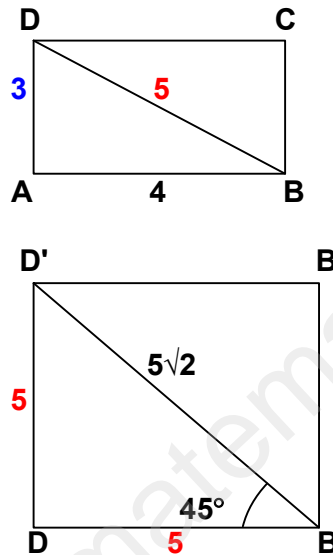
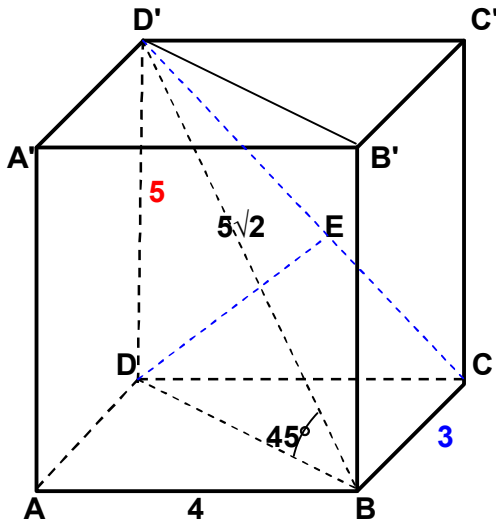


G1. PRISMA PATRULATERA DREAPTA - PROBLEME REZOLVATE

1) ABCDA'B'C'D' este un paralelipiped dreptunghic. Diagonala paralelipipedului este $5\sqrt{2}$ cm, unghiul dintre diagonala paralelipipedului si planul bazei este de 45° , muchia bazei $AB = 4$ cm. Se cere: a) Aria laterala, aria totala si volumul paralelipipedului ; b) Aria sectiunii diagonale ; c) Distanța de la punctul D' la muchia BC ; d) distanta de la punctul D la planul (D'BC) ; e) Sinusul unghiului dintre planele (D'BC) si (DBC).

REZOLVARE



a) Mai intai calculez elementele paralelipipedului (inaltimea si latimea bazei)

DB este proiectia lui BD' pe $(ABCD) \Rightarrow \angle(BD'; (ABCD)) = \angle(BD'; BD) = \angle(D'BD) = 45^\circ$

In $\triangle D'DB$ dr. cu $m\angle(D'BD) = 45^\circ \Rightarrow DB = DD'$. Notez $DB = DD' = x$ si aplic T.P. in $\triangle D'DB \Rightarrow D'D^2 + DB^2 = D'B^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + x^2 = (5\sqrt{2})^2 \Rightarrow 2x^2 = 50 / :2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 25 \Rightarrow x = 5 \Rightarrow \mathbf{DB = D'D = 5 \text{ cm}}$

In $\triangle DAB$ dr. $\Rightarrow DA^2 = DB^2 - AB^2 \Rightarrow DA^2 = 5^2 - 4^2 = 25 - 16 = 9 \Rightarrow DA = \sqrt{9} \Rightarrow \mathbf{DA = 3 \text{ cm}}$

Dimensiunile paralelipipedului sunt : $l = 3 \text{ cm}$; $L = 4 \text{ cm}$; $h = 5 \text{ cm}$.

Aria laterala = $Pb \cdot h = 2 \cdot (l+L) \cdot h = 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 = 70 \text{ cm}^2$

Aria totala = $Al + 2 \cdot Ab = 70 + 2 \cdot 12 = 70 + 24 = 94 \text{ cm}^2$

Volumul = $Ab \cdot h = l \cdot L \cdot h = 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 60 \text{ cm}^3$.

b) Sectiunea diagonala este patrulaterul format de diagonalele bazelor si 2 muchii laterale $\Rightarrow \mathbf{D'DBB'}$

Acest patrulater fiind patrat cu latura de 5 cm $\Rightarrow \mathbf{Aria_{D'DBB'} = 5^2 = 25 \text{ cm}^2}$.

