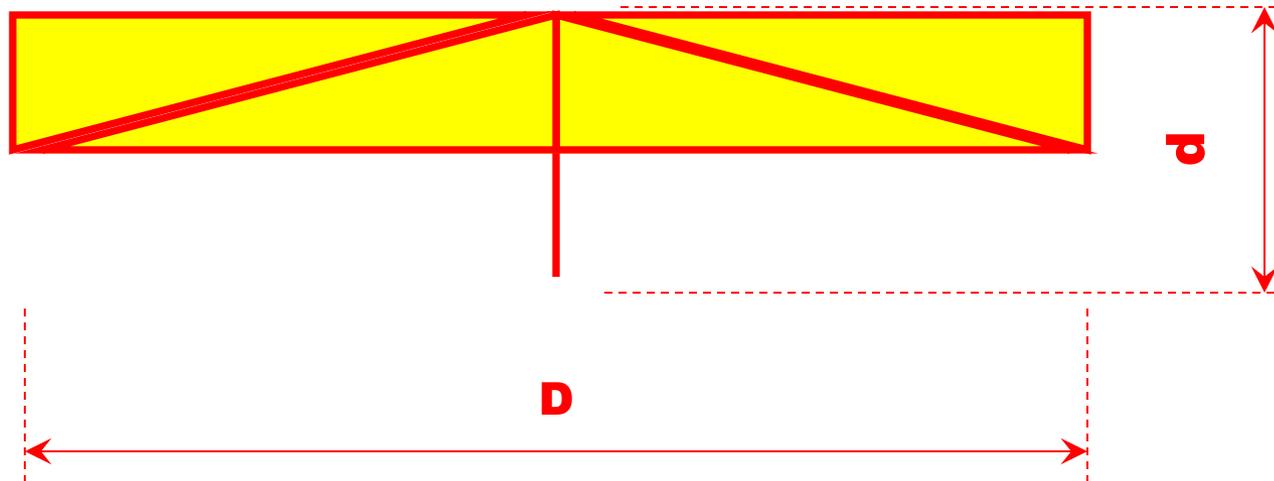
LOSANGO

Movimento dos triângulos.



LOSANGO

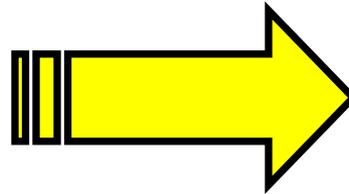
RESULTADO: Um retângulo novamente!!!!



LOSANGO

Portanto,

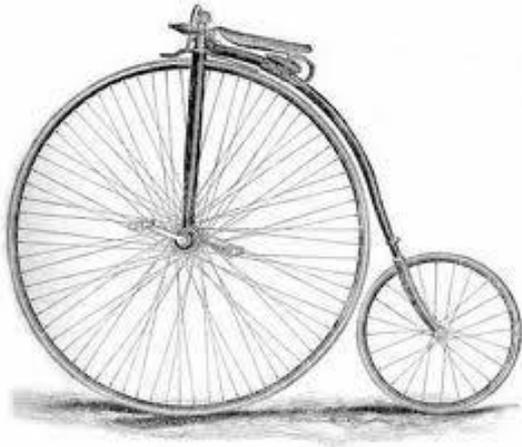
$$\underline{\text{Área do losango}} = D \times \frac{d}{2}$$



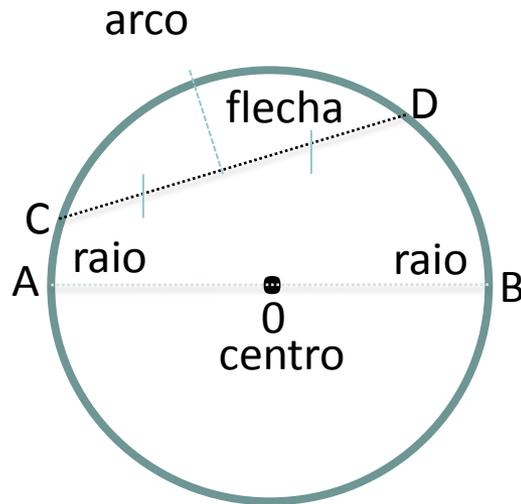
$$\underline{\text{Área do losango}} = \frac{D \times d}{2}$$

