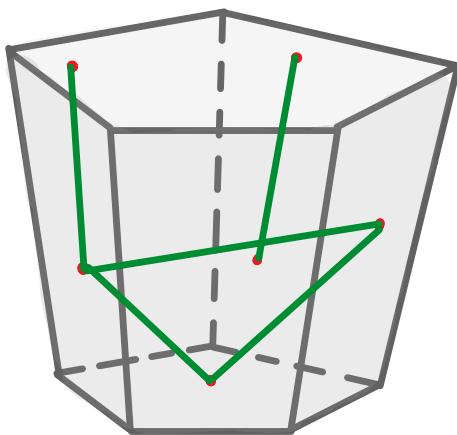


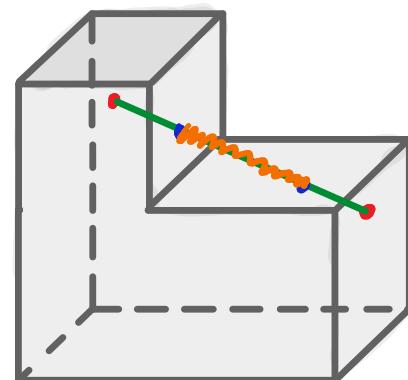
POLIEDROS

DEFINIÇÃO

POLIEDROS SÃO SÓLIDOS FECHADOS CUJAS FACES SÃO POLÍGONOS.



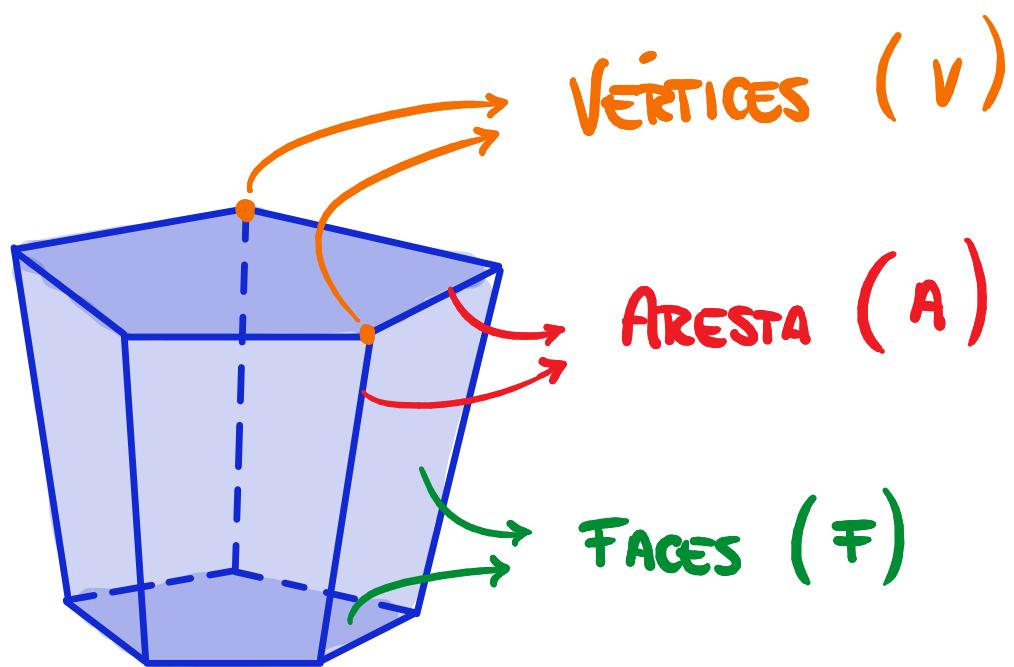
POLIEDRO
CONVEXO



POLIEDRO
NÃO CONVEXO
(CONCAVO)



