Tarefa Básica – Triângulos

01. $180-(60+50)=180-110=70°$

$x=180-70=\boxed{110°}$ (c)

02. soma dos ângulos internos do triângulo → 180°

$3x+4x+5x=180 \rightarrow 12x=180 \rightarrow \boxed{x=15°}$ (e)

03. $\frac{\hat{B}+\hat{C}}{2}=\frac{180-40}{2}=\frac{140}{2}=70°$ $\quad B\hat{I}C=180-70$

$\boxed{BIC=110°}$ (D)

04. $\Delta ABD: |2-3|<x<2+3 \rightarrow 1<x<5 \quad x\in\mathbb{N}$

$\Delta BCD: |2-5|<x<2+5 \rightarrow 3<x<7$

$\Delta BCD \cap \Delta BCD \rightarrow 3<x<5 \rightarrow \boxed{x=4}$ (e)

05.
$$\begin{array}{r} 0+y+3>16 \\ x+0+3>18 \\ +\ x+y+0>30 \\ \hline 2x+2y+2z>64 \end{array} \quad (:2)$$

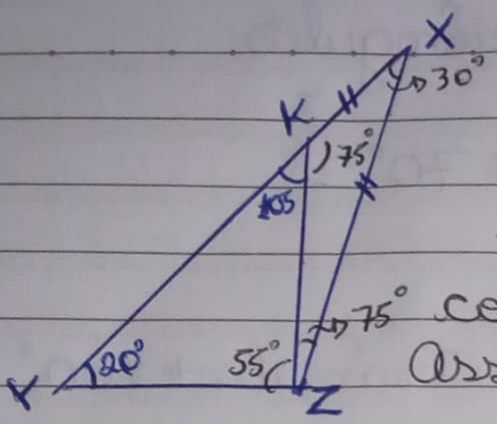
$x+y+z>32 \therefore$ pode ser 33 (e)

06. $A=\frac{180-130}{2}=\frac{50}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{A=25°}$ (50)

$B=180-(180-130)-90 \rightarrow \boxed{B=40°}$

$C=90+25° \rightarrow \boxed{C=115°}$

07.



$X\hat{K}Z = 180 - 105 = 75°$

Se $XZ \cong XK$, o ΔXKZ é isoceles, com $X\hat{K}Z \cong X\hat{Z}K$. Logo, $X\hat{Z}K = 75°$.

Assim sendo, $x = 180 - (75 + 75)$

$x = 180 - 150$

$\boxed{x = 30°}$

$K\hat{Z}Y = 180° - (105 + 20)$

$K\hat{Z}Y = 180° - 125 = 55°$

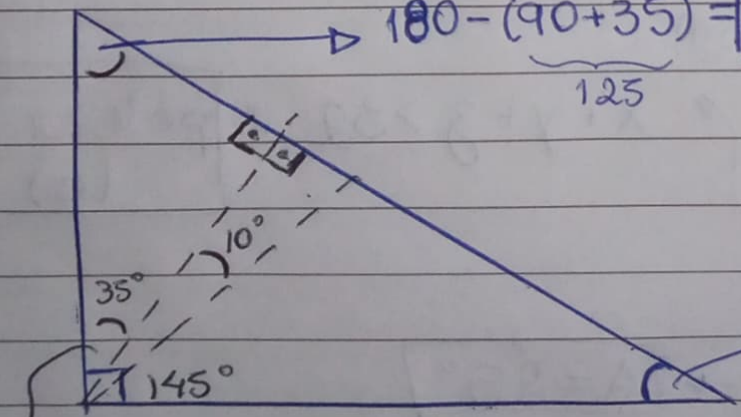
$Z = 75° + 55° \rightarrow \boxed{Z = 130°}$

08. $179°60 - 20°10 = 159°50$ → ângulo interno

ângulos congruos $= \frac{20°10}{2} = \boxed{10°05}$

(B)

08.



$180 - (90 + 35) = \boxed{55°}$

125

$90 - 55 = \boxed{35°}$

$45 - 10 = 35°$