ÁREAS

CIRCUNFERÊNCIA E CÍRCULO



CIRCUNFERÊNCIA



\overline{AB} diâmetro

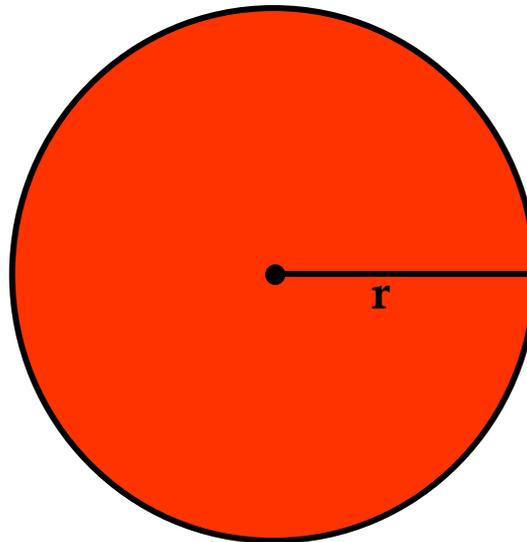
\overline{CD} corda

Circunferência é o lugar geométrico dos pontos de um plano equidistantes de um outro ponto fixo chamado centro.

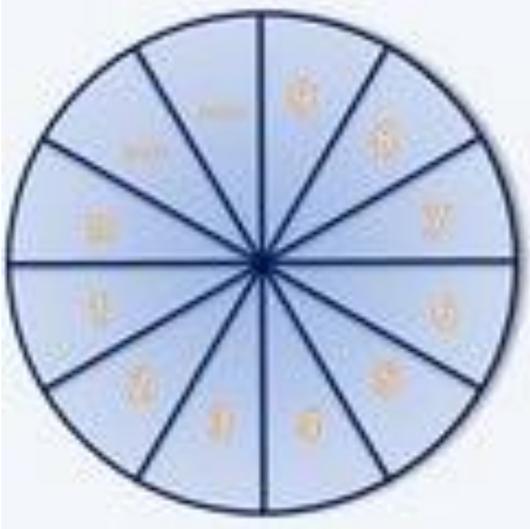
$$C = 2\pi r \rightarrow \text{Comprimento ou perímetro}$$

CÍRCULO

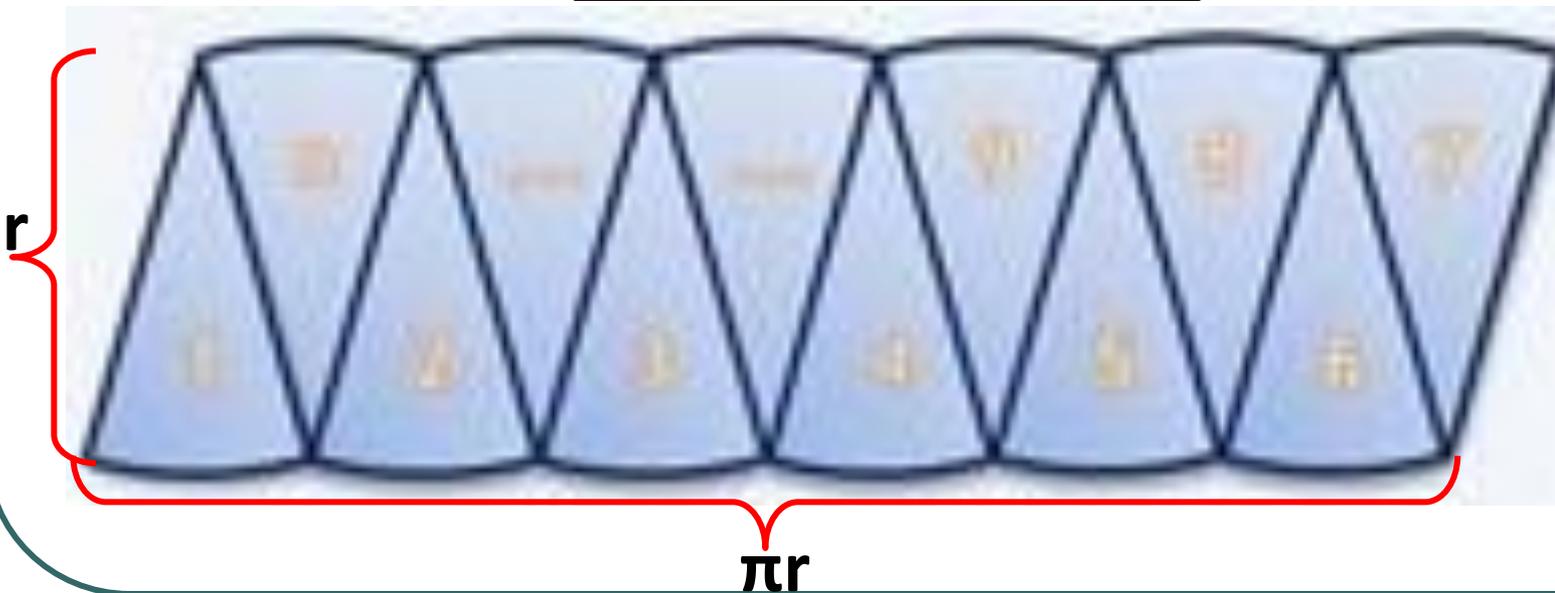
Do latim - circulus (anel, aro), é a reunião de uma circunferência e seu interior. Trata-se do **conjunto de todos os pontos pertencentes a circunferência e seu interior.**



