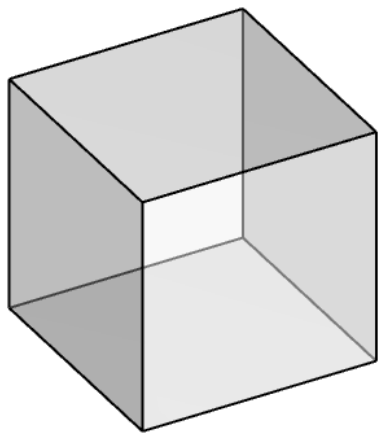
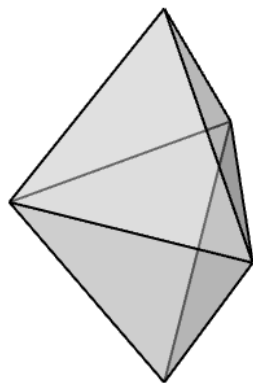


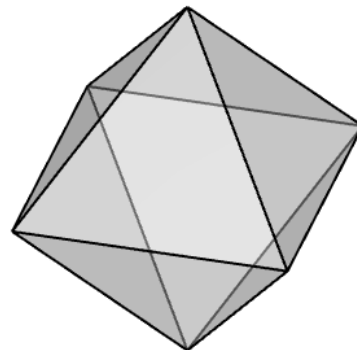
1. Todos os poliedros da figura têm faces regulares. Porém, há um intruso. Identifique-o.



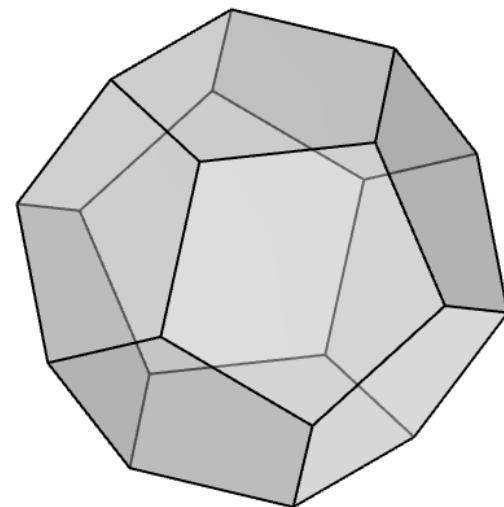
A



B

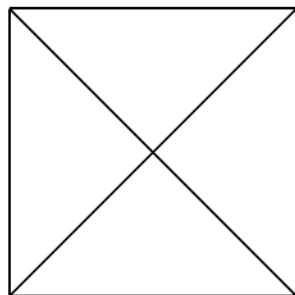


C

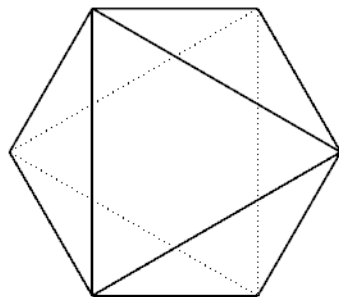


D

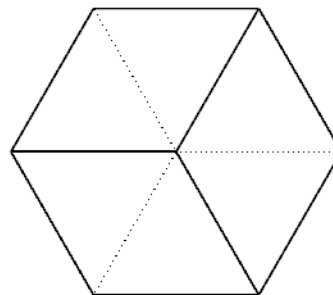
2. Qual das figuras não pode corresponder a uma vista ortogonal do octaedro regular?



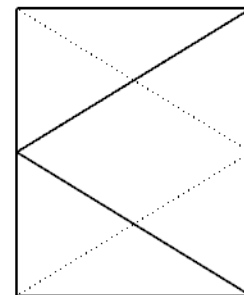
A



B



C



D

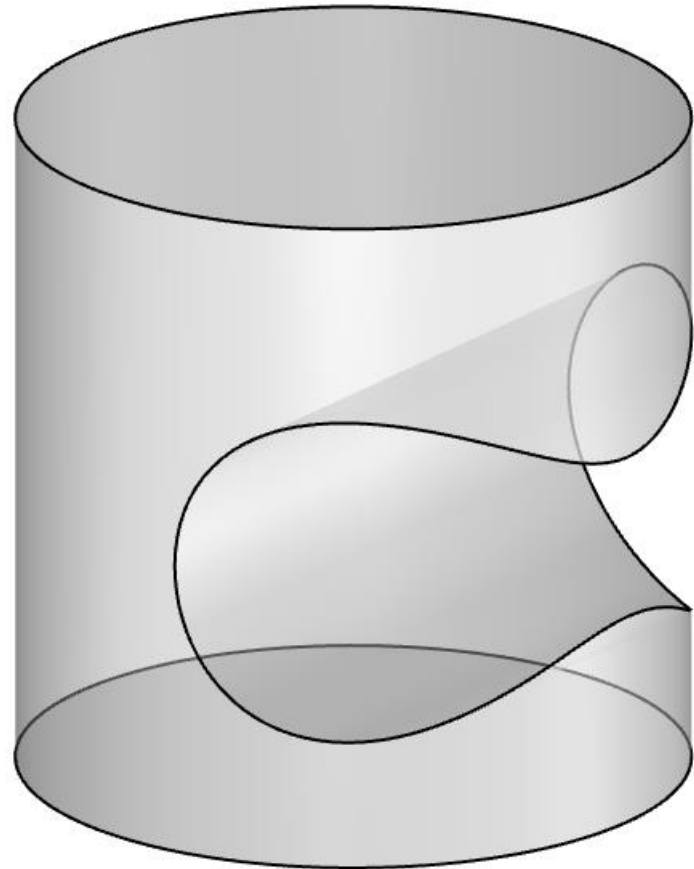
3. Que operação booleana identifica na seguinte figura?

