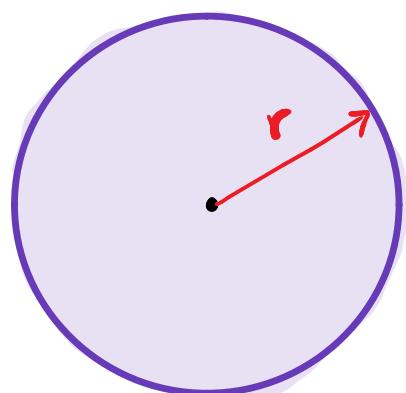
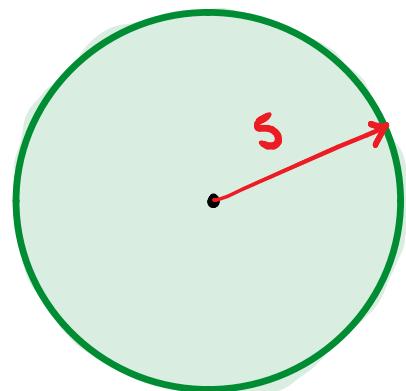


# ÁREA DE CÍRCULO E SUAS PARTES

## ÁREA DE CÍRCULO



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

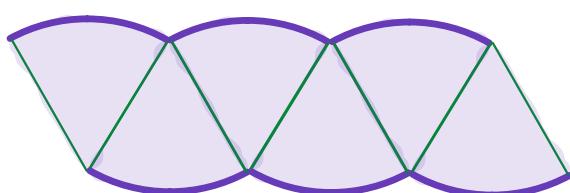
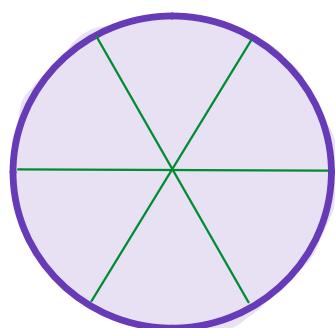
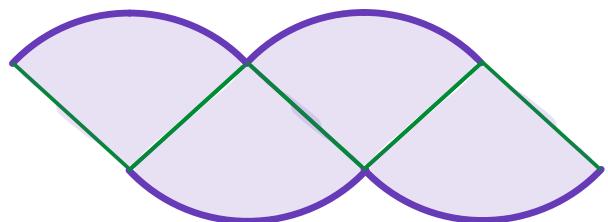
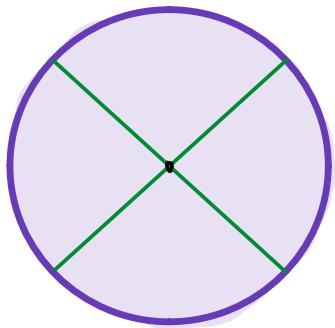


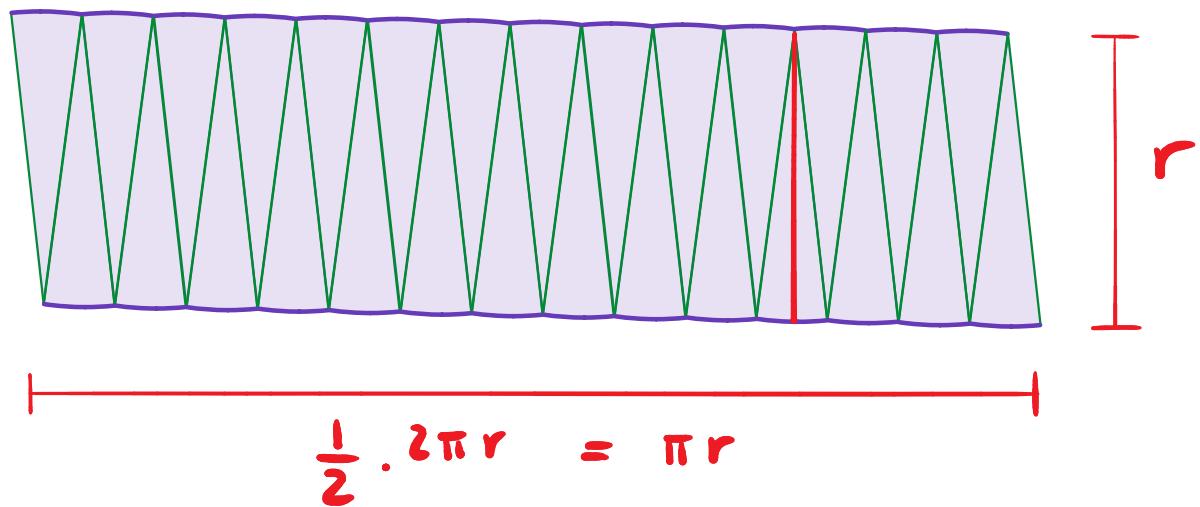
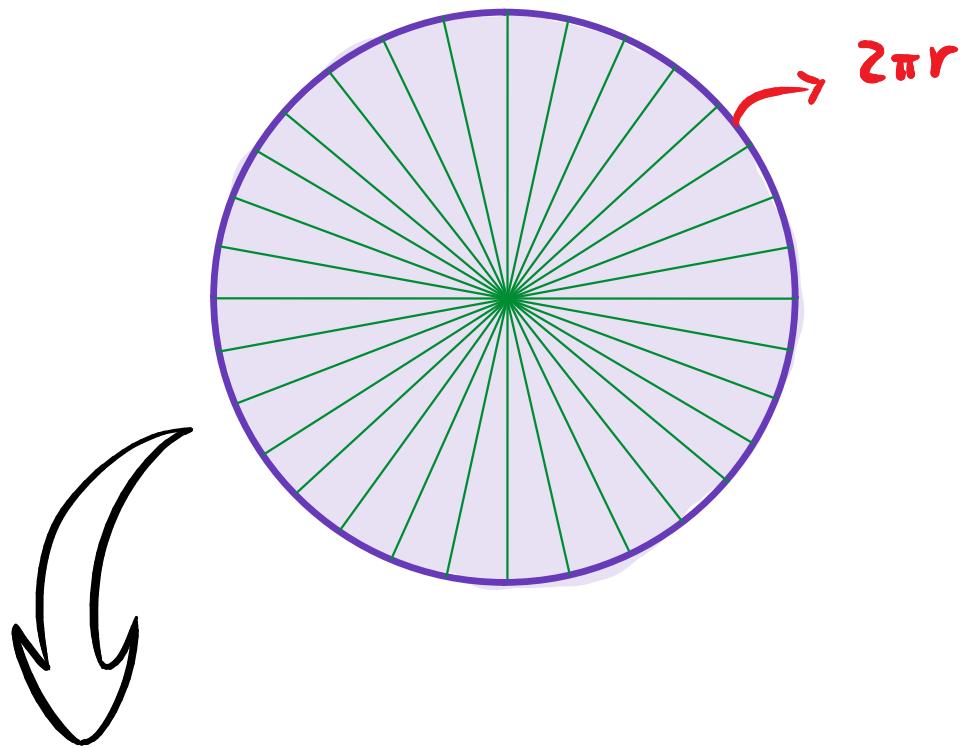
$$A = \pi \cdot 5^2$$