c) $d(D'; BC)$ - utilizez teorema celor 3 perpendiculare.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D'D \perp (ABCD) \\ DC \perp BC \\ DC, BC \subset (ABCD) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow D'C \perp BC \Rightarrow \mathbf{d(D'; BC) = D'C}$$

In $\triangle D'DC$ dr. $\Rightarrow D'C^2 = D'D^2 + DC^2 \Rightarrow D'C^2 = 5^2 + 4^2 = 25 + 16 = 41 \Rightarrow \mathbf{D'C = \sqrt{41} \text{ cm}}$.

d) $d(D; (D'BC))$

Metoda 1.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} DC \perp BC \\ CD' \perp BC \\ DC; CD' \subset (DCD') \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow BC \perp (DCD')$$

Construiesc $DE \perp D'C$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Deoarece } BC \perp (DCD') \text{ si } DE \subset (DCD') \Rightarrow BC \perp DE \Rightarrow DE \perp BC \\ DE \perp D'C \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow DE \perp (D'BC)$$

$$\Rightarrow DE \perp (D'BC) \Rightarrow d(D; (D'BC)) = DE$$

$$\text{In } \Delta D'DC \text{ dr. } \Rightarrow DE = \frac{D'D \cdot DC}{D'C} = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{\sqrt{41}} = \frac{20\sqrt{41}}{41} \Rightarrow DE = \frac{20\sqrt{41}}{41} \text{ cm}$$

Metoda 2

Intre punctul D si planul(D'BC) formez piramida $DD'BC$; scriu volumul ei in 2 moduri \Rightarrow

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_{DD'BC} = \frac{\text{Aria } \Delta D'BC \cdot d(D; (D'BC))}{3} \\ V_{DD'BC} = \frac{\text{Aria } \Delta DBC \cdot D'D}{3} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Aria } \Delta D'BC \cdot d(D; (D'BC)) = \text{Aria } \Delta DBC \cdot D'D \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow d(D; (D'BC)) = \frac{\text{Aria } \Delta DBC \cdot D'D}{\text{Aria } \Delta D'BC}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Aria } \Delta DBC = \frac{DC \cdot CB}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} = 6 \text{ cm}^2 \\ \text{Aria } \Delta D'BC = \frac{D'C \cdot CB}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{41} \cdot 3}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{41}}{2} \text{ cm}^2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow d(D; (D'BC)) = 6 \cdot 5 \cdot \frac{2}{3\sqrt{41}} = \frac{20\sqrt{41}}{41} \text{ cm} .$$

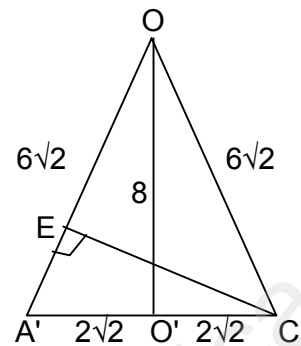
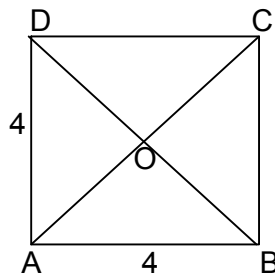
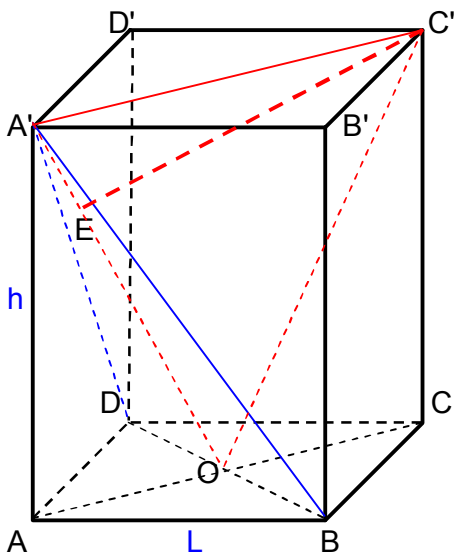
e) $\sin \angle((D'BC); (DBC))$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (DBC) \cap (D'BC) = BC \\ DC \perp BC ; DC \subset (DBC) \\ D'C \perp BC ; D'C \subset (D'B) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \angle((D'BC); (DBC)) = \angle(DC; D'C) = \angle(DCD')$$

