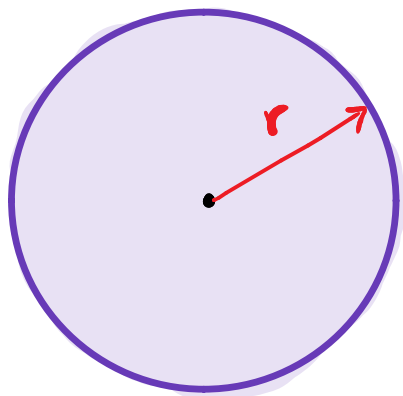
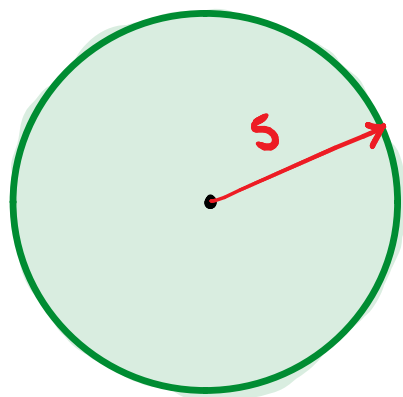


ÁREA DE CÍRCULO E SUAS PARTES

ÁREA DE CÍRCULO



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

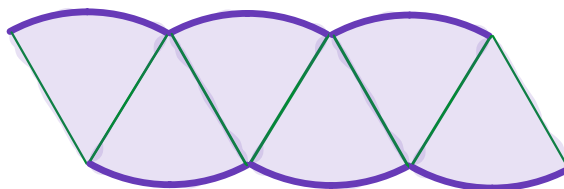
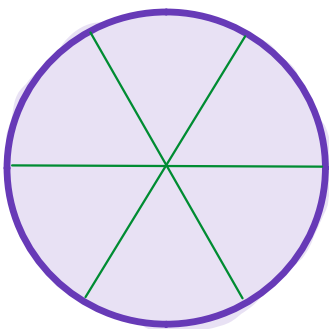
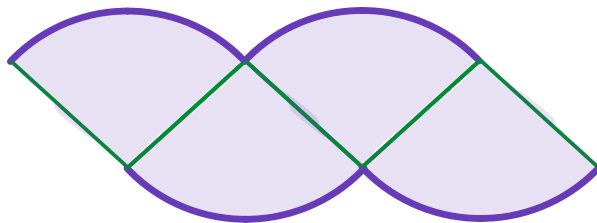
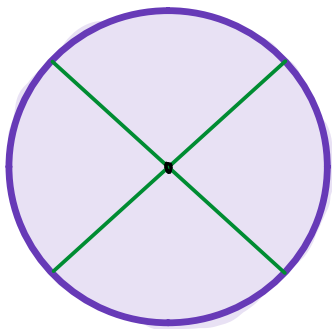


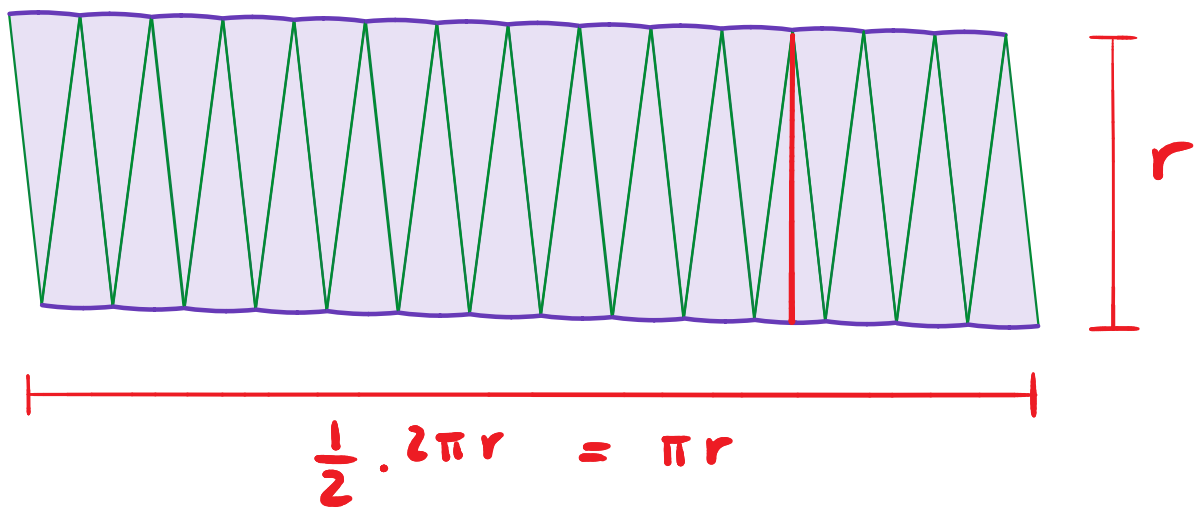
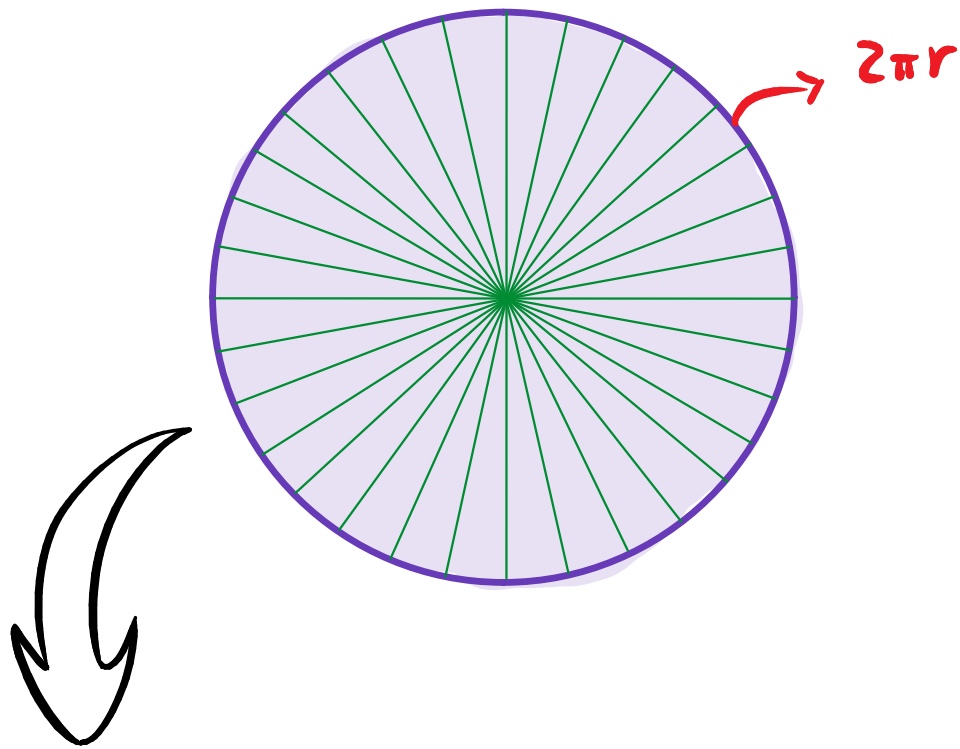
$$A = \pi \cdot 5^2$$

$$A = 25\pi$$



VISUALIZAÇÃO





$$A = \pi r \cdot r$$

$$\underline{A = \pi r^2}$$

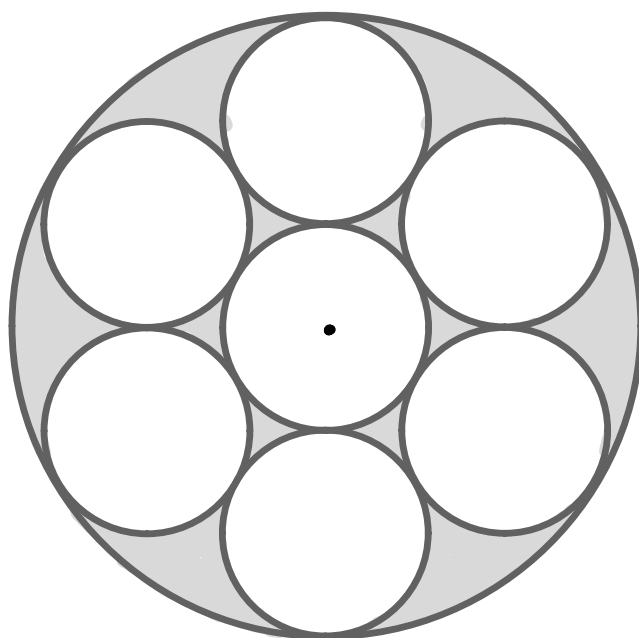


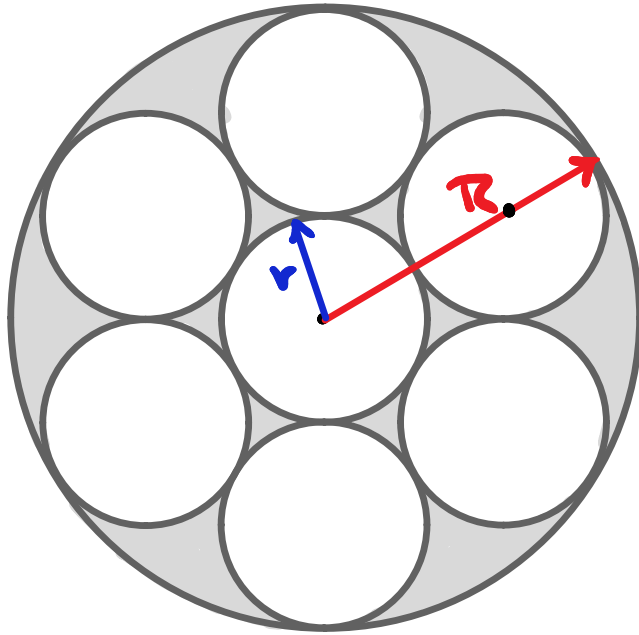
EXEMPLO

NA FIGURA, OS 7 CÍRCULOS MENORES POSSUEM RAIOS UNITÁRIOS.