$$A = 25\pi$$



# VISUALIZAÇÃO





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

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



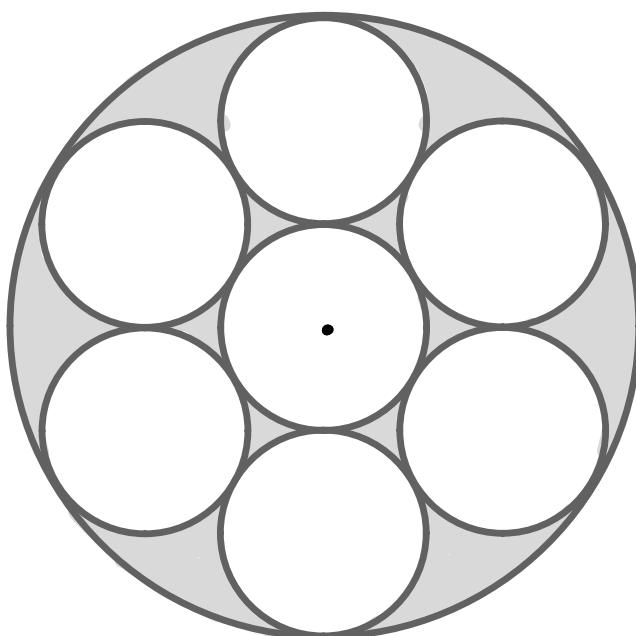
## **EXEMPLO**

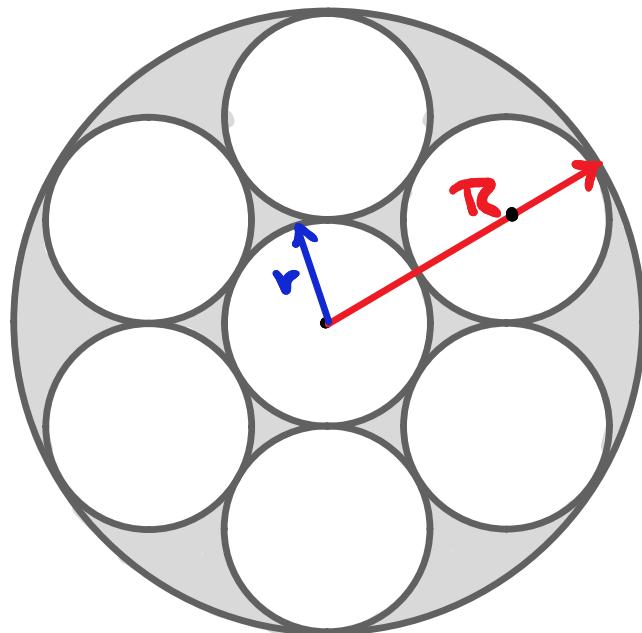
NA FIGURA, OS 7 CÍRCULOS MENORES POSSUEM RAIO UNITÁRIO.

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.





$$r = 1$$

$$R = 3 \cdot r = 3$$

$$A_s = A_G - 7 \cdot A_P$$

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

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

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

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

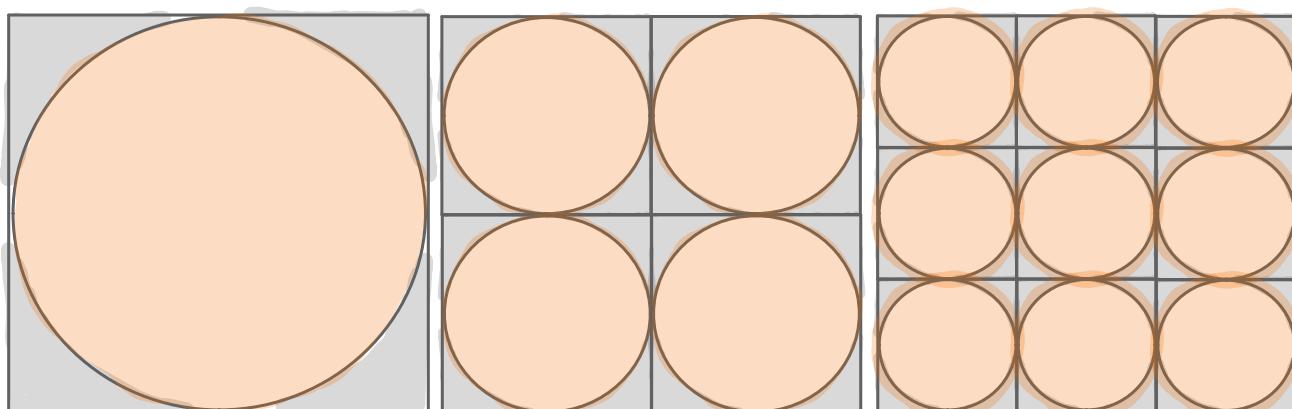


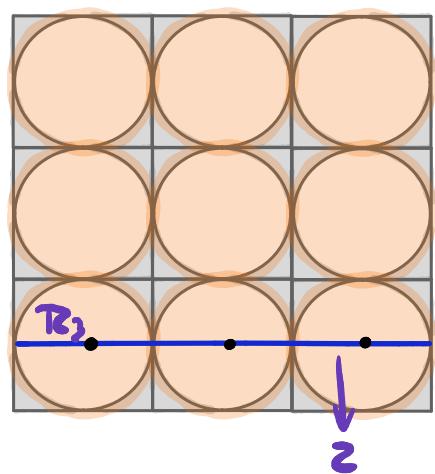
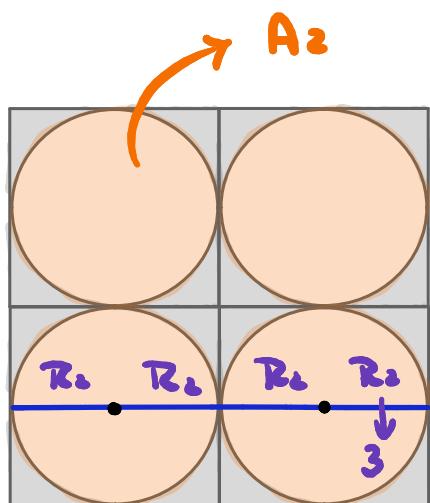
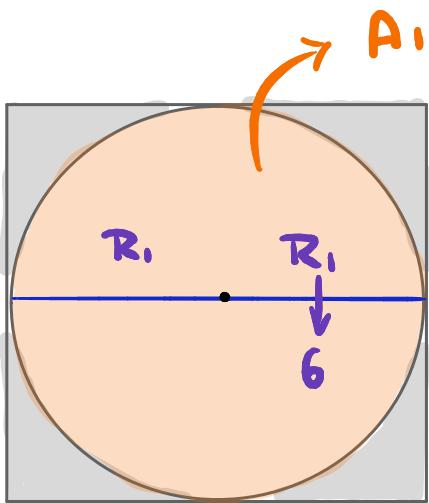
## EXEMPLO

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.





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

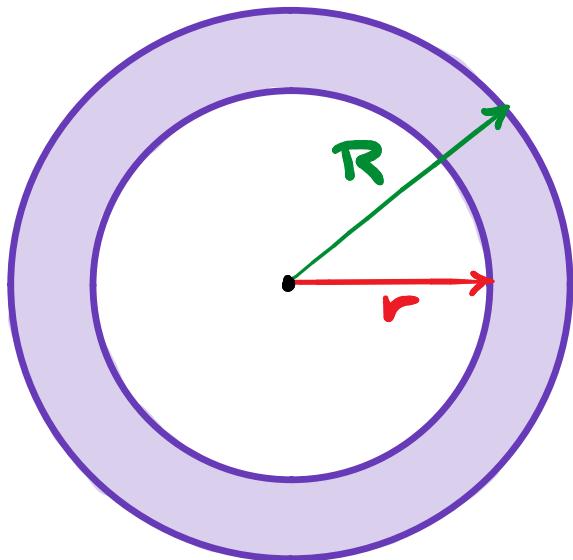
$$A_2 = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot 3^2 = 36\pi$$

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

As sobras São Igualis !