$$\text{In } \Delta D'DC \text{ dr } \Rightarrow \sin \angle(DCD') = \frac{D'D}{D'C} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{41}} = \frac{5\sqrt{41}}{41} \Rightarrow \sin \angle(DCD') = \frac{5\sqrt{41}}{41}$$

2. ABCDA'B'C'D' este o prisma dreapta cu baza ABCD patrat. Muchiile AB si AA' sunt direct proportionale cu numerele 2 respectiv 4, iar suma ariilor tuturor fetelor este 160 cm². Se cere:
 a) Aria laterala si volumul prisme ; b) Aria ΔA'BD ; c) distanta de la punctul D la planul A'AO ;
 d) tangenta unghiului dintre segmentul A'O si planul ABCD ; e) distanta de la C' la A'O

REZOLVARE



a) Notez $AB=L$ si $AA'=h$, Aria totala = Aria laterala + 2· Aria bazei = $4 \cdot L \cdot h + 2 \cdot L^2 = 160 \text{ cm}^2$

$\{L, h\}$ direct proportionale $\{2, 4\} \Rightarrow L = 2 \cdot k$ si $h = 4 \cdot k$

$4 \cdot 2k \cdot 4k + 2 \cdot (2k)^2 = 160 \Rightarrow 32k^2 + 8k^2 = 160 \Rightarrow 40k^2 = 160 \Rightarrow k^2 = 4 \Rightarrow k = 2 \Rightarrow \mathbf{AB=4 \text{ cm}}$ si $\mathbf{AA' = 8 \text{ cm}}$

Aria laterala = $Pb \cdot h = 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 8 = 128 \text{ cm}^2$; Volumul = $Ab \cdot h = 4^2 \cdot 8 = 128 \text{ cm}^2$

b) **Aria ΔA'BD**

Consider ca BD este baza Δ si construiesc inaltimea din A' (utilizez teorema celor trei perpendiculare)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A'A \perp (ABCD) \\ AO \perp DB \\ AO; DB \subset (ABCD) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A'O \perp DB} \Rightarrow \text{Aria } \Delta A'BD = \frac{BD \cdot A'O}{2} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

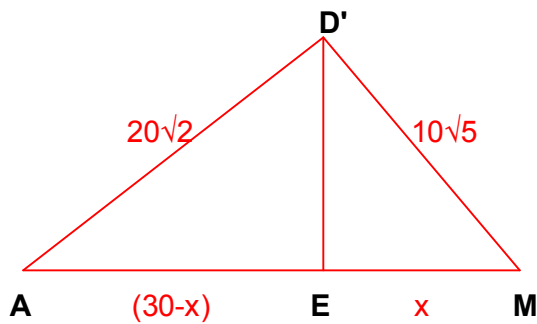
$$\mathbf{DB = AB \cdot \sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}} ; AC = DB = 4\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow AO = \frac{AC}{2} \Rightarrow AO = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{In } \Delta A'AO \text{ dr.} \Rightarrow A'O^2 = A'A^2 + AO^2 \Rightarrow A'O^2 = 8^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2 = 64 + 8 = 72 \Rightarrow A'O = \sqrt{72} \Rightarrow \mathbf{A'O = 6\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}}$$

$$\text{Aria } \Delta A'BD = \frac{4\sqrt{2} \cdot 6\sqrt{2}}{2} = 24 \Rightarrow \mathbf{Aria \Delta A'BD = 24 \text{ cm}^2}.$$

c) **d(D ; (A'AO))**

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} DO \perp AO \\ DO \perp A'O \\ AO ; A'O \subset (A'OA) \\ AO \cap A'O = \{O\} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow DO \perp (A'AO) \Rightarrow \mathbf{d(D ; (A'AO)) = DO = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}}$$



