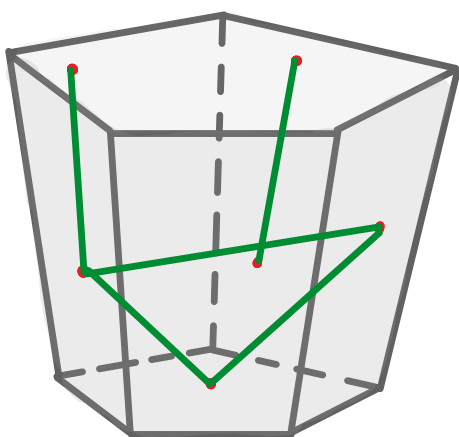


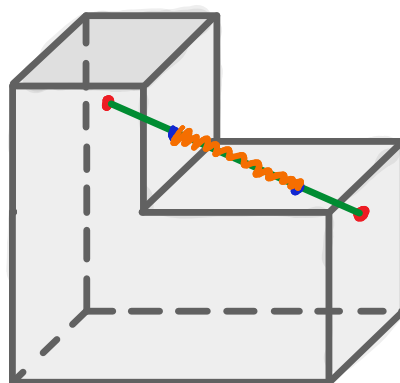
# POLIEDROS

## DEFINIÇÃO

POLIEDROS SÃO SÓLIDOS FECHADOS CUJAS FACES SÃO POLÍGONOS.



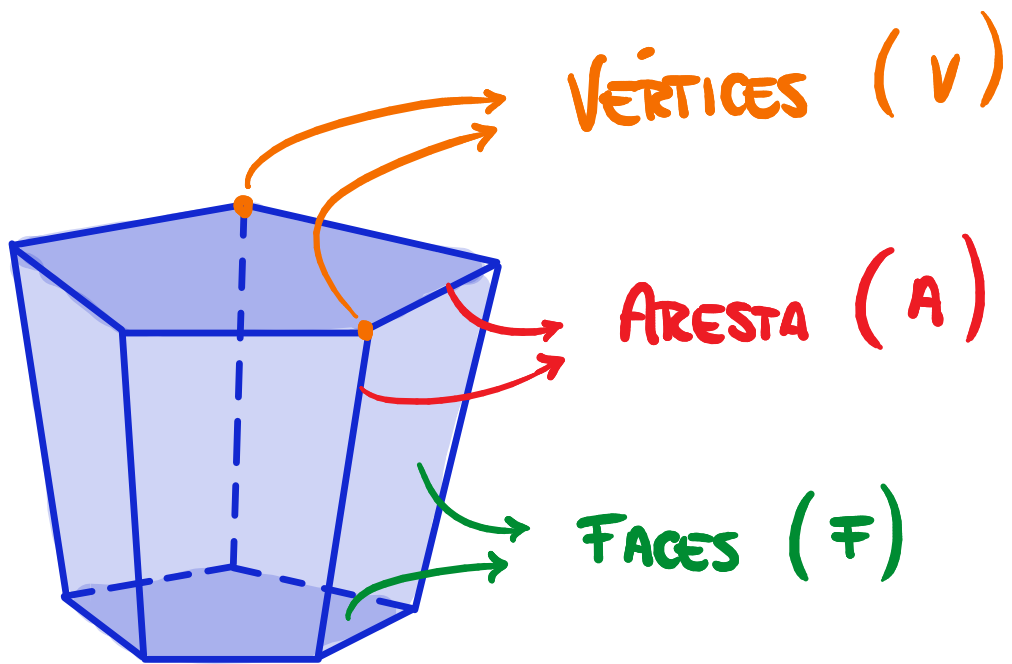
POLIEDRO  
CONVEXO



POLIEDRO  
NÃO CONVEXO  
(CÔNCAVO)