O CÍRCULO MENOR CENTRAL É CONCÊNTRICO COM O CÍRCULO GRANDE.

OS 6 OUTROS CÍRCULOS SÃO TANGENTES AO CÍRCULO MENOR CENTRAL E AO CÍRCULO MAIOR.
DETERMINE A ÁREA DA REGIÃO SOMBREADA.





$$r = 1$$

$$R = 3.r = 3$$

$$A_s = A_G - 7.A_p$$

$$= \pi R^2 - 7.\pi r^2$$

$$= \pi.3^2 - 7.\pi.1^2$$

$$= 9\pi - 7\pi$$

$$\underline{A_s = 2\pi}$$

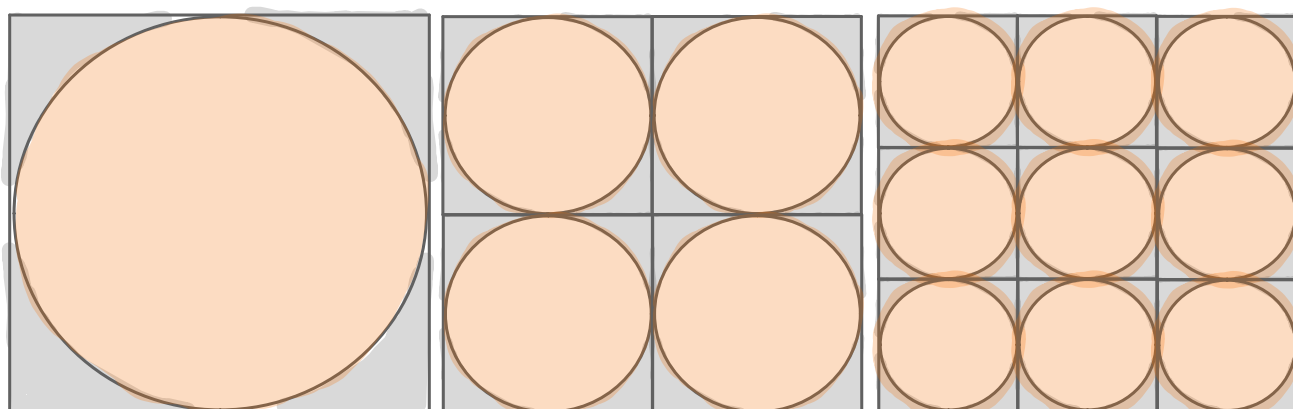


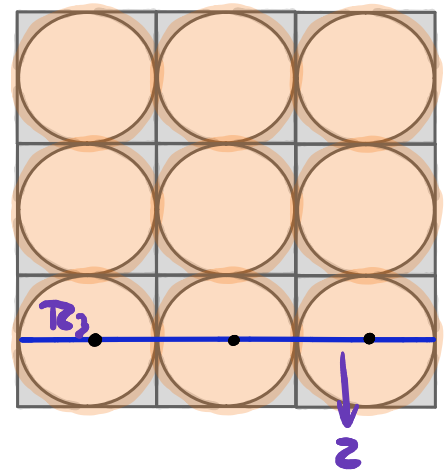
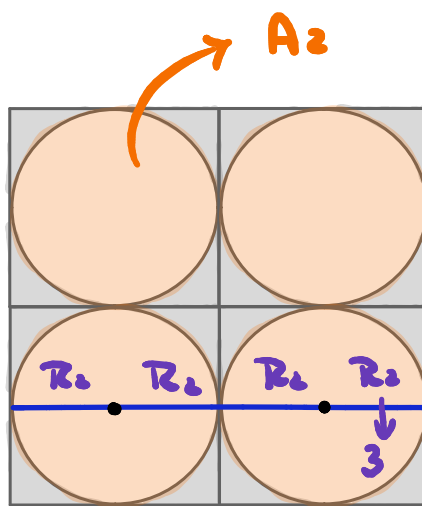
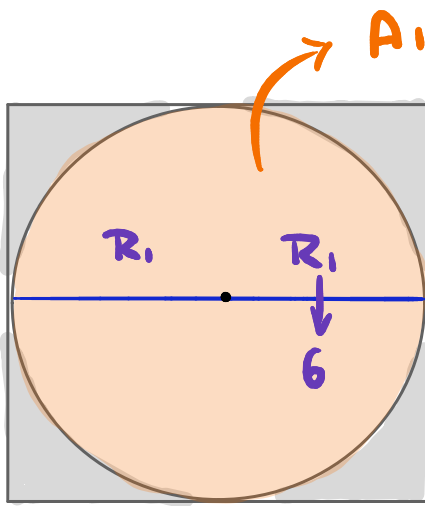
EXEMPLO

UMA EMPRESA FABRICA TAMPAS CIRCULARES DE ALUMÍNIO A PARTIR DE CHAPAS METÁLICAS QUADRADAS COM 1,2m DE LADO.

SÃO FABRICADAS TAMPAS DE 3 TAMANHOS: PEQUENAS, MÉDIAS E GRANDES, COMO MOSTRA A FIGURA ABAIXO. APÓS RETIRADAS AS TAMPAS, AS SOBRAS DE MATERIAL SÃO DESCARTADAS.

DETERMINE QUAL TIPO DE TAMPA GERA UMA MAIOR QUANTIDADE DE SOBRAS.





$$A_1 = \pi \cdot 6^2 = 36\pi$$

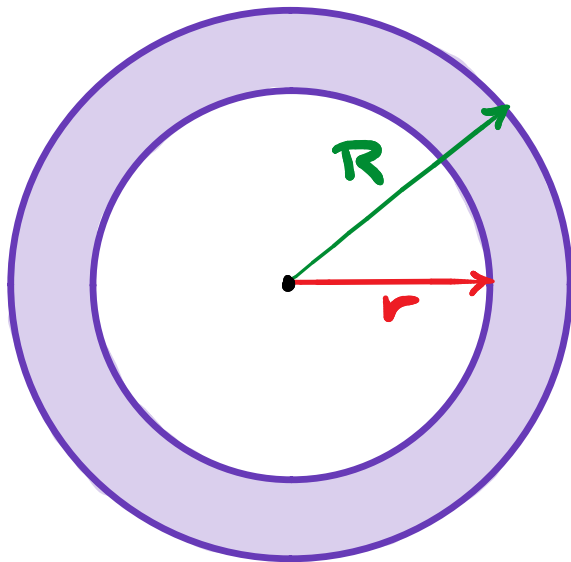
$$A_2 = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot 3^2 = 36\pi$$

$$A_3 = 9 \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2 = 36\pi$$

As sobras são iguais !