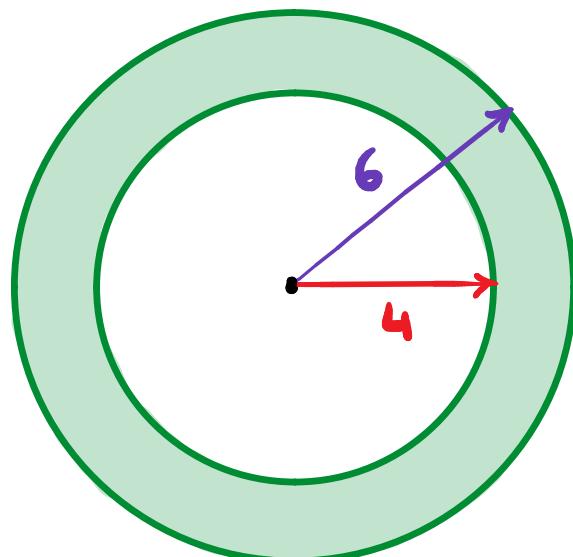


# ÁREA DE COROA CIRCULAR



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

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



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

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

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

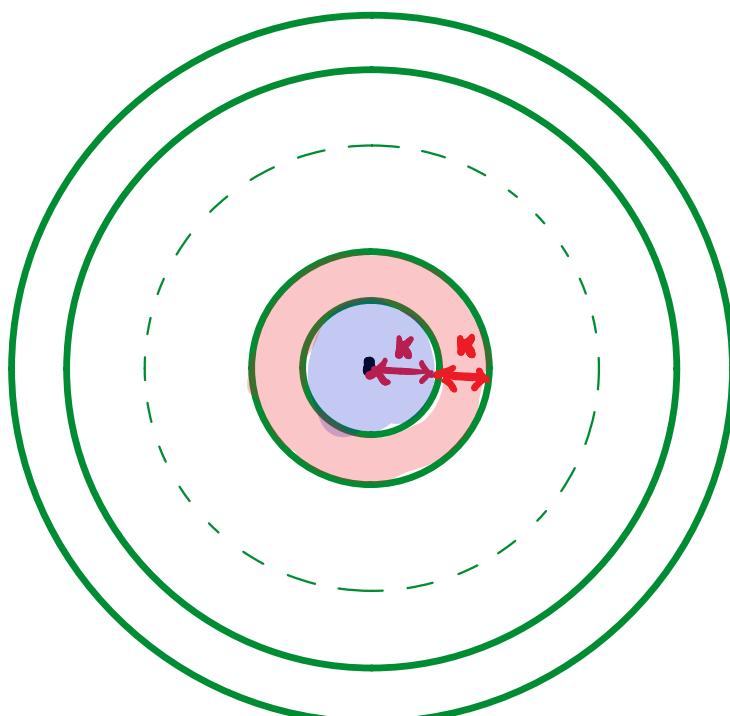


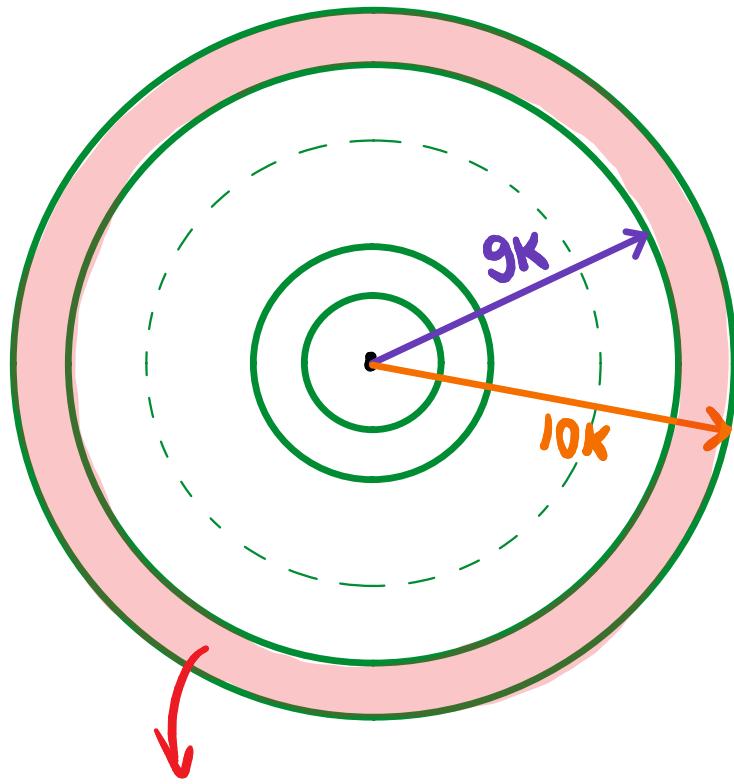
## EXEMPLO

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 9<sup>a</sup> E A 10<sup>a</sup> HORA.





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

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

$$A = 19\pi K^2$$

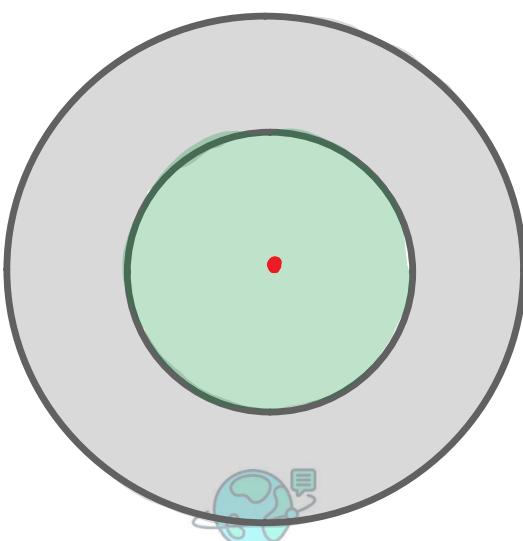


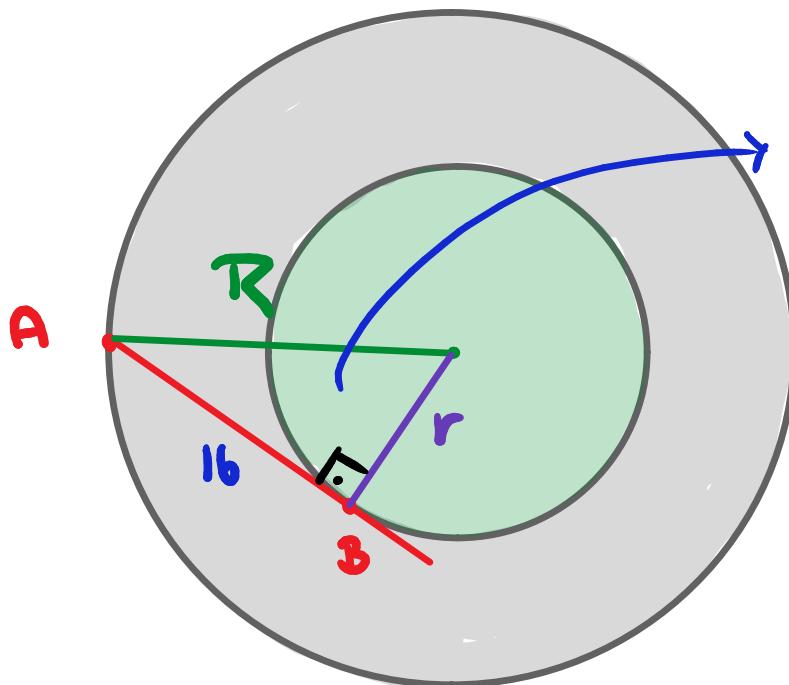
## EXEMPLO

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 MEIU O COMPRIMENTO DO BARBANTE ESTICADO ENCONTRANDO 16m.

QUAL A ÁREA DO CALÇAMENTO?





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

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

?      ?