# ELEMENTOS DE UN POLIEDRO



# RELAÇÃO DE EULER

V: Nº DE VÉRTICES

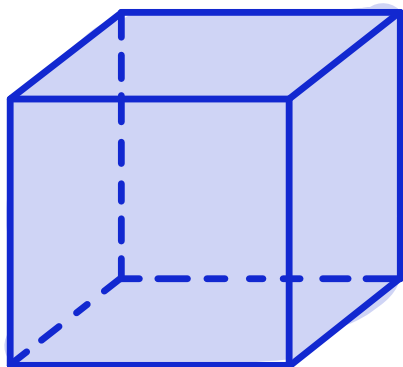
F: Nº DE FACES

A: Nº DE ARESTAS

$$V + F = A + 2$$

\* VÁLIDO PARA TODO POLIEDRO CONVEXO \*

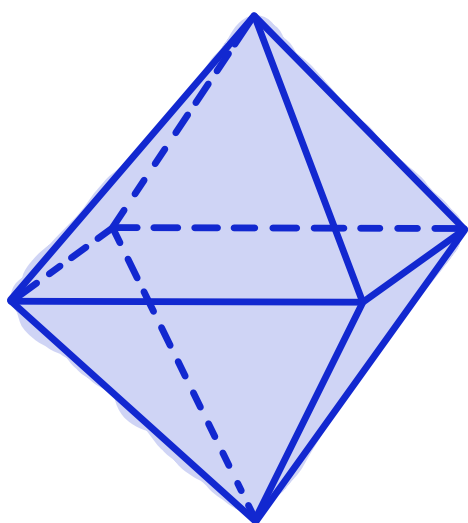




$$V = 8 \quad F = 6 \quad A = 12$$

$$V + F = A + 2$$

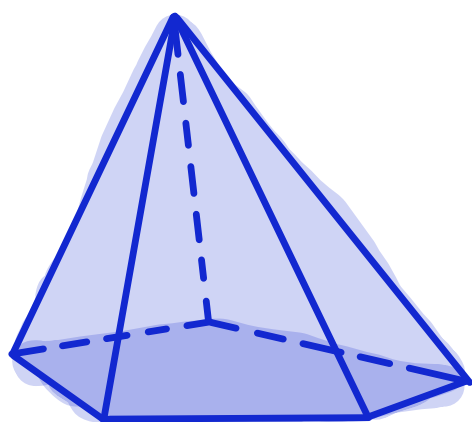
$$8 + 6 = 12 + 2$$



$$V = 6 \quad F = 5 \quad A = 12$$

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$6 + 5 = 11 + 2$$



$$V = 4 \quad F = 4 \quad A = 18$$

$$V + F = A + 2$$

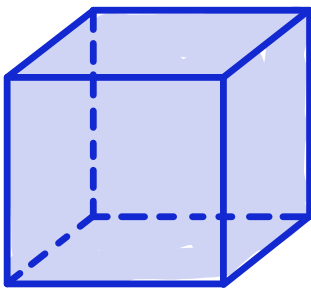
$$4 + 4 = 8 + 2$$





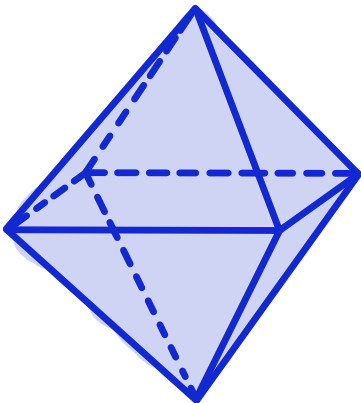
# SOMA DOS ÂNGULOS DAS FACES

$$S = 360^\circ (V - 2)$$



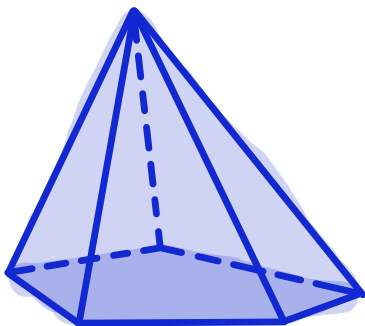
$$S = 6 \cdot 360^\circ = 2.160^\circ$$

$$S = 360(8-2) = 2.160^\circ$$



$$S = 8 \cdot 180^\circ = 1440^\circ$$

$$S = 360^\circ(6-2) = 1.440^\circ$$



$$S = 5 \cdot 180 + 540^\circ = 1440^\circ$$

$$S = 360(6-2) = 1.440^\circ$$



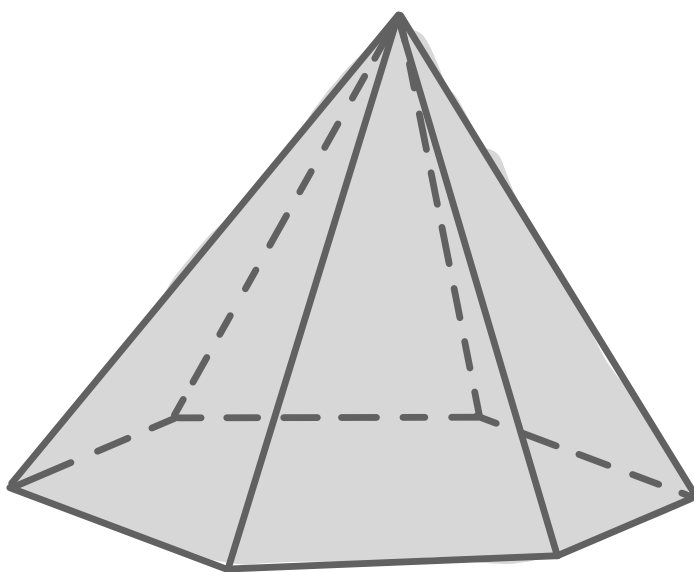
## EXEMPLO

UM POLIEDRO CONVEXO POSSUI 12 ARESTAS E 7 FACES. CALCULE O NÚMERO DE VÉRTICES DESSE POLIEDRO.

