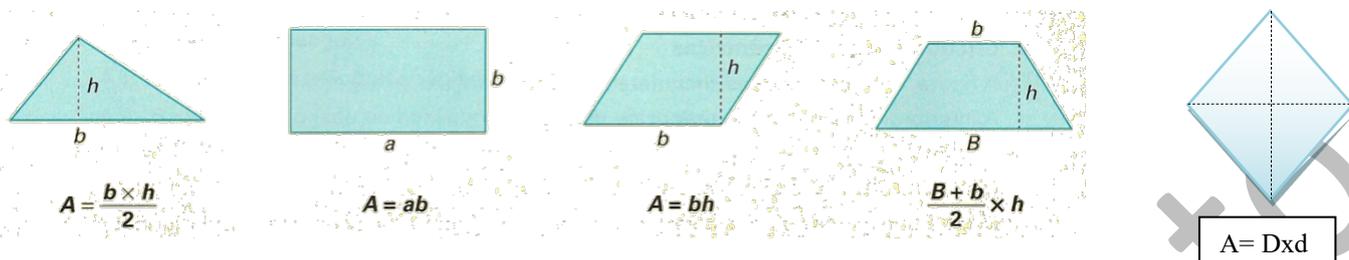


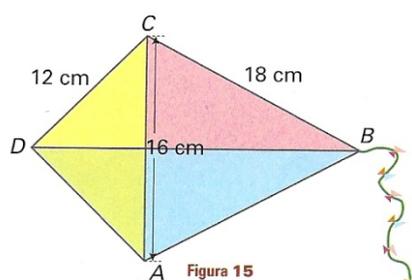
# Ficha de Exercícios - Matemática 8º ano

Áreas e Volumes ----- Prof. Mónica Pinto

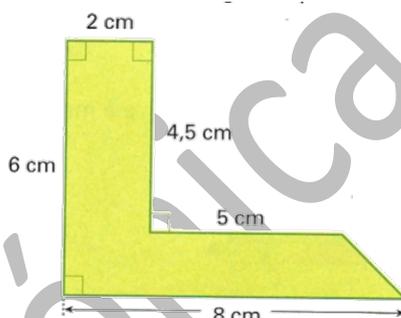


1. Calcula a área de cada figura. Apresenta a resposta com uma casa decimal

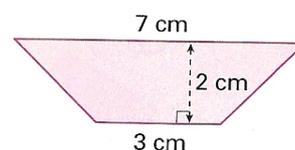
a.



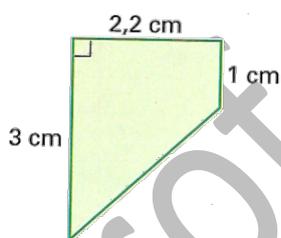
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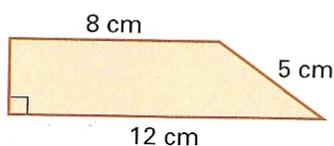
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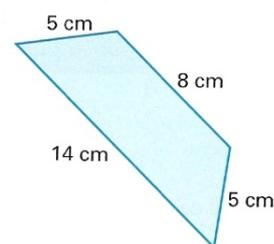
d.



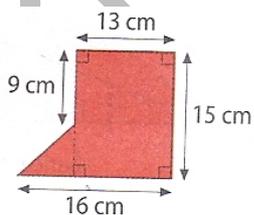
E.



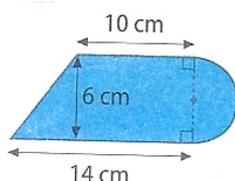
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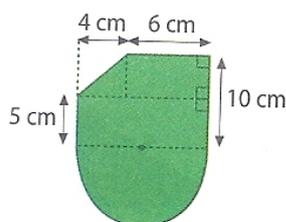
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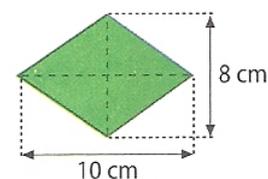
h.



i.



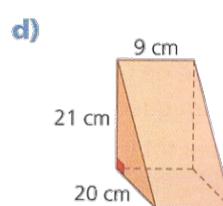
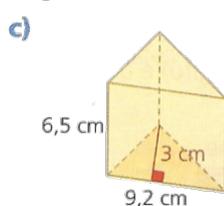
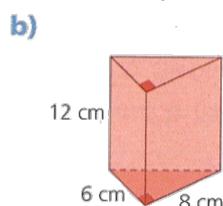
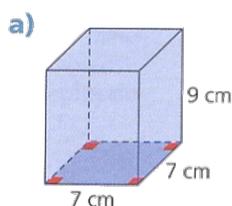
j.



