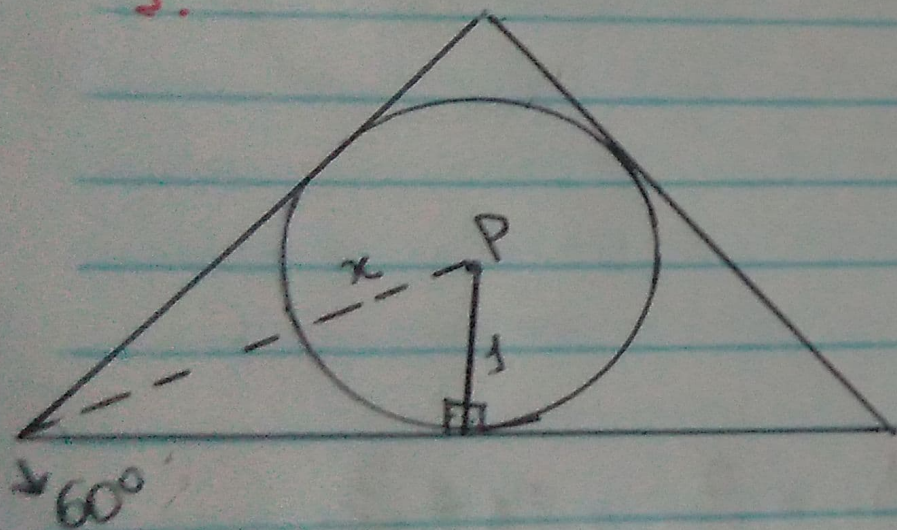


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Tarefa Básica -

1.

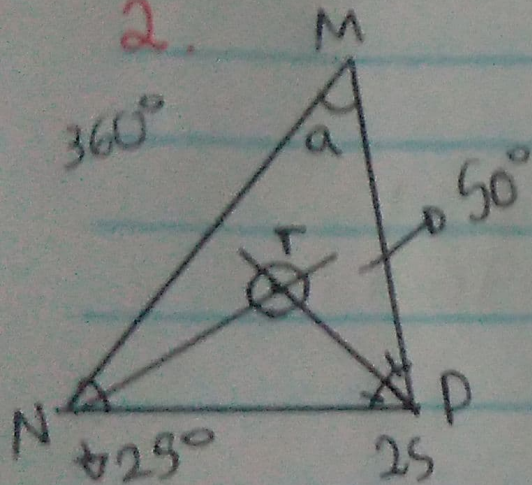


Para descobrir a distância do centro P até o vértice do ângulo, utilize-se as razões trigonométricas, sen do ângulo

$$\frac{\text{seno}}{\text{hipotenusa}} = \frac{\text{cateto oposto}}{\text{hipotenusa}} \rightarrow \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{1} = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \boxed{x=2}$$

R: d)

2.



$$\hat{NTP} = 130^\circ \rightarrow (50 + 50 = 100 \rightarrow 360 - 100 = \frac{260}{2})$$

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

$$50^\circ \quad 50^\circ$$

$$N + P = 100$$

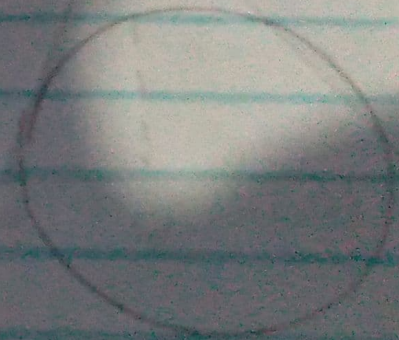
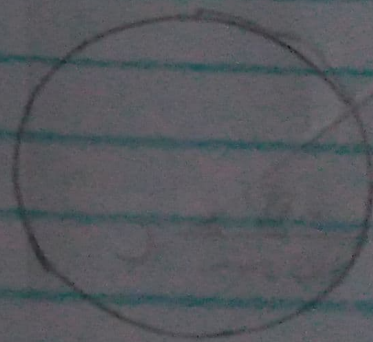
$$a = 180^\circ - 100$$

$$a = 80^\circ$$

$$= 130^\circ$$

3.

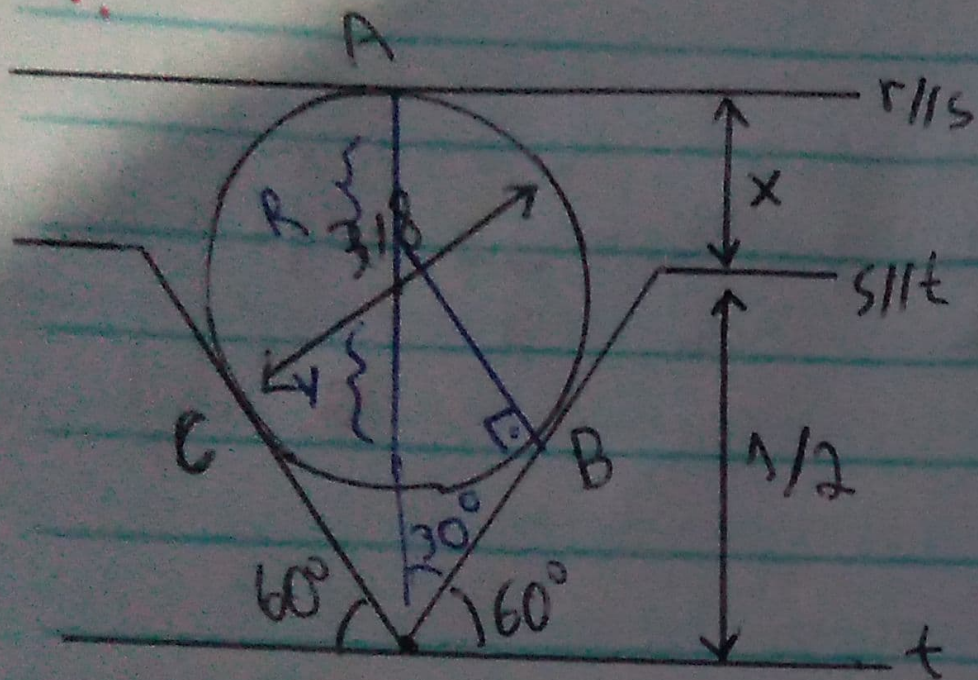
Como afirma a questão, ele passa
pelo ponto A, B e C . Sendo
o Δ inscrito, seus vértices são
tangente ao O .