A – União

B – Subtracção

C – Intersecção

D - Cilindro



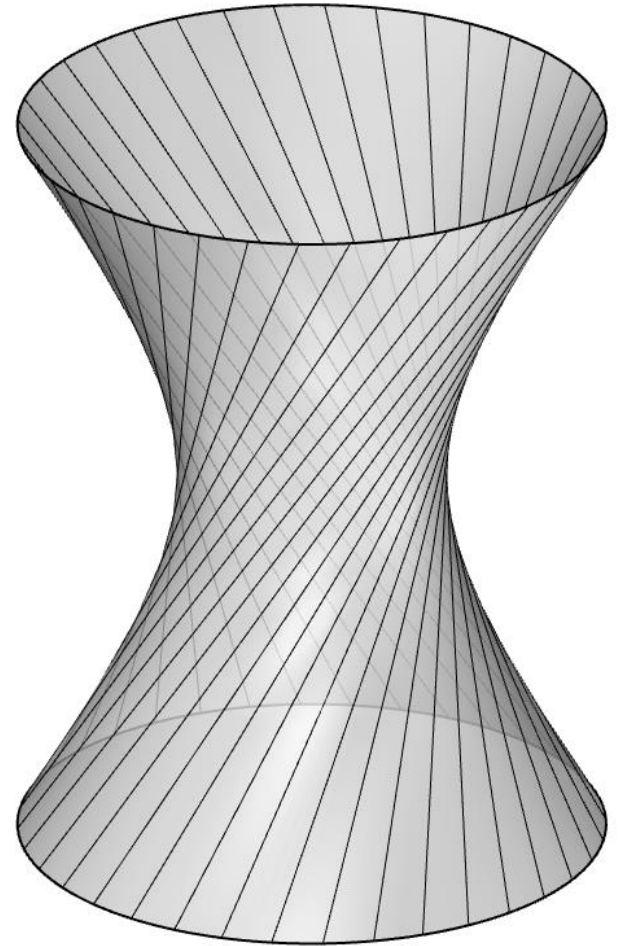
4. Como se designa a superfície ilustrada na figura?

A – Cilindróide

B – Conóide

C – Parabolóide hiperbólico

D – Hiperbolóide de Revolução



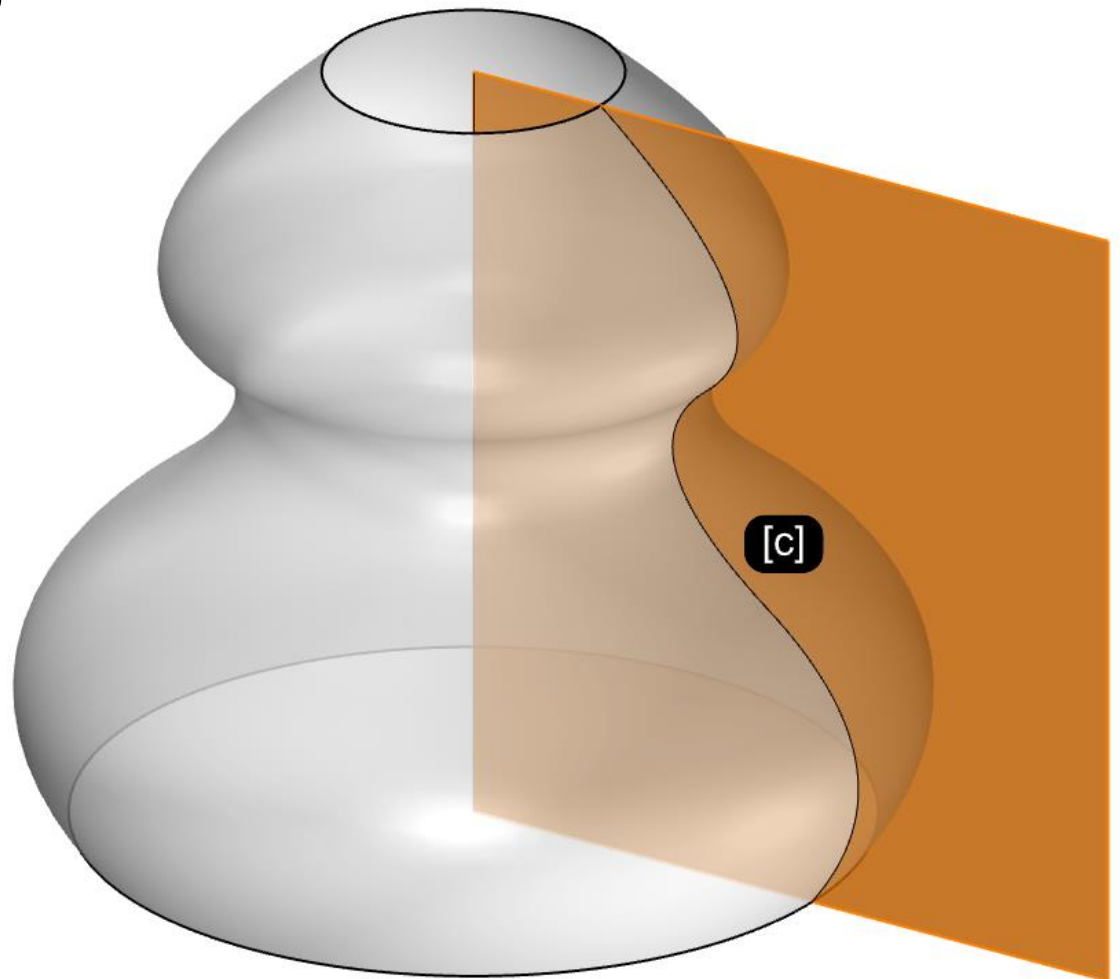
5. Atendendo a que a linha [c] resulta da intersecção entre uma superfície de revolução e um plano passante pelo seu eixo, como se designa esta linha?