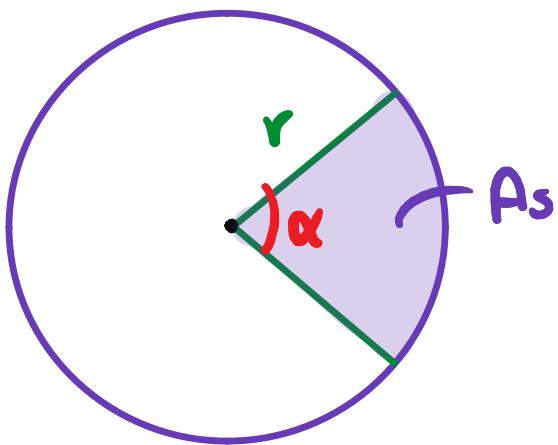
$$A_c = \pi R^2 - \pi r^2$$

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

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



# ÁREA DE SETOR CIRCULAR



ÂNGULO

$360^\circ$

$\alpha$

ÁREA

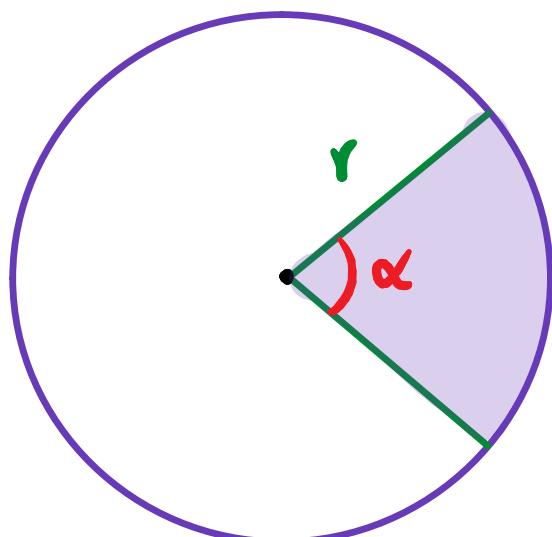
$\pi r^2$

$A_s$

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

FRAÇÃO

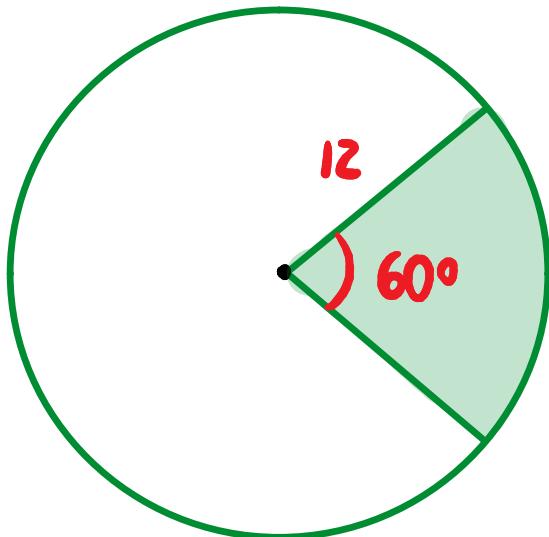
INTEIRO



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

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



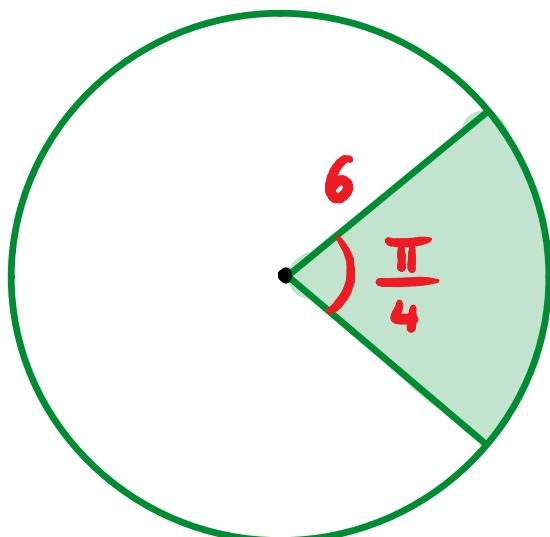


$$A_s = \frac{60}{360} \cdot \pi \cdot 12^2$$

$$A = \frac{\pi \cdot 12 \cdot 12}{6}$$

---


$$A = 24\pi$$



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

$$A_s = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \pi \cdot 6^2$$

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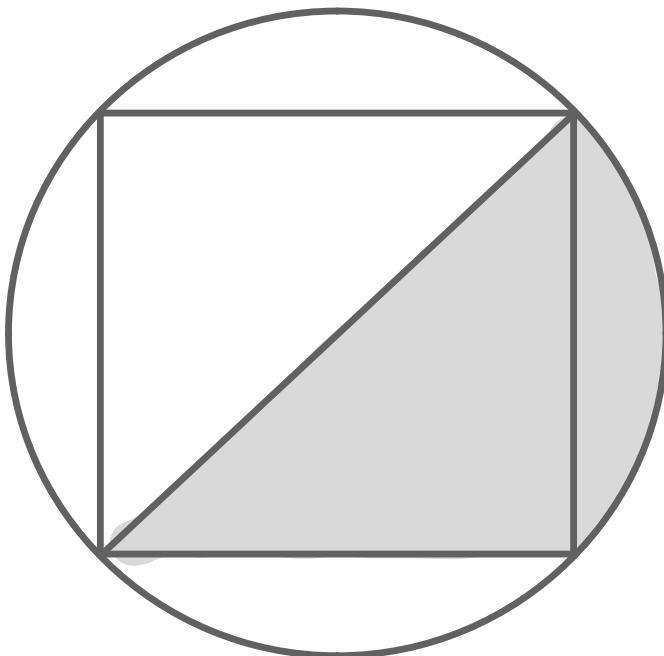

$$A_s = \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

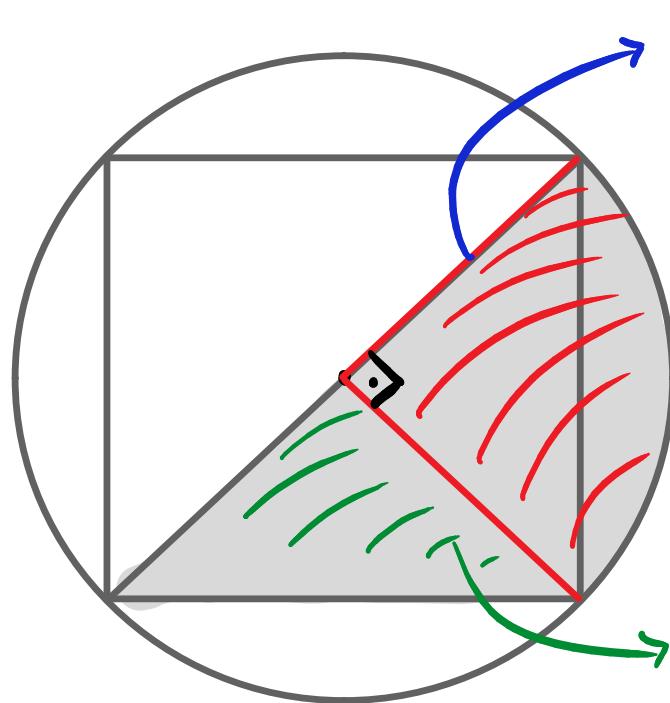


## EXEMPLO

O QUADRADO DE LADO 8 ESTÁ INSCRITO NA CIRCUNFERÊNCIA.

CALCULE O VALOR DA ÁREA HACHURADA.