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$V + 7 = 12 + 2$$

$$\underline{V = 7}$$



## EXEMPLO

UM POLIEDRO CONVEXO POSSUI 21 ARESTAS E 9 FACES. CALCULE A SOMA DOS ÂNGULOS DAS FACES DESSE POLIEDRO.

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$V + 9 = 21 + 2$$

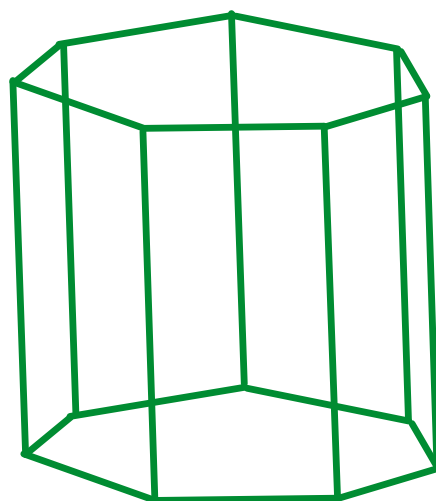
$$\underline{V = 14}$$

$$S = 360(V - 2)$$

$$S = 360(14 - 2)$$

$$S = 12 \cdot 360^\circ$$

$$\underline{S = 4.320^\circ}$$



$$S = 7 \cdot 360 + 180(7 - 2)$$



## EXEMPLO

CALCULE O NÚMERO DE FACES DE UM POLIEDRO CONVEXO QUE TEM 28 ARESTAS E CUJA SOMA DOS ÂNGULOS DAS FACES É 5040°

$$A = 28$$

$$S = 360(V - 2)$$

$$5.040 = 360(V - 2)$$

$$\frac{504}{36} = V - 2 \rightarrow V - 2 = 14$$

$$\underline{V = 16}$$

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$16 + F = 28 + 2$$

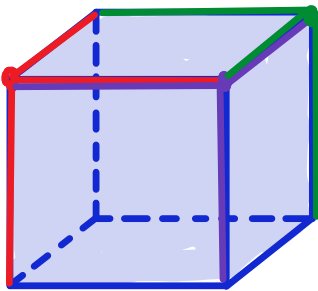
$$\underline{F = 14}$$



## EXEMPLO

SEJA UM POLIEDRO CONVEXO COM 11 VÉRTICES.  
A PARTIR DE 5 VÉRTICES PARTEM 3 ARESTAS,  
A PARTIR DE OUTROS 5 VÉRTICES PARTEM 4  
ARESTAS E A PARTIR DO VÉRTICE RESTANTE  
PARTEM 5 ARESTAS.