DEMONSTRAÇÃO DO CÍRCULO



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

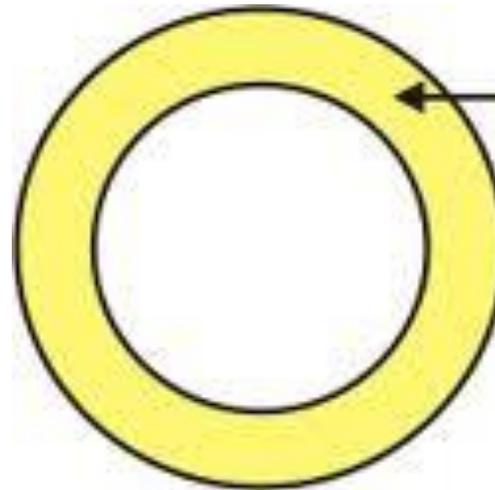


CIRCUNFERÊNCIAS CONCÊNTRICAS



Duas ou mais circunferências com o mesmo centro, mas com raios diferentes são circunferências concêntricas.

COROA CIRCULAR



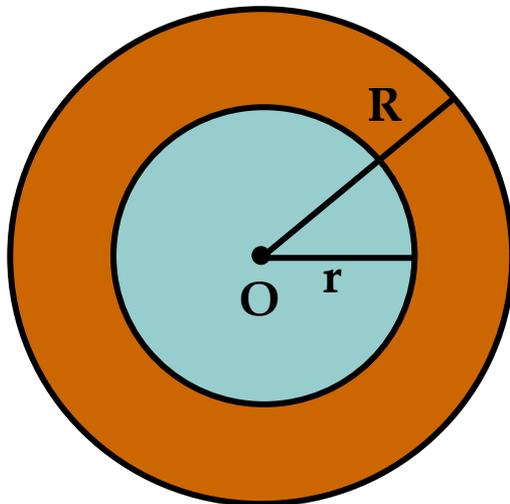
← coroa circular



Coroa circular (ou **anel**) é uma região limitada por dois círculos concêntricos.

COROA CIRCULAR

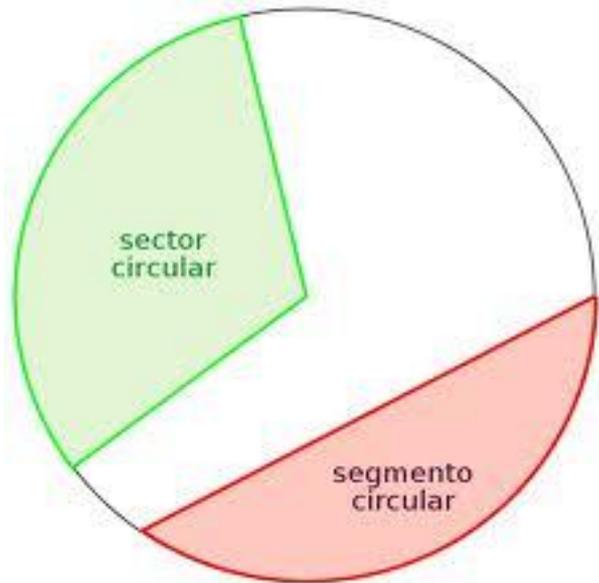
Chama-se coroa circular a região do plano compreendida entre dois círculos concêntricos.