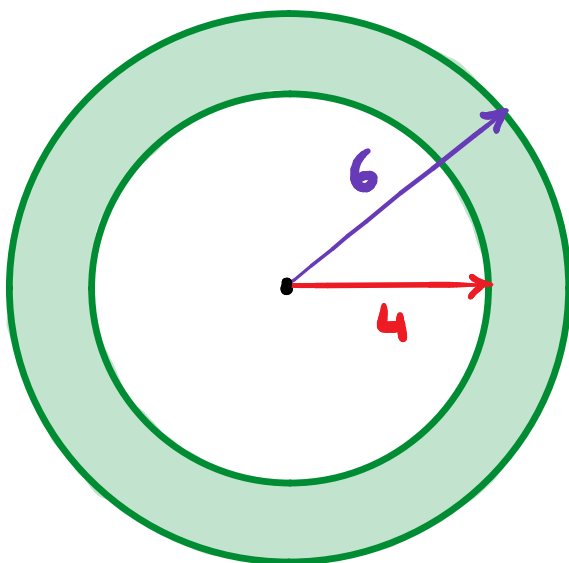


ÁREA DE COROA CIRCULAR



$$A_c = \pi R^2 - \pi r^2$$

$$A_c = \pi (R^2 - r^2)$$



$$A_c = \pi \cdot 6^2 - \pi \cdot 4^2$$

$$A_c = 36\pi - 16\pi$$

$$\underline{A_c = 20\pi}$$

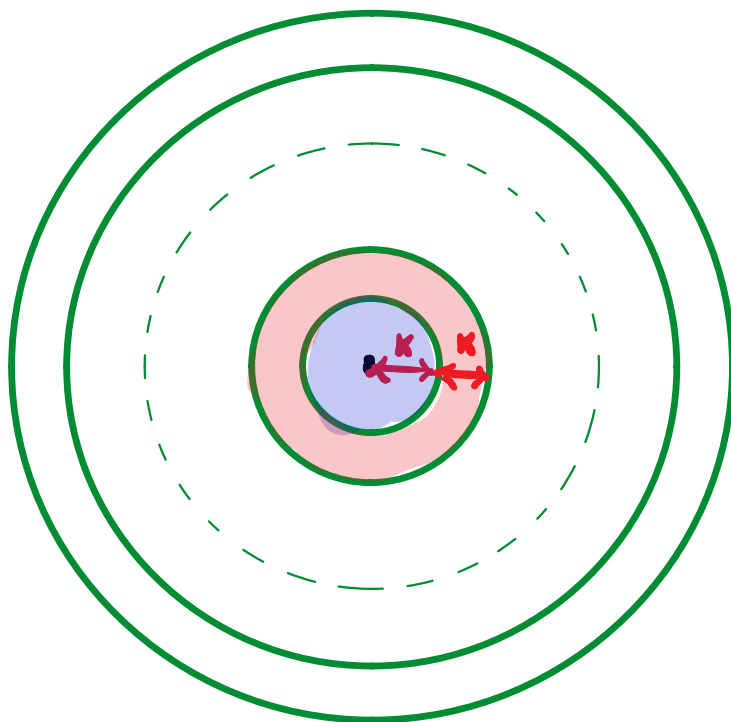


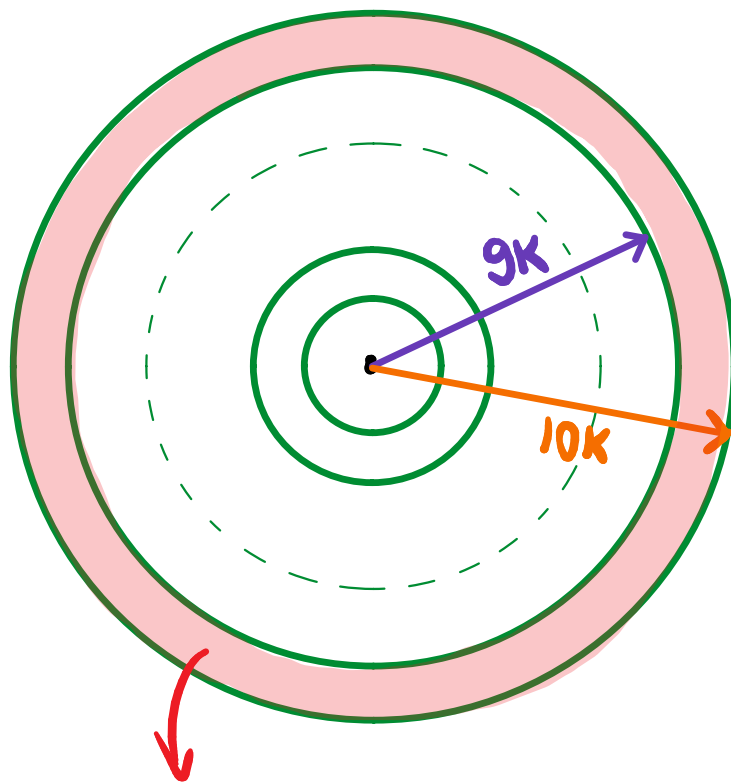
EXEMPLO

CONSIDERE QUE UM TSUNAMI SE PROPAGA COMO UMA ONDA CIRCULAR.

A CADA HORA, O TSUNAMI AVANÇA k QUILÔMETROS NA DIREÇÃO RADIAL, A PARTIR DO SEU EPICENTRO, COMO MOSTRA A FIGURA.

CALCULE A ÁREA VARRIDA PELO TSUNAMI ENTRE A 9ª E A 10ª HORA.





$$A = \pi \cdot (10k)^2 - \pi (9k)^2$$

$$A = 100\pi k^2 - 81\pi k^2$$

$$\underline{A = 19\pi k^2}$$

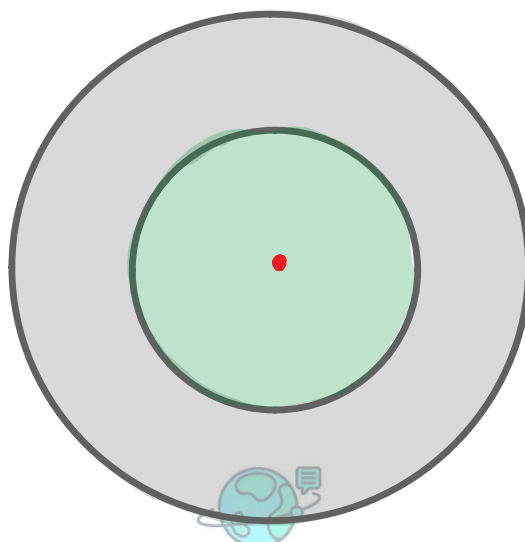


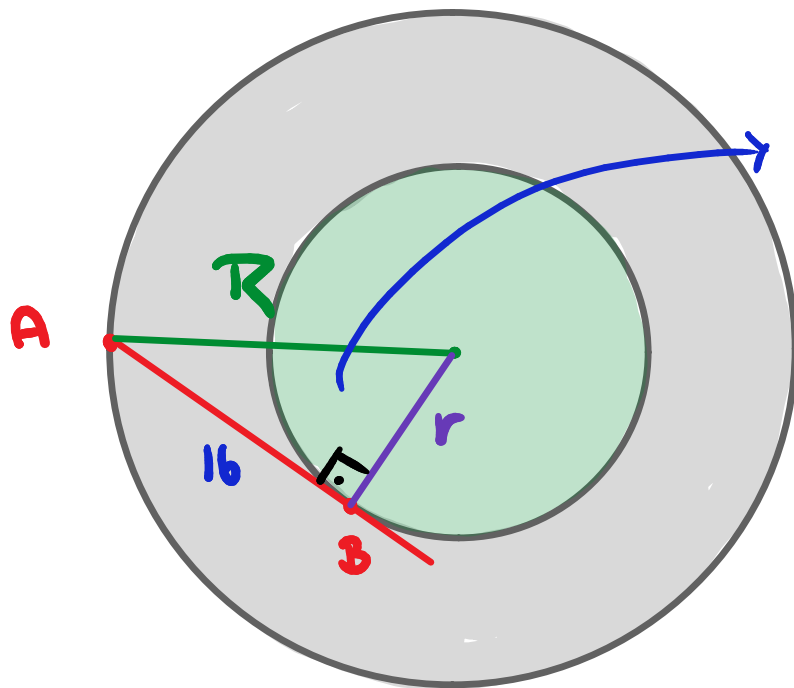
EXEMPLO

A FIGURA ABAIXO MOSTRA UM JARDIM COMPOSTO POR 2 CIRCUNFERÊNCIAS CONCÊNTRICAS: A PARTE INTERNA DO CÍRCULO CENTRAL É GRAMADA ENQUANTO A PARTE EM VOLTA É DE CALÇAMENTO.

ENCARREGADO DE CALCULAR A ÁREA TOTAL DO CALÇAMENTO E SEM FERRAMENTAS SUFICIENTES PARA DETERMINAR O CENTRO DOS CÍRCULOS E MEDIR OS RAIOS, UM BRILHANTE PADAWAN TEVE UMA IDEIA IGUALMENTE BRILHANTE: PRENDEU UM BARBANTE NA CIRCUNFERÊNCIA EXTERNA E O ESTICOU ATÉ QUE ELE TANGENCIASSE A CIRCUNFERÊNCIA INTERNA. ELE ENTÃO MEDIU O COMPRIMENTO DO BARBANTE ESTICADO ENCONTRANDO 16m.

QUAL A ÁREA DO CALÇAMENTO?





$$R^2 = r^2 - 16^2$$

$$R^2 - r^2 = 256$$

? ?