A – Meridiano

B – Paralelo

C – Equador

D – Círculo polar



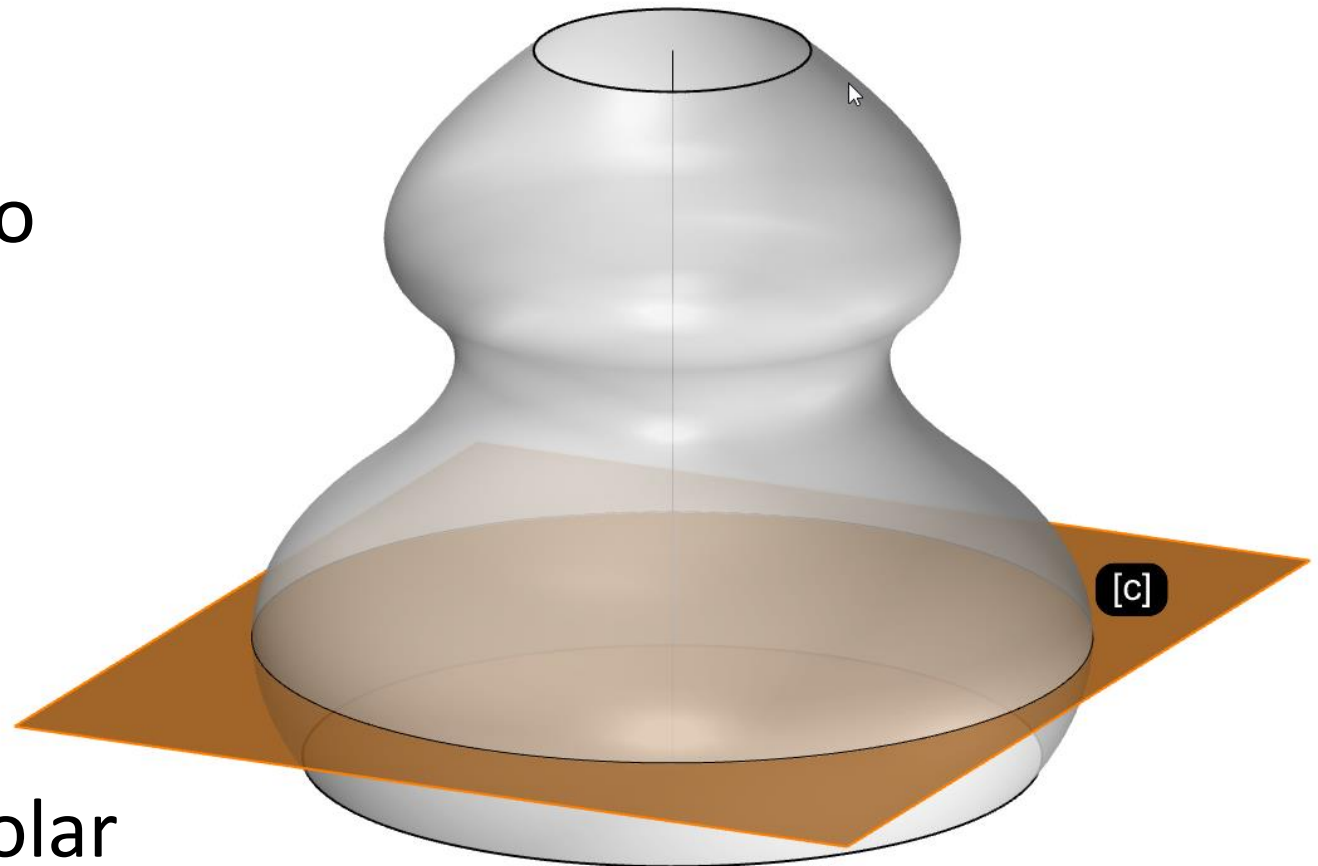
6. Atendendo a que a linha [c], de maior raio na sua vizinhança, resulta da intersecção entre uma superfície de revolução e um plano perpendicular ao seu eixo, como se designa esta linha?

