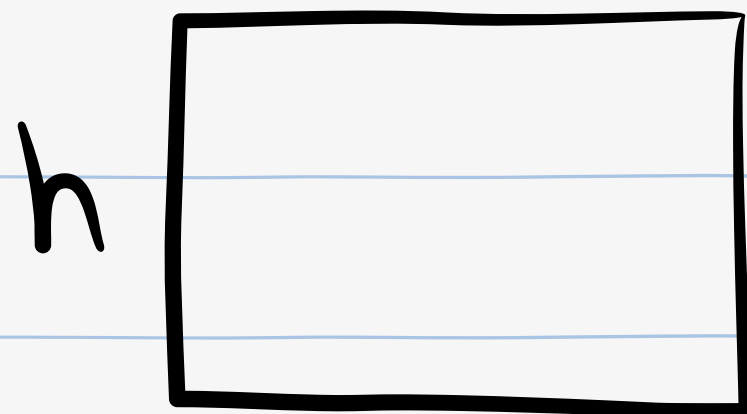
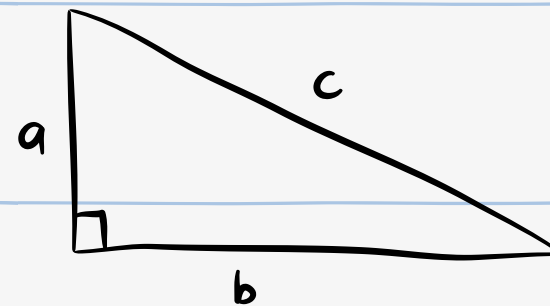


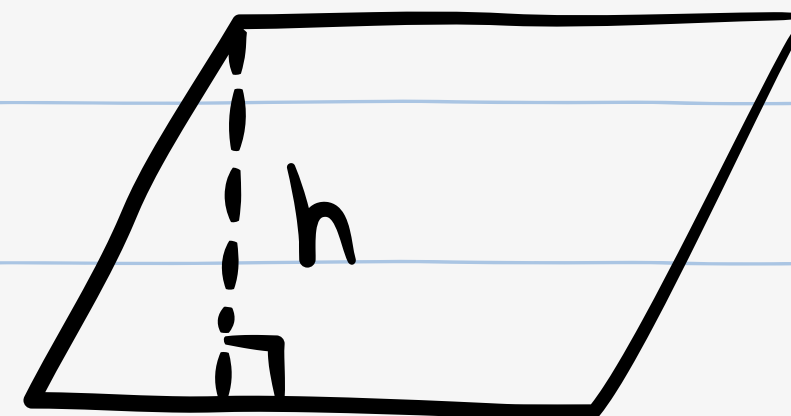


b

$$A = bh$$



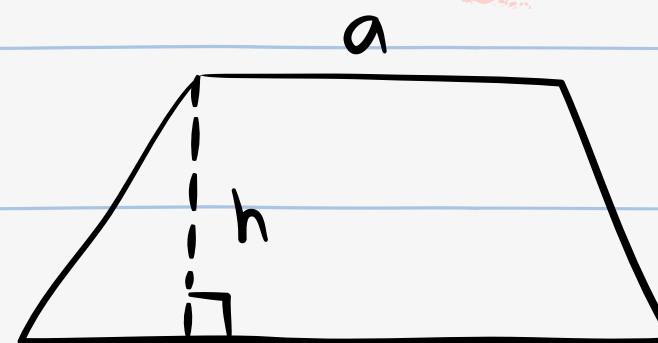
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$



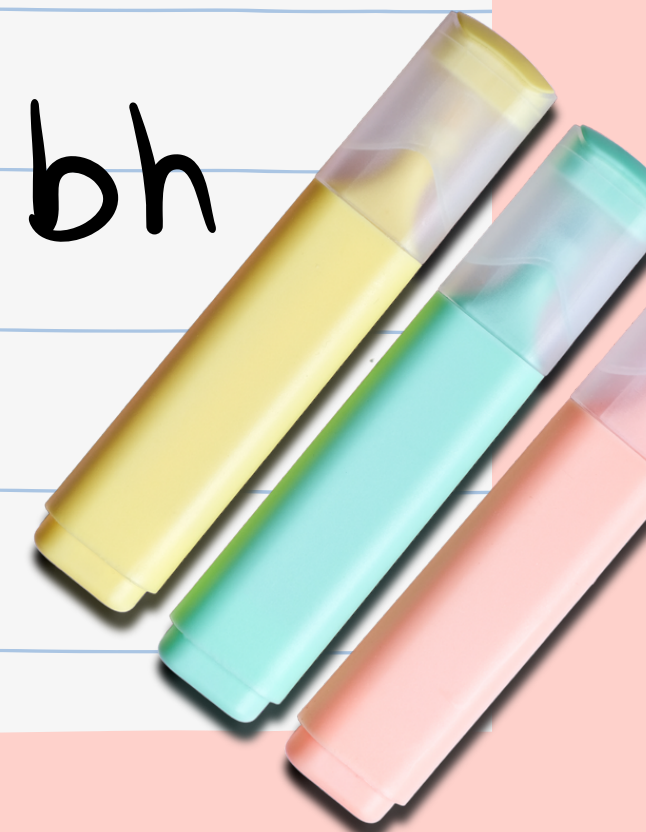
b

$$A = bh$$

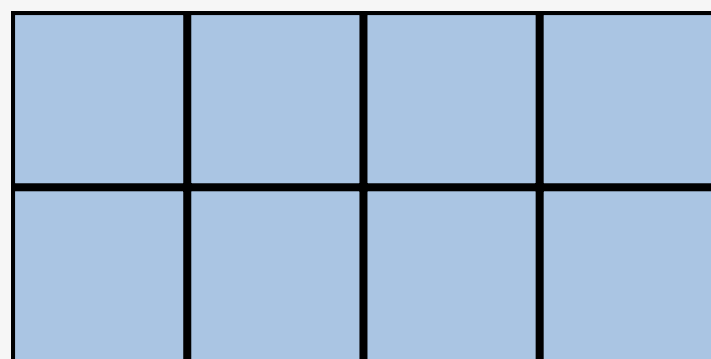
Professor Raphael da Hora



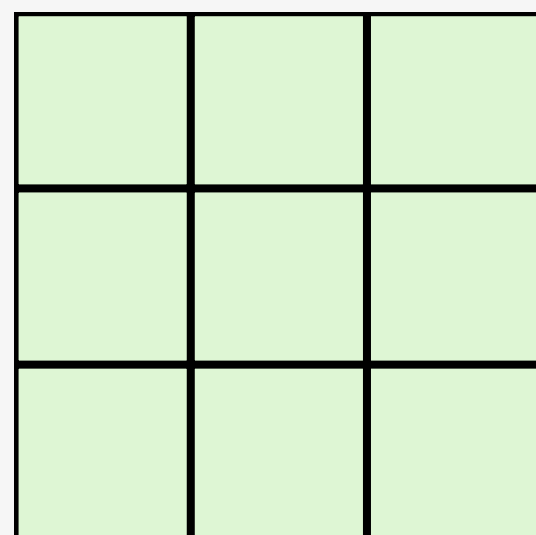
$$A = \frac{a+b}{2} h$$



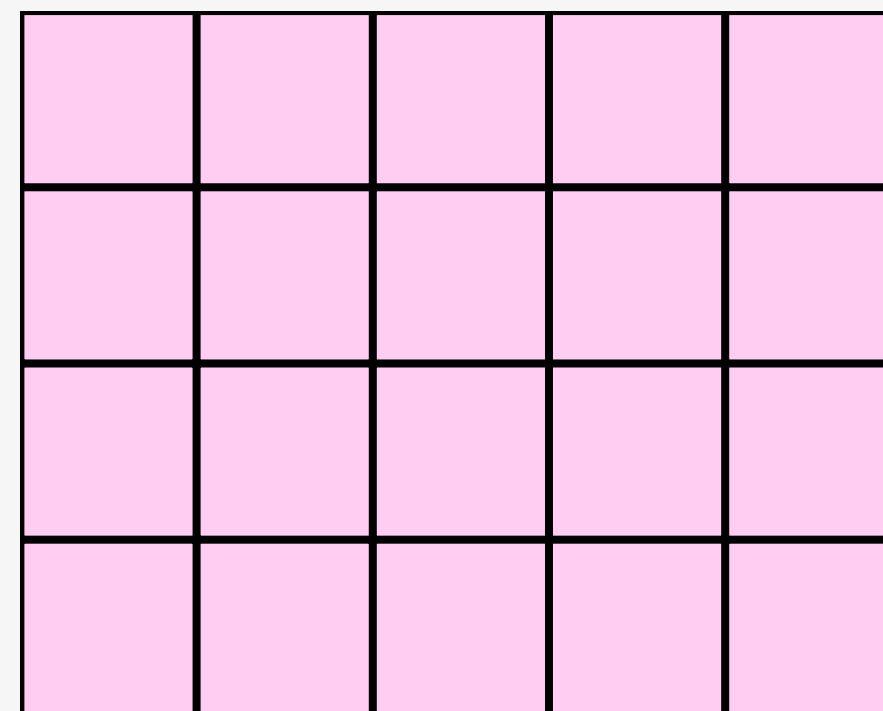
INTRODUÇÃO



8 m²

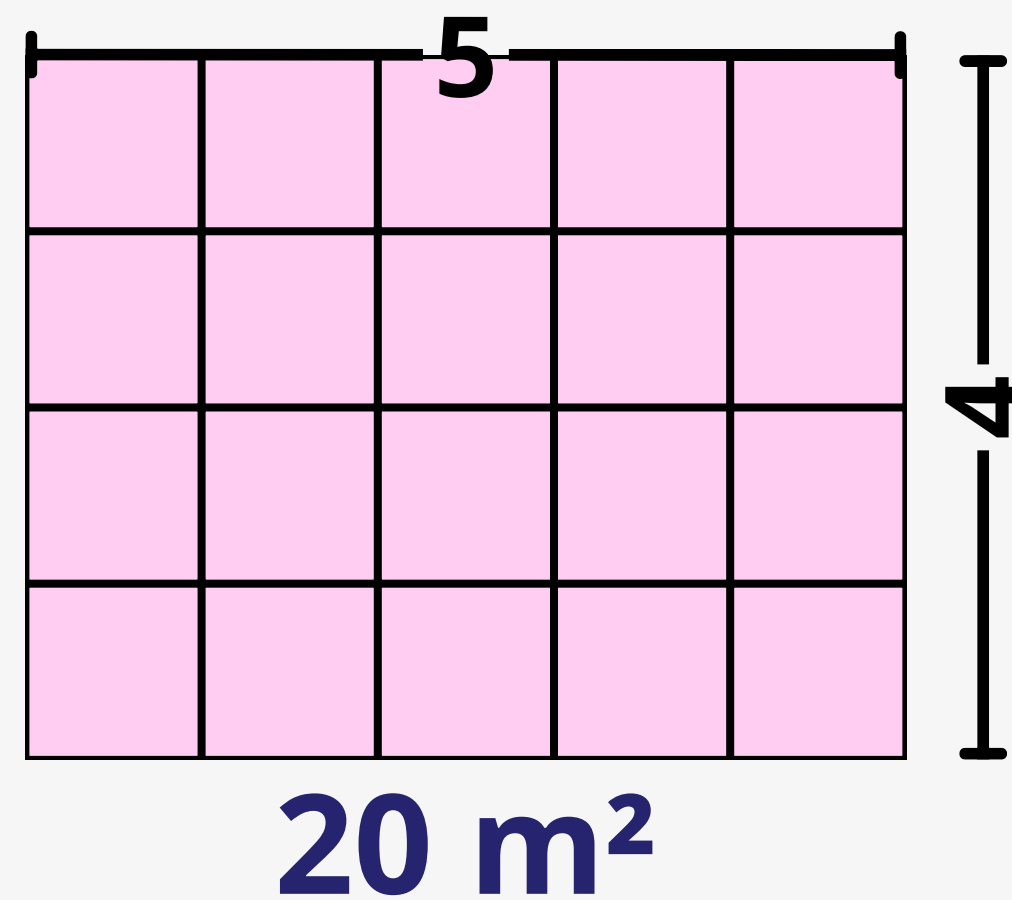
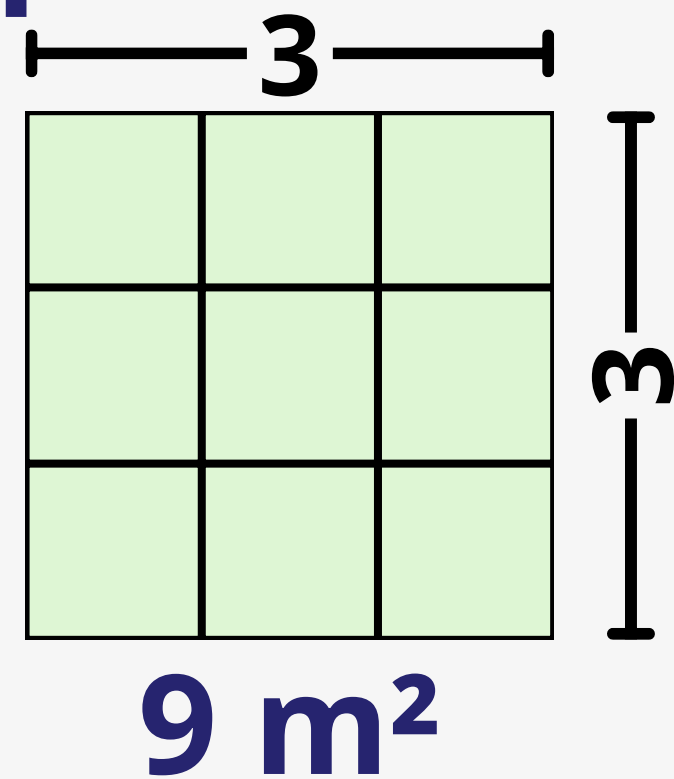
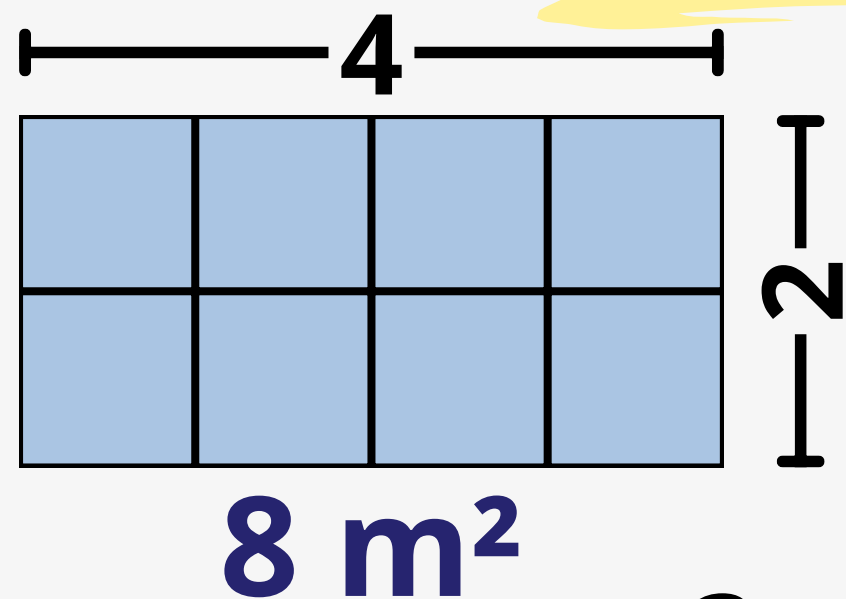