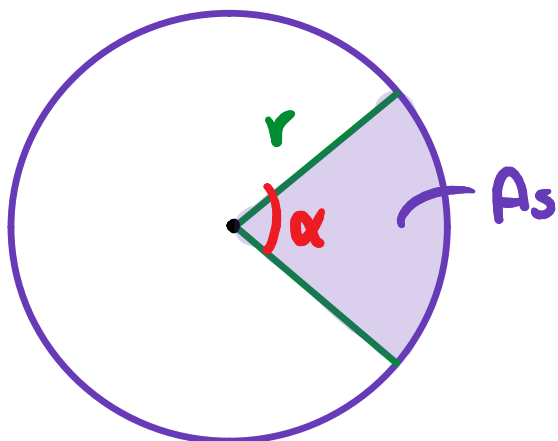
$$A_c = \pi R^2 - \pi r^2$$

$$A_c = \pi \underbrace{(R^2 - r^2)}_{256}$$

$$\underline{A_c = 256\pi}$$



ÁREA DE SETOR CIRCULAR



ÂNGULO

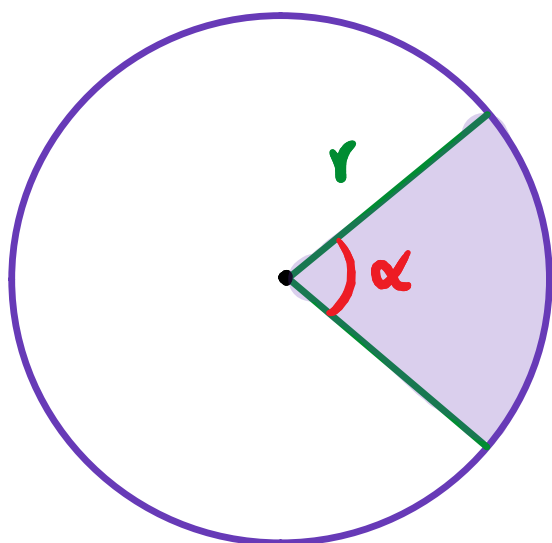
ÁREA

$$360^\circ \text{ ————— } \pi r^2$$

$$\alpha \text{ ————— } A_s$$

$$A_s = \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ} \cdot \pi r^2$$

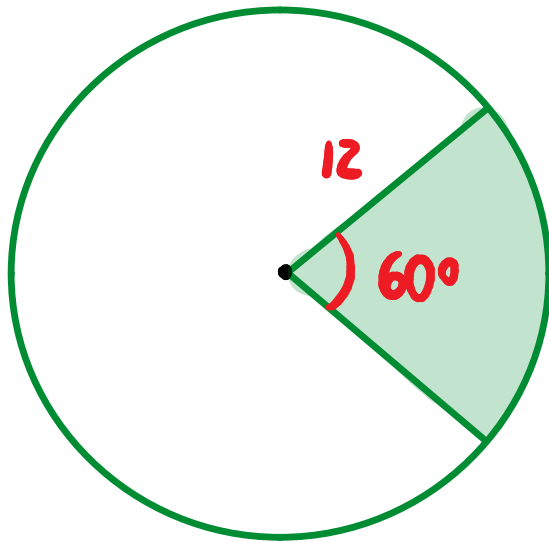
→ FRAÇÃO
→ INTEIRO



$$A_s = \frac{\alpha}{360} \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$A_s = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \cdot \pi r^2$$

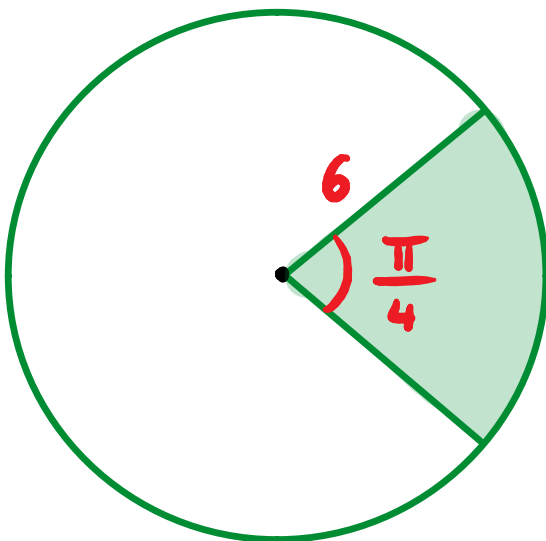




$$A_s = \frac{\cancel{60}^1}{\cancel{360}_6} \cdot \pi \cdot 12^2$$

$$A = \frac{\pi \cdot 12 \cdot \cancel{12}^2}{\cancel{6}}$$

$$\underline{A = 24\pi}$$



$$A_s = \frac{\pi/4}{2\pi} \cdot \pi \cdot 6^2$$

$$A_s = \frac{\cancel{\pi}^2}{\cancel{4}_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{2\pi}_{2\pi}} \cdot \pi \cdot \cancel{6}^3 \cdot \cancel{6}^3$$

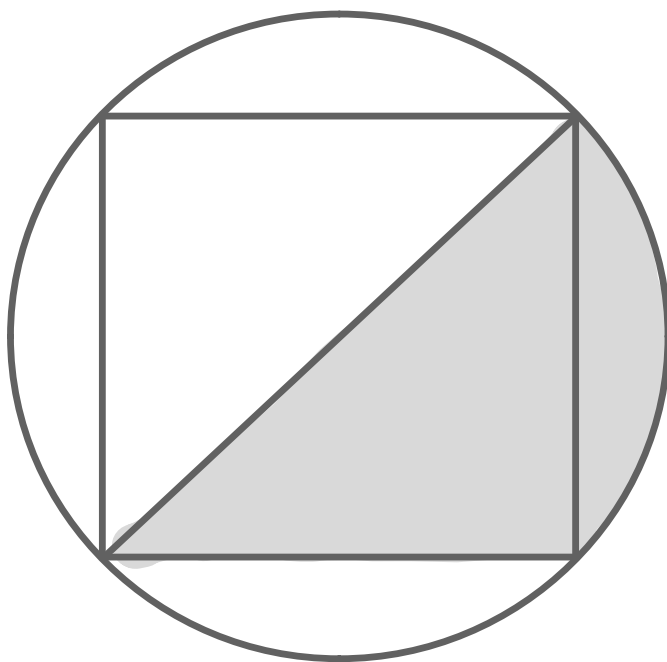
$$\underline{A_s = \frac{9\pi}{2}}$$

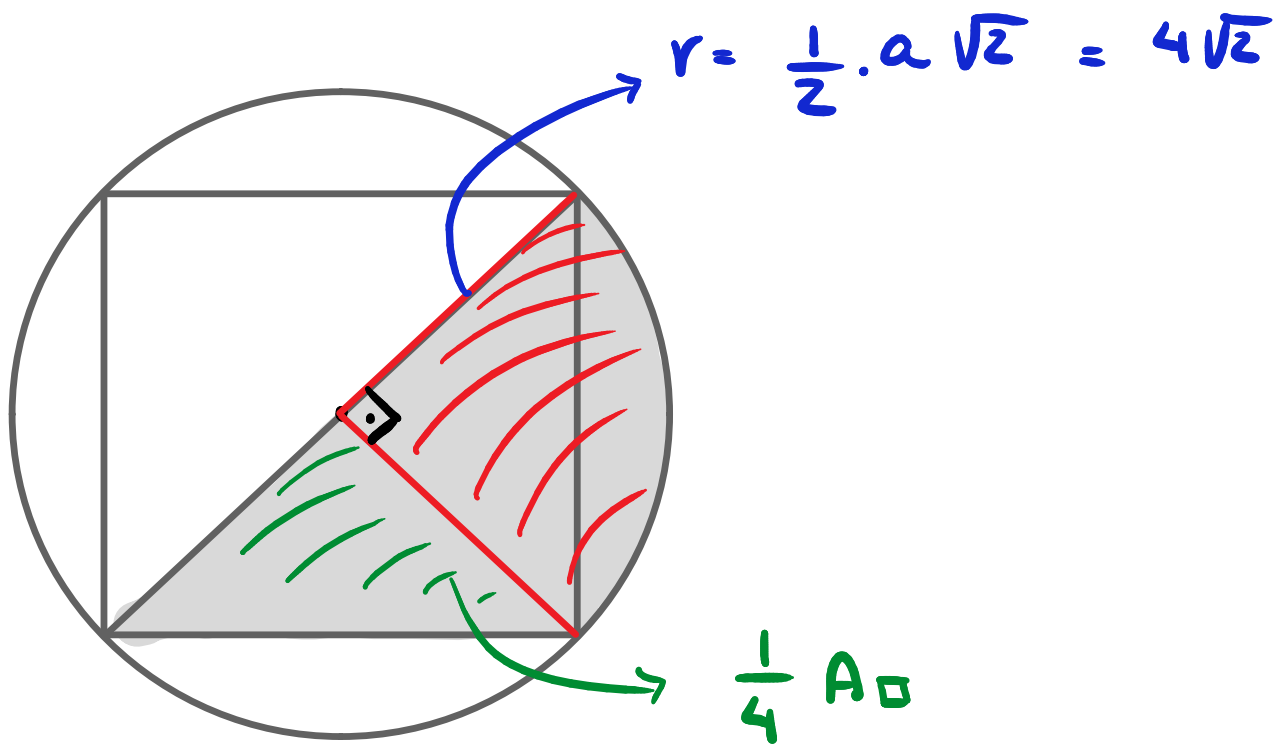


EXEMPLO

O QUADRADO DE LADO 8 ESTÁ INSCRITO NA CIRCUNFERÊNCIA.