A – Meridiano

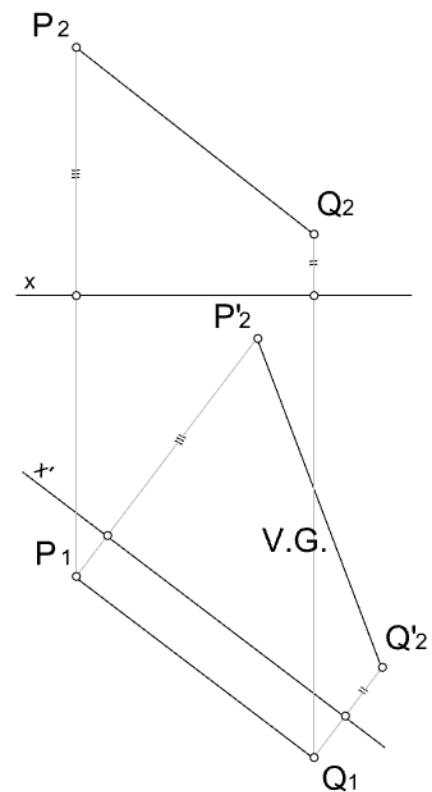
B – Paralelo

C – Equador

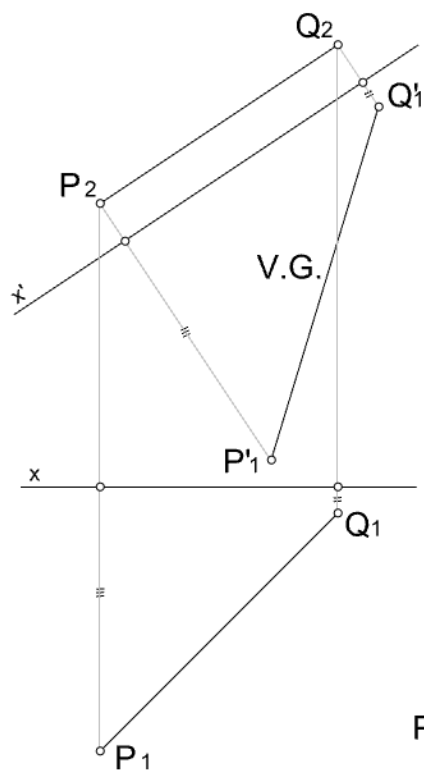
D – Círculo polar



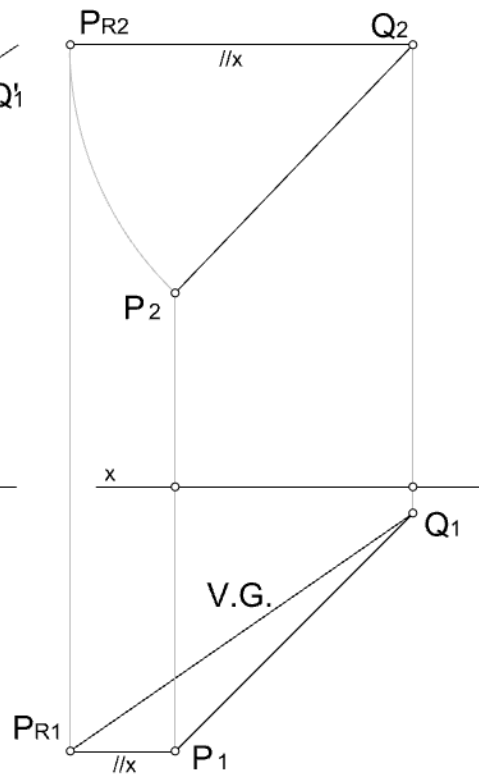
7. Em qual das situações a verdadeira grandeza do segmento $[PQ]$ não está determinada correctamente?



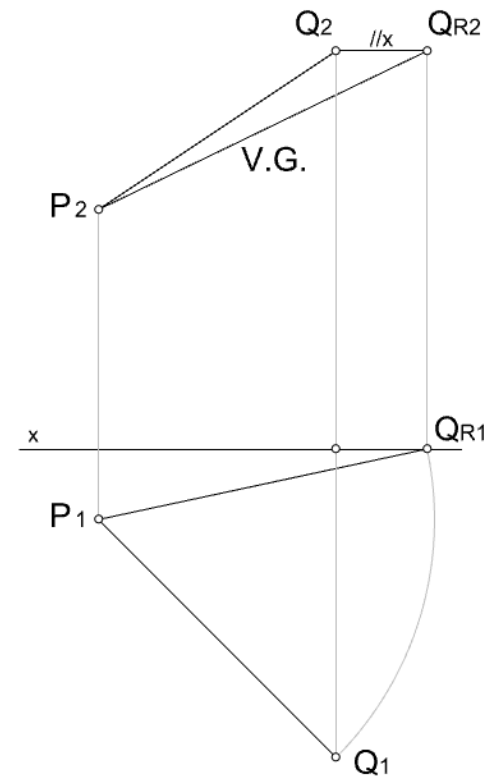
A



B

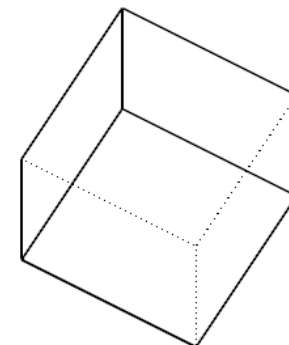
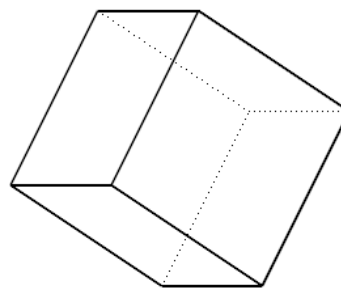
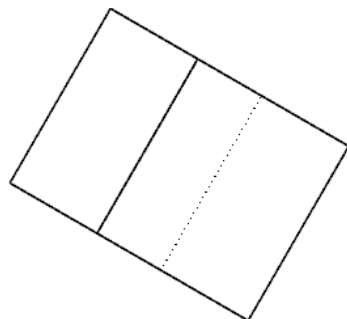
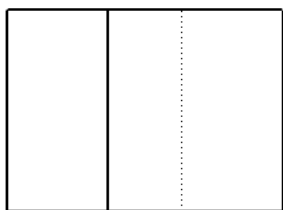


C



D

8. Em qual das situações o cubo tem duas faces de topo?

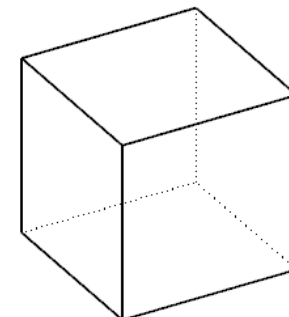
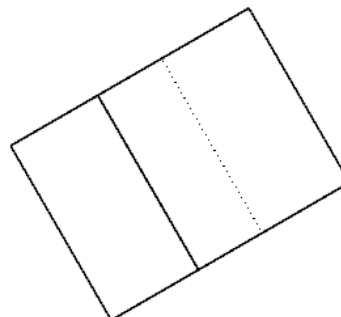
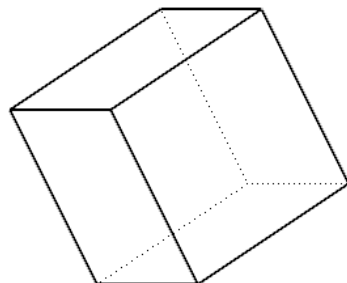
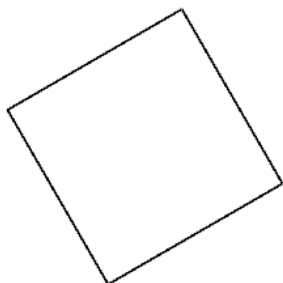


