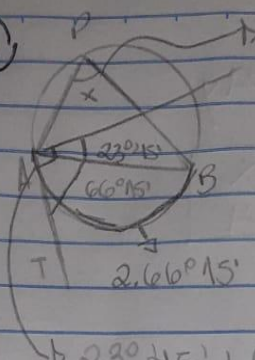


Evelyn Santos de Santana

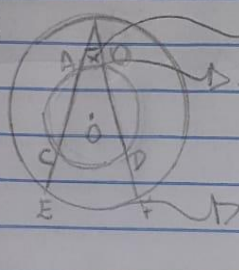
CTII348

Arcos e Ângulos na circunferência

①  **Ângulo Inscrito**

$$x = \frac{132^\circ 30'}{2} \Rightarrow x = 66^\circ 15'$$
$$2 \cdot 66^\circ 15' = 132^\circ 30'$$
$$23^\circ 45' + 66^\circ 15' = 90^\circ$$

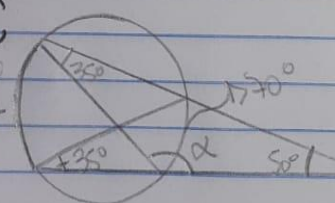
(E)

②  $x = 40^\circ \Rightarrow x = 20^\circ$

Ângulo Inscrito

$$40^\circ = \widehat{CD} \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 40^\circ = \widehat{CD}$$
$$\widehat{CD} = 80^\circ$$

(E)

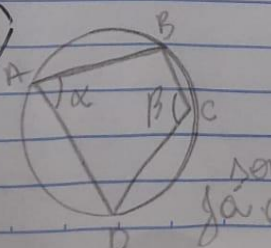
③  35°

$$\frac{\widehat{CD}}{2} = 35^\circ \Rightarrow \widehat{CD} = 35^\circ \cdot 2$$
$$\widehat{CD} = 70^\circ$$

$50^\circ + 35^\circ + \alpha = 180^\circ$

$$85^\circ + \alpha = 180^\circ$$
$$\alpha = 180^\circ - 85^\circ$$
$$\alpha = 95^\circ$$

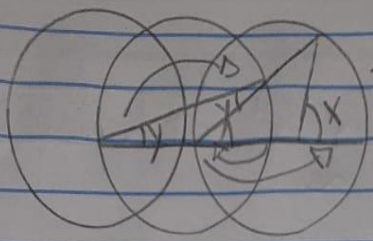
(A)

④  $360^\circ = 2\pi$

\widehat{A} e \widehat{C} são suplementares, e juntos somam 180° , então, $\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ$, já que que 360° em radianos é 2π , então $180^\circ = \pi$ RADIANOS

(C)

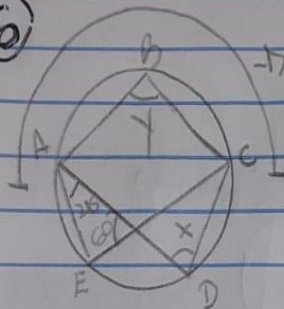
5



$$4y \rightarrow x = 4y$$

$$y = \frac{x}{4}$$

6



$$x + y = 180^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow 75^\circ + z = 180^\circ = 2x, \text{ então } \rightarrow x = \frac{150^\circ}{2} = 75^\circ$$

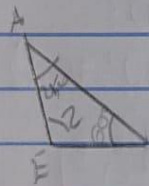
$$x + y = 180^\circ$$

$$75^\circ + y = 180^\circ$$

$$y = 180^\circ - 75^\circ$$

$$y = 105^\circ$$

$$y$$



$$\begin{aligned} x &= 75^\circ \\ y &= 105^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$75^\circ + 60^\circ + z = 180^\circ$$

$$105^\circ + z = 180^\circ$$

$$z = 180^\circ - 105^\circ$$

$$z = 75^\circ$$