CALCULE O VALOR DA ÁREA HACHURADA.





$$A_H = A_{SET} + A_{\Delta}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{90}^1}{\cancel{360}_4} \cdot \pi \cdot (4\sqrt{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 8^2$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{4}\sqrt{2} \cdot \cancel{4}\sqrt{2} \pi}{\cancel{4}} + \frac{8 \cdot \cancel{8}^2}{\cancel{4}}$$

$$= 8\pi + 16$$

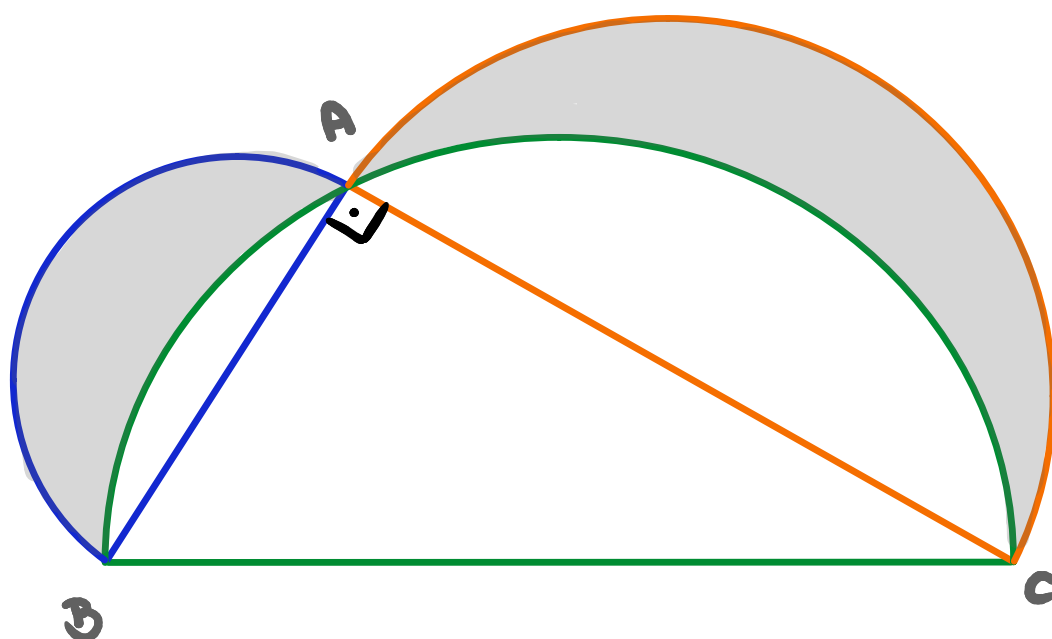
$$\underline{A_H = 8(\pi + 2)}$$

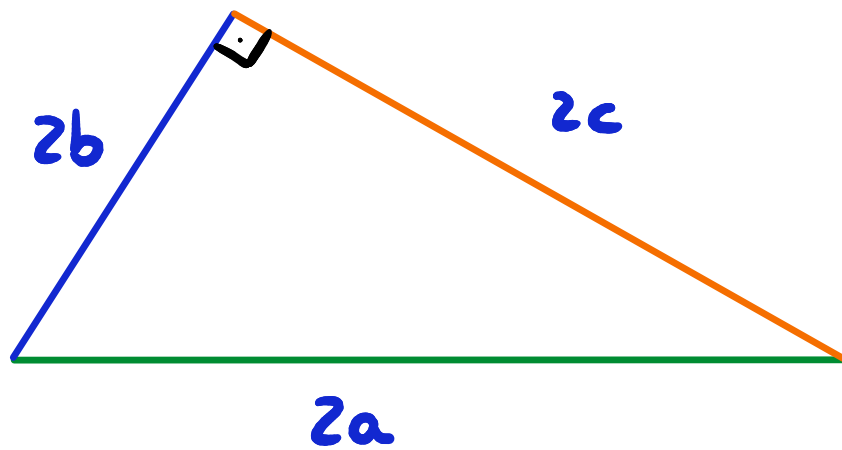


EXEMPLO

SEJA O TRIÂNGULO ABC E OS TRÊS SEMI-CÍRCULOS CUJOS DIÂMETROS COINCIDEM COM OS LADOS DO TRIÂNGULO, COMO MOSTRA A FIGURA

CALCULE A RAZÃO ENTRE A ÁREA HACHURADA E A ÁREA DO TRIÂNGULO ABC.





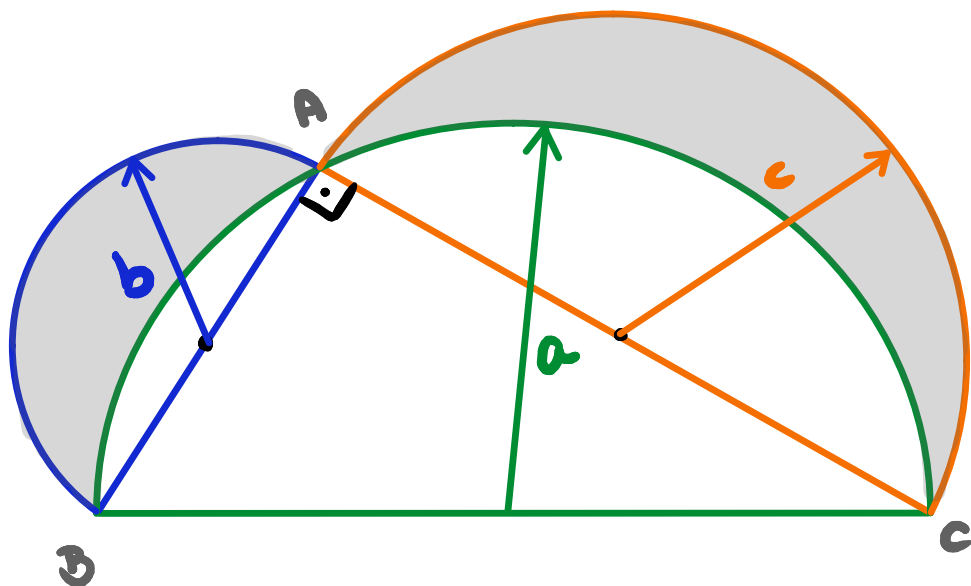
$$(2a)^2 = (2b)^2 + (2c)^2$$

$$\cancel{4}a^2 = \cancel{4}b^2 + \cancel{4}c^2$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

$$b^2 + c^2 - a^2 = 0$$





$$\frac{A_H}{A_\Delta} = ?$$

$$A_H = A_\Delta + A_{AB} + A_{AC} - A_{BC}$$

$$A_H = A_\Delta + \frac{1}{2}\pi b^2 + \frac{1}{2}\pi c^2 - \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2$$

$$A_H = A_\Delta + \frac{\pi}{2} \underbrace{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)}_0$$

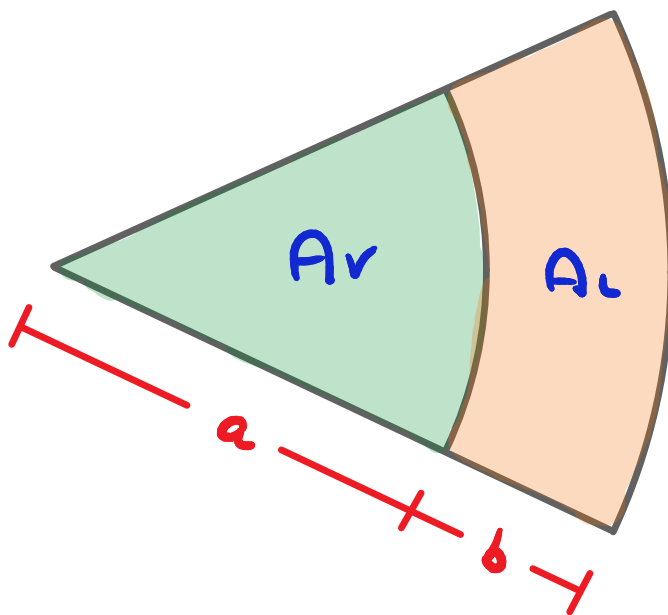
$$A_H = A_\Delta$$

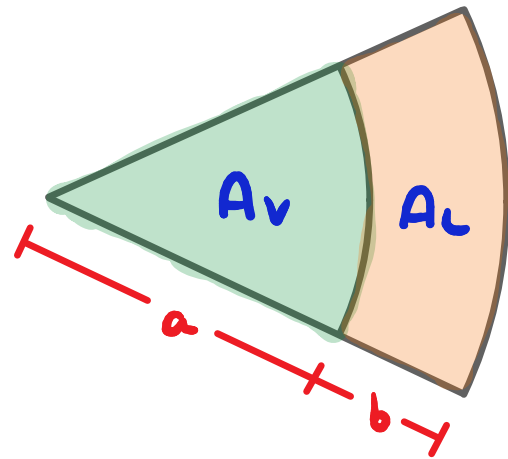
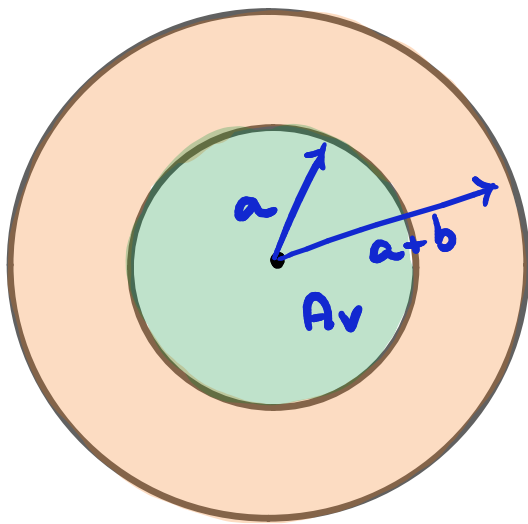
$$\frac{A_H}{A_\Delta} = 1$$



EXEMPLO

DETERMINE A RAZÃO ENTRE a E b PARA QUE AS ÁREAS HACHURADAS SEJAM IGUAIS.





$$A_v = A_L \rightarrow A_{TOTAL} = 2 \cdot A_v$$

$$\cancel{\pi}(a+b)^2 = 2 \cdot \cancel{\pi}a^2$$

$$a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 2a^2$$

$$a^2 - 2ba - b^2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-2b)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-b^2) \rightarrow \Delta = 8b^2$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = 2b\sqrt{2}$$

$$a = \frac{2b \pm 2b\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$a = b(1 \pm \sqrt{2}) \quad \frac{a}{b} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$



$$\frac{a^2 - 2b^2 a - b^2}{b^2} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 - 2\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = x \rightsquigarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = 8 \rightarrow \sqrt{\Delta} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$x = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