**Soluções** 1. a) 20,3 cm<sup>2</sup> b) 200,6 cm<sup>2</sup> c) 10 cm<sup>2</sup> d) 4,4 cm<sup>2</sup> e) 30 cm<sup>2</sup> f) 44 cm<sup>2</sup> g) 204 cm<sup>2</sup> h) 86,14 cm<sup>2</sup> i) 129,27 cm<sup>2</sup> j) 40 cm<sup>2</sup>

**Volume do prisma**  $V = \text{Área da base} \times \text{altura}$

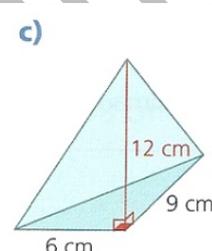
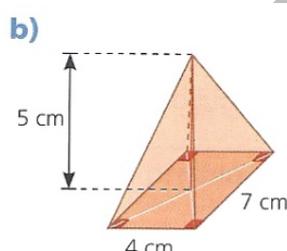
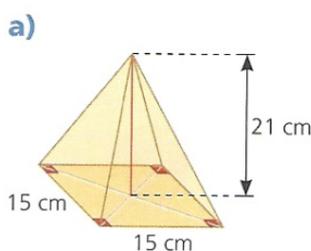
2. Calcula o volume de cada um dos prismas seguintes:



Soluções : a) 441cm<sup>3</sup> b) 288 cm<sup>3</sup> c) 89,7 cm<sup>3</sup> d) 1890 cm<sup>3</sup>

**Volume da pirâmide**  $V = \frac{1}{3} \text{Área da base} \times \text{altura}$

3. Calcula o volume de cada uma das pirâmides seguintes.



Soluções : a) 1575 cm<sup>3</sup> b) 46,7 cm<sup>3</sup> c) 108 cm<sup>3</sup>

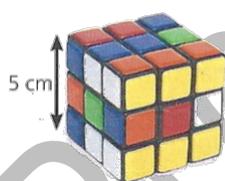
**Áreas de Superfície**

**Prisma**  $A_{prisma} = 2 \times A_{base} + A_{lateral}$

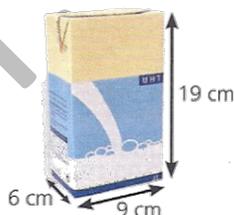
**Pirâmide**  $A_{pirâmide} = A_{base} + A_{lateral}$

4. Considera os prismas retos e as pirâmides apresentados a seguir.

A. Cubo mágico



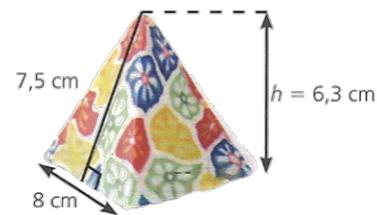
B. Leite



C. Chocolate



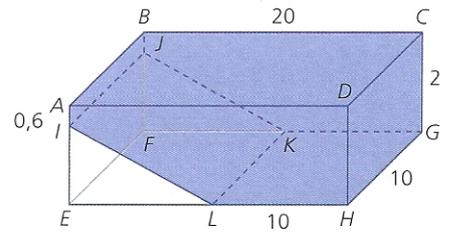
D. Pirâmide quadrangular



- Calcula a área de superfície de cada sólido.
- Calcula o volume de cada um dos sólidos.

Soluções : a) A. 150 cm<sup>2</sup> B. 678 cm<sup>2</sup> C. 589,2 cm<sup>2</sup> D.184 cm<sup>2</sup>  
 b) A. 125 cm<sup>3</sup> B. 1026 cm<sup>3</sup> C. 483,6 cm<sup>3</sup> D.134,4 cm<sup>3</sup>

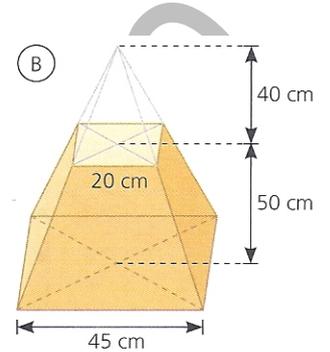
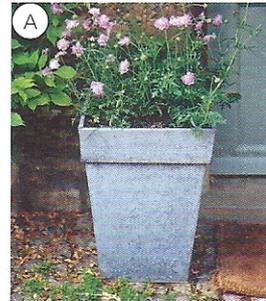
5. Na figura ao lado, que não está à escala, surge representada uma piscina cujas medidas estão expressas em metros.
- [ABCDEFGH] é um paralelepípedo retângulo.
  - [IJKL] é uma rampa retangular que se inicia a 0,6 m de profundidade.