x

x

x

x



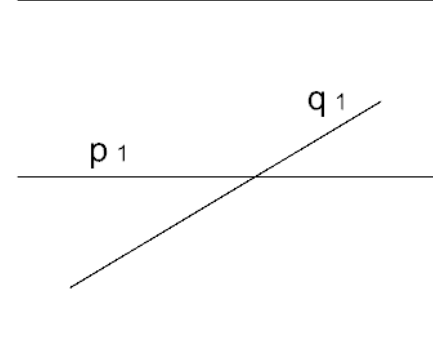
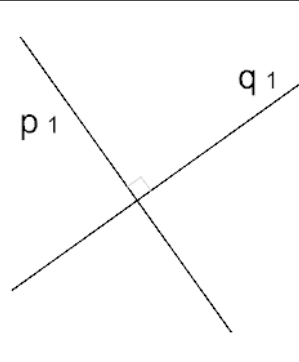
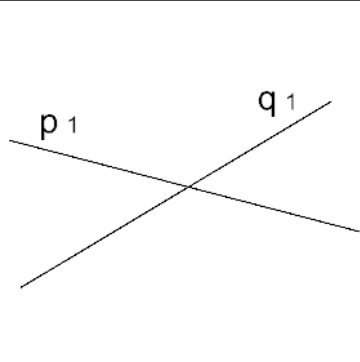
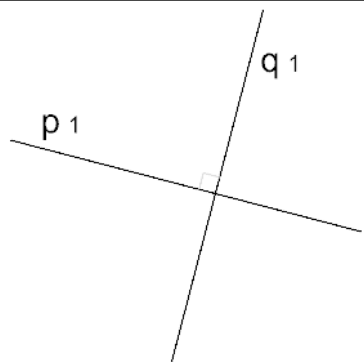
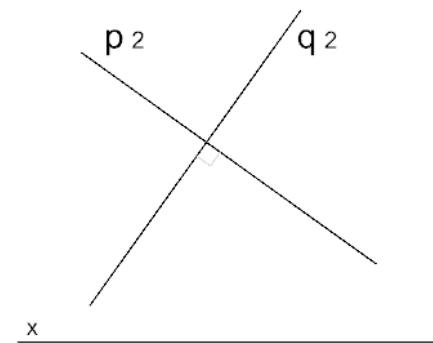
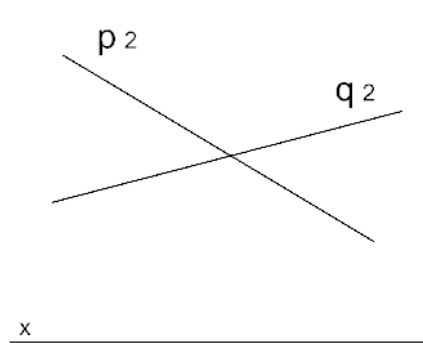
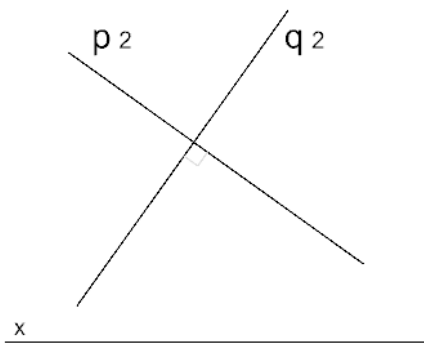
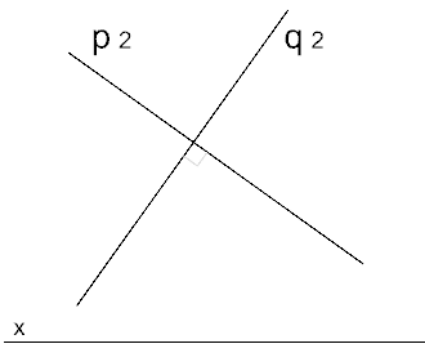
A

B

C

D

9. Em qual das situações as rectas **p** e **q** são ortogonais entre si?



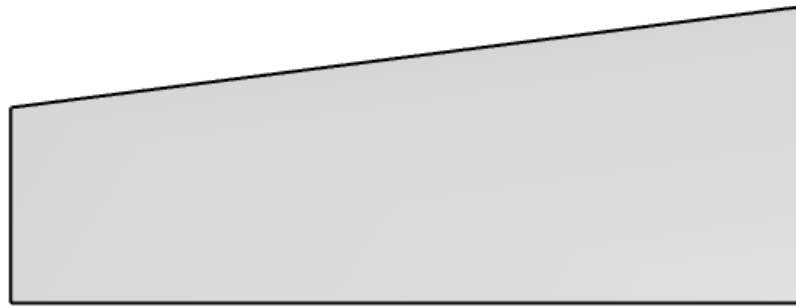
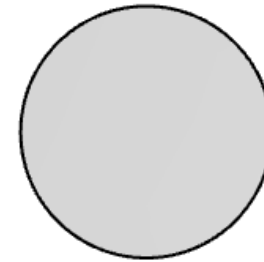
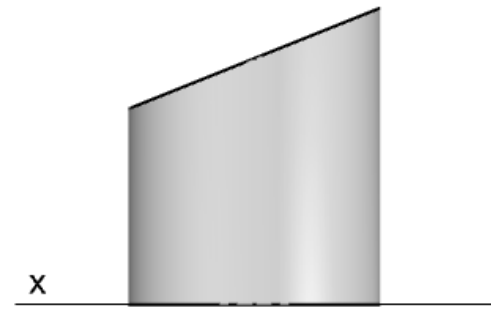
A