9 m²

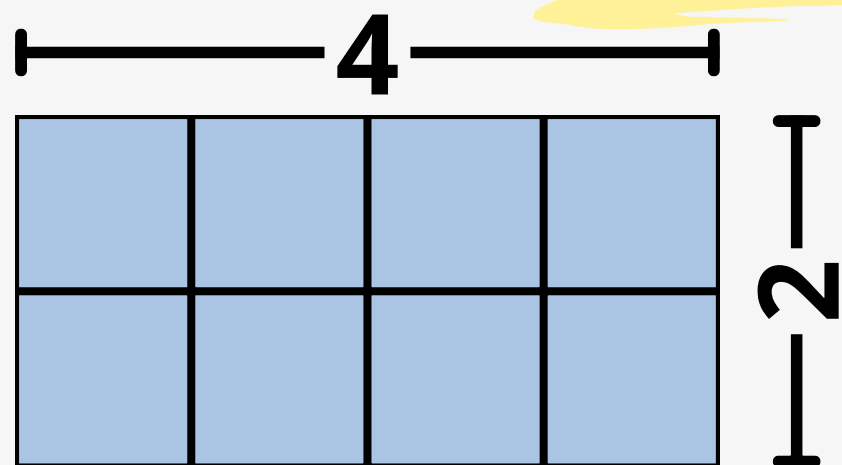


20 m²

INTRODUÇÃO

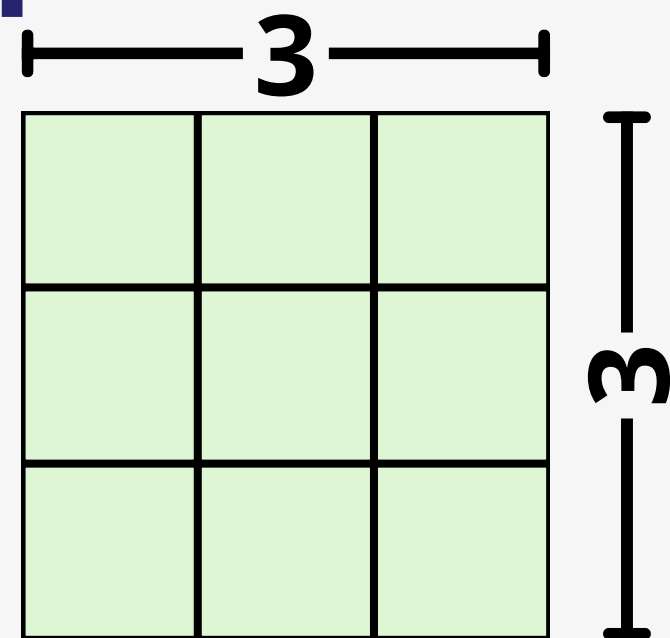


INTRODUÇÃO



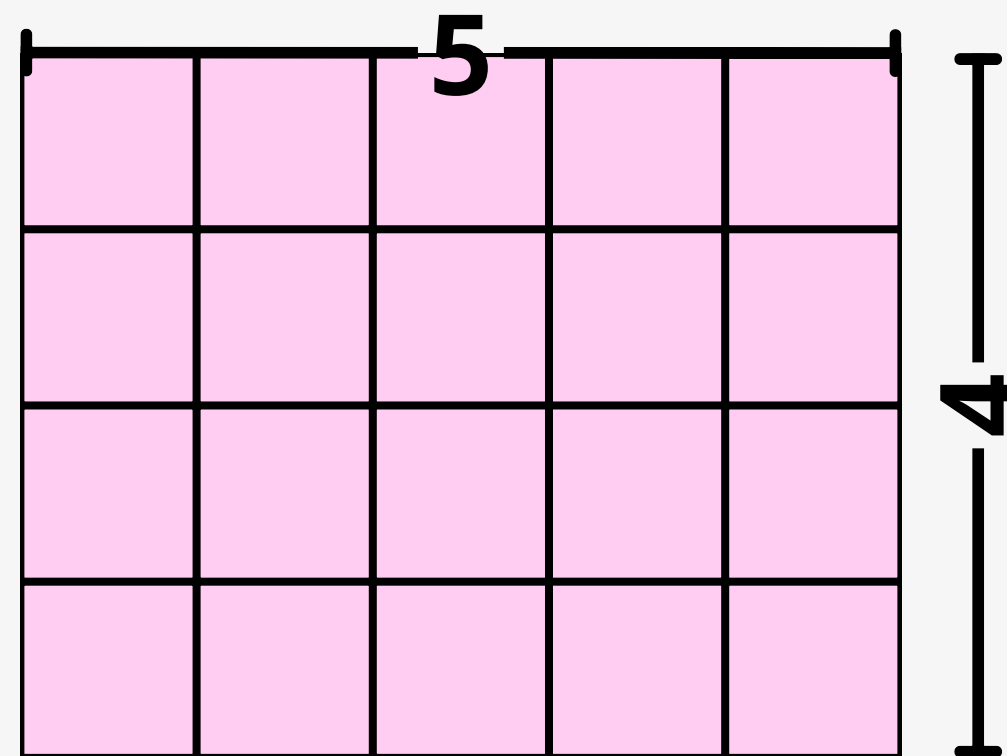
8 m²

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$



9 m²

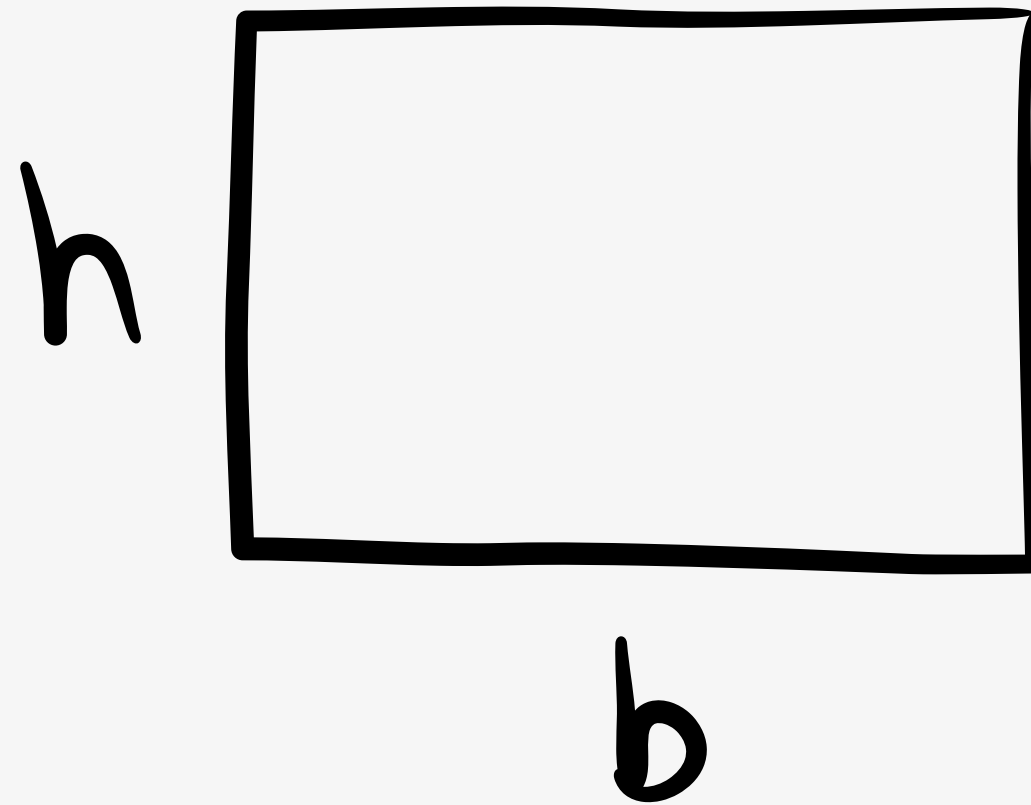
$$3 \times 3 = 9$$



20 m²

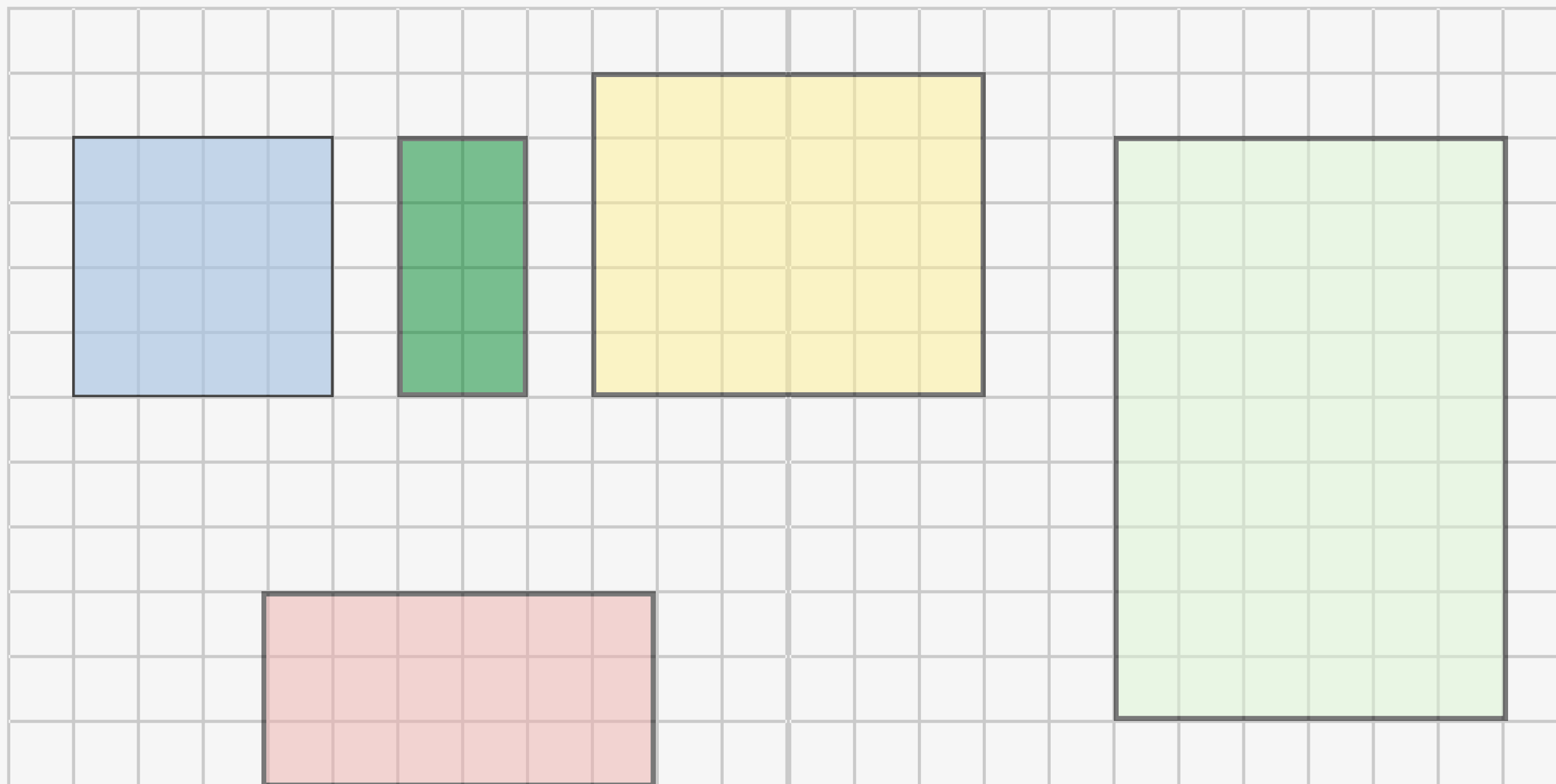
$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

ÁREA DE RETÂNGULOS



$$A = bh$$

ÁREA DE RETÂNGULOS



UMA VACA GULOSA

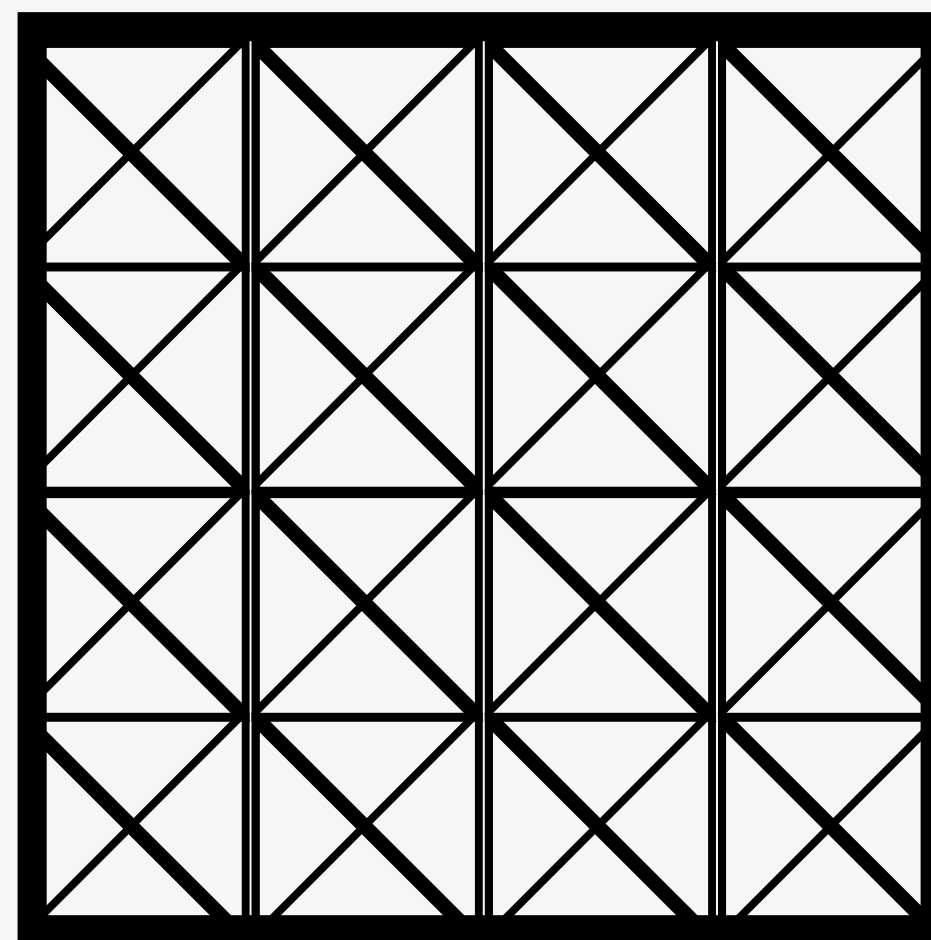
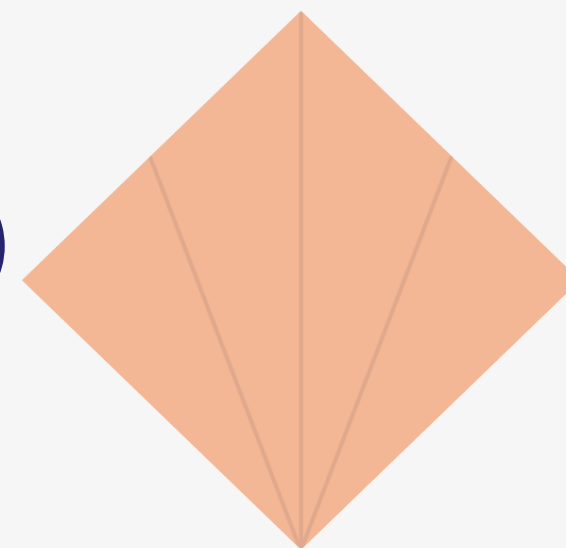
UMA VACA GULOSA COME TODA A GRAMA DE UM CAMPO QUADRADO EM UM DIA. ELA PEDE À SUA FADA-MADRINHA-VACA PARA DOBRAR OS LADOS (COMPRIMENTO E LARGURA) DESTE CAMPO QUE A ALIMENTA POR UM DIA. QUANTOS DIAS LEVARIA PARA A CABRA COMER A GRAMA DO NOVO CAMPO? E SE TRIPLICARMOS OS LADOS?