$$\frac{1}{4} A_s$$

$$A_H = A_{SET} + A_A$$

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

$$= \frac{1\sqrt{2} \cdot 4\sqrt{2} \pi}{4} + \frac{8 \cdot 8}{4}$$

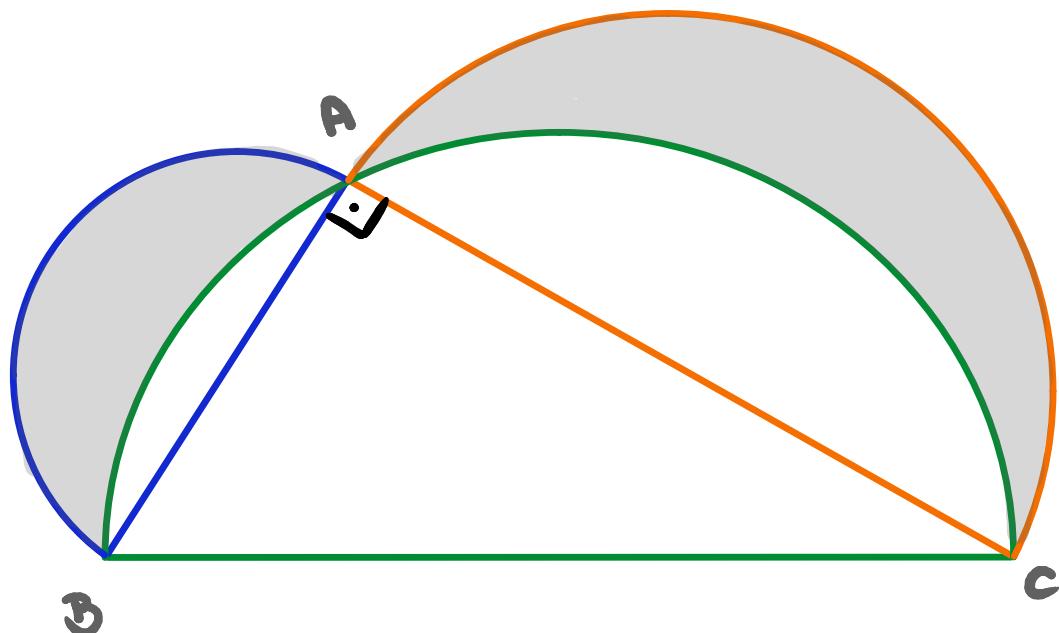
$$= 8\pi + 16$$

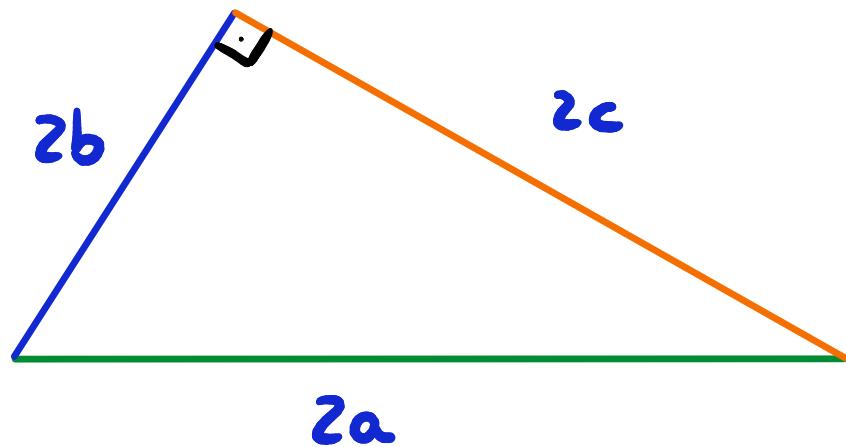
$$A_H = 8(\pi + 2)$$

## 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.





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

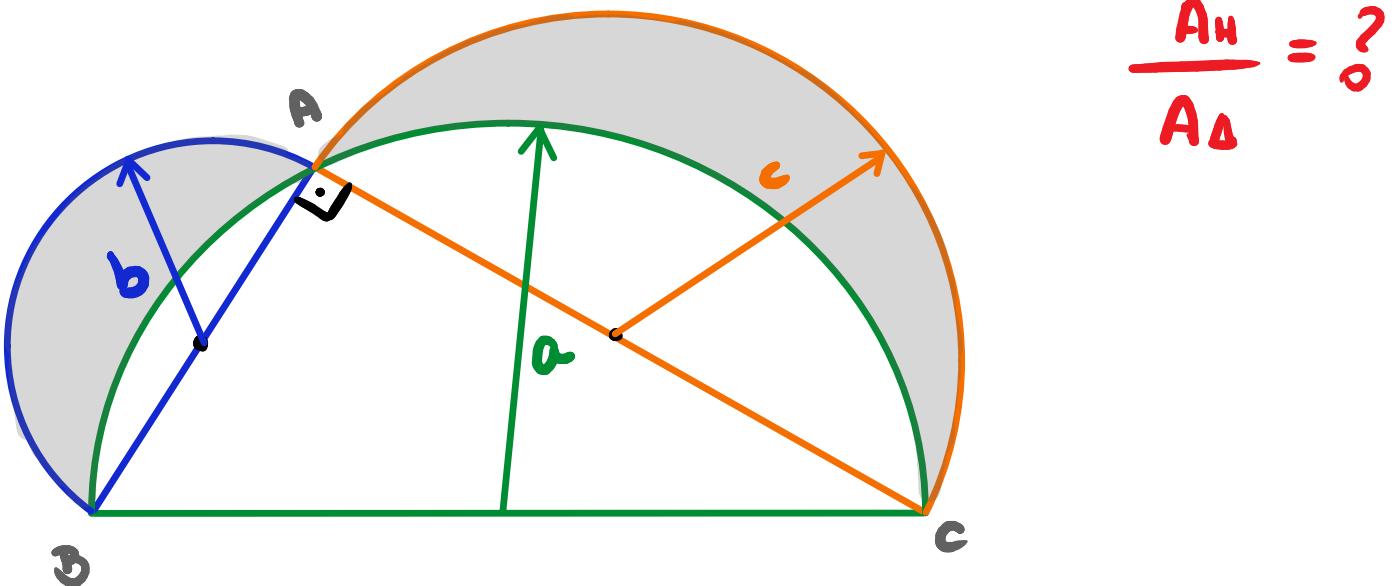
$$\cancel{4a^2} = \cancel{4b^2} + \cancel{4c^2}$$