CALCULE O NÚMERO DE FACES DESSE POLIEDRO.



$$A = \frac{8 \cdot 3}{2} = 12$$

$$A = \frac{5 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 5}{2} \rightarrow \underline{A = 20}$$
$$V = 11$$

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$11 + F = 20 + 2$$

$$\underline{F = 11}$$



## EXEMPLO

SÃO DADOS DOIS POLIEDROS CONVEXOS,  $P_1$  E  $P_2$ , CUJOS NÚMEROS DE FACES, VÉRTICES E ARESTAS SÃO DADOS, RESPECTIVAMENTE, POR  $F_1$ ,  $V_1$ ,  $A_1$  E  $F_2$ ,  $V_2$ ,  $A_2$ .

SE A SEQUÊNCIA ABAIXO É UMA PROGRESSÃO ARITMÉTICA, CALCULE  $F_1$  E  $F_2$ .

$$(4, V_1, V_2, A_1, A_2, 14)$$


$$V_1 = 6$$

$$V_2 = 8$$

$$A_1 = 10$$

$$A_2 = 12$$

$$V_1 + F_1 = A_1 + 2$$

$$6 + F_1 = 10 + 2$$

$$\underline{F_1 = 6}$$

$$V_2 + F_2 = A_2 + 2$$

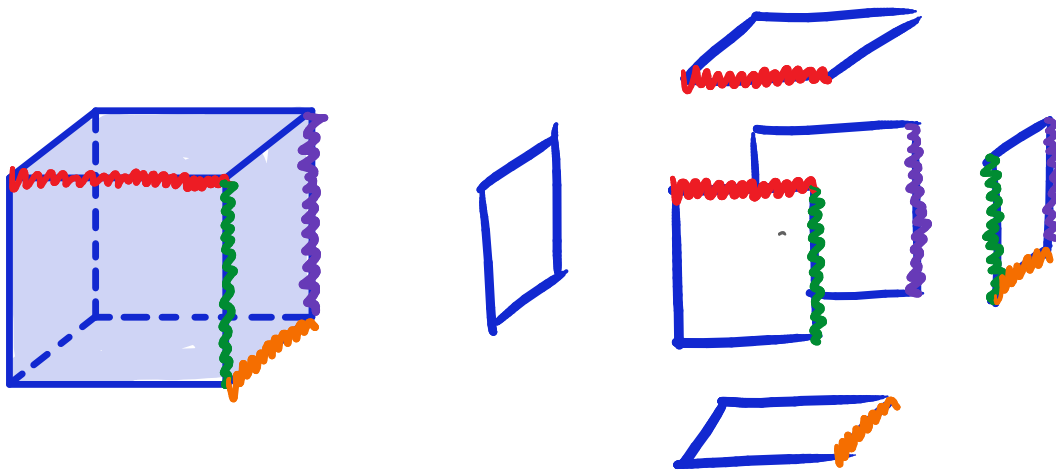
$$8 + F_2 = 12 + 2$$

$$\underline{F_2 = 6}$$



## EXEMPLO

CALCULE O NÚMERO DE ARESTAS DE UM CUBO SEM CONTÁ-LAS DIRETAMENTE.



$$A = \frac{6 \cdot 4}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{A = 12}$$



## EXEMPLO

SEJA UM POLIEDRO CONVEXO COM 2 FACES  
HEXAGONAIS, 6 PENTAGONAIS E 3 QUADRILATERIAS.