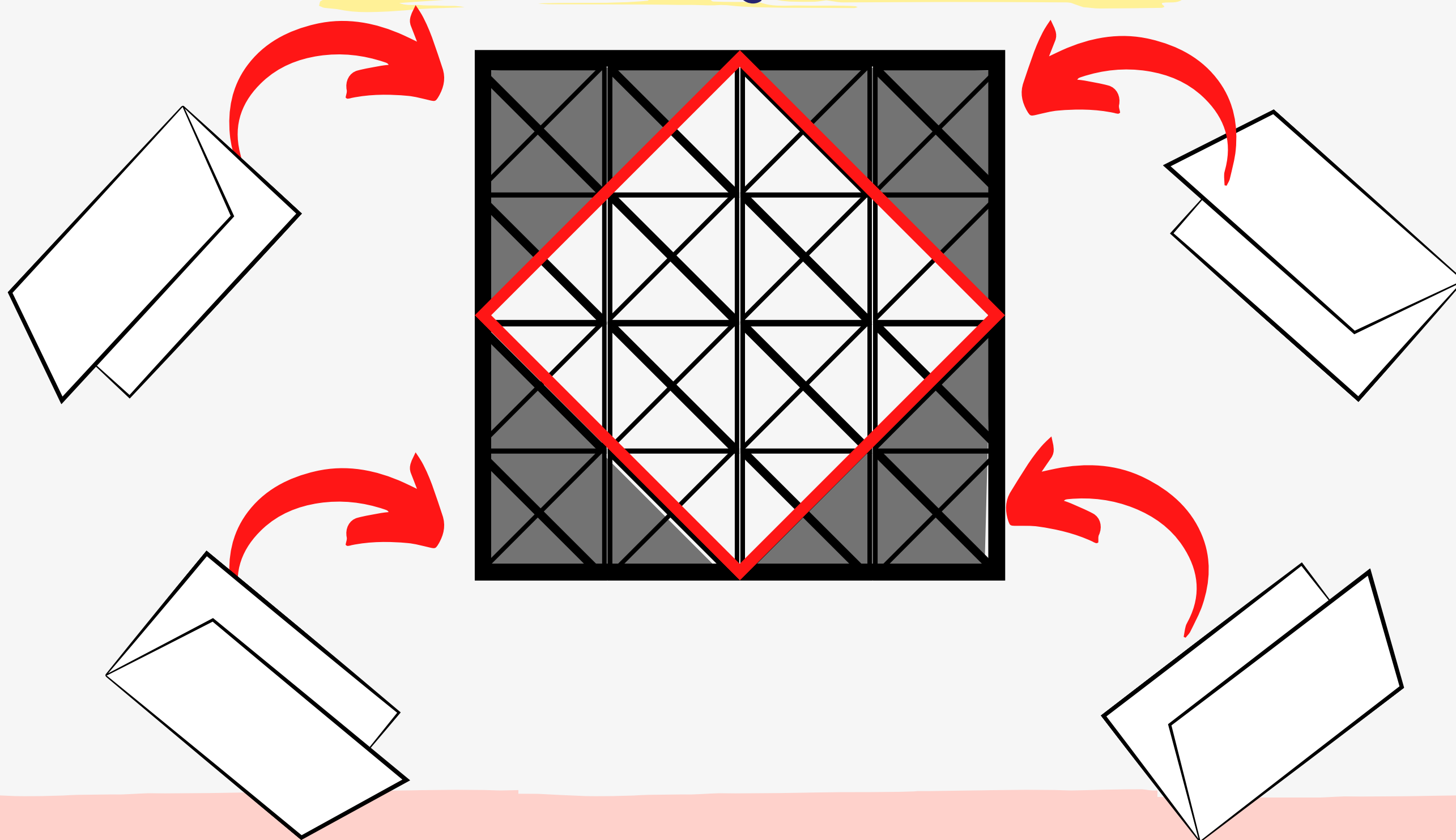
DOBRE O QUADRADO

DOBRE O QUADRADO MOSTRADO ABAIXO.

- O RESULTADO DEVE SER UM QUADRADO.
- DEVE TER DUAS CAMADAS DE PAPEL EM TODOS OS LUGARES.

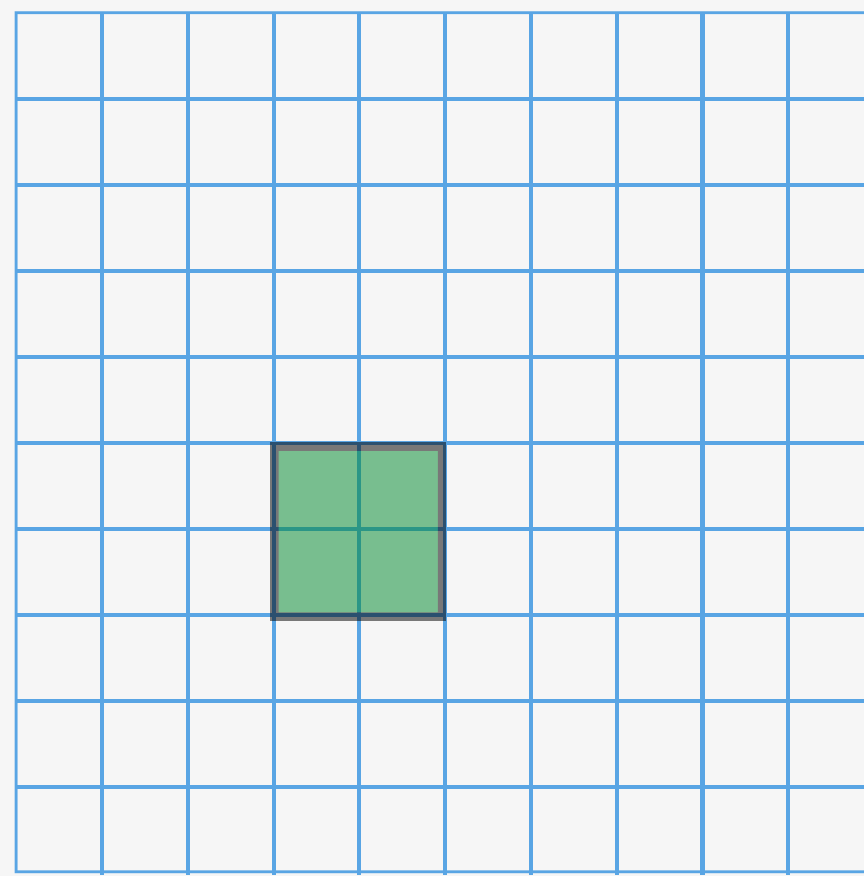
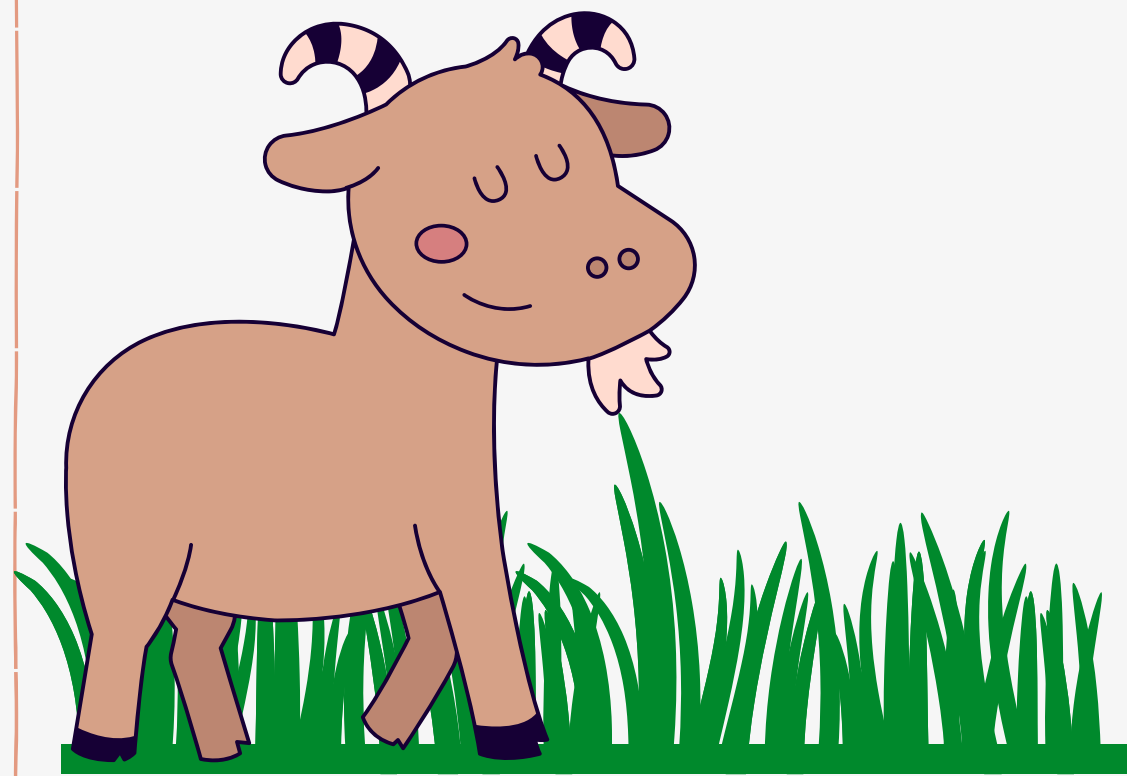


DOBRE O QUADRADO



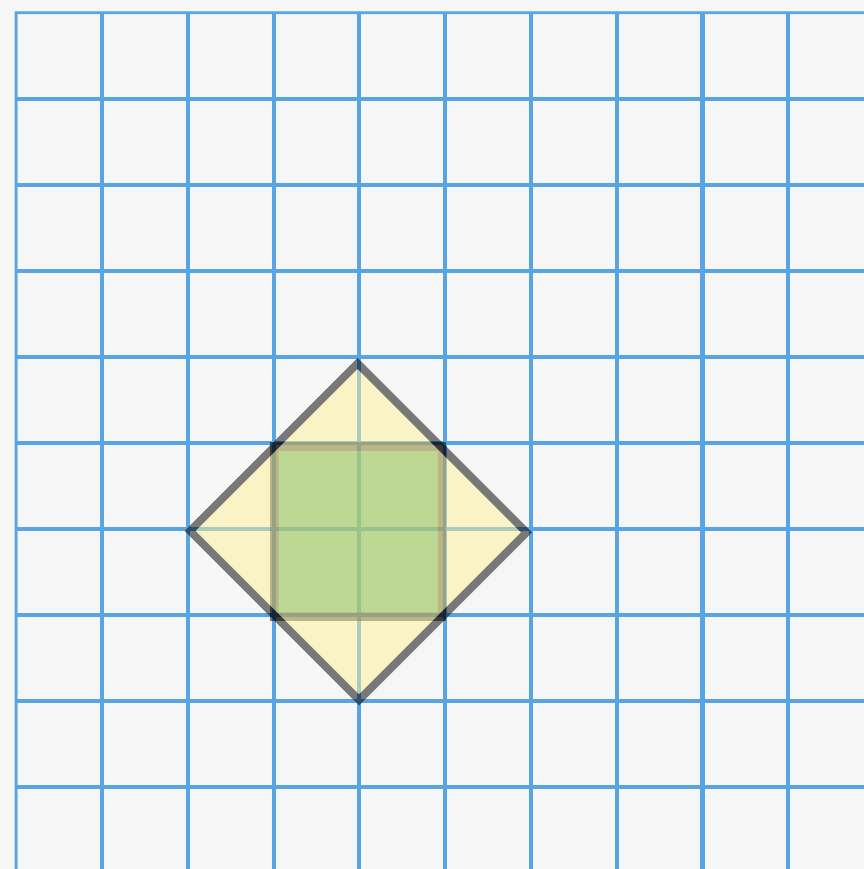
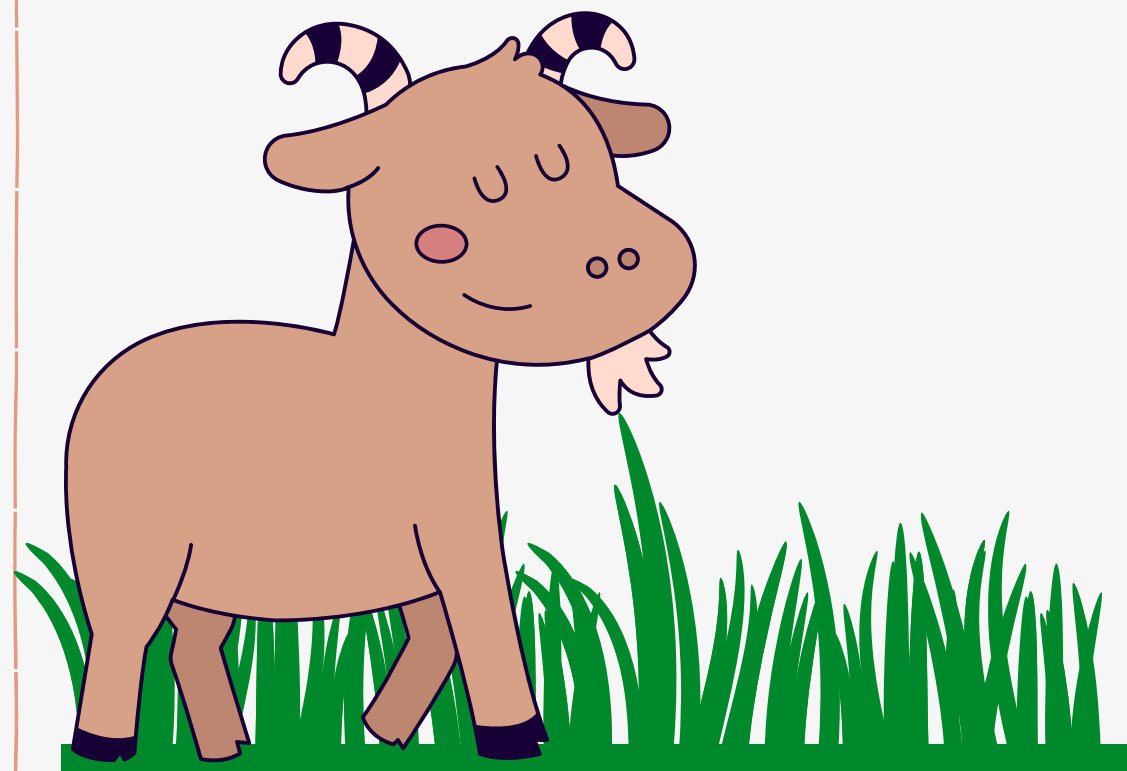
O PASTO DO CABRITO

UM CABRITO COME TODA A GRAMA DO CAMPO MOSTRADO ABAIXO EM UM DIA.
DESENHE UM CAMPO QUADRADO COM CANTOS NA GRADE QUE POSSA ALIMENTAR O
CABRITO POR DOIS DIAS.



O PASTO DO CABRITO

UM CABRITO COME TODA A GRAMA DO CAMPO MOSTRADO ABAIXO EM UM DIA.
DESENHE UM CAMPO QUADRADO COM CANTOS NA GRADE QUE POSSA ALIMENTAR O
CABRITO POR DOIS DIAS.