B

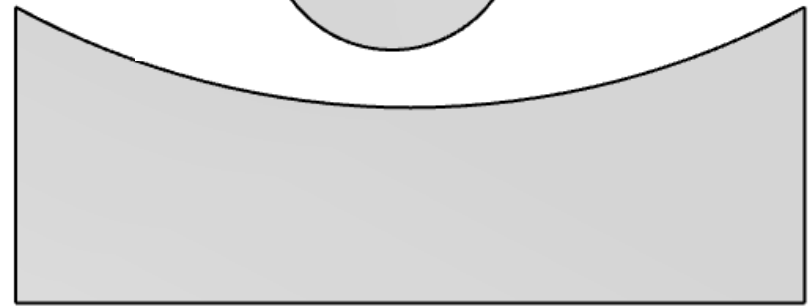
C

D

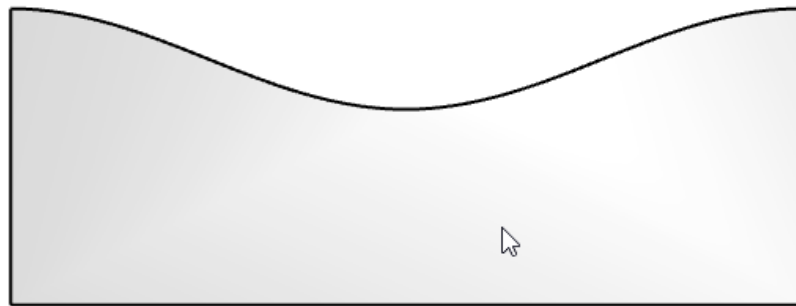
10. Qual das figuras corresponde à planificação da superfície lateral do tronco de cilindro?



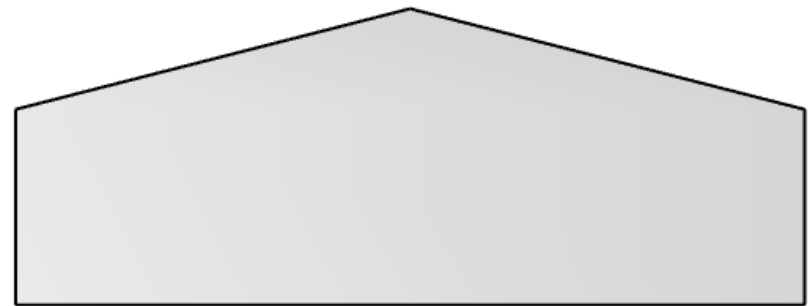
A



B

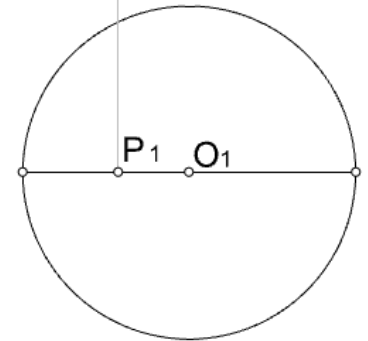
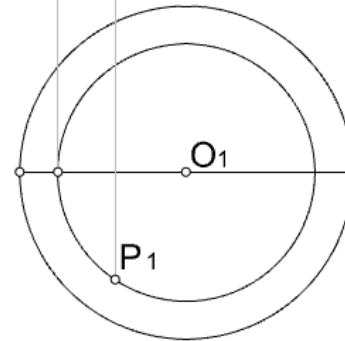
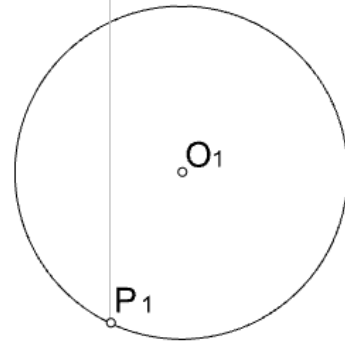
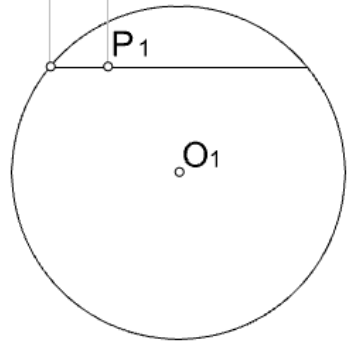
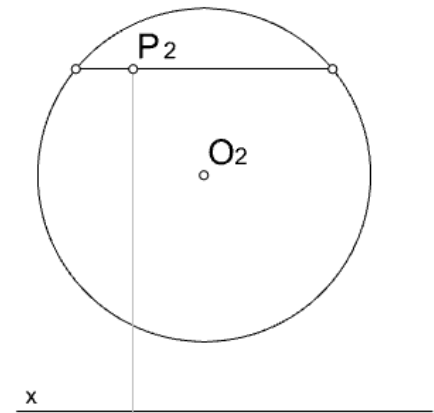
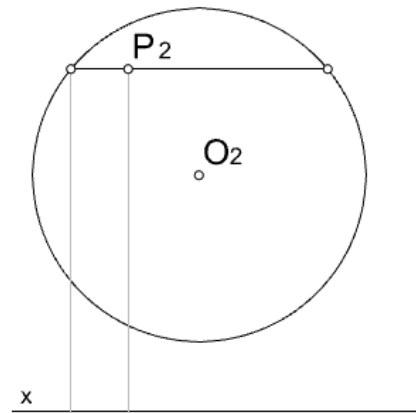
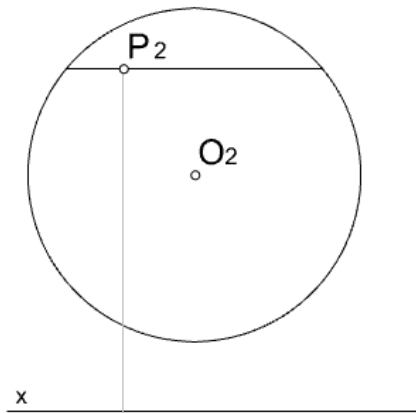
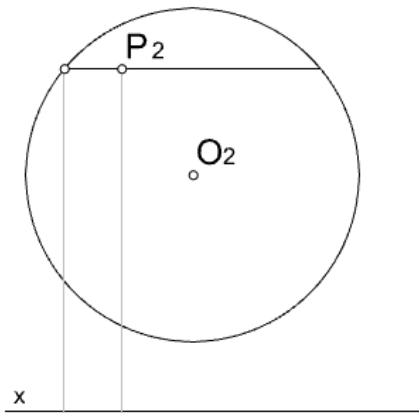