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

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

---





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

$$A_H = A_\Delta + A_{AZ} + A_{LQR} - A_{VERD}$$

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

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

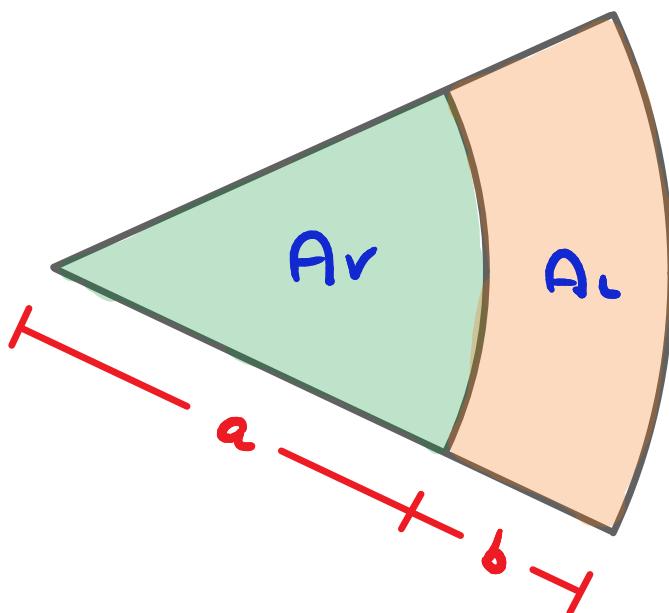
$$A_H = A_\Delta$$

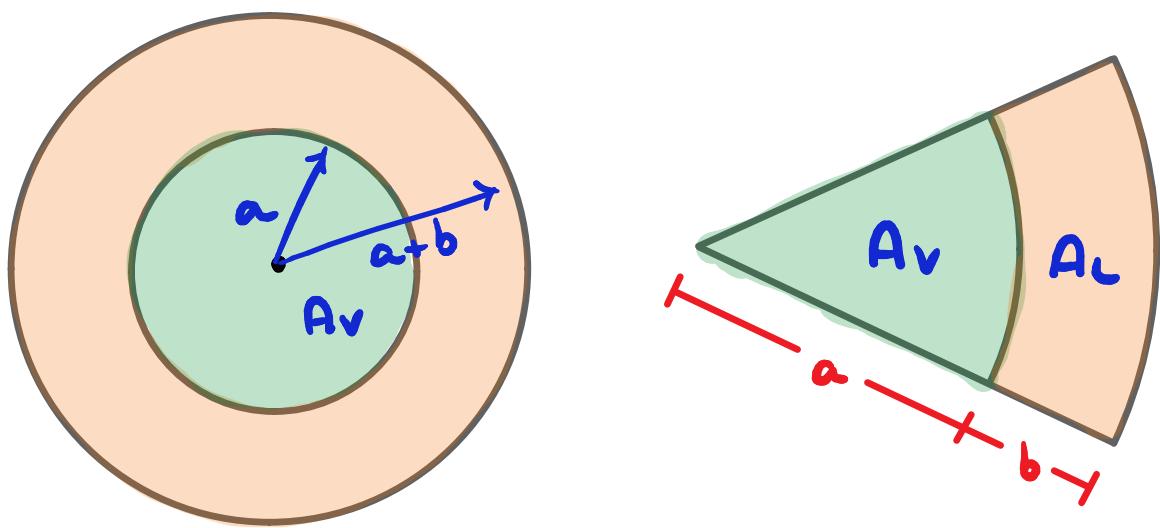
$$\frac{A_H}{A_\Delta} = 1$$



## EXEMPLO

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

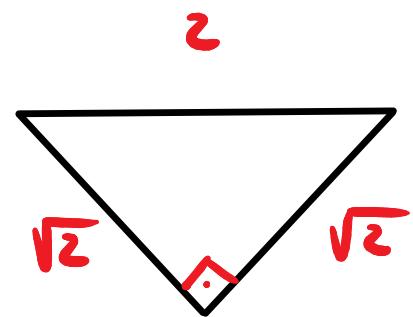
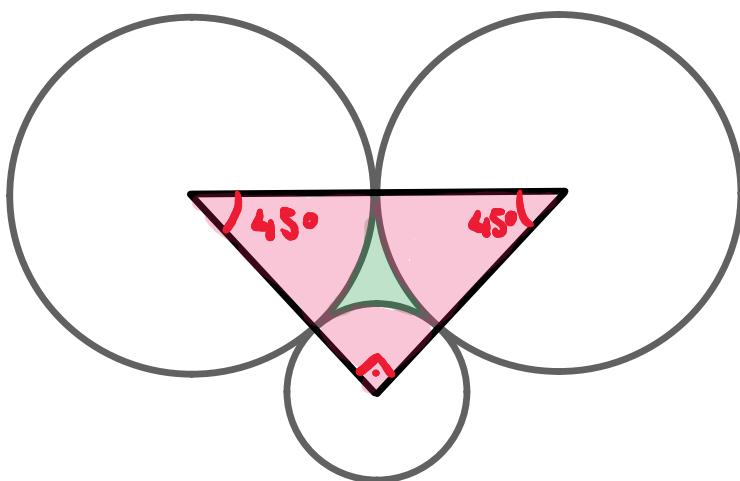


## EXEMPLO

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.





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

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

$$A_R = 2 \cdot \frac{\cancel{\frac{45}{360}}}{\cancel{\frac{360}{84}}} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 + \frac{\cancel{\frac{90}{360}}}{\cancel{\frac{360}{84}}} \cdot \pi (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2$$

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

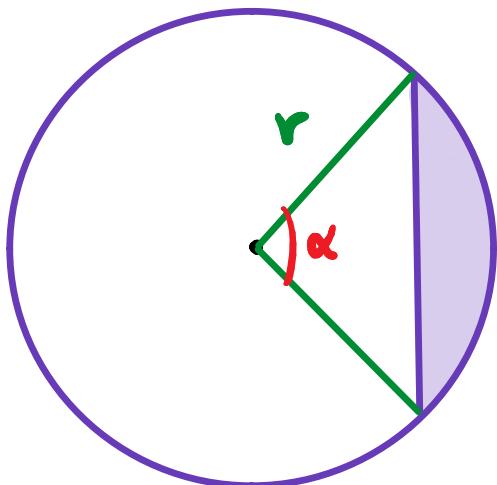
$$A_R = \pi - \frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{2}$$


---

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

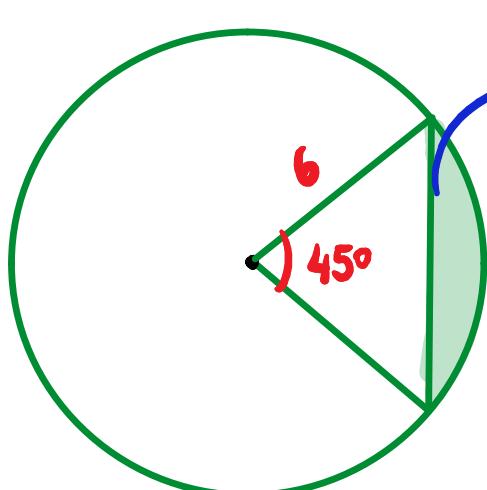


# ÁREA DE SEGMENTO CIRCULAR



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

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



$$A_{SEG} = \frac{\frac{1}{8} \cdot \pi \cdot 6^2}{\frac{360}{8}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6^2 \cdot \sin 45^\circ$$

$$A_{SEG} = \frac{\frac{1}{8} \pi \cdot 6^2}{\frac{360}{8}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

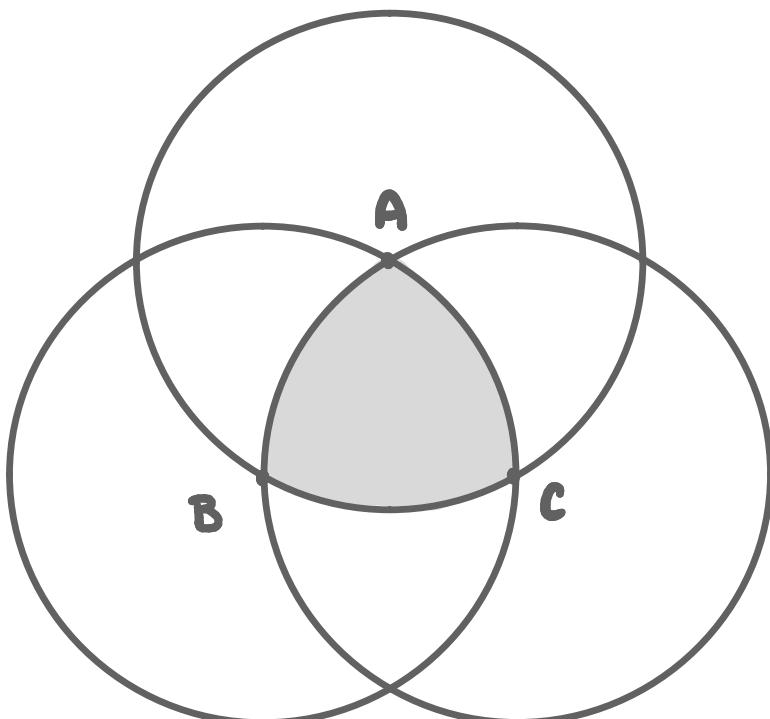
$$A_{SEG} = \frac{9\pi}{2} - 9\sqrt{2}$$

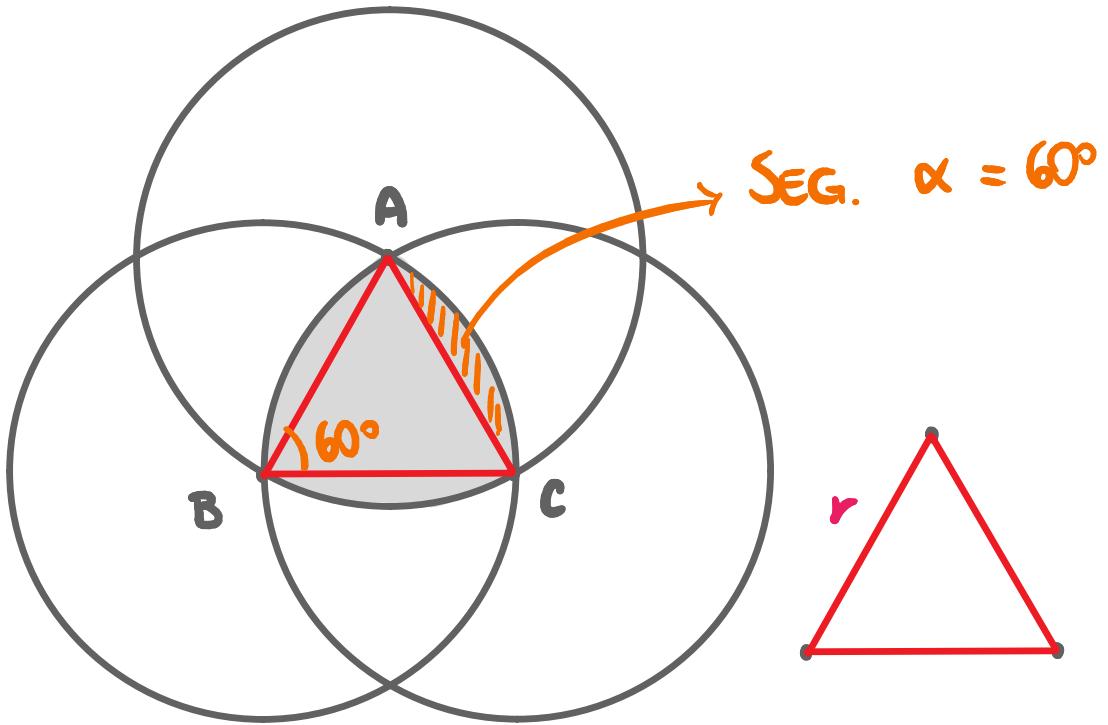


## EXEMPLO

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

CALCULE A ÁREA DA REGIÃO HACHURADA.