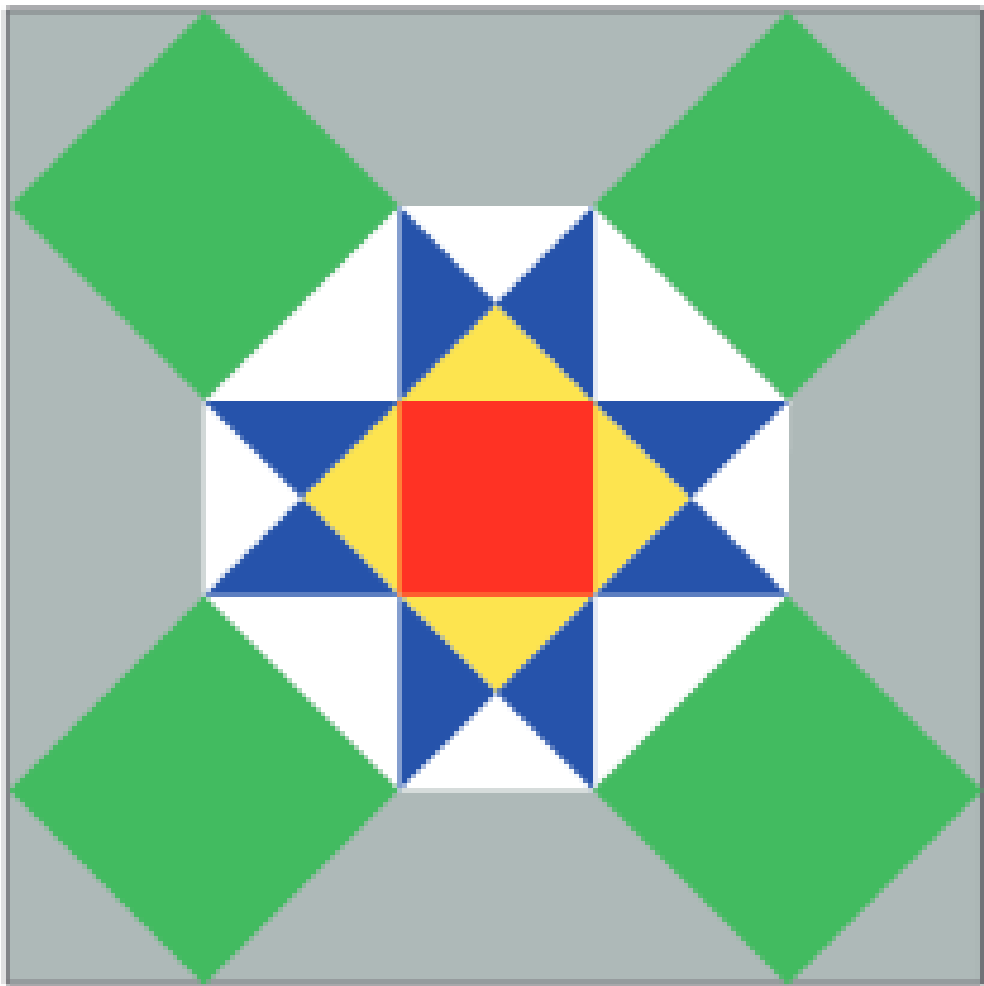


OBMEP

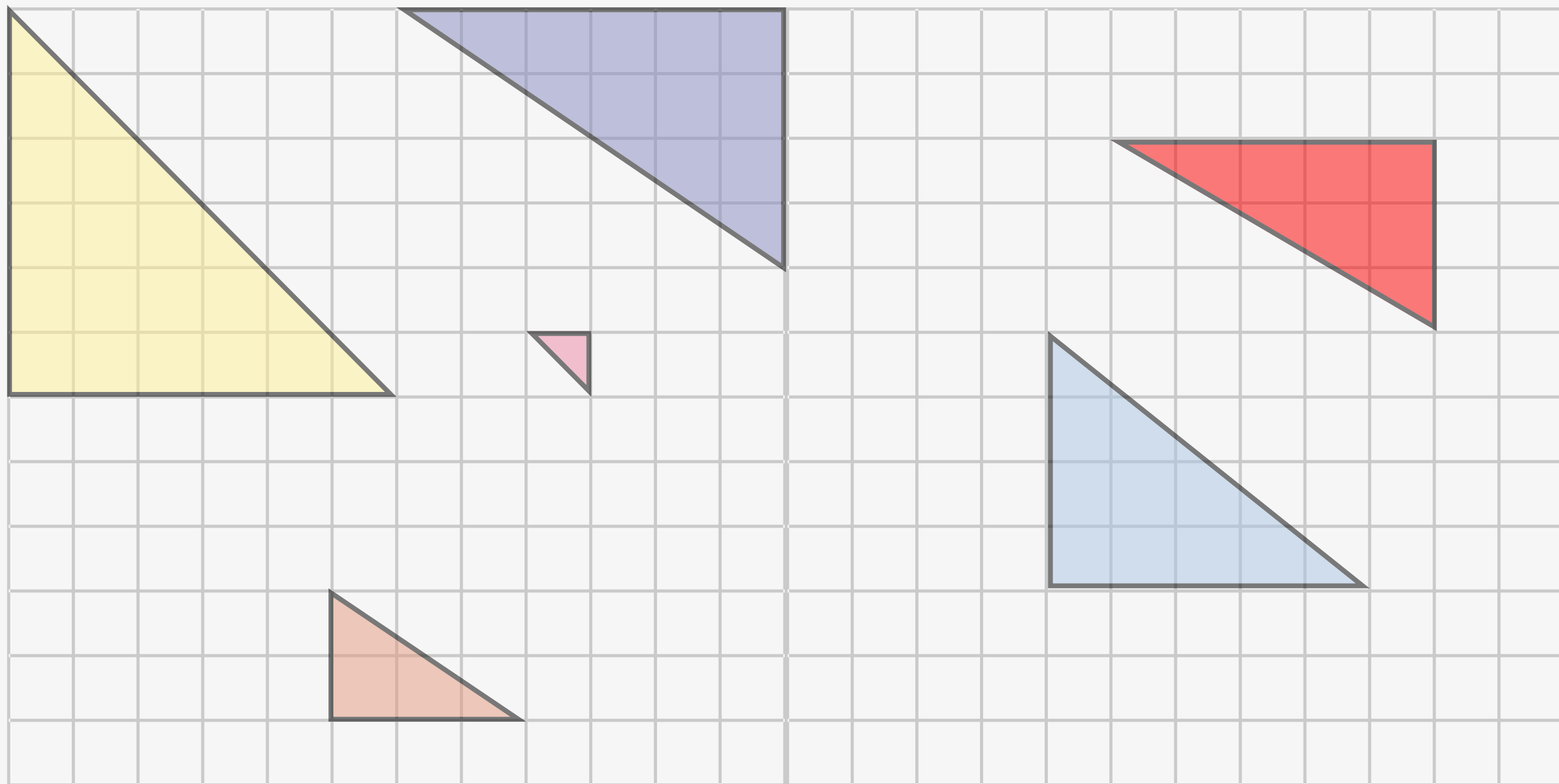
MOSAICO DA OBMEP (2ª FASE - 2024)

A figura ao lado é formada por quadrados e triângulos. O lado do quadrado vermelho mede 2 cm. Os demais quadrados e triângulos têm lados paralelos a um dos lados ou a uma das diagonais do quadrado vermelho.

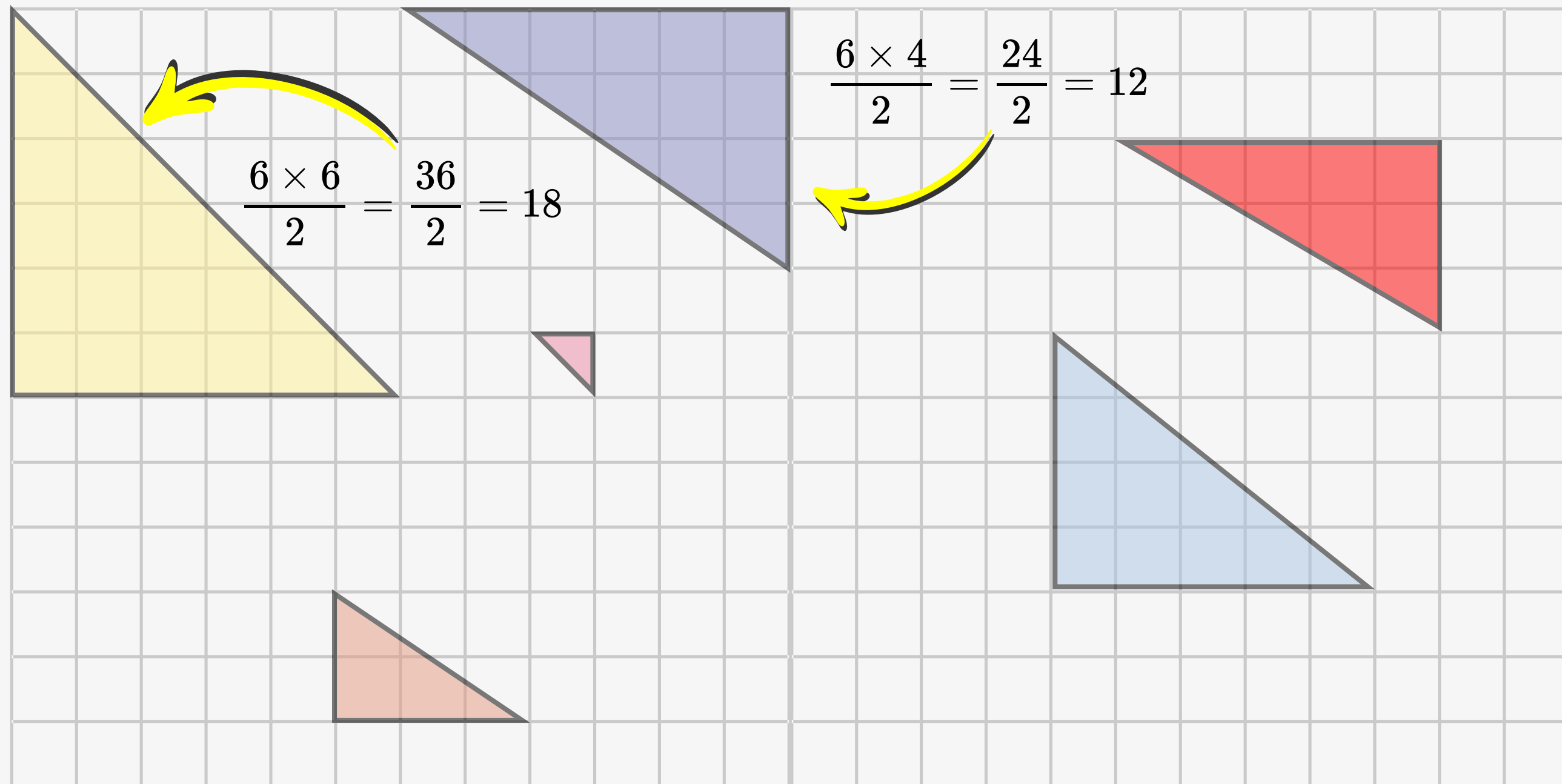
- Qual é a área da região amarela?
- Qual é a área da região branca?
- Qual é a área da região cinza?