C



D

11. Em qual das situações o ponto P , contido na superfície da esfera, está correctamente definido?



A

B

C

D

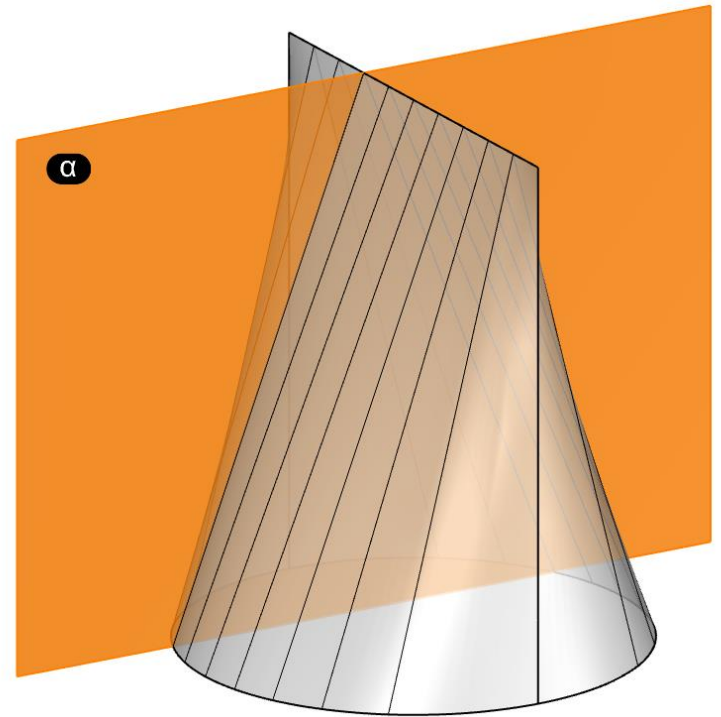
12. Como se designa a superfície de plano director (α) ilustrada na figura?