$$A = \pi \cdot R^2 - \pi \cdot r^2$$

$$A = \pi \cdot (R^2 - r^2)$$

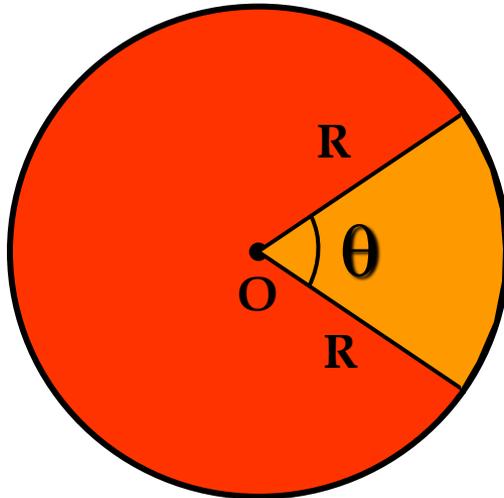
SETOR E SEGMENTO CIRCULAR



Segmento circular corresponde a cada uma das partes em que o círculo fica dividido por qualquer **corda**.

Setor circular corresponde a cada uma das partes em que o círculo fica dividido por **dois raios** quaisquer.

SETOR CIRCULAR



θ dado em graus

$$\frac{360^\circ}{\theta} \frac{\pi R^2}{A}$$



$$A = \frac{\theta \pi R^2}{360^\circ}$$

$$\theta = 180^\circ \Rightarrow A = \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$$

$$\theta = 60^\circ \Rightarrow A = \frac{\pi R^2}{6}$$

$$\theta = 120^\circ \Rightarrow A = \frac{\pi R^2}{3}$$

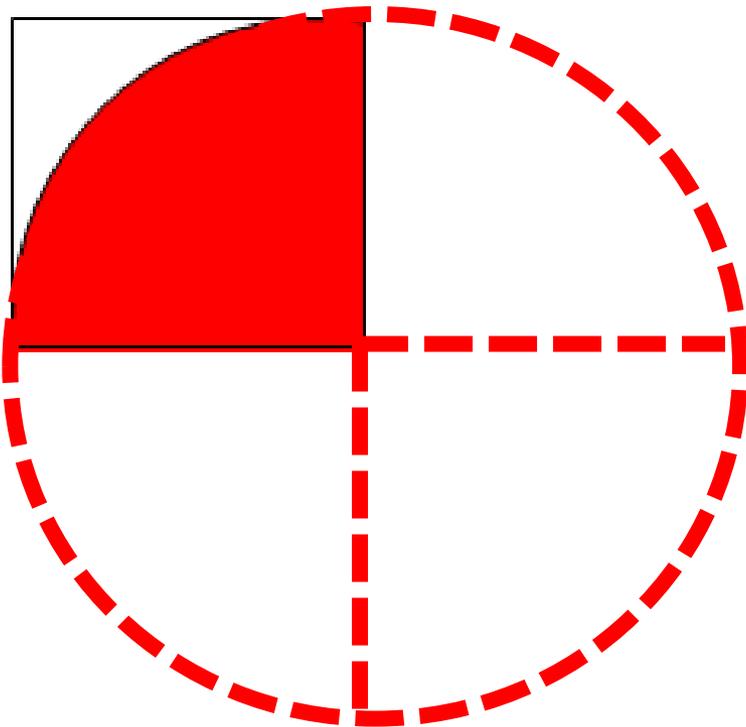
$$\theta = 45^\circ \Rightarrow A = \frac{\pi R^2}{8}$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow A = \frac{\pi R^2}{4}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ \Rightarrow A = \frac{\pi R^2}{12}$$

EXERCÍCIO

Calcule a área colorida, sabendo que o quadrado tem lado 2 e as curvas são derivadas de arcos de circunferência.



$$A = \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$$

$$A = \frac{\pi \cdot 2^2}{4}$$

$$A = \pi$$

FÓRMULA DE HERON

Caso alguém queira ver os vídeos com a demonstração...

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7osKLh5UvZ4>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=13gxrnGmyll>

Para compreender essa demonstração é necessário o conhecimento de outros conceitos matemáticos.