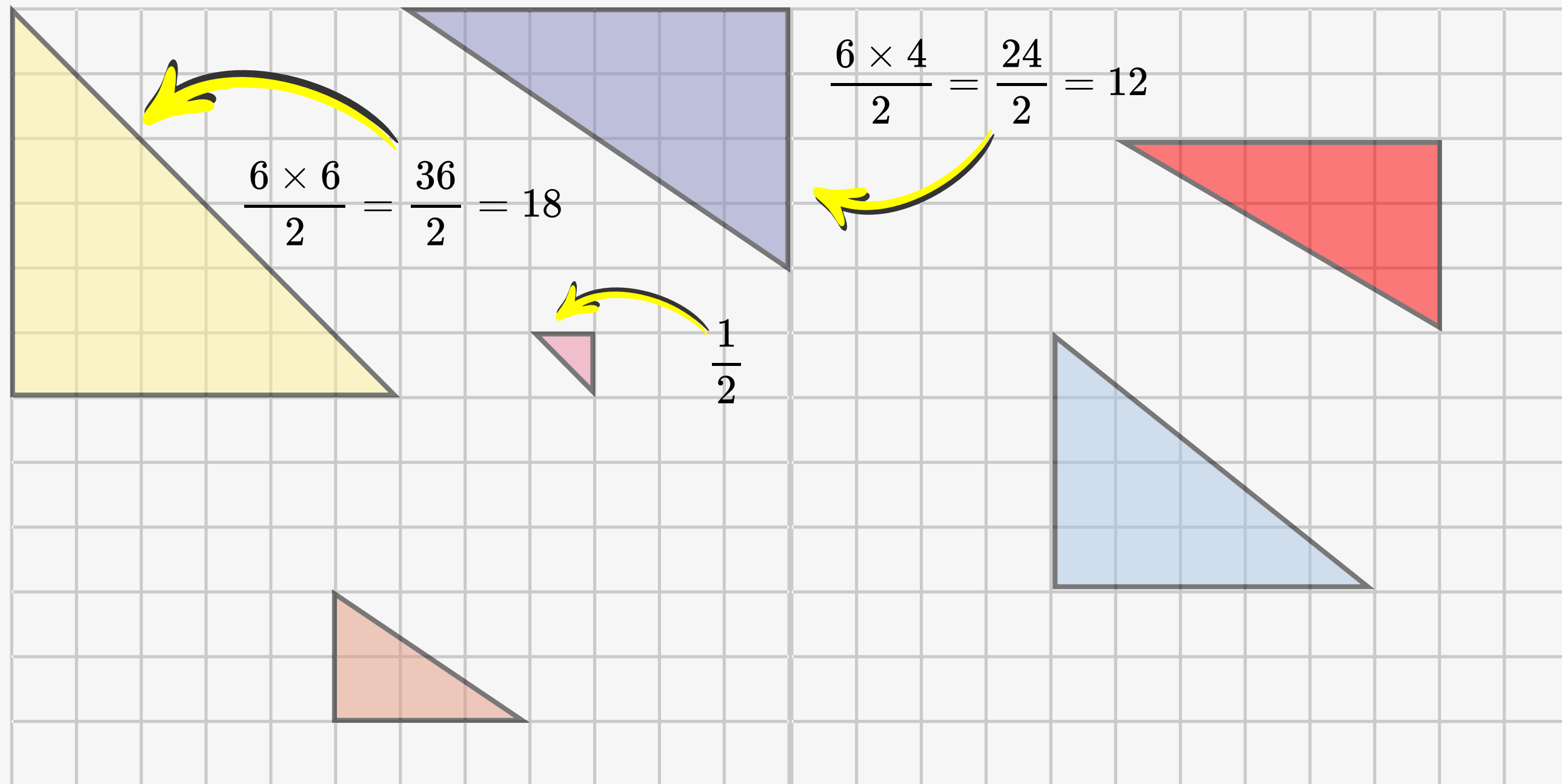
TRIÂNGULOS RETÂNGULOS



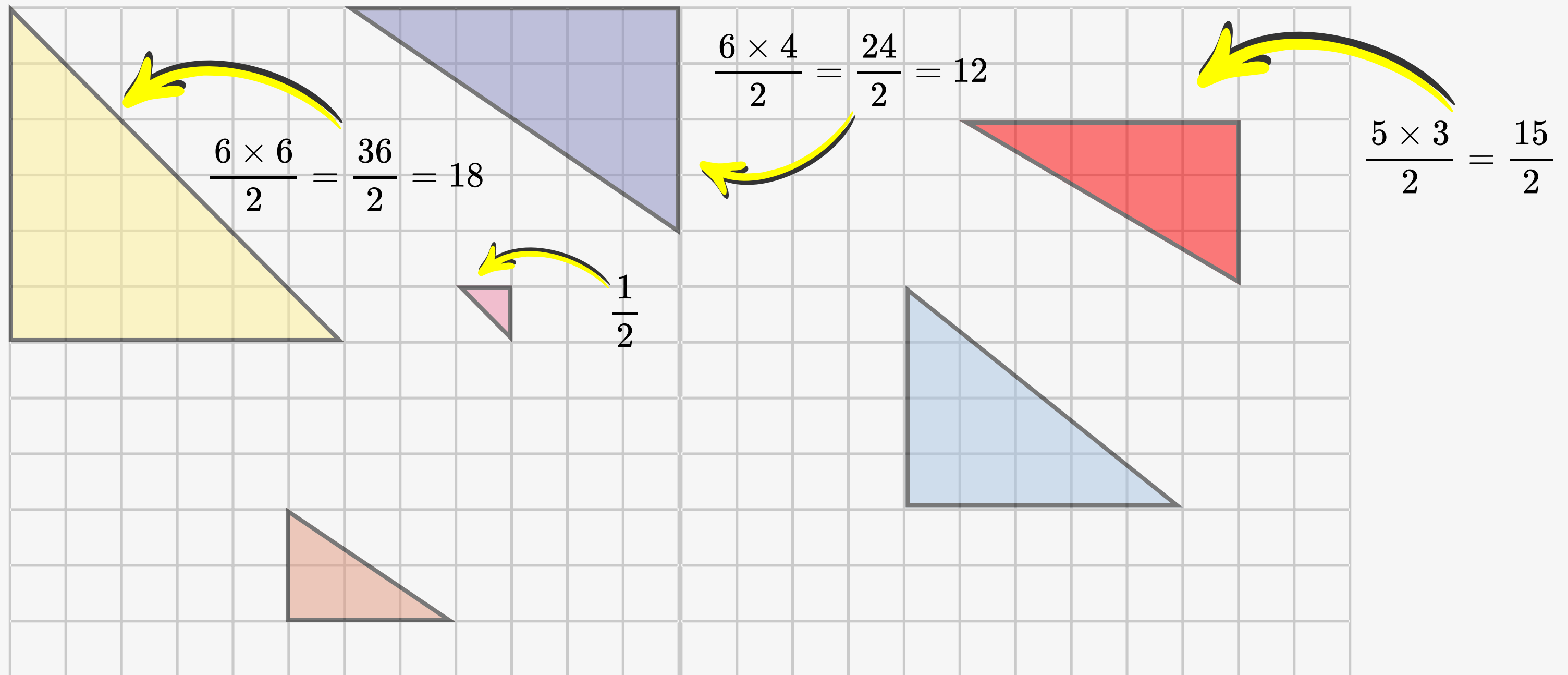
TRIÂNGULOS RETÂNGULOS



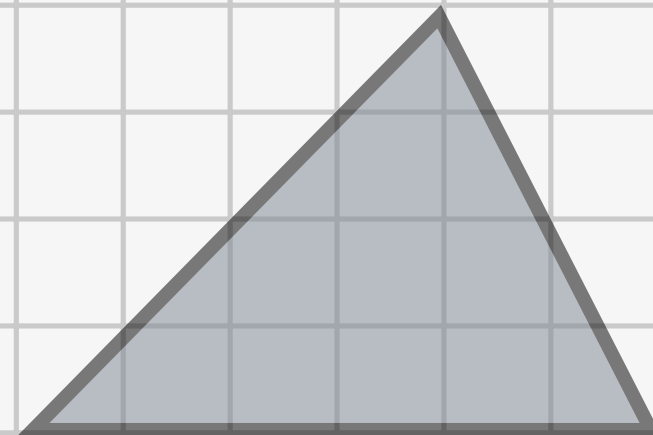
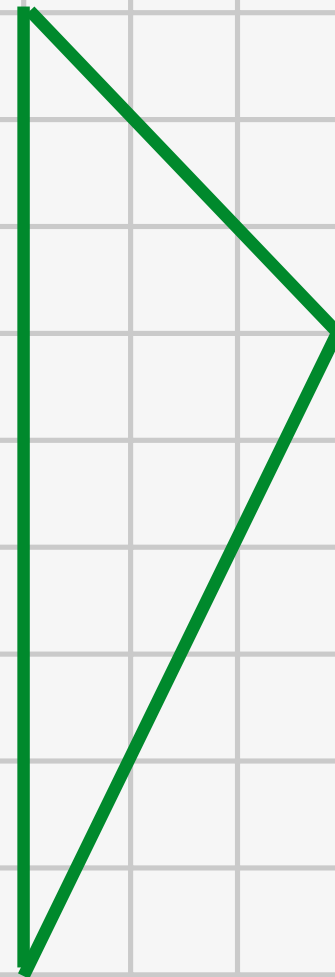
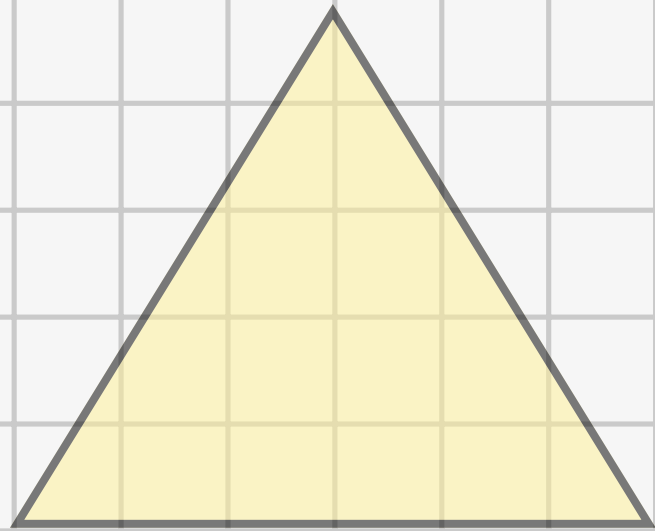
TRIÂNGULOS RETÂNGULOS



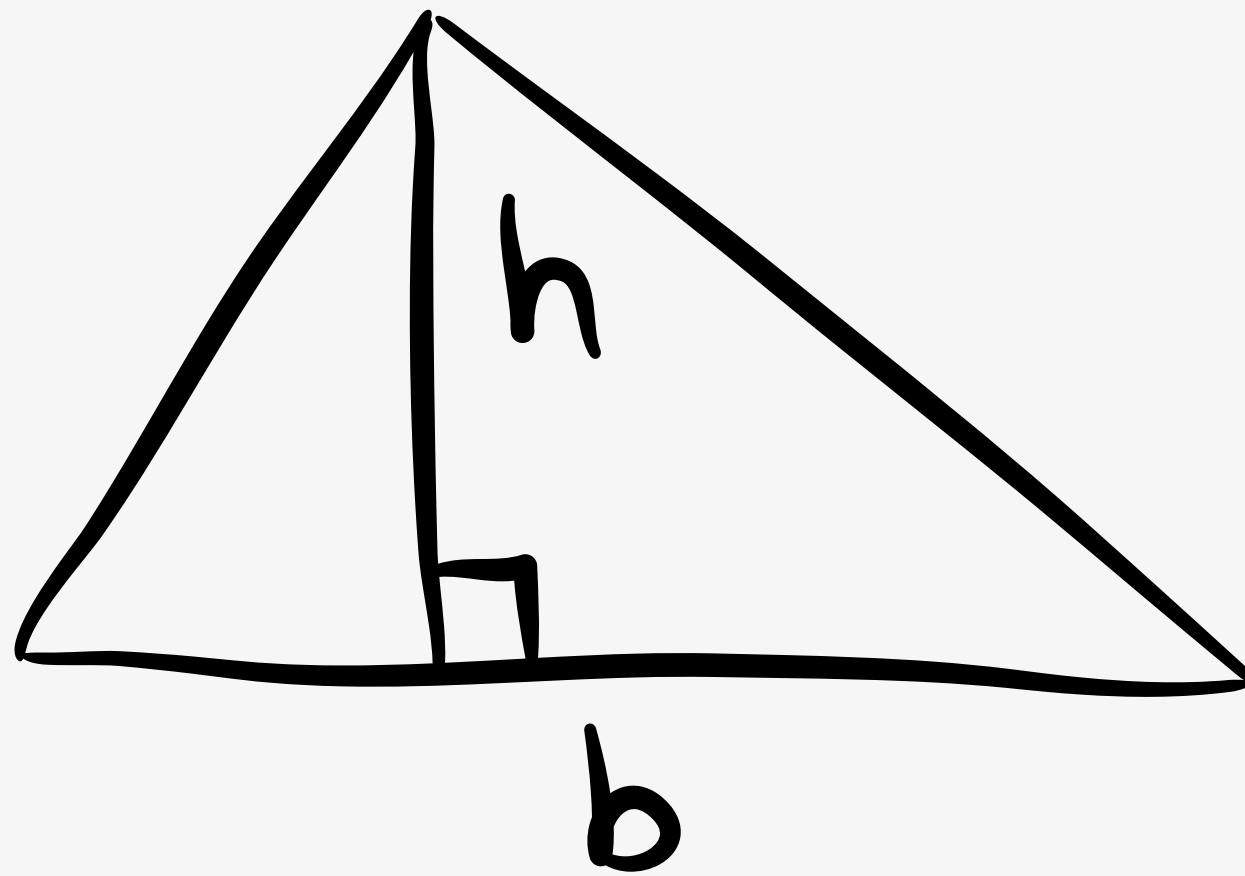
TRIÂNGULOS RETÂNGULOS



ÁREA DE TRIÂNGULOS

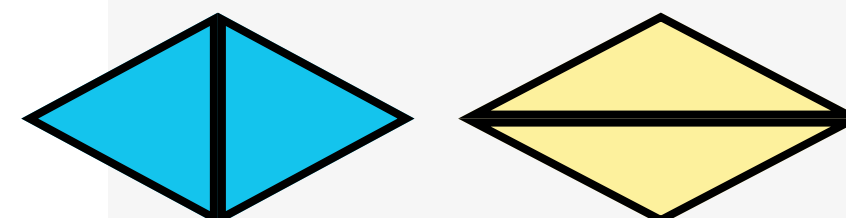
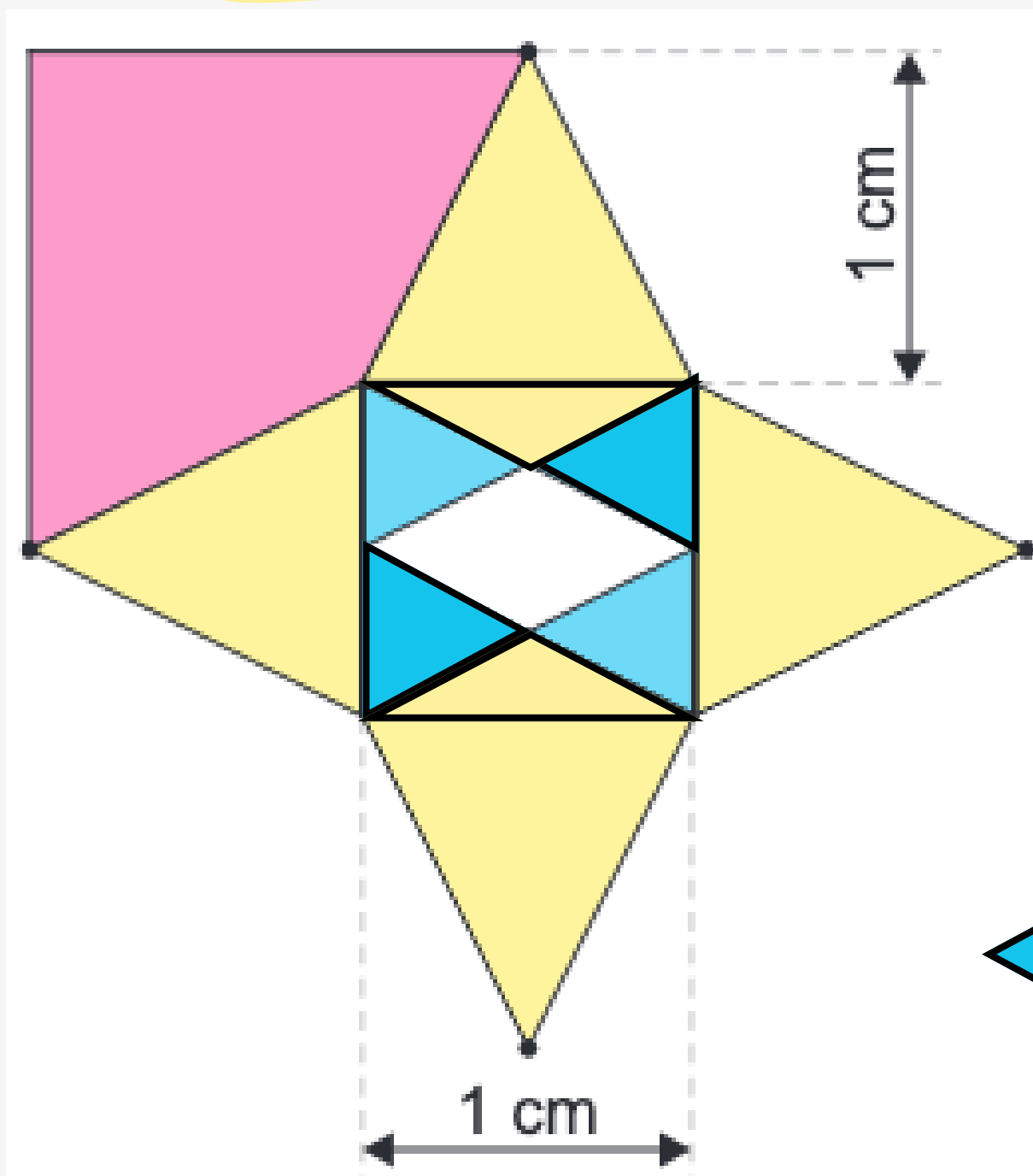


ÁREA DE TRIÂNGULOS

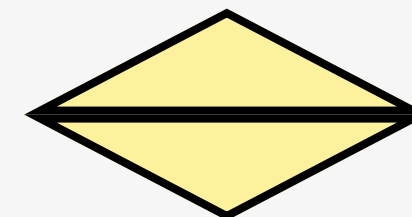
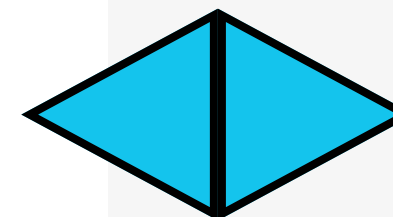
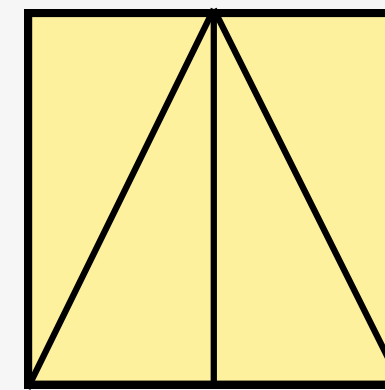
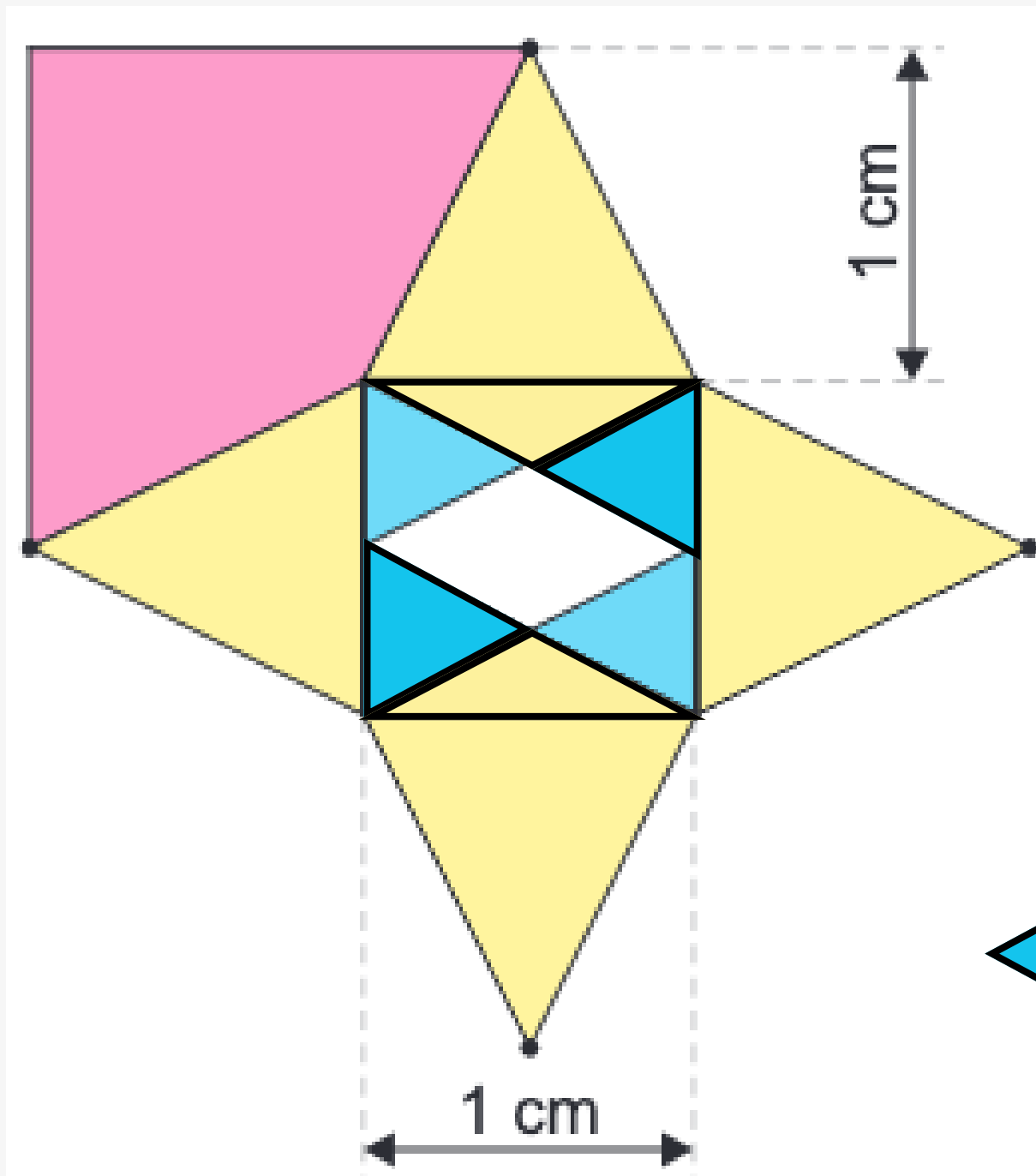