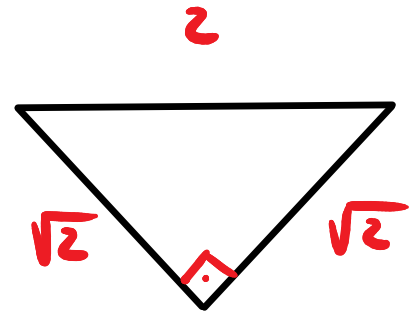
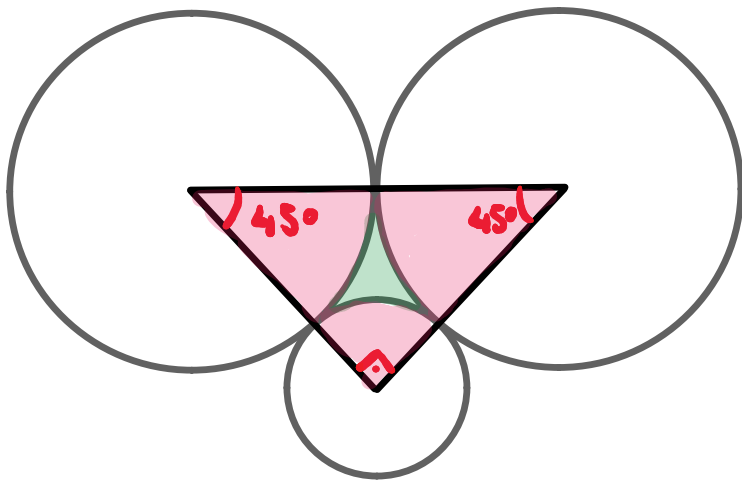


EXEMPLO

SEJAM C_1 , C_2 E C_3 CIRCUNFERÊNCIAS TANGENTES EXTERNAMENTE DUAS A DUAS. SEUS RAIOS SÃO, RESPECTIVAMENTE, 1, 1 E $\sqrt{2} - 1$.

CALCULE A ÁREA DA REGIÃO LIMITADA E EXTERIOR ÀS CIRCUNFERÊNCIAS DADAS.





$$2^2 = \sqrt{2}^2 + \sqrt{2}^2$$

$$A_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cancel{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \cancel{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \underline{A_{\Delta} = 1}$$

$$A_R = 2 \cdot \frac{\cancel{45}}{\cancel{360}} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 + \frac{\cancel{90}}{\cancel{360}} \cdot \pi (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2$$

84 4

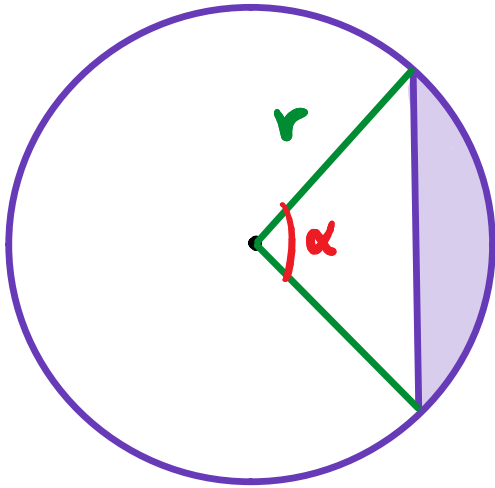
$$A_R = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} (2 - 2\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$A_R = \pi - \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$A_V = 1 - \left(\pi - \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = 1 - \pi + \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

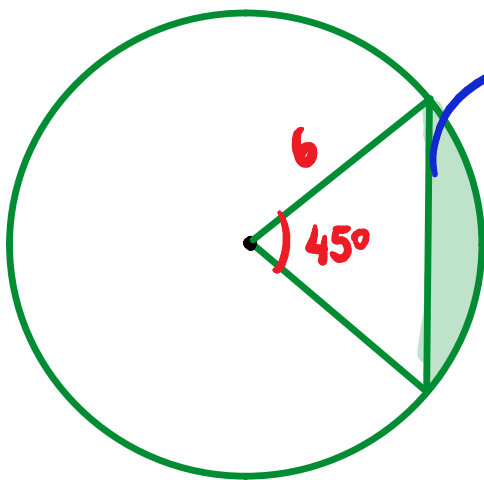


ÁREA DE SEGMENTO CIRCULAR



$$A_{SEG} = A_{SET} - A_{\Delta}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot r^2 \cdot \sin \alpha$$



$$A_{SEG} = \frac{\cancel{45}}{\cancel{360}} \cdot \pi \cdot \cancel{6}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cancel{6}^2 \cdot \sin 45^\circ$$

$$A_{SEG} = \frac{1}{\cancel{8}} \pi \cdot \cancel{6}^{\cancel{3}} \cdot \cancel{6}^{\cancel{3}} - \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \cdot \cancel{6}^{\cancel{3}} \cdot \cancel{6}^{\cancel{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\cancel{2}}$$

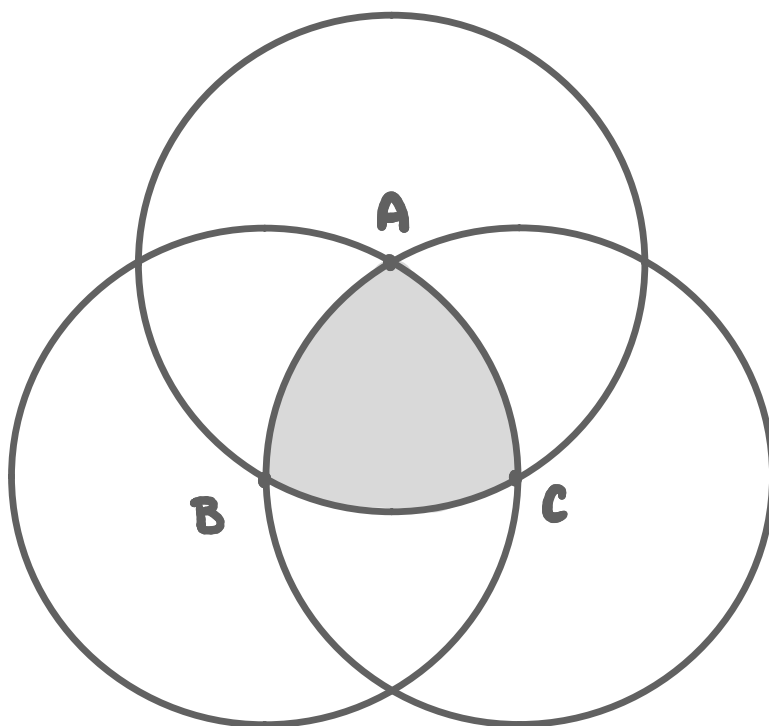
$$A_{SEG} = \frac{9\pi}{2} - 9\sqrt{2}$$

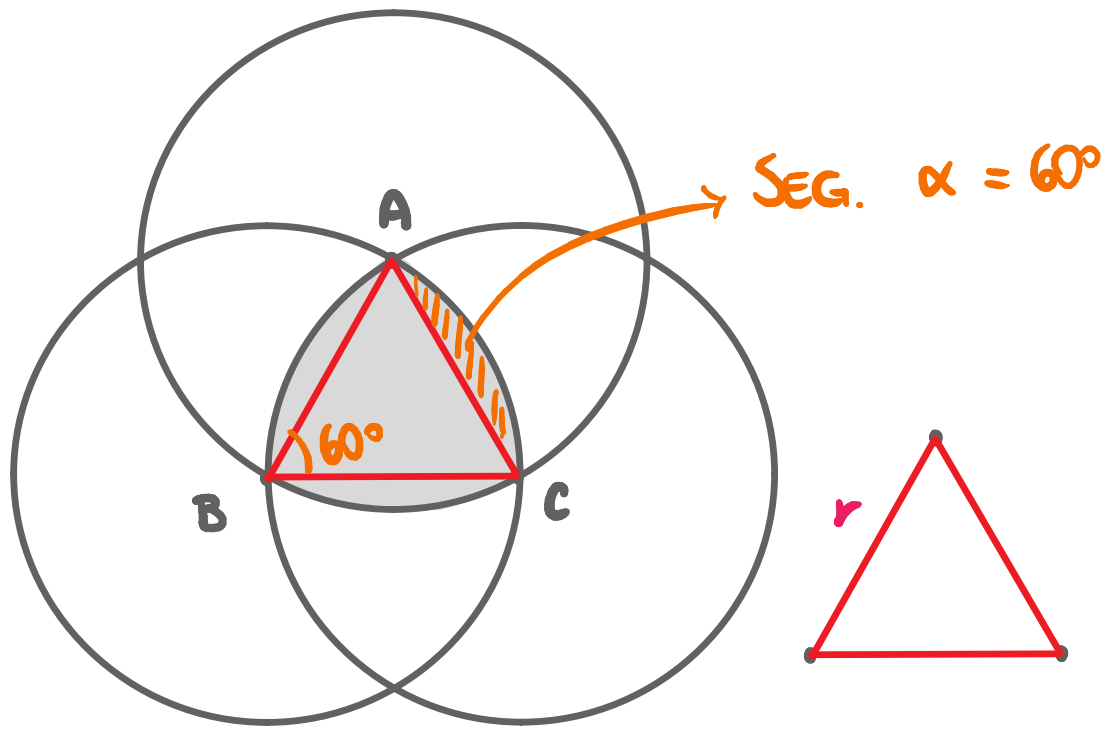


EXEMPLO

OS PONTOS A, B e C DA FIGURA SÃO OS CENTROS DOS CÍRCULOS DE RAIOS r .