ELEMENTOS DE UN POLIEDRO



RELAÇÃO DE EULER

V: Nº DE VÉRTICES

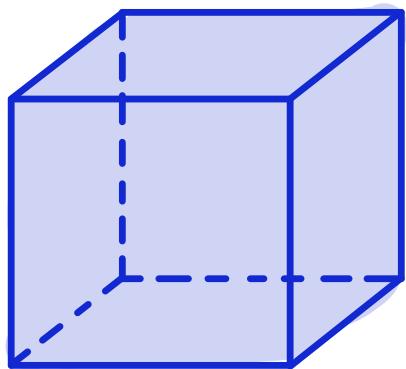
F: Nº DE FACES

A: Nº DE ARESTAS

$$V + F = A + 2$$

* VÁLIDO PARA TODO POLIEDRO CONVEXO *

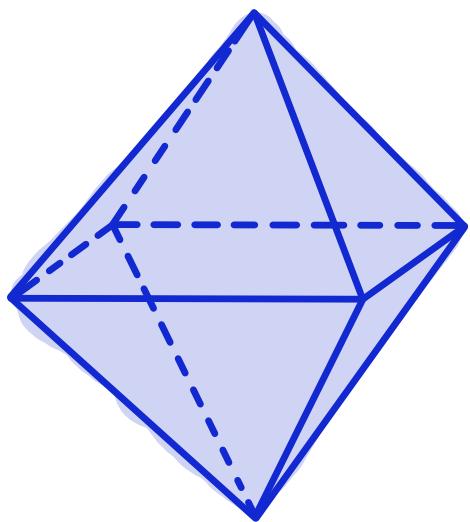




$$V = 8 \quad F = 6 \quad A = 12$$

$$V + F = A + 2$$

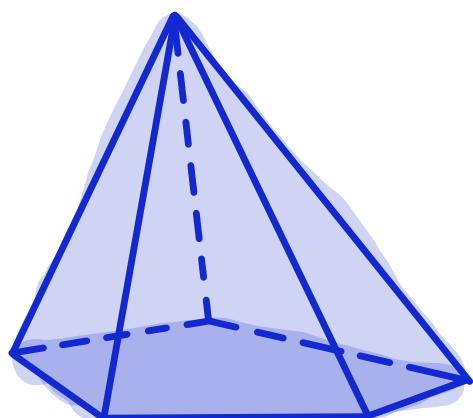
$$8 + 6 = 12 + 2$$



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

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$6 + 8 = 12 + 2$$



$$V = 4 \quad F = 4 \quad A = 10$$

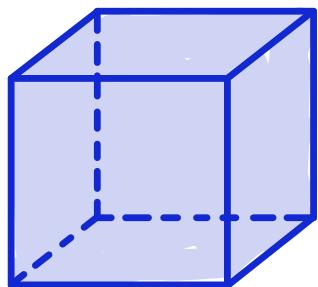
$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$4 + 4 = 10 + 2$$



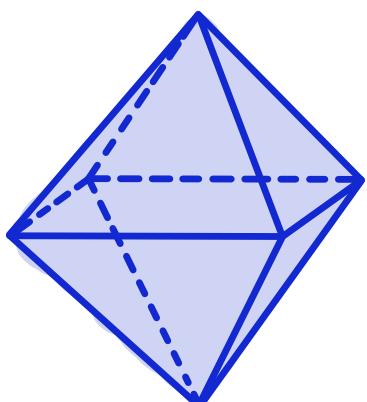
SOMA DAS ÂNGULOS DAS FACES

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



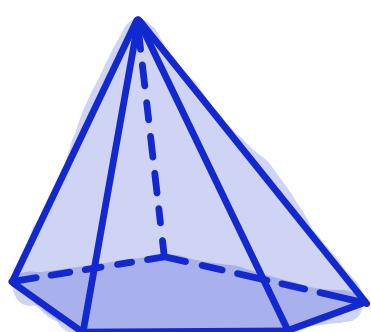
$$S = 6 \cdot 360^\circ = 2.160^\circ$$

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



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

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



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

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



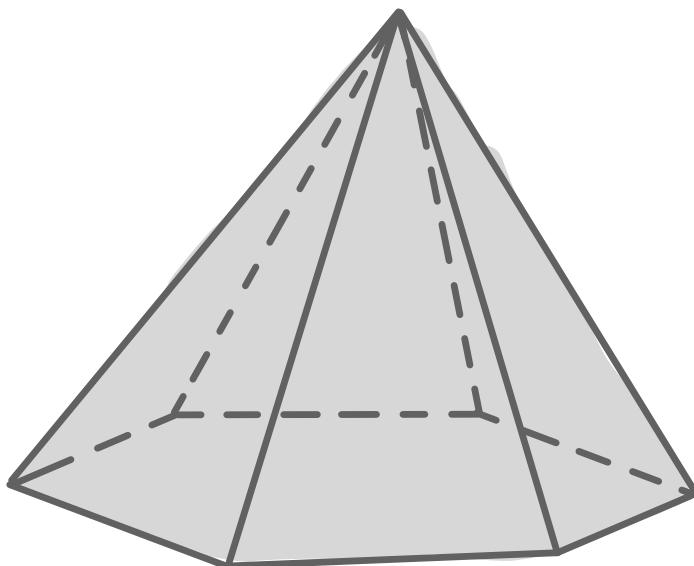
EXEMPLO

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.