$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$$

ОБМЕР

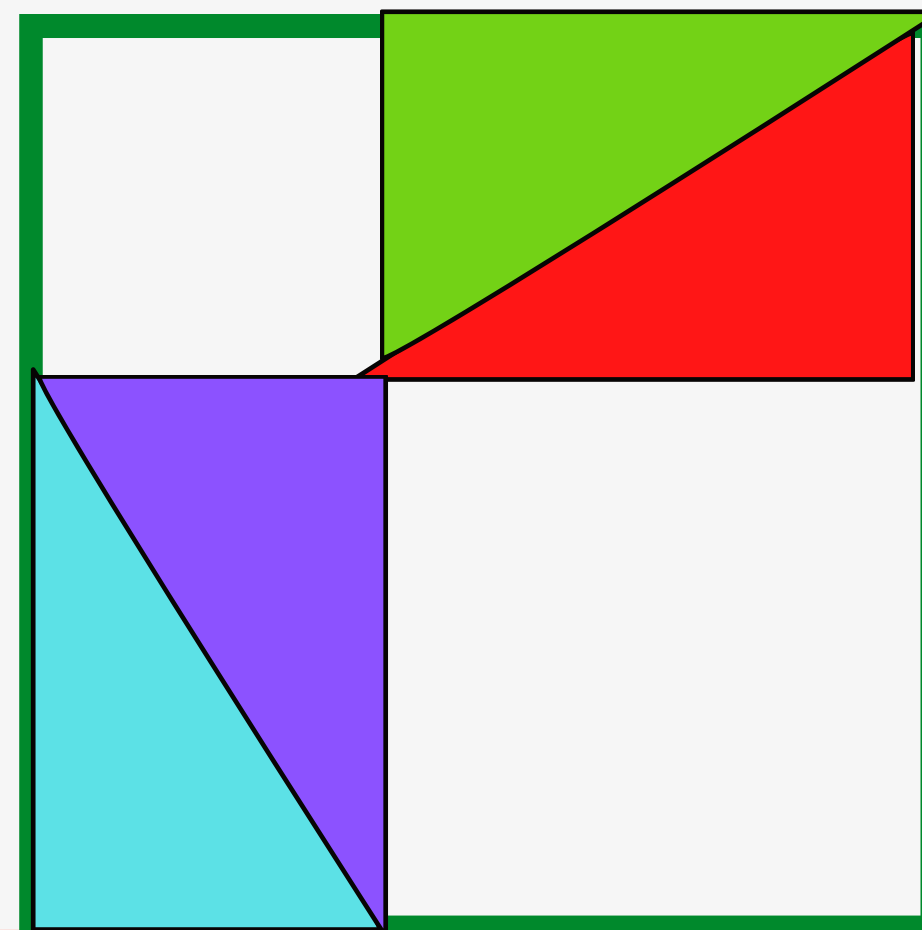
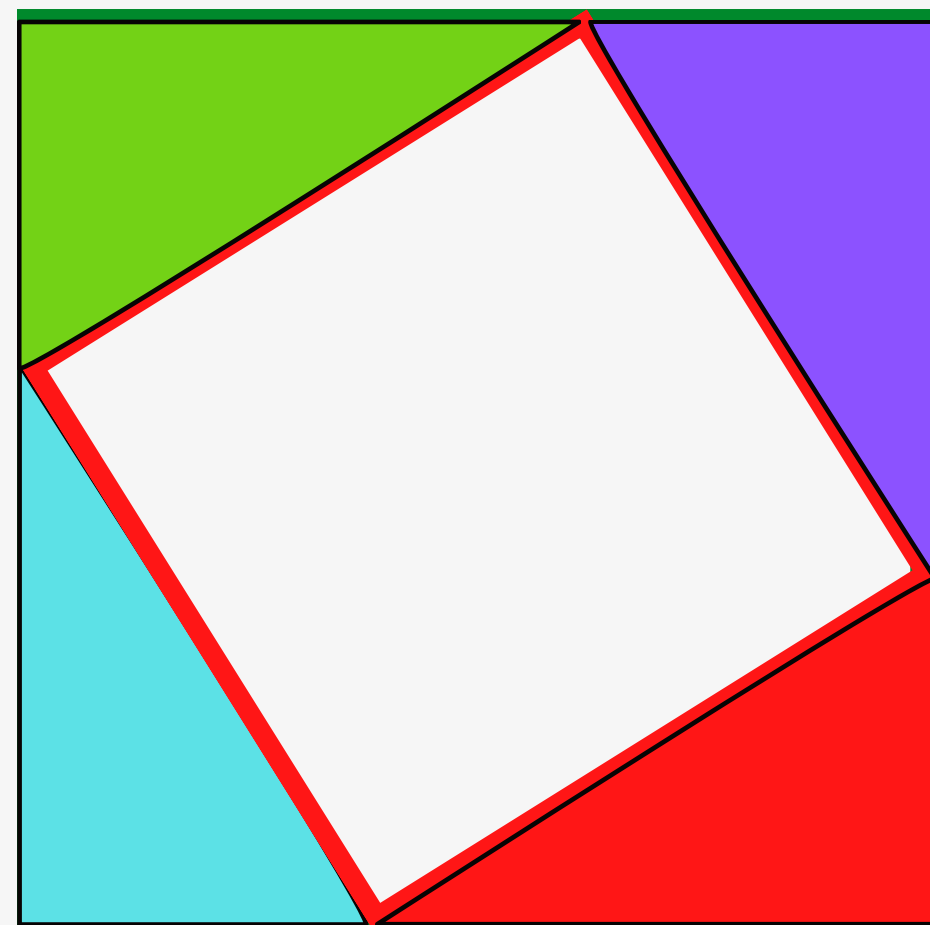


ОБМЕР



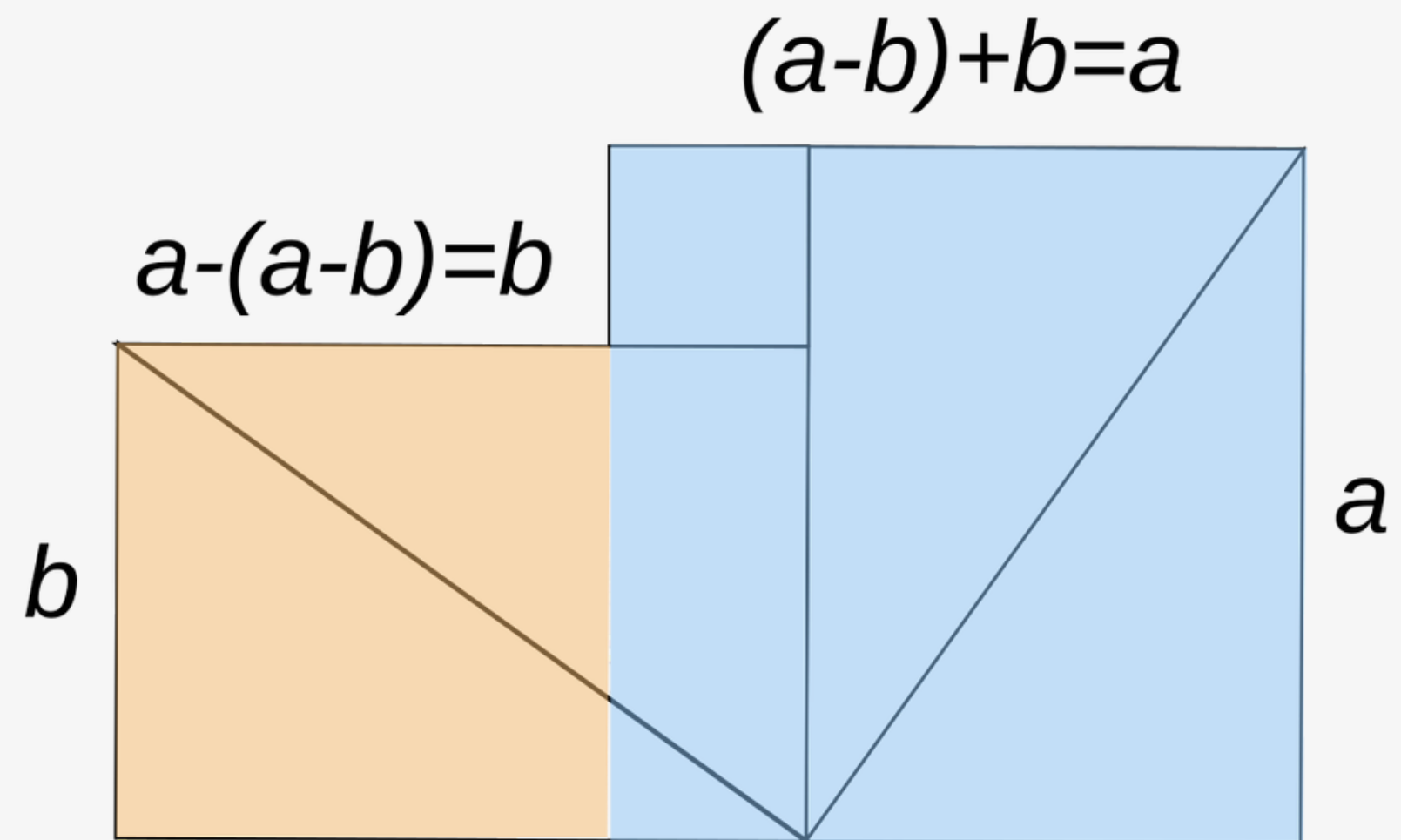
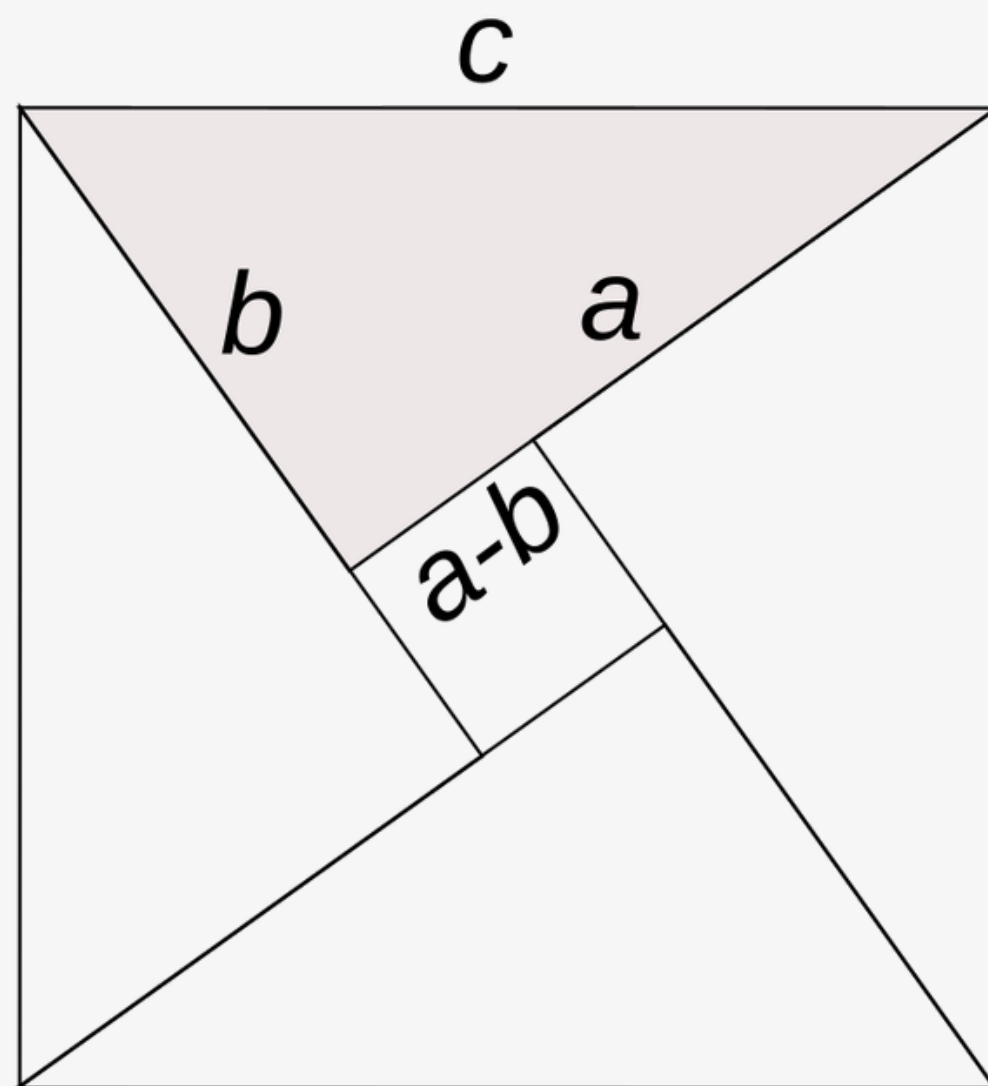
QUATRO MESAS

IMAGINE QUE O QUADRADO 5×5 ABAIXO É UMA SALA, E OS QUATRO TRIÂNGULOS COLORIDOS SÃO QUATRO MESAS TRIANGULARES. O QUADRADO INCLINADO É UM ESPAÇO LIVRE NESSA SALA. MOVA AS MESAS NA SALA DE MODO QUE O ESPAÇO LIVRE CONSISTA EM DOIS QUADRADOS. EXISTEM DOIS ARRANJOS; ENCONTRE OS DOIS.