$$\text{Aria } \triangle D'MA = \frac{MA \cdot D'E}{2}$$

Notez $EM = x \Rightarrow AE = (30 - x)$

Aplic Teorema lui Pitagora in $\triangle D'EM$ si $\triangle D'EA$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{In } \triangle D'EM \text{ dr. } \Rightarrow D'E^2 &= D'M^2 - EM^2 \\ \text{In } \triangle D'EA \text{ dr. } \Rightarrow D'E^2 &= D'A^2 - EA^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow D'M^2 - EM^2 = D'A^2 - EA^2 \Rightarrow (10\sqrt{5})^2 - x^2 = (20\sqrt{2})^2 - (30-x)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 500 - x^2 = 800 - (900 - 60x + x^2) \Rightarrow 500 - x^2 = 800 - 900 + 60x - x^2 \Rightarrow 60x = 600 / :60 \Rightarrow x = 10$$

$$\text{In } \triangle D'EM \text{ dr. } \Rightarrow D'E^2 = D'M^2 - EM^2 \Rightarrow D'E^2 = (10\sqrt{5})^2 - 10^2 = 500 - 100 = 400 \Rightarrow D'E = \sqrt{400} = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Aria } \triangle D'MA = \frac{MA \cdot D'E}{2} = \frac{30 \cdot 20}{2} = 300 \text{ cm}^2 \quad \text{Aria } \triangle D'MA = 300 \text{ cm}^2$$

Aria bazei · inaltimea

c) **Volumul piramidei DD'AM = $\frac{\text{Aria bazei} \cdot \text{inaltimea}}{3}$**

$$\left. \begin{aligned} CD \perp DA \\ CD \parallel MN \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow MN \perp DA, \text{ cum } MN \perp D'D \Rightarrow MN \perp (D'DA)$$

Consider baza piramidei $\triangle D'DA$ si inaltimea piramidei segmentul MN

$$\text{Aria } \triangle D'DA = \frac{l^2}{2} = \frac{400}{2} \Rightarrow \text{Aria } \triangle D'DA = 200 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$\text{Volumul piramidei DD'AM} = \frac{\text{Aria } \triangle D'DA \cdot MN}{3} = \frac{200 \cdot 20}{3} = \frac{4000}{3} \text{ cm}^3.$$

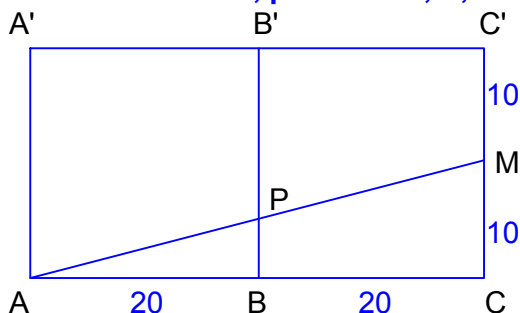
d) Pentru a calcula $d(D ; (D'AM))$, formez intre punctul D si planul $(D'AM)$ piramida DD'AM

$$\text{Aria } \triangle D'AM \cdot d(D ; (D'AM))$$

Exprim volumul piramidei DD'AM astfel $V = \frac{\text{Aria } \triangle D'AM \cdot d(D ; (D'AM))}{3} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow d(D ; (D'AM)) = \frac{3 \cdot V_{DD'AM}}{\text{Aria } \triangle D'AM} = 3 \cdot \frac{4000}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{300} = \frac{40}{3} \text{ cm.}$$

e) **Perimetrul $\triangle APM$ este minim daca prin desfasurarea suprafetelor cubului pe care se afla laturile AP si PM, punctele A, P, M sunt colineare.**



$$\text{In } \triangle ACM, PB \text{ este linie mijlocie } \Rightarrow PB = \frac{MC}{2} = \frac{10}{2}$$

PB = 5 cm

Punctul P se afla pe muchia BB' la 5 cm față de B.