Sabe-se que todo Δ inscrito em
uma circunferência é retângulo

Logo, o triângulo é retângulo

4.



$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{16}, \quad y = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$R + y = x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{8} = x + \frac{1}{2}$$

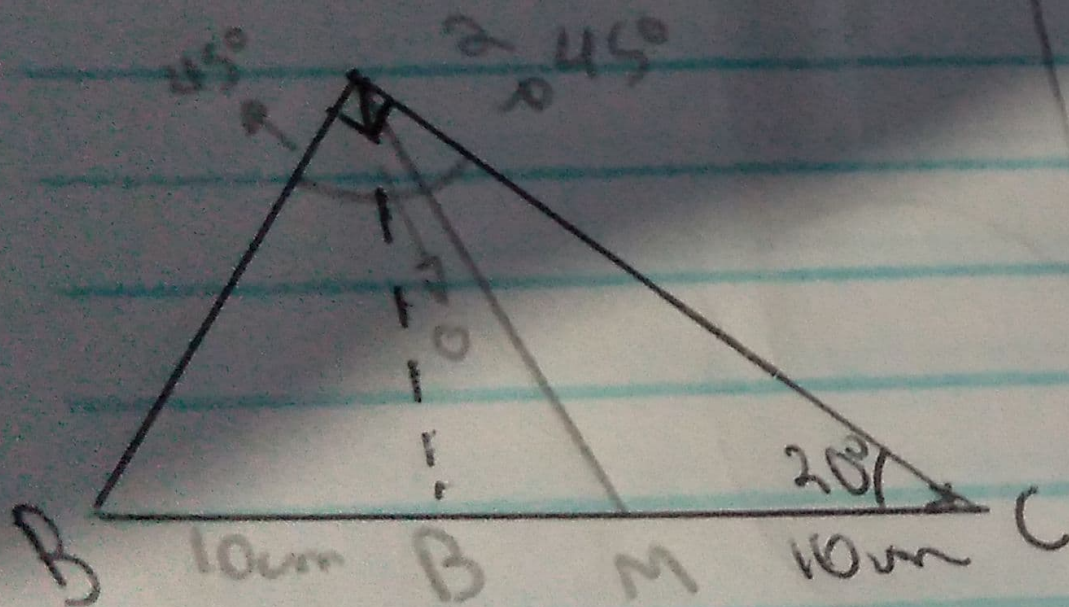
$$\frac{9}{16} = x + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{9}{16} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{16} - \frac{8}{16}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{16}$$

5.

Dado-se que o mediano corta no ponto médio, logo

a) $mr = 20 \div 2 = 10\text{cm}$

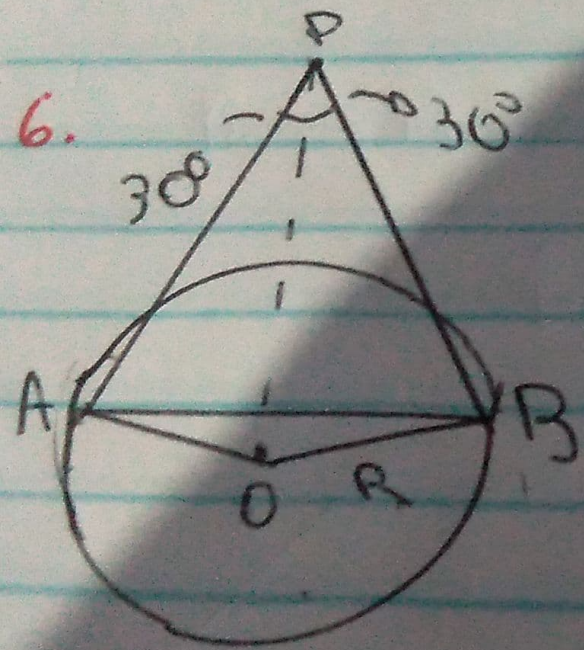


b)

$$\theta = 45^\circ - 20^\circ$$

$$\theta = 25^\circ$$

6.



$$\sin^{\circ} = \frac{ca}{h} \rightarrow \sin 30^{\circ} = \frac{\pi}{P_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{P_0} \rightarrow \boxed{P_0 = 2\pi}$$