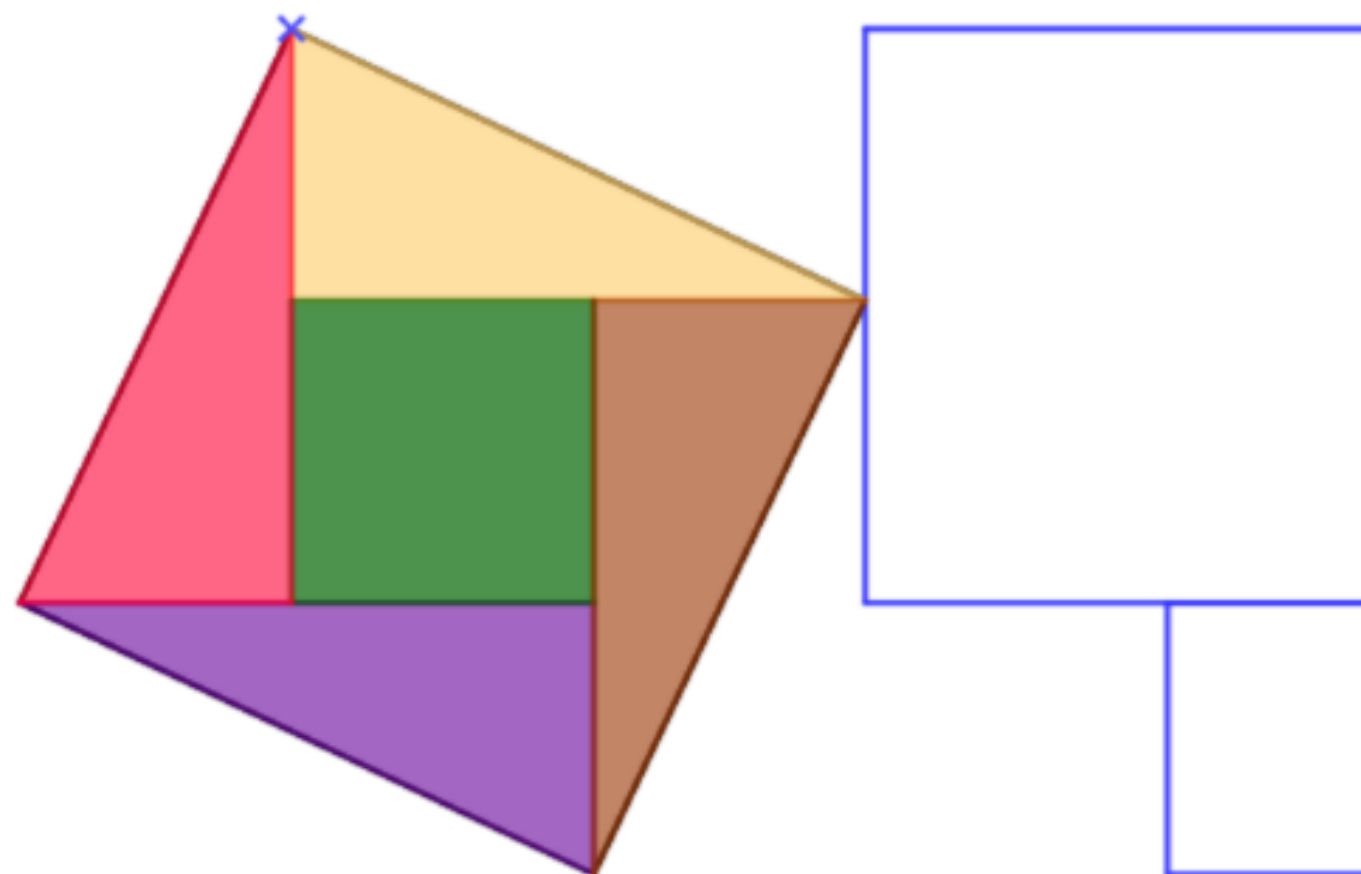


QUATRO MESAS

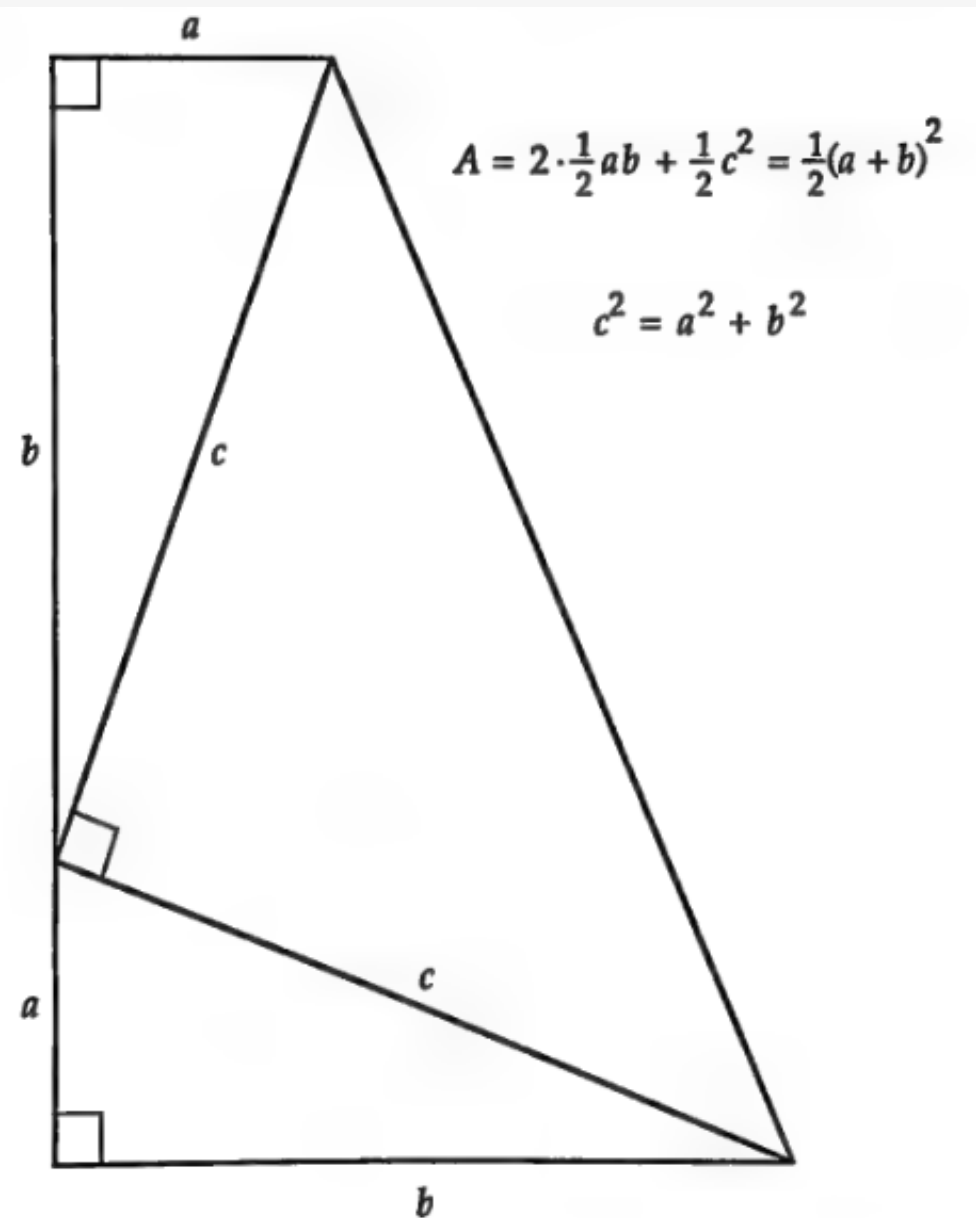
PITÁGORAS POR BHASKARA



PITÁGORAS POR BHASKARA



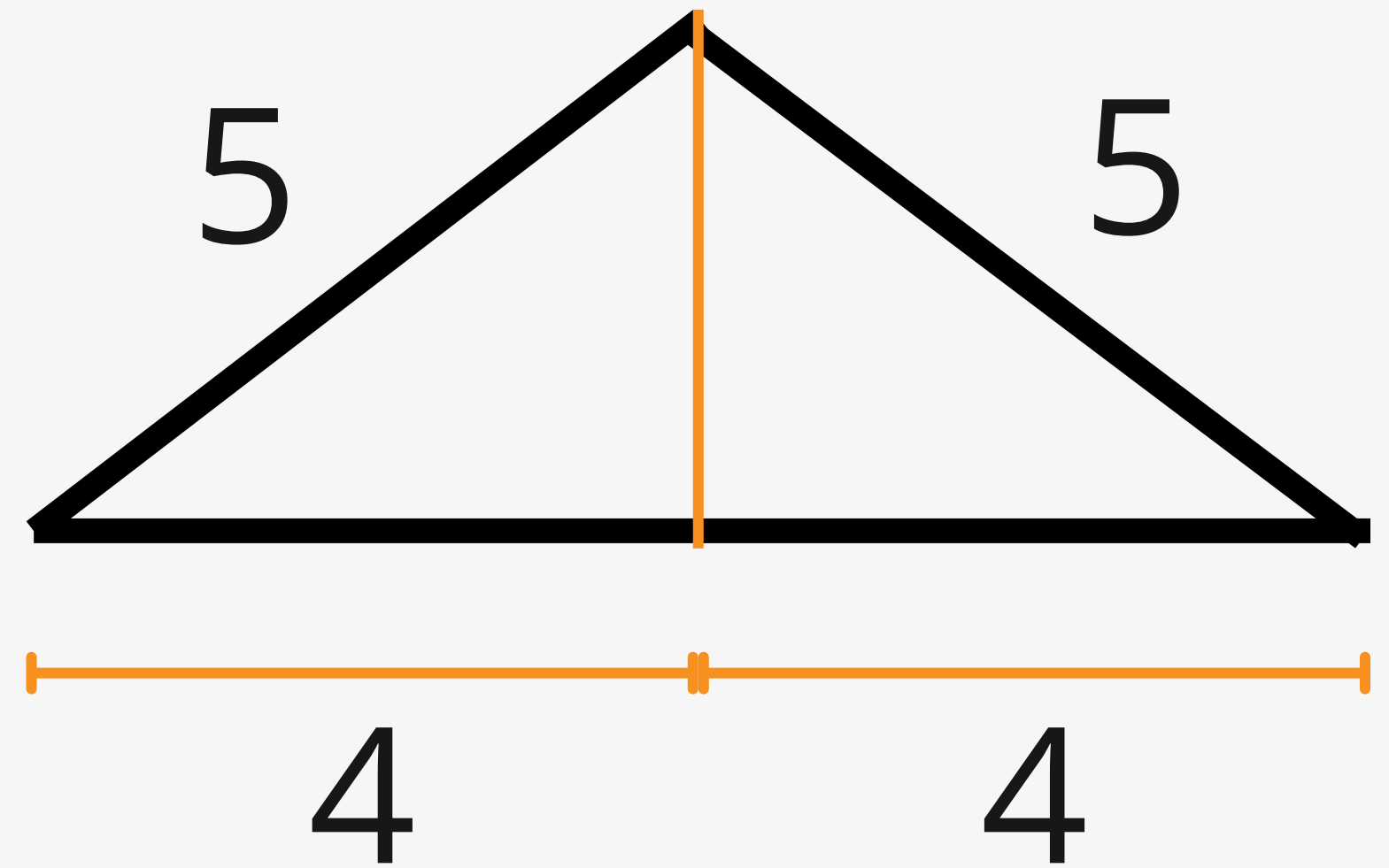
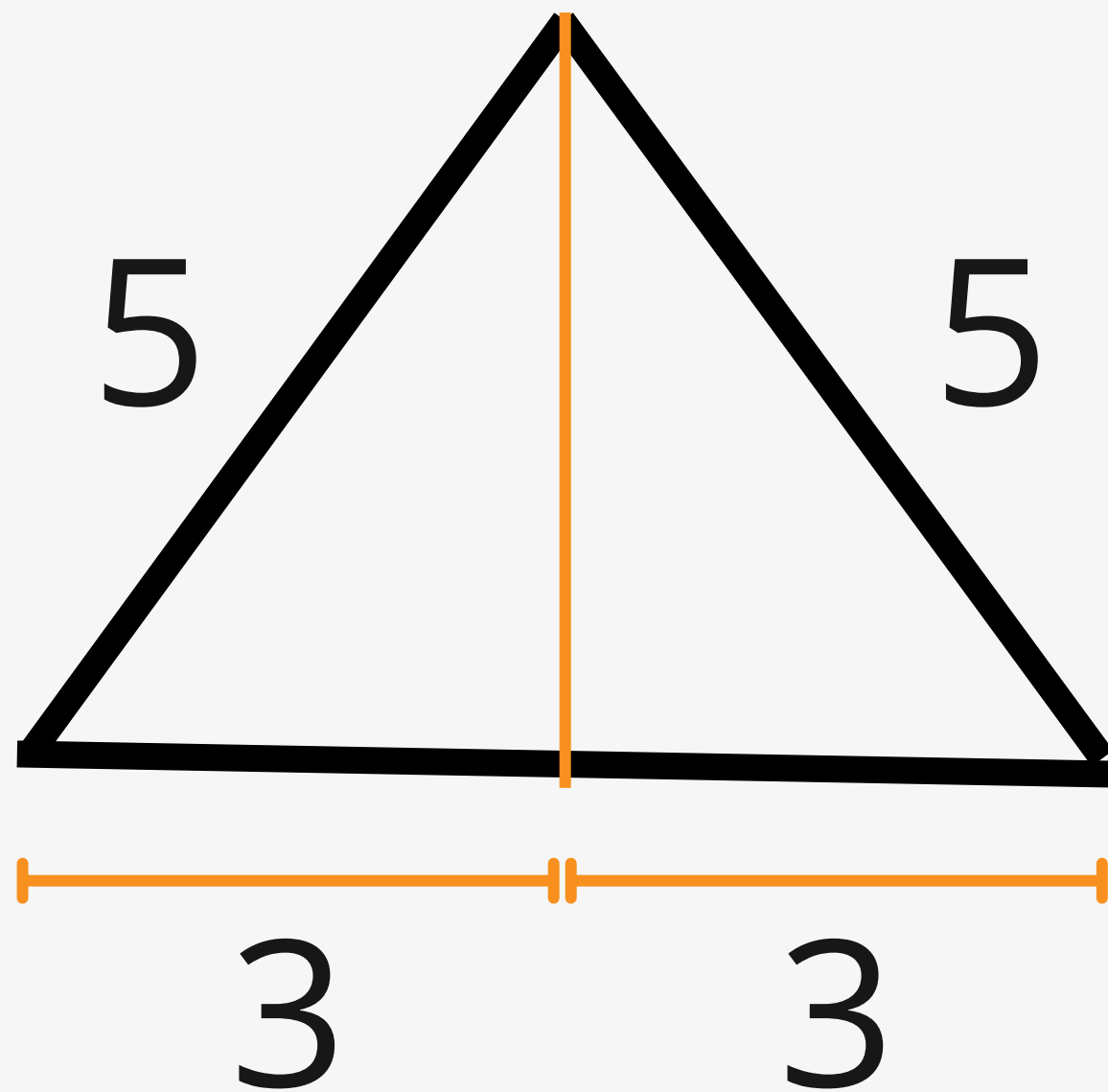
PITÁGORAS POR JAMES GARFIELD



UM PROBLEMA DE NOBUYUKI YOSHIGAHARA

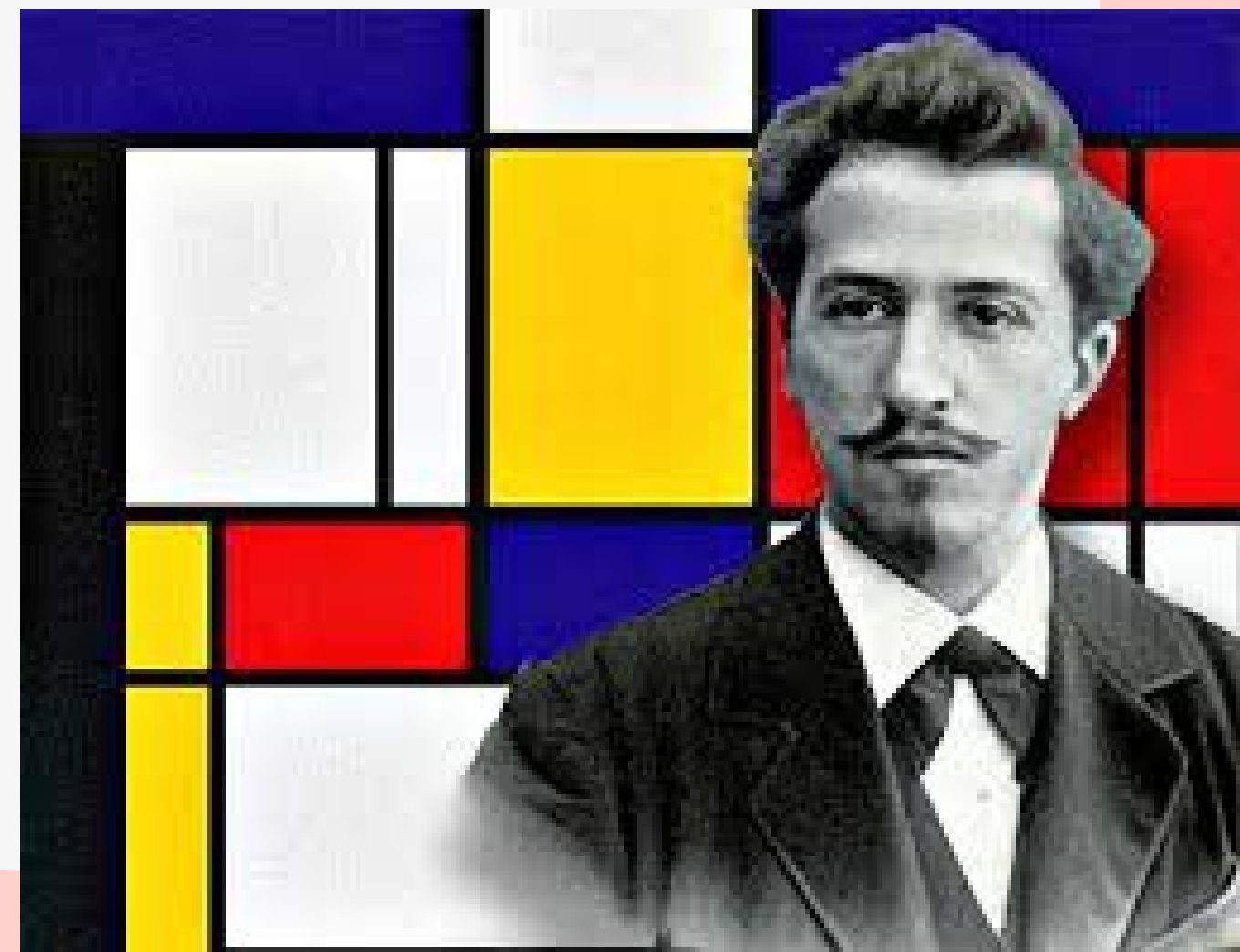
OS COMPRIMENTOS DOS TRÊS LADOS DE UM TRIÂNGULO SÃO 5, 5 E 6. OS DE OUTRO TRIÂNGULO SÃO 5, 5 E 8. QUAL TRIÂNGULO TEM A MAIOR ÁREA?