CALCULE A ÁREA DA REGIÃO HACHURADA.





$$A_H = A_\Delta + 3 \cdot A_{SEG}$$

$$A_\Delta = \frac{r^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$A_{SEG} = A_{SET} - A_\Delta$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{60}^1}{\cancel{360}_6} \cdot \pi r^2 - \frac{r^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\pi r^2}{6} - \frac{r^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$A_{SEG} = \frac{r^2}{12} (2\pi - 3\sqrt{3})$$



$$A_H = \frac{r^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} + \cancel{3} \cdot \frac{\cancel{r^2}}{\cancel{12}} (2\pi - 3\sqrt{3})$$

$$A_H = \frac{r^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{2\pi r^2}{4} - \frac{3r^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$A_H = \frac{\cancel{2}\pi r^2 - \cancel{2}r^2 \sqrt{3}}{\cancel{4}_2}$$

$$A_H = \frac{\pi r^2 - r^2 \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

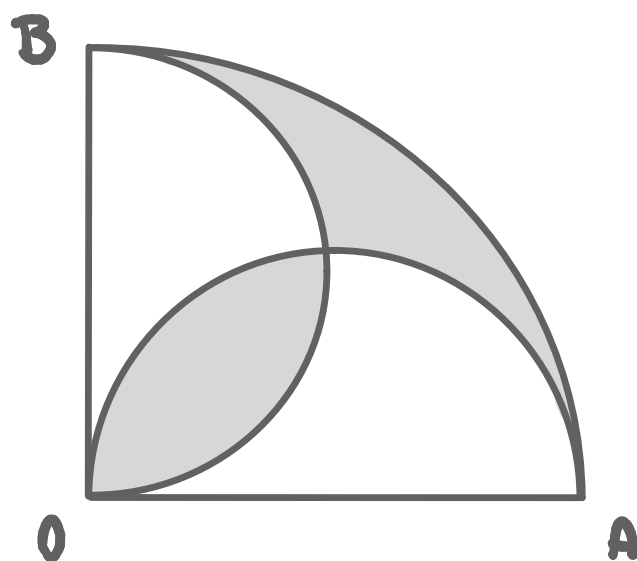
$$A_H = \frac{r^2}{2} (\pi - \sqrt{3})$$

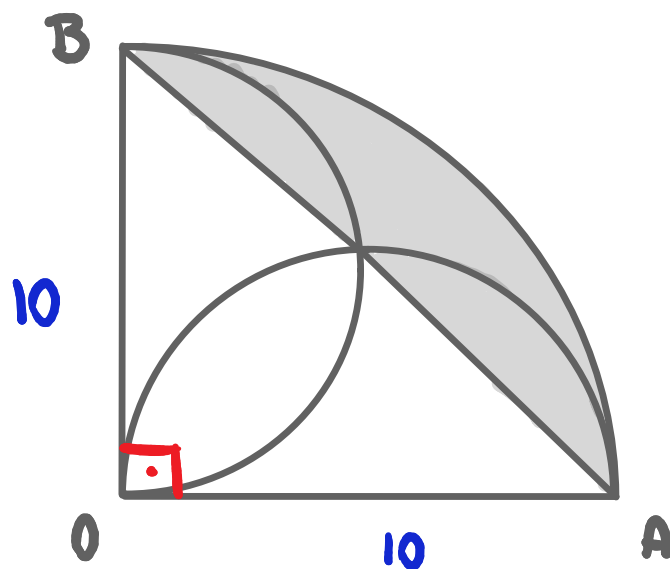
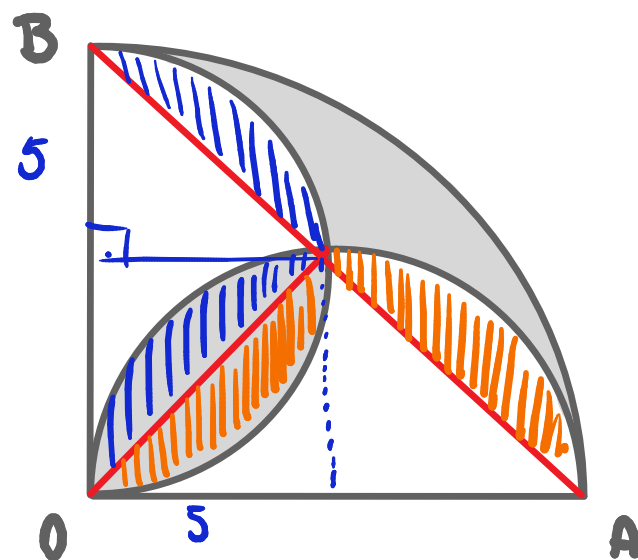


EXEMPLO

O ARCO AB É UM QUARTO DE UMA CIRCUNFERÊNCIA DE CENTRO O E RAIO 10. OS ARCOS OA E OB SÃO SEMICIRCUNFERÊNCIAS.

QUAL A ÁREA DA REGIÃO SOMBREADA?



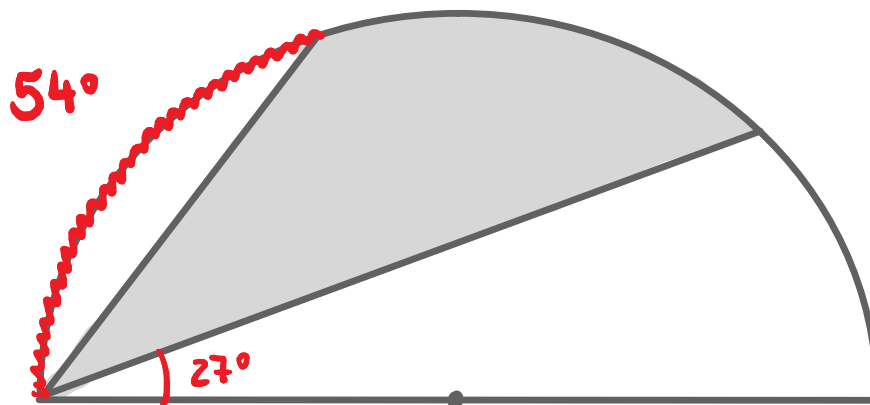


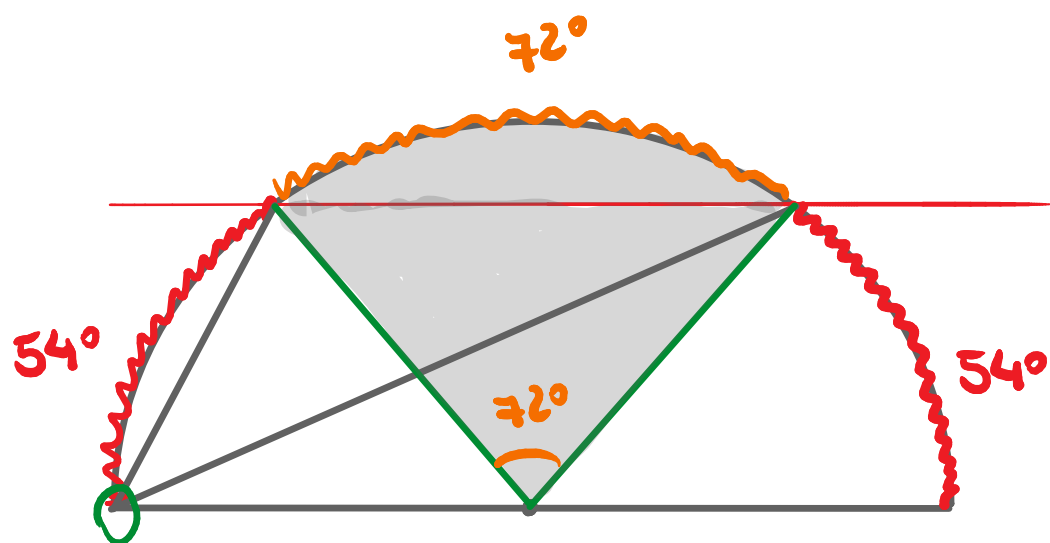
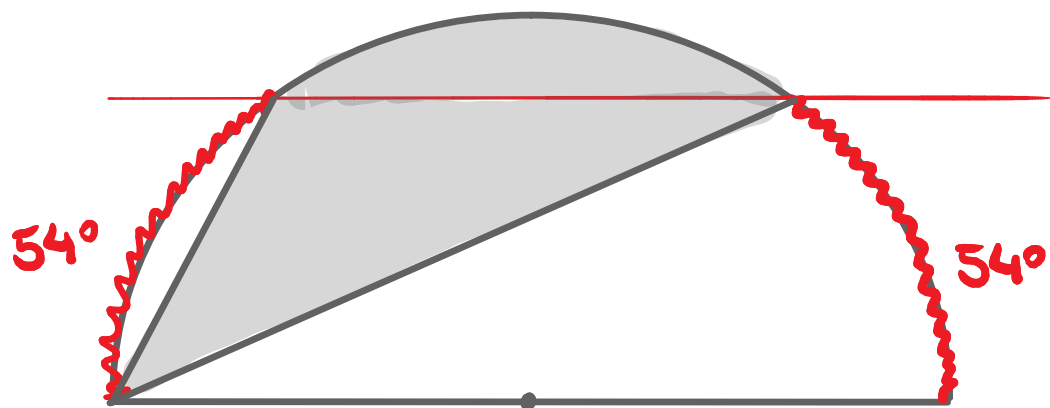
$$\begin{aligned}
 A_u &= A_s - A_b = \frac{90}{360} \cdot \pi \cdot 10^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 100 - \frac{100}{2} \\
 &= 25\pi - 50 = \underline{\underline{25(\pi - 2)}}
 \end{aligned}$$



