TAREFA BÁSICA LUGAR GEOMÉTRICO E PONTOS NOTÁVEIS DO TRIÂNGULO

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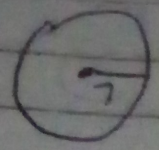
(1)



$60° \in 30°$

$SEN\ 30° = \frac{1}{2}$

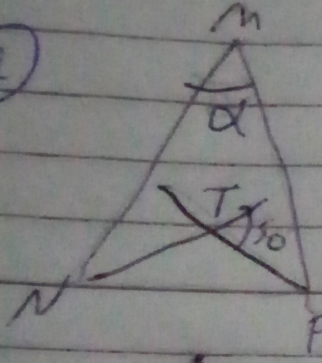
$SEN\ 30° = \frac{1}{x}$

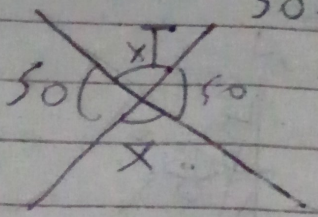
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x}$

$x = 2$

ALTERNATIVA (D)

(2)

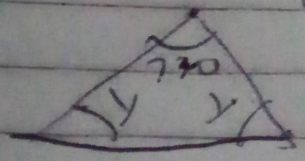




$50 + 50 + 2x = 360$

$2x = 360 - 100$

$x = \frac{260}{2} = 130$



$130 + 2y = 180$

$2y = 180 - 130$

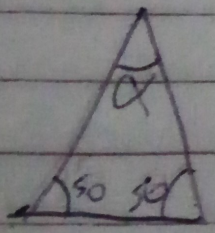
$y = \frac{50}{2} = 25$

$\hat{P} = \hat{N}$

$\hat{P} = 25° \cdot 2$

$\hat{P} = 50°$

$N = 50°$

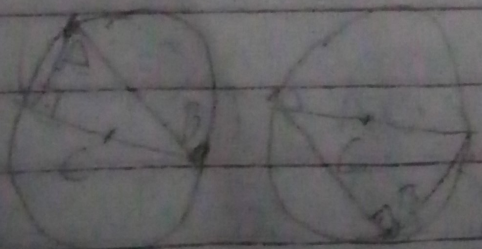


$50 + 50 + \alpha = 180$

$\alpha = 180 - 100$

$\alpha = 80°$ ALTERNATIVA (E)

(3)



ALTERNATIVA (D)

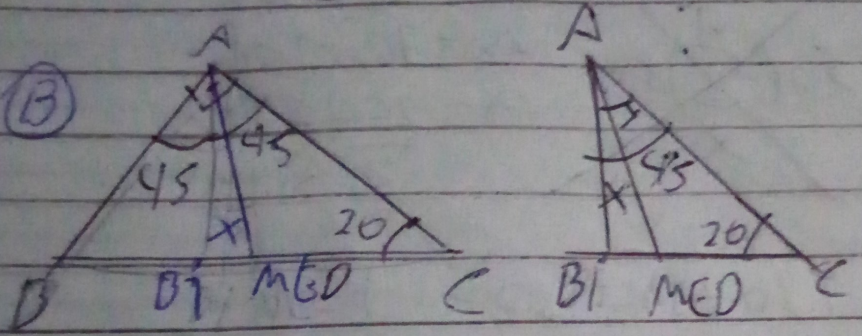
POIS OS VERTICES DO TRIÂNGULO INSCRITO SÃO TANGENTES AO CIRCULO, ASSIM EM UMA DAS PONTAS SEMPRE TERÁ O ANGULO RETO, ASSIM FORMANDO UM TRIÂNGULO RETÂNGULO

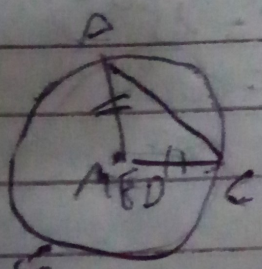
④ $\frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{16}$

$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{16} = \frac{2 \div 3}{48 \div 3} = \frac{1}{16}$ ALTERNATIVA (E)

⑤ (A) $M = \frac{H}{2} = \frac{20}{2} = 10cm$

(B)



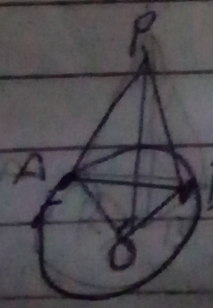


$x = 45 - 20$

$x = 25°$

ISÓCELES

⑥



$A\hat{P}B = P\hat{D}A = P\hat{A}B = 60°$

$O\hat{P}A = O\hat{P}B = 30°$

$SEN\ O\hat{P}A = \frac{OA}{PO}$ $\quad \frac{OA}{PO} = \frac{1}{2}$

$SEN\ 30 = \frac{1}{2}$ $\quad \Rightarrow \frac{R}{PO} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow PO = 2R$

ALTERNATIVA (C)