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

---


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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

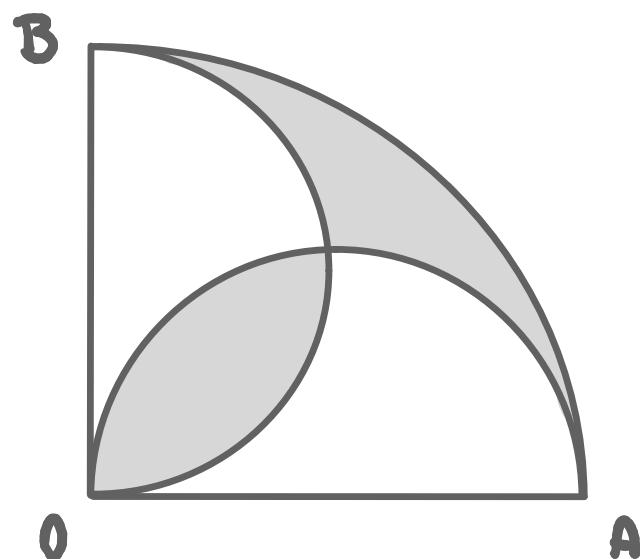
$$A_H = \frac{r^2}{2}(\pi - \sqrt{3})$$

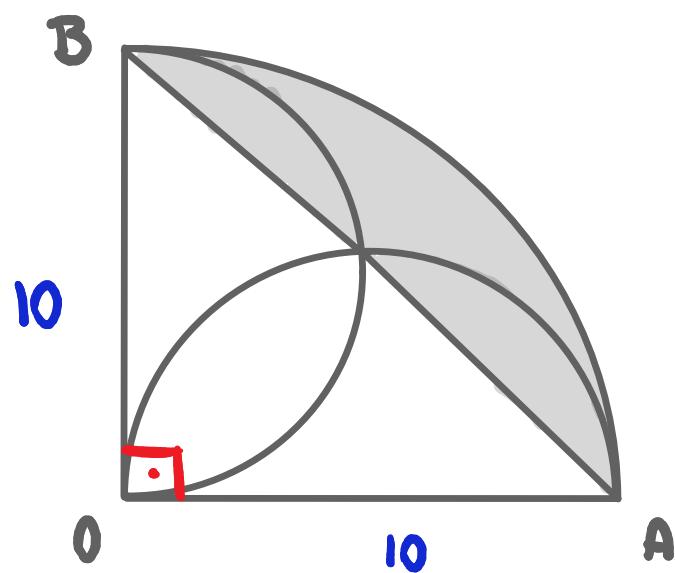
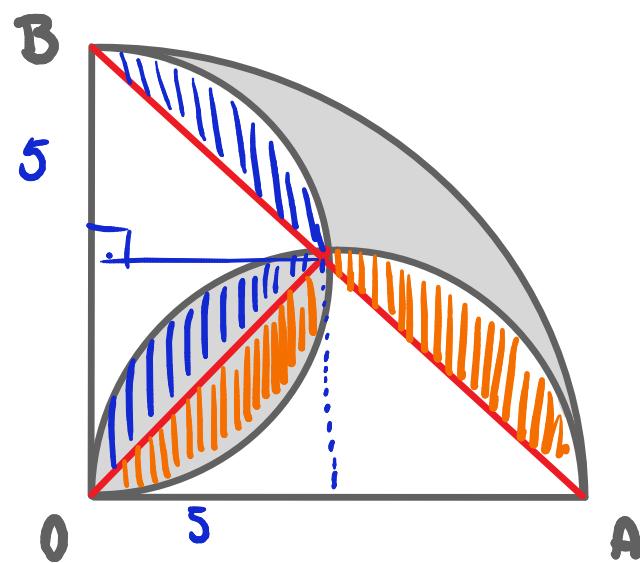


## EXEMPLO

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?



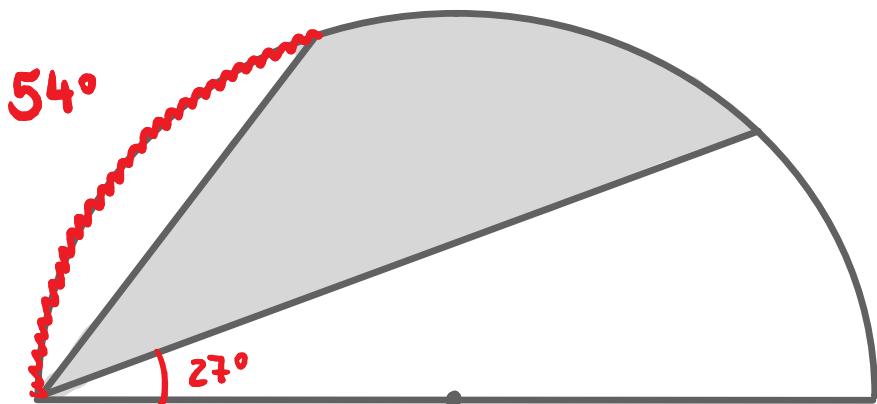


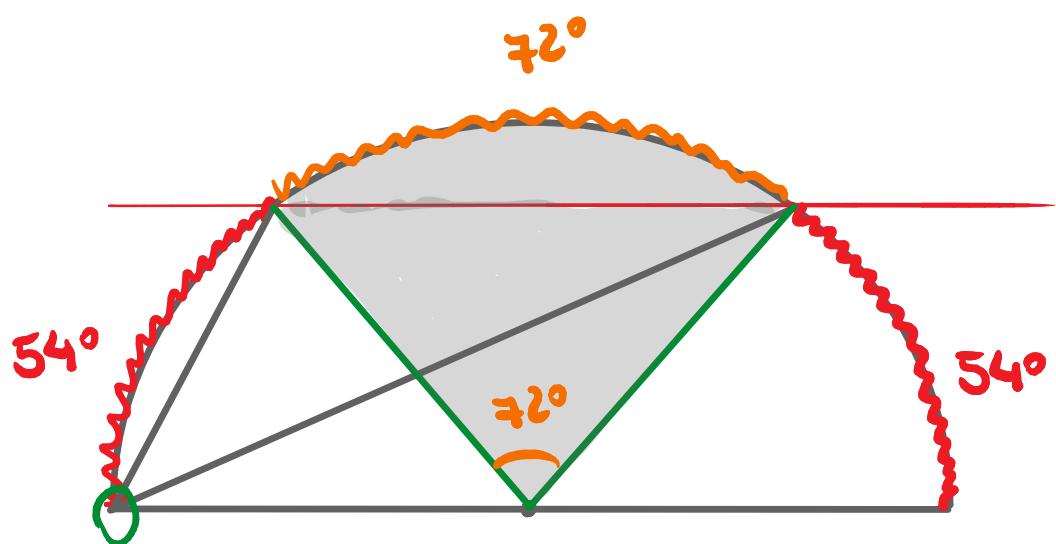
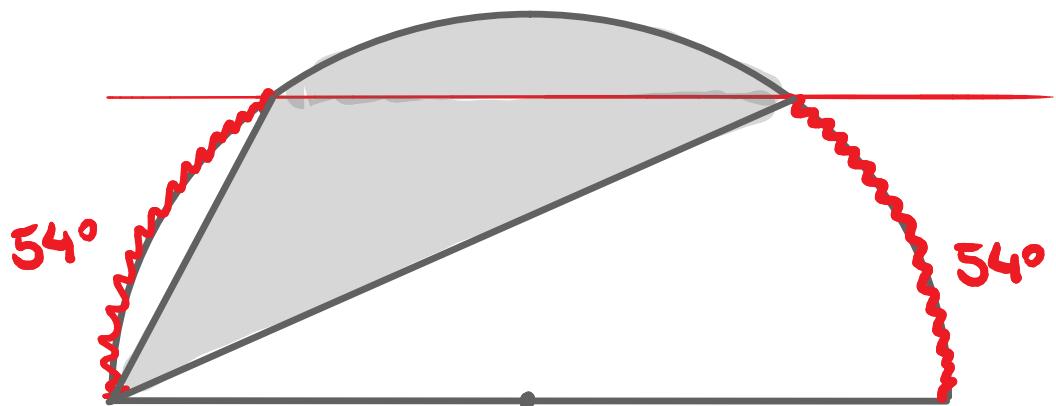
$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{\text{u}} &= A_s - A_d = \frac{90}{360} \cdot \pi \cdot 10^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 100 - \frac{100}{2} \\
 &= 25\pi - 50 = 25(\pi - 2)
 \end{aligned}$$