A – Cilindróide

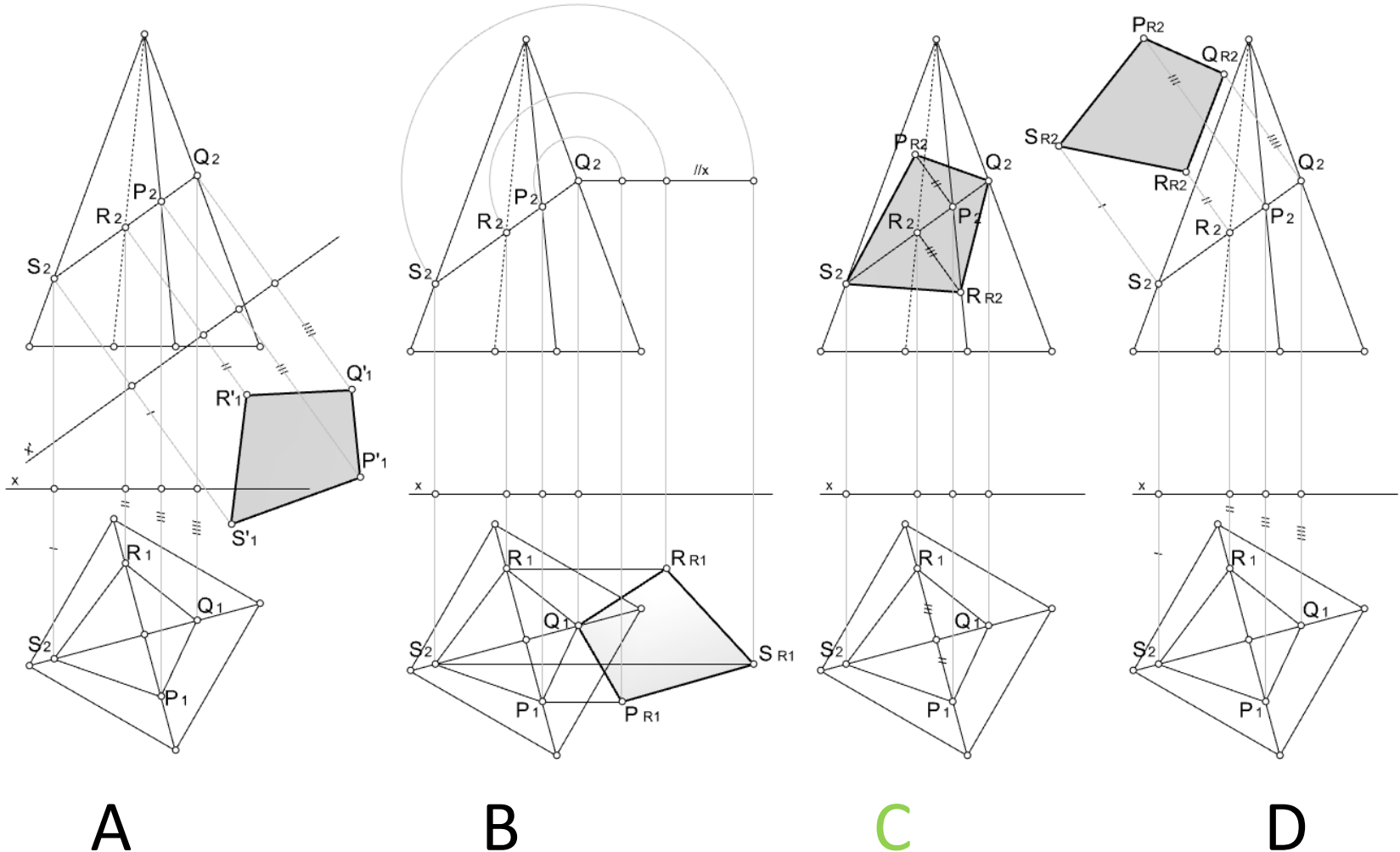
B – Conóide

C – Parabolóide hiperbólico

D – Corno de vaca



13. Em qual das situações a determinação da verdadeira grandeza da secção produzida na pirâmide está errada?



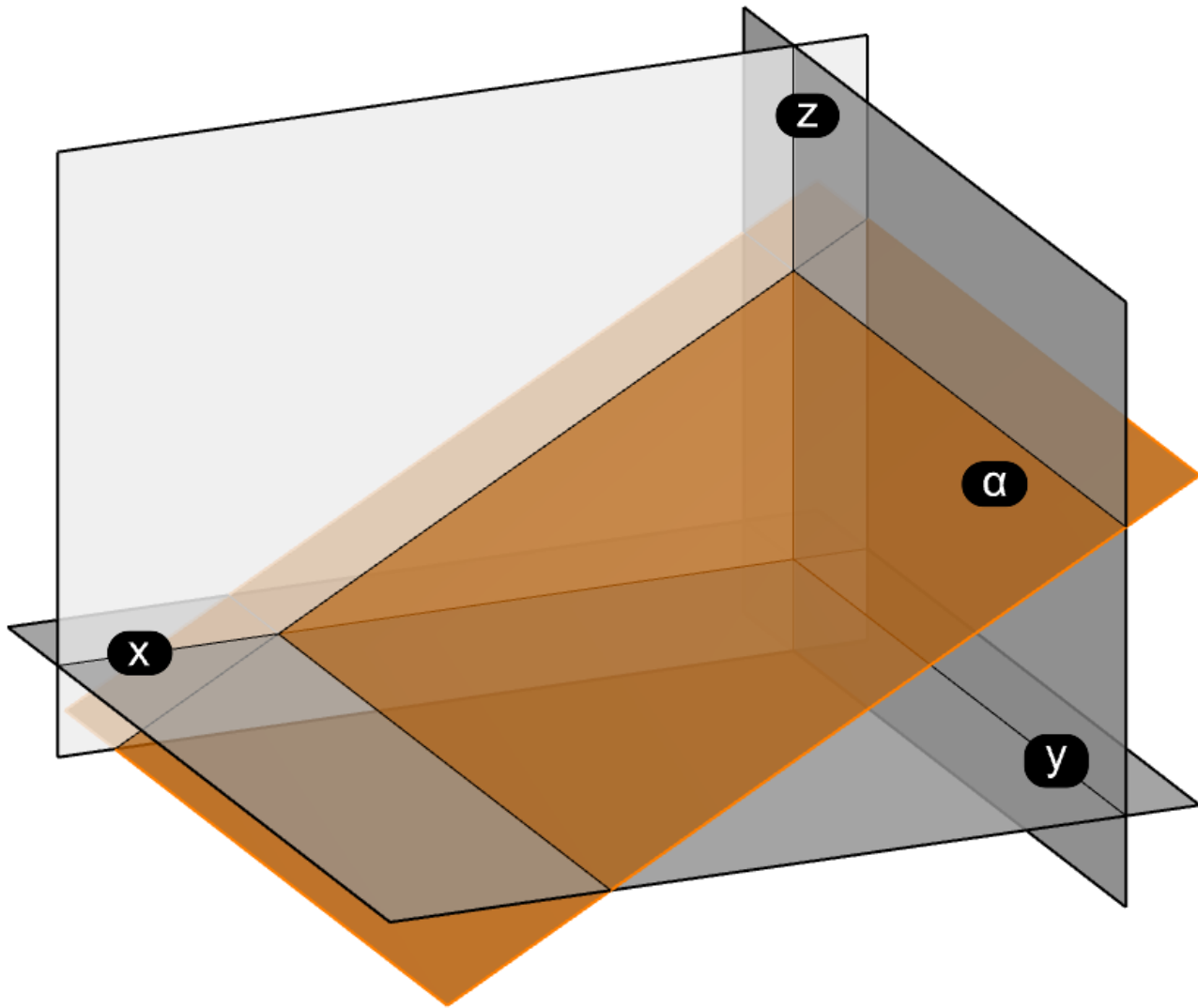
14. Que tipo de plano é o plano α (paralelo ao eixo y)?

A – Topo

B – Oblíquo

C – Vertical

D – Rampa



15. Quantos vértices tem o icosaedro regular?

A – 12

B – 14

C – 16

D – 20