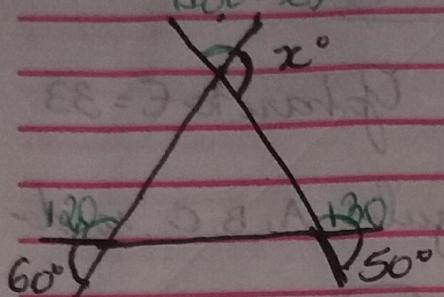


## Geometria - Tarefa Básica ②

## Exercício 1

$$(180-x)$$



$$60^\circ + 50^\circ = 110^\circ$$

ou

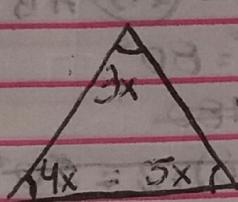
$$540^\circ = (180-x) + 120 + 130$$

$$x = 540 - 180 - 120 - 130$$

$$x = 110^\circ$$

Gabarito C.  $110^\circ$ 

## Exercício 2

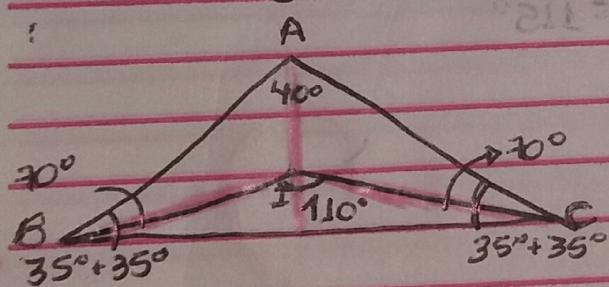


$$3x + 4x + 5x = 180^\circ$$

$$12x = 180^\circ \Rightarrow x = \frac{180}{12} = 15^\circ$$

Gabarito E.  $15^\circ$ 

## Exercício 3



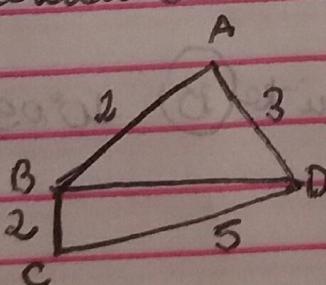
$$180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ$$

$$140^\circ : 2 = 70^\circ$$

$$\hat{BIC} = 180^\circ - 40^\circ = 140^\circ$$

Gabarito 110° D.

## Exercício 4



Gabarito

$$E = 4^\circ$$

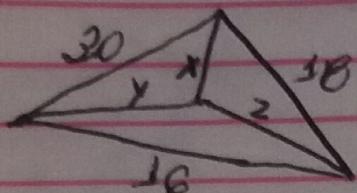
$$\overline{BD} < (\overline{AB} + \overline{AD} = 5)$$

$$\overline{BD} < \alpha + 3 = 5$$

$$\overline{BD} < (\overline{BC} + \overline{CD} = 7)$$

$$\overline{BD} < \alpha + 5 = 7$$

## Exercício 5.



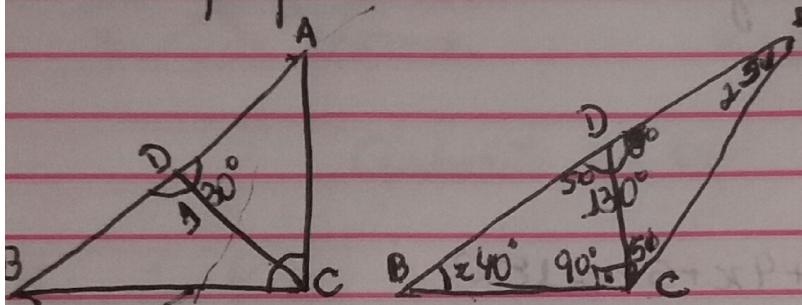
$$\begin{aligned} 30 < x + y \\ 16 < z + y \\ 38 < y + z \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\underline{64 < 2x + 2y + 2z}}$$

$$32 < x + y + z \quad \text{Gabarito E} = 33$$

⑥ Na figura abaixo, calcule os ângulos A, B, C, sendo  $AB \cong CD$ ,  $\overline{CD} \perp \overline{BC}$  e  $\hat{ADC} = 130^\circ$

perpendiculares



$$C = 90^\circ$$

$$B = 130^\circ - 90^\circ$$

$$B = 40^\circ$$

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

$$D = 50^\circ : 2 = 25^\circ$$

$$D_2 = 130^\circ - 50^\circ = 80^\circ$$

$$A + C_2 = 180^\circ$$

$$A + C_2 = (180^\circ - 80^\circ) : 2 = 50^\circ$$

$$A + 40^\circ + 90^\circ + C_2 = 180^\circ$$

$$A + C_2 = 180^\circ - 130^\circ$$

$$A + C_2 = 50^\circ : 2 = 25^\circ$$

$$A = 25^\circ$$

$$B = 40^\circ$$

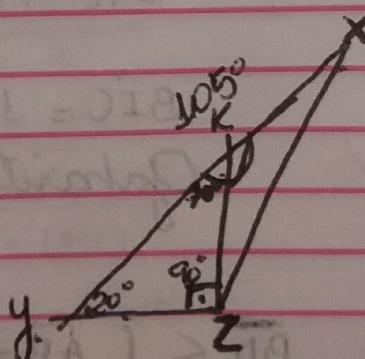
$$C = 115^\circ$$

## Exercício 7

$$y = 20^\circ$$

$$\hat{y} \hat{k} 2 = 105^\circ$$

$$x \hat{z} \cong x \hat{k}$$



$$\frac{20^\circ + 10^\circ}{2} = 10^\circ 05' \quad \text{Gabarito B. } 10^\circ 05'$$

⑨ Exercício 1: Não consegui executar