EXEMPLO

CALCULE A ÁREA HACHURADA, SABENDO QUE O SEMICÍRCULO TEM RAIO 5.





$$A_H = A_{\text{SECTOR}} (72^\circ)$$

$$A_H = \frac{\cancel{72}^1}{\cancel{360}_5} \cdot \pi \cdot 5^2$$

$$\underline{A_H = 5\pi}$$



EXEMPLO

NA FIGURA, OS COMPRIMENTOS DOS LADOS DO TRIÂNGULO ABC SÃO:

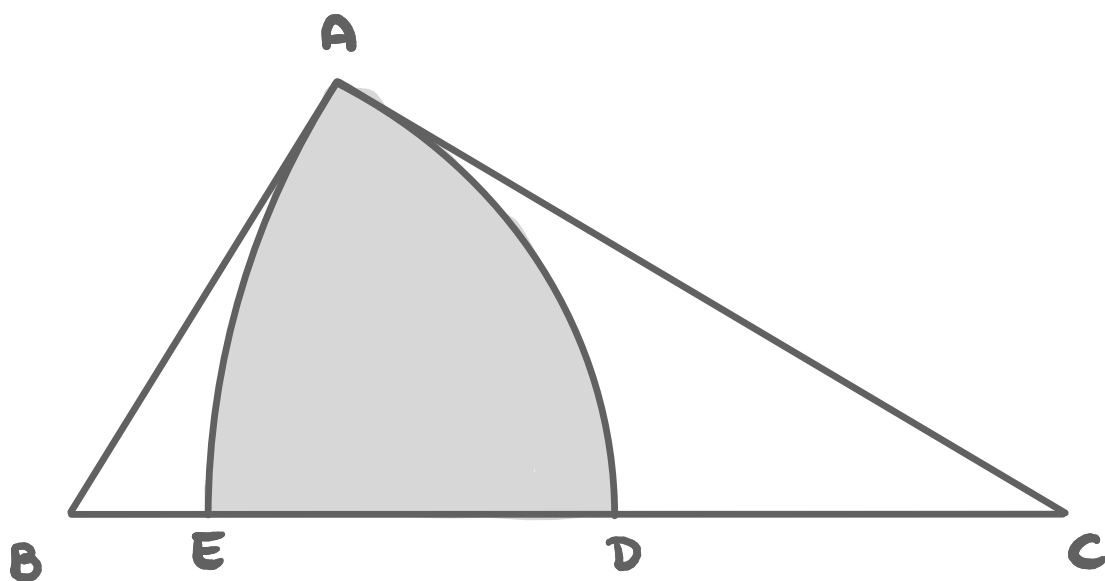
$$AB = 2$$

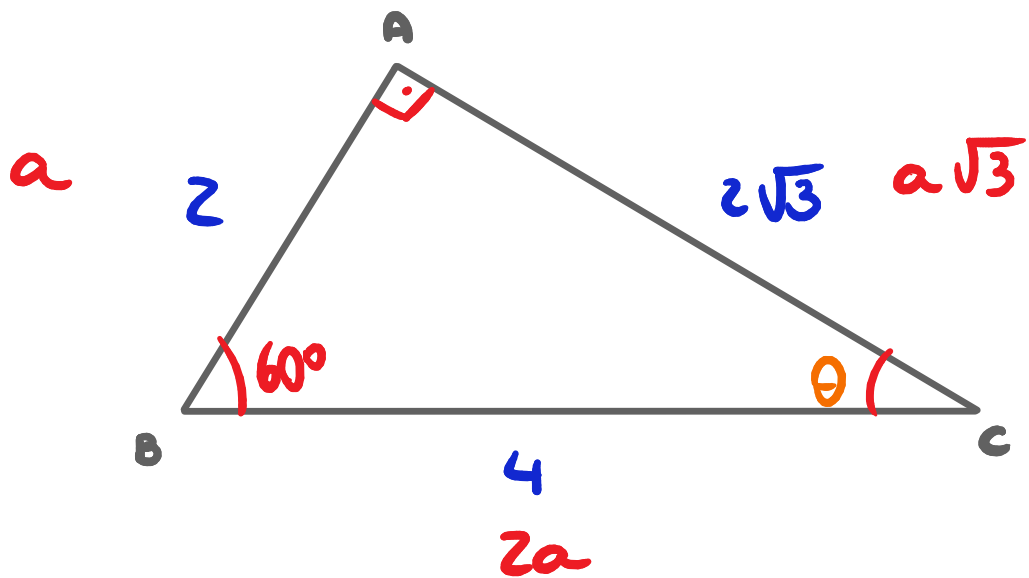
$$AC = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$BC = 4$$

O ARCO AD POSSUI CENTRO B E RAIOS AB E O ARCO AE POSSUI CENTRO C E RAIOS AC.

CALCULE A ÁREA DA REGIÃO SOMBREADA.



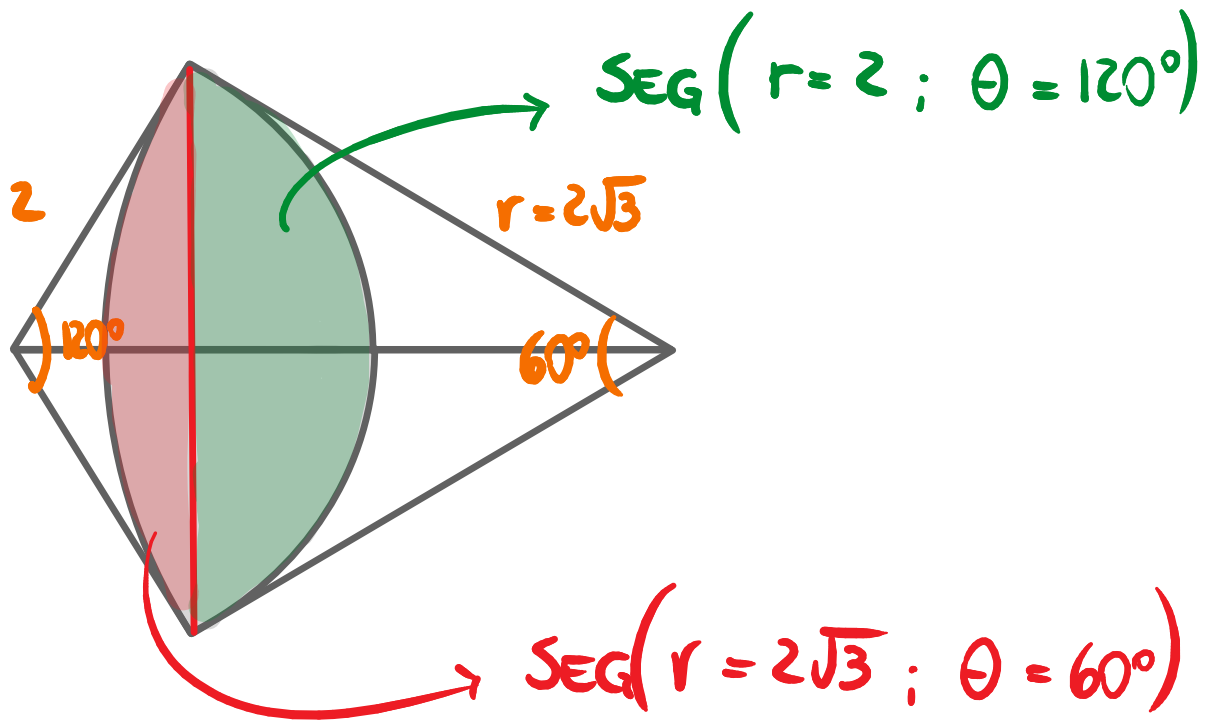


$$4^2 = 2^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2 \rightarrow \hat{A} = 90^\circ$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \theta = \hat{C} = 30^\circ$$

$$\hat{B} = 60^\circ$$





$$2A_H = A_{VERM} + A_{VERD}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{VERM} &= \frac{\cancel{60}}{\cancel{360}^6} \cdot \pi (2\sqrt{3})^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2\sqrt{3})^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cancel{6}} \pi \cdot 2 \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{3} - \frac{1}{\cancel{4}} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \\
 &= 2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$A_v = \frac{120^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \cancel{2}^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\cancel{2}}$$

$$A_v = \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 4 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$A_v = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$$

$$A_H = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} + \frac{6\pi}{3} - 3\sqrt{3} \right)$$

$$A_H = \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \left(\frac{\cancel{10}^5\pi}{3} - \cancel{4}^2 \sqrt{3} \right)$$

$$A_H = \frac{5\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$$