Quantos litros de água são necessários para encher totalmente a piscina? (Nota :  $1\text{m}^3 = 1000\text{litros}$ )

Solução : 330 000L

6. Na figura A, podes observar um vaso cujo modelo matemático é um tronco de pirâmide (virado ao contrário), representado na figura B. Determina o volume do vaso, arredondado às unidades.



Solução 55 417  $\text{cm}^3$

## Cilindros, Cones

### Cilindro

$$A_{\text{cilindro}} = 2 \times A_{\text{base}} + A_{\text{lateral}} = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

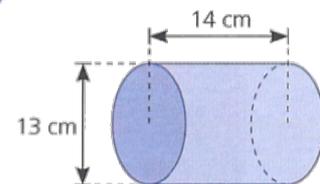
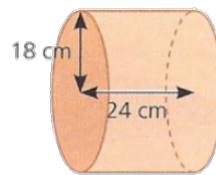
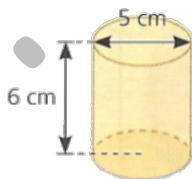
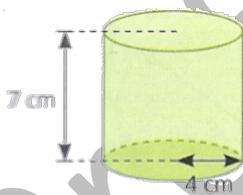
$$V_{\text{cilindro}} = A_{\text{base}} \times h$$

### Cone

$$A_{\text{cone}} = A_{\text{base}} + A_{\text{lateral}} = \pi r^2 + \pi r g$$

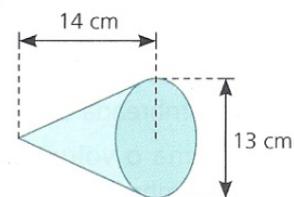
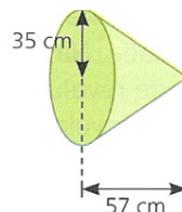
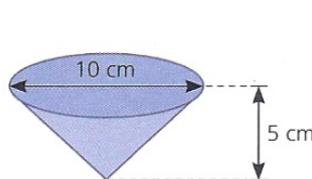
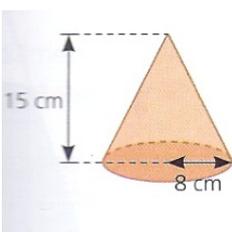
$$V_{\text{cone}} = \frac{A_{\text{base}} \times h}{3}$$

7. Calcula o volume de cada um dos seguintes cilindros



Soluções : a) 351,9  $\text{cm}^3$  b) 117,8  $\text{cm}^3$  c) 24 429  $\text{cm}^3$  d) 1858,3  $\text{cm}^3$

8. Calcula o volume de cada um dos seguintes cones

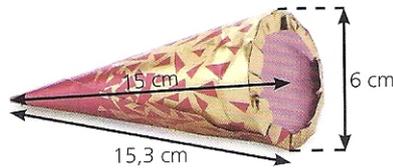


9. Considera os sólidos apresentados a seguir.

A. Caixa sem tampa



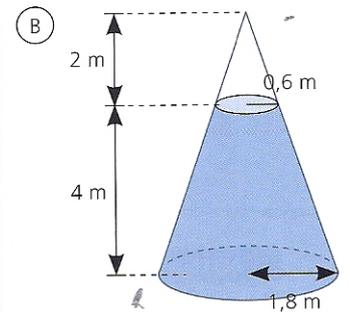
B. Gelado



- Calcula a área da superfície exterior de cada sólido.
- Calcula o volume de cada um dos sólidos.

Soluções a) A.  $2294,15 \text{ cm}^2$  B.  $172,47 \text{ cm}^2$   
 b) A.  $10\,802,37 \text{ cm}^3$  B.  $141,37 \text{ cm}^3$

10. Na figura A, podes observar um vulcão de água do Parque das Nações, em Lisboa. Na figura B, está representado um cone de revolução cuja parte sombreada é um modelo do vulcão. Determina, em metros cúbicos, do volume do sólido sombreado na figura B. Indica o resultado arredondado às unidades.



Sol.  $15 \text{ m}^3$