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$V + 9 = 21 + 2$$

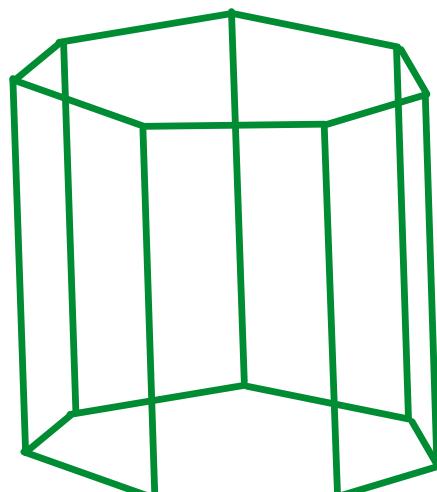
$$\underline{V = 14}$$

$$S = 360(v - z)$$

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

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

$$\underline{S = 4320^\circ}$$



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



EXEMPLO

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

$$A = 28$$

$$S = 360(v - z)$$

$$5.040 = 360(v - z)$$

$$\frac{504}{36} = v - z \rightarrow v - z = 14$$

$$\underline{v = 16}$$

$$V + F = A + z$$

$$16 + F = 28 + 2$$

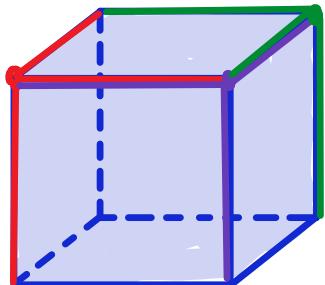
$$\underline{F = 14}$$



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 .

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

$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$

$$V_1 = 6$$

$$V_2 = 8$$

$$A_1 = 10$$

$$A_2 = 12$$

$$V_1 + F_1 = A_1 + 2$$

$$V_2 + F_2 = A_2 + 2$$

$$6 + F_1 = 10 + 2$$

$$8 + F_2 = 12 + 2$$

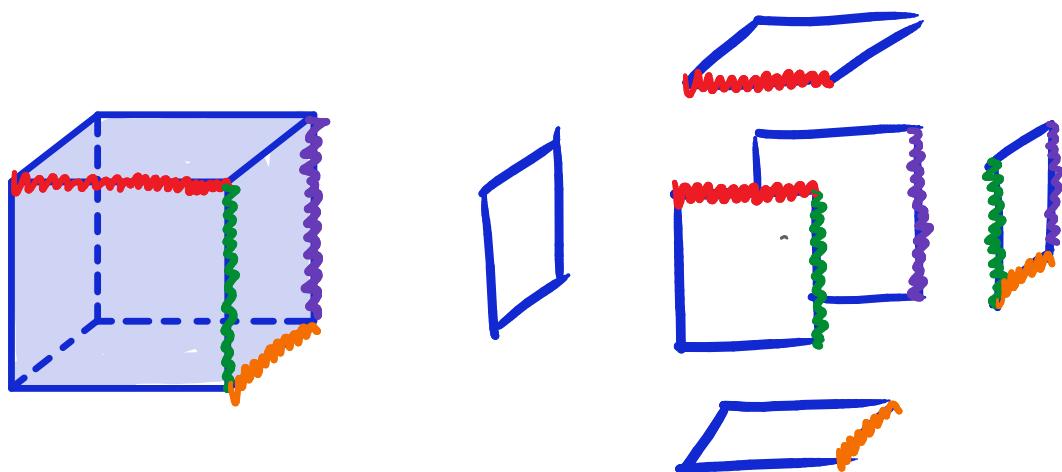
$$\underline{F_1 = 6}$$

$$\underline{F_2 = 6}$$



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.

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

$$A = \frac{2.6 + 6.5 + 3.4}{2} \rightarrow \underline{A = 27}$$

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$V + 11 = 27 + 2$$

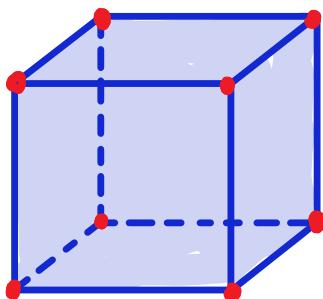
$$\underline{V = 18}$$



EXEMPLO

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

CALCULE O NÚMERO DE DIAGONAIS DESSE POLIEDRO.



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

DIAG. POLIEDRO : \times
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)

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

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.

