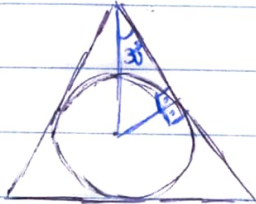


Tarefa Básica

Lugar geométrico e pontos notáveis do triângulo

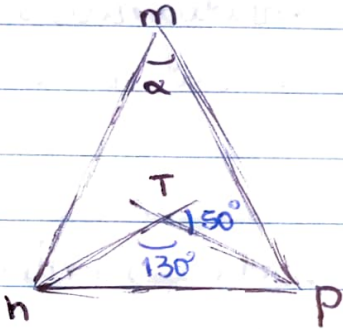
01.



$$\text{sen } 30^\circ = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\boxed{x = 2} \quad (D)$$

02.



$$180 - 50 = 130^\circ$$

$$\angle T\hat{P}n + \angle P\hat{n}T = 180 - 130 = 50^\circ$$

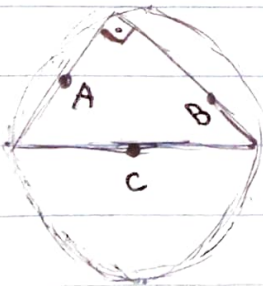
$$m\hat{n}P + n\hat{p}m = 2(\angle T\hat{P}n + \angle P\hat{n}T)$$

$$m\hat{n}P + n\hat{p}m = 2 \cdot 50^\circ$$

$$m\hat{n}P + n\hat{p}m = 100^\circ$$

$$n\hat{m}p = 180 - 100 = 80^\circ \therefore \boxed{\alpha = 80^\circ}$$

03.



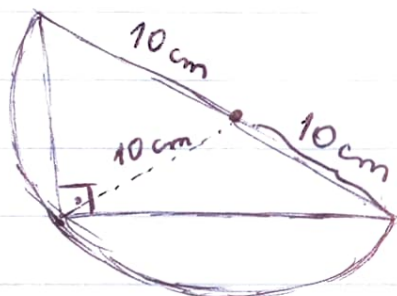
No triângulo inscrito no círculo, como os dois vértices estão nos extremos do diâmetro, podemos afirmar que um ângulo tem 90° , portanto será um triângulo retângulo. (B)

04. A altura do Δ equilátero é três vezes o raio do círculo inscrito.

$$y = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{8}{16} + \frac{3}{16} \right) = \frac{4}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$$

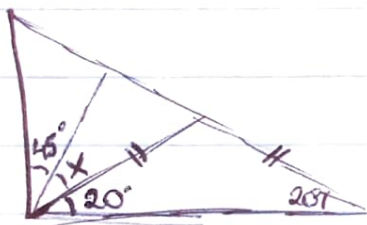
$$x = \frac{3}{16} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3-2}{16} \rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1}{16}} \quad (e)$$

05. a)



a medida da mediana relativa à hipotenusa será igual ao raio do círculo circunscrito, que equivale a metade do diâmetro, portanto $20/2 = \boxed{10 \text{ cm}}$

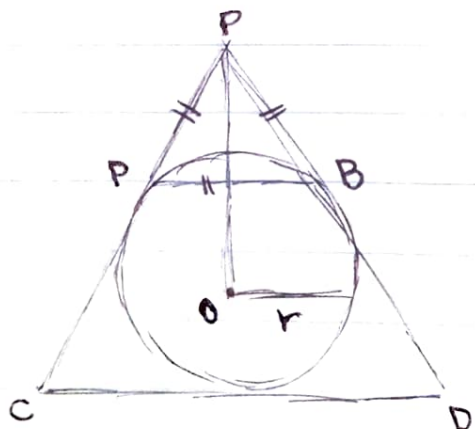
b)



$$x = 90 - 65$$

$$\boxed{x = 25^\circ}$$

06.



$$h = 3r$$

$$PO = h - r$$

$$PO = 3r - r$$

$$\boxed{PO = 2r} \quad (c)$$