CALCULE O NÚMERO DE VÉRTICES DESSE POLIEDRO.

$$F = 2 + 6 + 3 \rightarrow \underline{F = 11}$$

$$A = \frac{2 \cdot 6 + 6 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 4}{2} \rightarrow \underline{A = 27}$$

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$V + 11 = 27 + 2$$

$$\underline{V = 18}$$

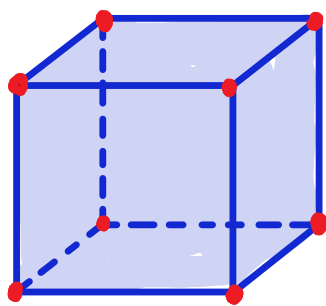




## EXEMPLO

SEJA UM POLIEDRO CONVEXO COM 2 FACES  
HEXAGONAIS, 6 PENTAGONAIS E 3 QUADRILATERIAS.

CALCULE O NÚMERO DE DIAGONAIS DESSE POLIEDRO.



LIGAÇÃO DE  
2 VÉRTICES  
 $\binom{V}{2}$

DIAG. POLIEDRO :  $x$

DIAG. FACES :  $D$

ARESTAS :  $A$

$$F = 11$$

$$A = \frac{2 \cdot 6 + 6 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 4}{2} = 27$$

$$V + 11 = 27 + 2$$

$$\underline{V = 18}$$



Nº SEGMENTOS (PARES DE VÉRTICES)

$$\binom{18}{2} = \frac{18 \cdot 17}{2 \cdot 1} = 9 \cdot 17 = \underline{153}$$

DIAG. POLÍGONO DE  $n$  LADOS

$$d = \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$$

Hex.

$$\frac{6 \cdot 3}{2} = 9$$

Pent.

$$\frac{5 \cdot 2}{2} = 5$$

Quad.

$$\frac{4 \cdot 1}{2} = 2$$

$$D = 2 \cdot 9 + 6 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 2$$

$$\underline{D = 54}$$

$$x + 54 + 27 = 153$$

$$x = 153 - 81 \rightarrow \underline{x = 72}$$



## EXEMPLO

JULGUE AS AFIRMATIVAS:

(✓) UM POLIEDRO CONVEXO POSSUI NÚMERO DE FACES IGUAL AO DE VÉRTICES. LOGO O NÚMERO DE ARESTAS É PAR.

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$F + F = A + 2$$

$$A = 2F - 2$$

$$A = 2(F - 1)$$

(F) EXISTE UM POLIEDRO QUE POSSUI 2 FACES HEXAGONAIS, 3 FACES PENTAGONAIS E 4 QUADRILATERAIS.

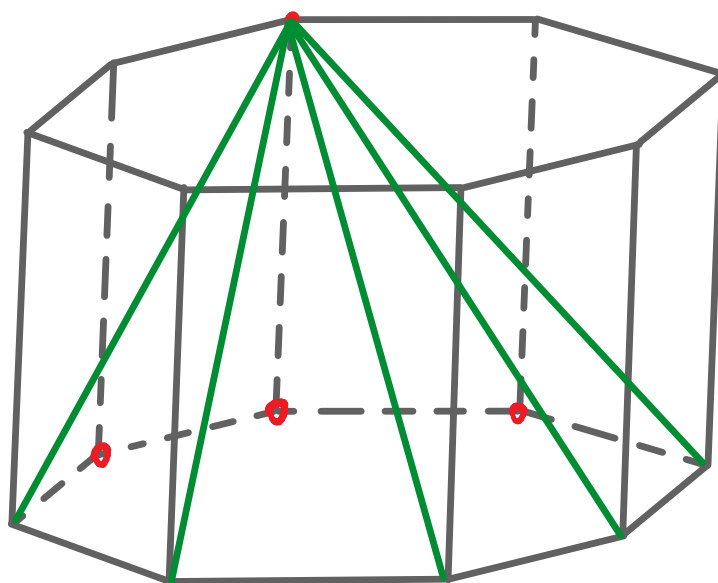
$$A = \frac{2 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot 4}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{43}{2} = 21,5$$



## EXEMPLO

UM PRISMA TEM NÚMERO DE VÉRTICES IGUAL AO NÚMERO DE DIAGONAIS. QUANTAS ARESTAS POSSUI ESSE PRISMA?