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

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

$$\underline{\underline{D = 54}}$$

$$x + 54 + 27 = 153$$

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



EXEMPLO

JULGUE AS AFIRMATIVAS:

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

$$V + F = A + Z$$

$$F + F = A + Z$$

$$A = 2F - Z$$

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

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

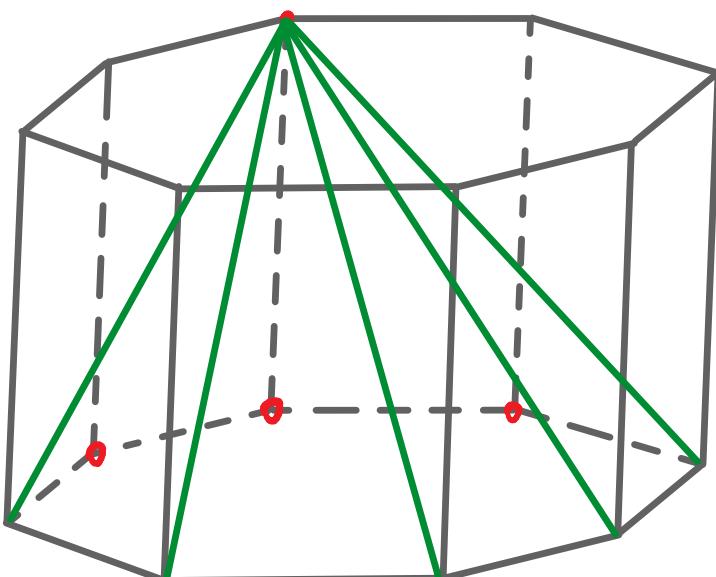
$$A = \frac{2 \cdot 6 + 3 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot 4}{2}$$

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



EXEMPLO

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



~~8~~ 5 ✓
~~3~~ 3 ✗



Nº LADOS BASE : n

Nº VÉRTICES : $2n$

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

$$\cancel{n(n-3)} = 2\cancel{n}$$

$$n-3 = 2$$

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

$$V = 10$$

$$F = 5 + 2 = 7$$

$$V + F = A + 2$$

$$10 + 7 = A + 2$$

$$\underline{A = 15}$$



POLIEDROS DE PLATÃO

São poliedros convexos tais que :

(I)

De cada vértice partem o mesmo número de arestas.

(II)

Cada face possui o mesmo número de lados

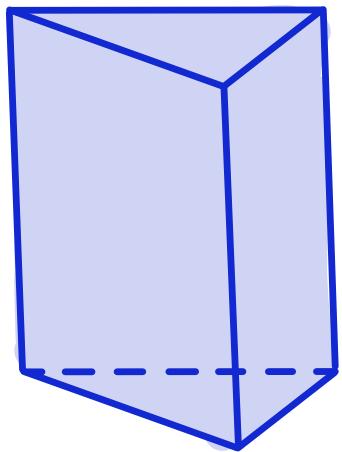
Fun fact !