UM PROBLEMA DE NOBUYUKI YOSHIGAHARA



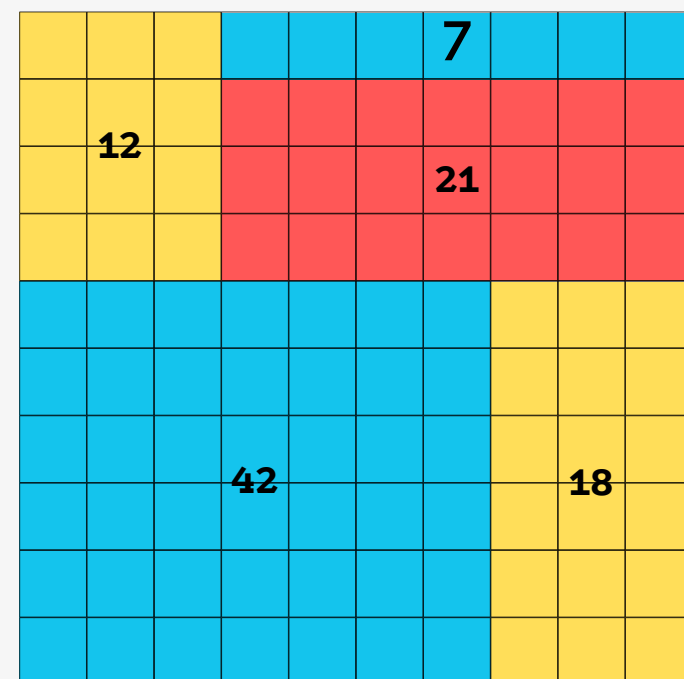
A ARTE DE MONDRIAN

- Mondrian deve cobrir toda a tela com retângulos.
- Cada retângulo na tela deve ter dimensões diferentes... então Mondrian não pode pintar um retângulo 4x5 e um retângulo 5x4, por exemplo.
- Ao colorir, Mondrian deve usar o mínimo de cores possível, e retângulos com a mesma cor não podem se tocar.



A ARTE DE MONDRIAN

A

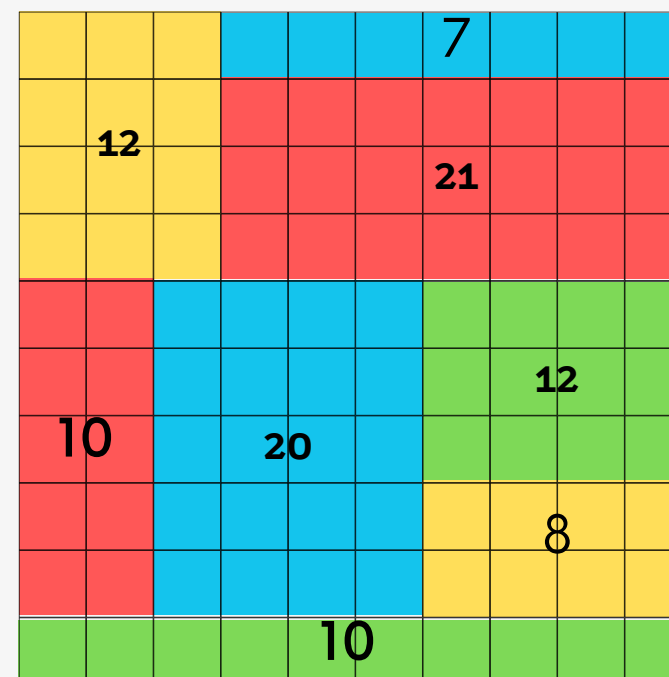


Pontuação de Mondrian
(Maior - Menor)

$$42 - 7 = 35$$

Uma pontuação muito alta.

B

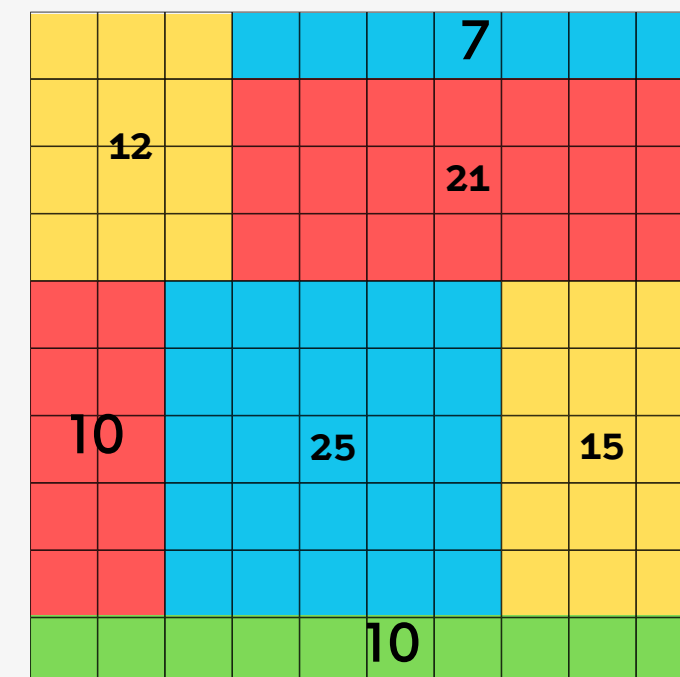


Pontuação de Mondrian
(Maior - Menor)

$$21 - 7 = 14$$

Bem melhor, mas nós
temos 3x4 e 4x3,
então não conta.

C

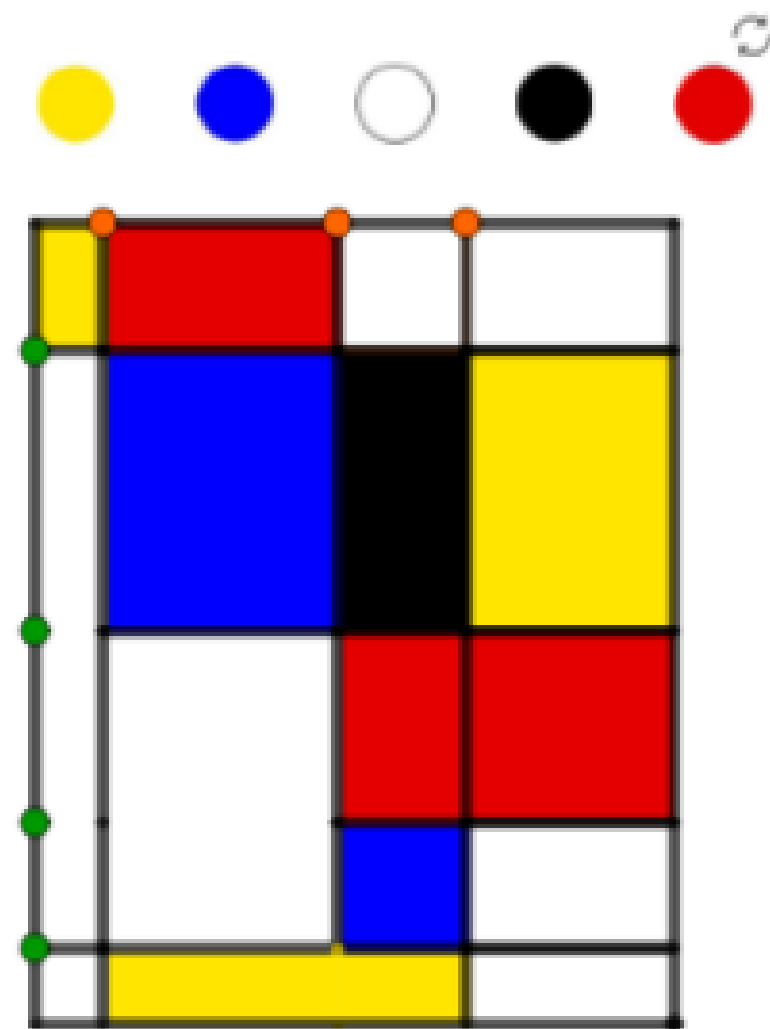
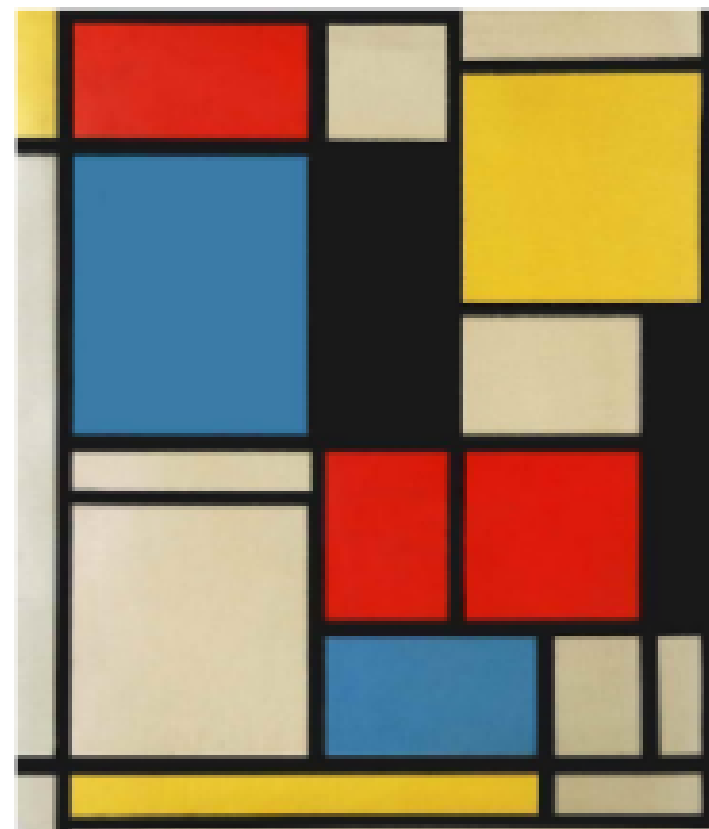


Pontuação de Mondrian
(Maior - Menor)

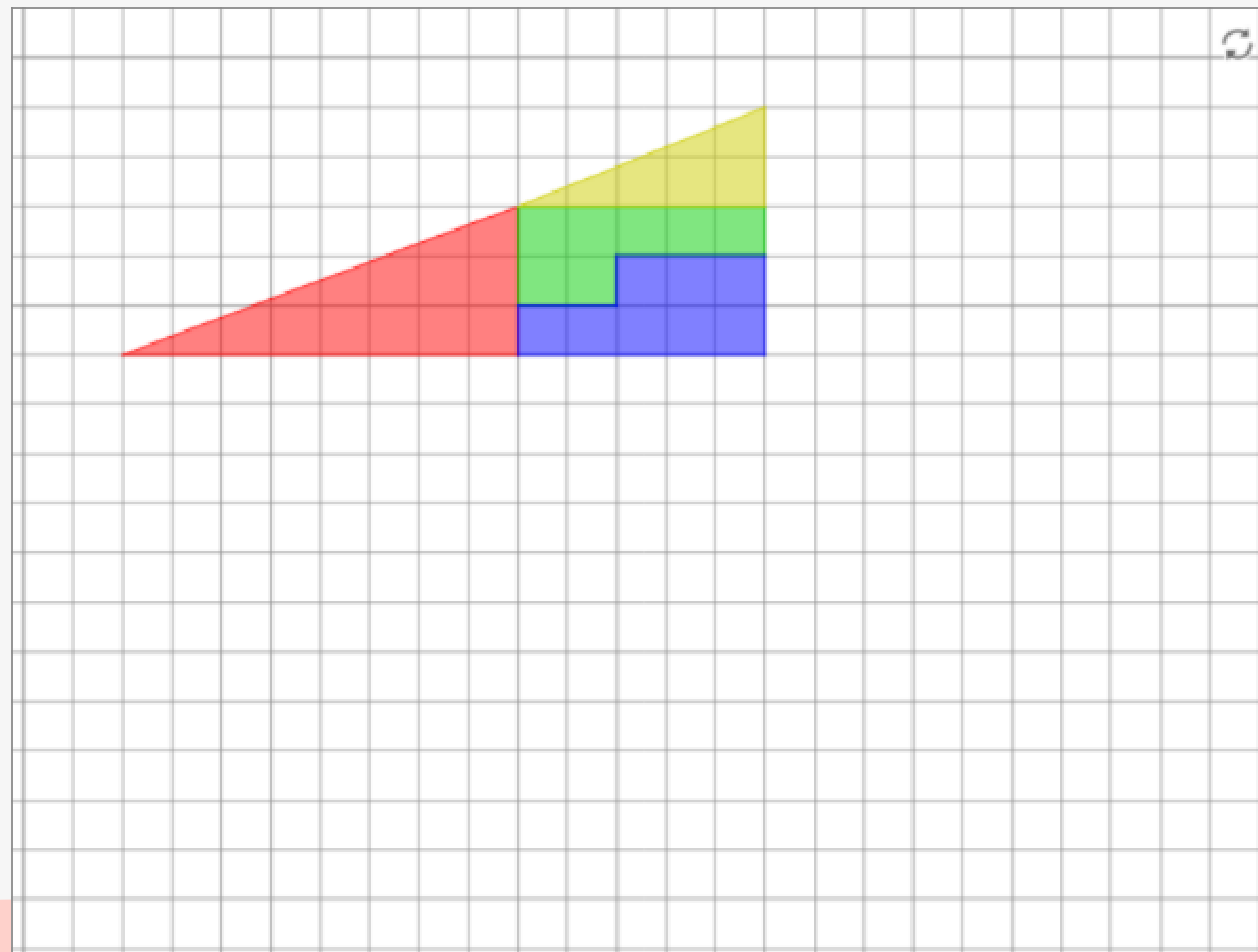
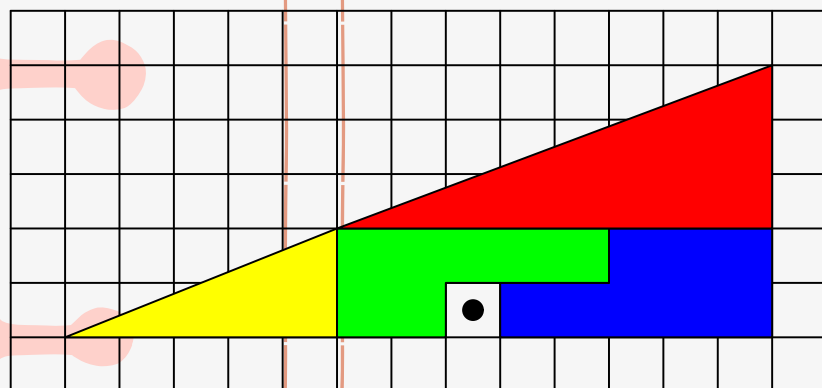
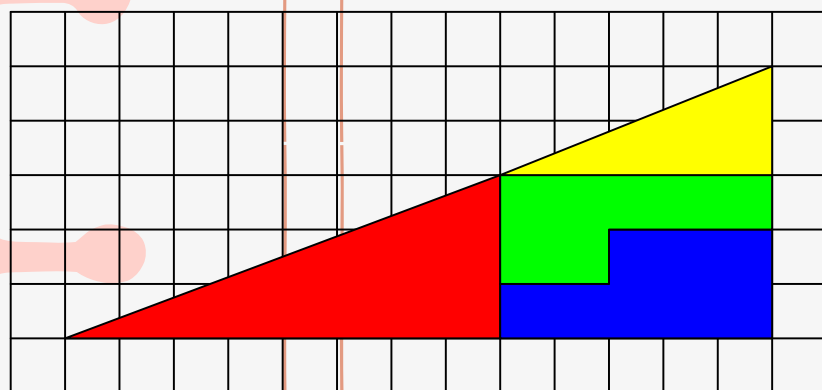
$$25 - 7 = 18$$

Excelente pontuação, e
Mondrian não está
quebrando nenhuma
regra!

A ARTE DE MONDRIAN



PARADOXO GEOMÉTRICO



OBRIGADO