$$\begin{array}{l} \cancel{8} \\ + \\ 8 \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{l} 5 \checkmark \\ 3 \times \end{array} \right]$$



Nº LADOS BASE :  $n$

Nº VERTICES :  $2n$

Nº DIAG :  $\frac{2n(n-3)}{2} = n(n-3)$

$$n(n-3) = 2n$$

$$n-3 = 2$$

$$\underline{n = 5} \rightarrow \text{P. PENTAGONAL}$$

$$V = 10$$

$$F = 5 + 2 = 7$$

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$10 + 7 = A + 2$$

$$\underline{A = 15}$$



# POLIEDROS DE PLATÃO

SÃO POLIEDROS CONVEXOS TAIS QUE :

① DE CADA VÉRTICE PARTEM O MESMO NÚMERO DE ARESTAS.

② CADA FACE POSSUI O MESMO NÚMERO DE LADOS

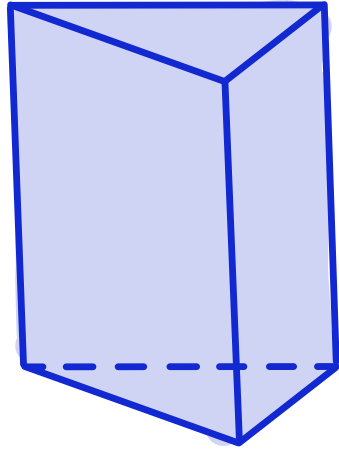
FUN FACT !