EXISTEM APENAS

5

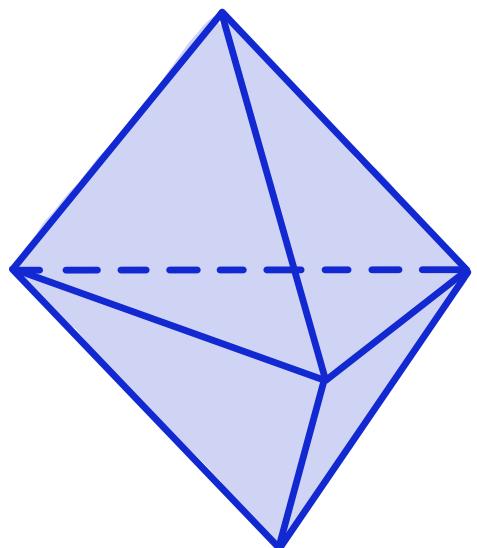
poliedros de Platão





Cond. I ✓

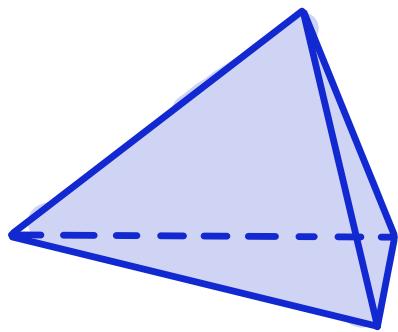
Cond. II ✗



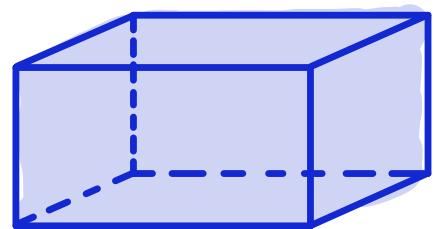
Cond. I ✗

Cond. II ✓

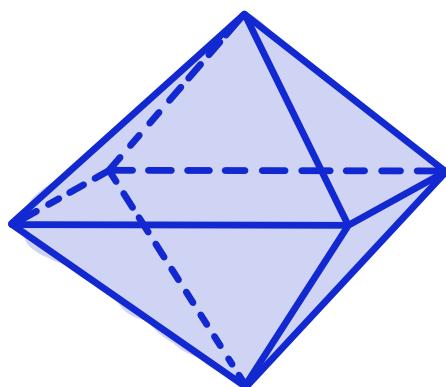




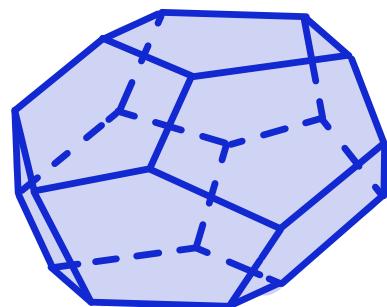
TETRAEDRO



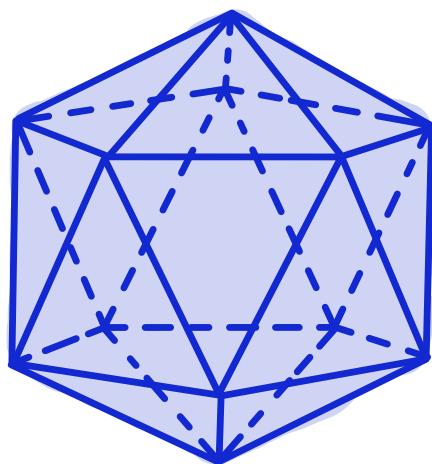
HEXAEDRO



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

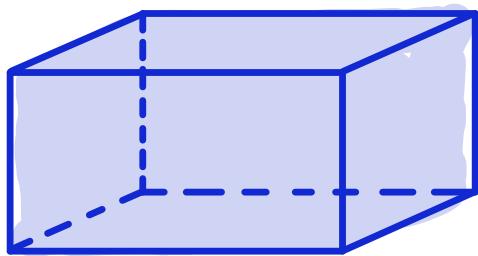
DODECAEDRO : $A = \frac{12 \cdot 5}{2} = 30$

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



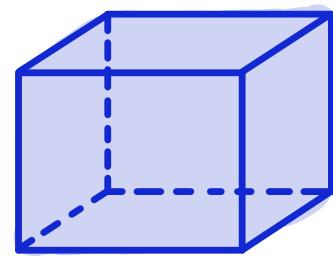
POLIEDROS REGULARES

SÃO POLIEDROS DE PLATÃO CUJAS FACES SÃO CONGRUENTES.



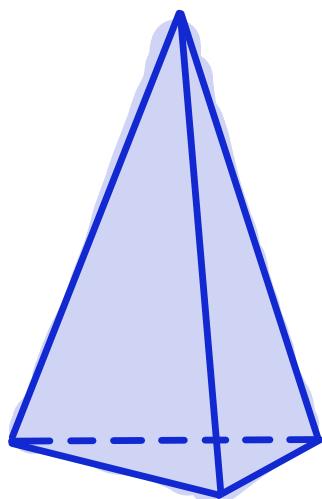
P. PLATÃO ✓

P. REGULAR ✗



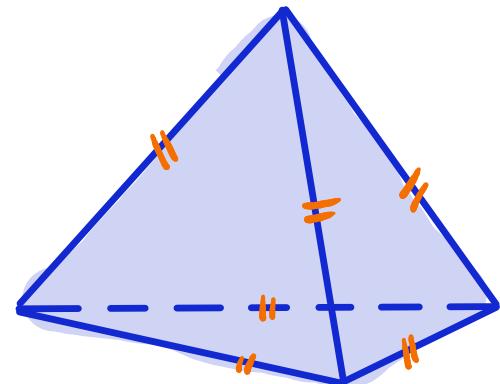
P. PLATÃO ✓

P. REGULAR ✓



P. PLATÃO ✓

P. REGULAR ✗



P. PLATÃO ✓

P. REGULAR ✓