## EXEMPLO

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





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

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

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



## EXEMPLO

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

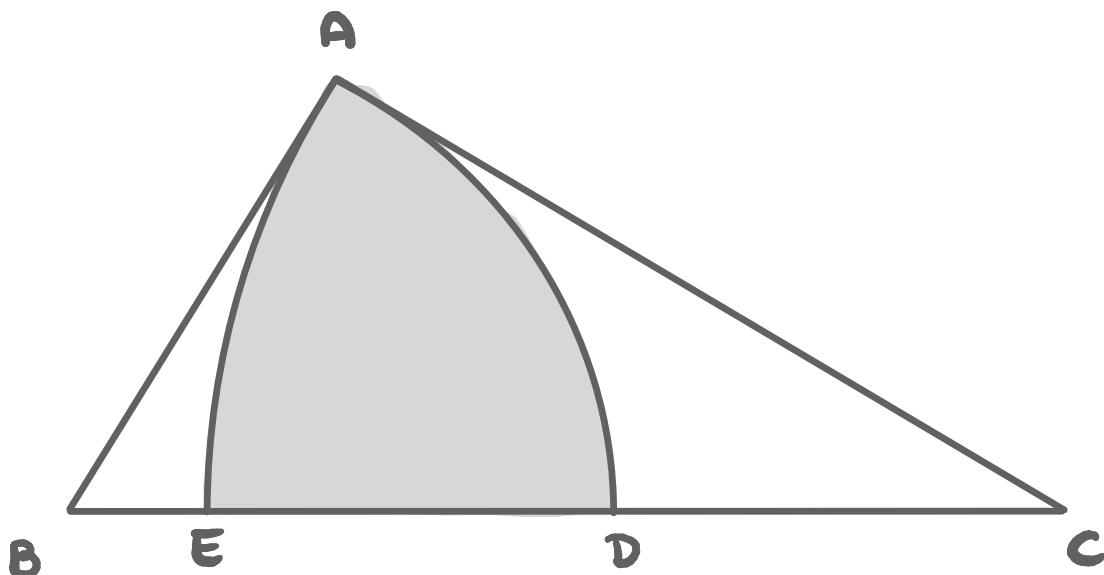
$$AB = 2$$

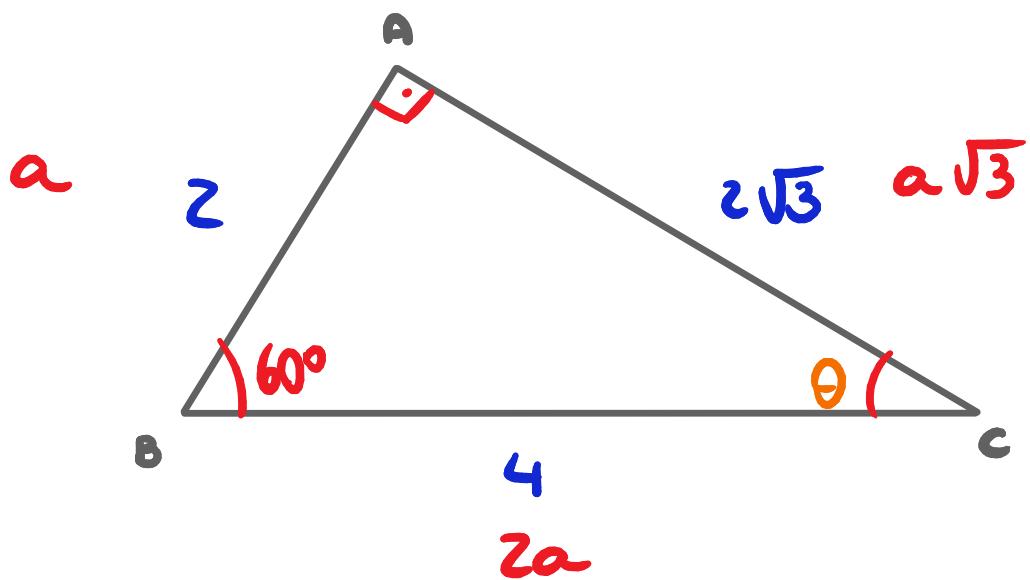
$$AC = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$BC = 4$$

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

CALCULE O ÁREA DA REGIÃO SOMBREADA.



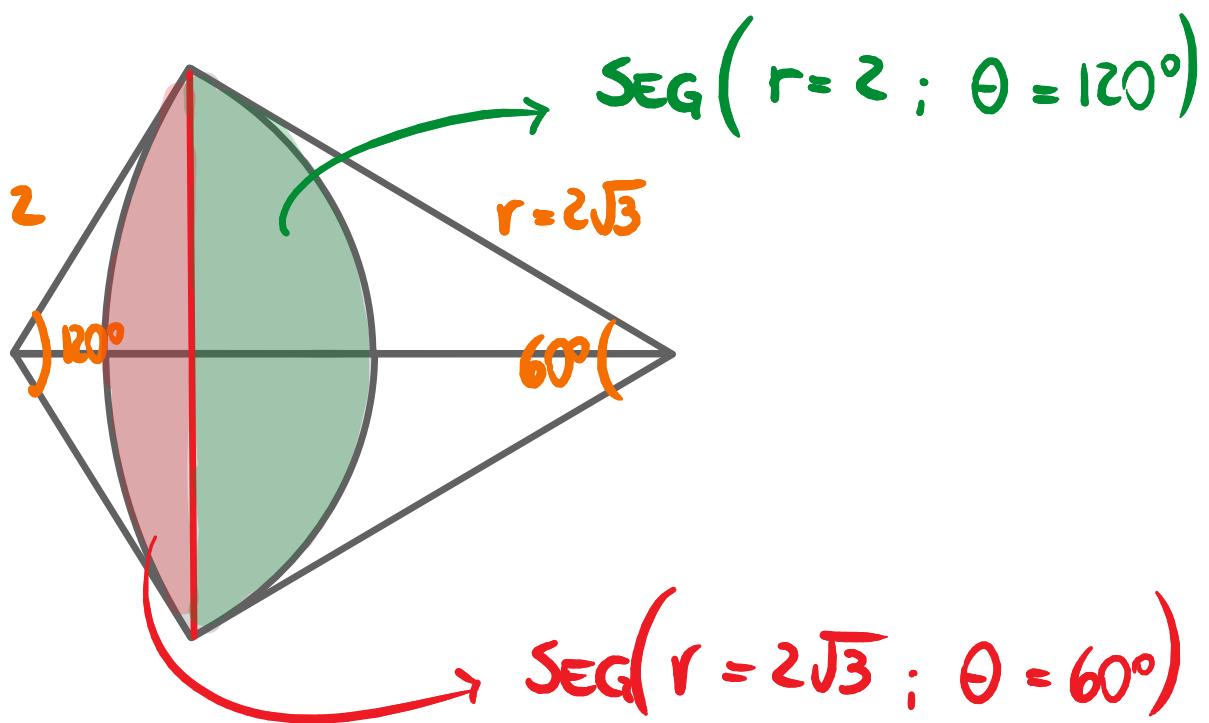


$$4^2 = z^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2 \rightarrow \hat{A} = 90^\circ$$

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

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





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

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



$$A_V = \frac{120^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot r^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{R}$$

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

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

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

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

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


---