EXISTEM APENAS

5

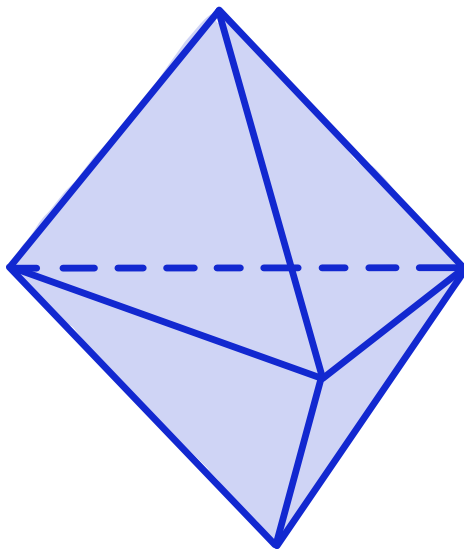
POLIEDROS DE PLATÃO





Cond. I ✓

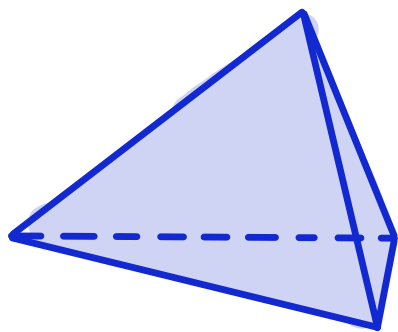
Cond. II ✗



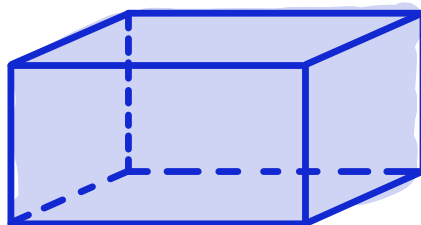
Cond. I ✗

Cond. II ✓

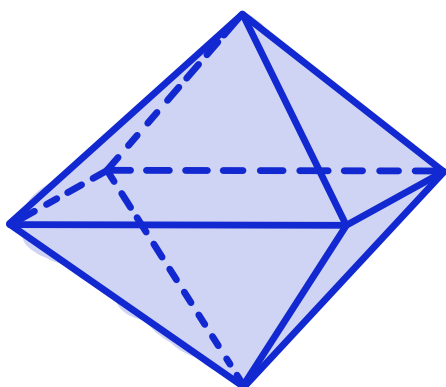




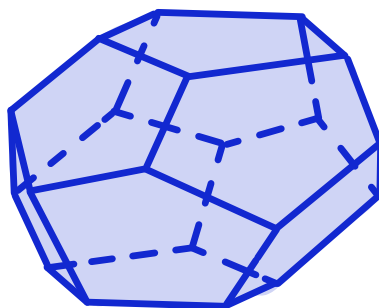
TETRAEDRO



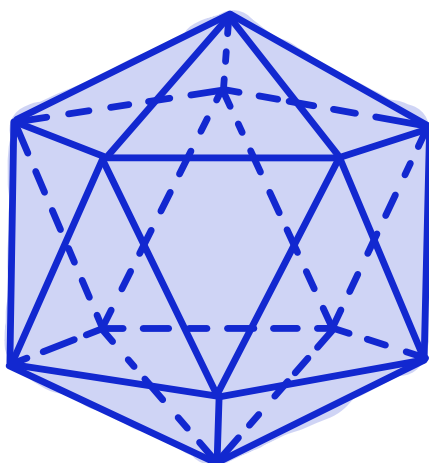
HEXAEDRO



OCTAEDRO



DODECAEDRO



ICOSAEDRO





	F	A	V
TETRAEDRO	4	6	4
HEXAEDRO	6	12	8
OCTAEDRO	8	12	6
DODECAEDRO	12	30	20
ICOSAEDRO	20	30	12

TETRAEDRO :  $A = \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2} = 6$

HEXAEDRO :  $A = \frac{6 \cdot 4}{2} = 12$

OCTAEDRO :  $A = \frac{8 \cdot 3}{2} = 12$

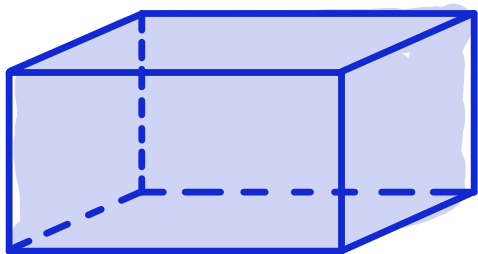
DODECAEDRO :  $A = \frac{12 \cdot 5}{2} = 30$

ICOSAEDRO :  $A = \frac{20 \cdot 3}{2} = 30$



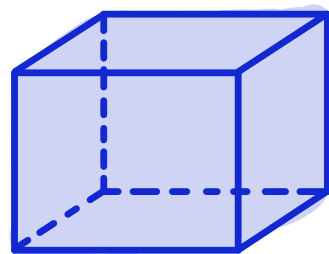
# POLIEDROS REGULARES

SÃO POLIEDROS DE PLATÃO CUJAS  
FACES SÃO CONGRUENTES.



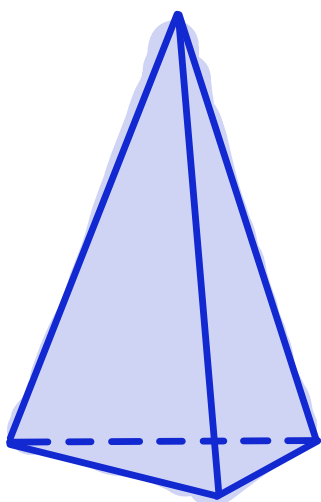
P. PLATÃO ✓

P. REGULAR ✗



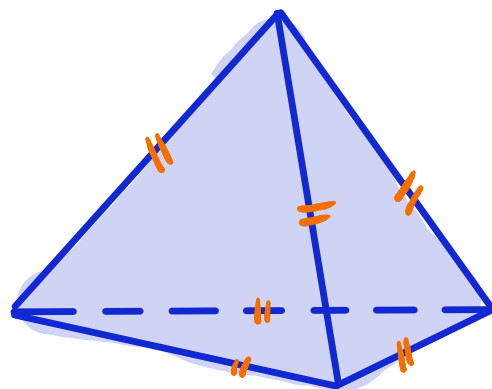
P. PLATÃO ✓

P. REGULAR ✓



P. PLATÃO ✓

P. REGULAR ✗



P. PLATÃO ✓

P. REGULAR ✓

