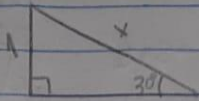
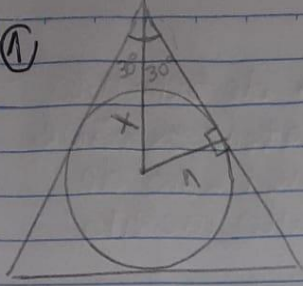


Evelyn Santos de Santana

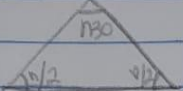
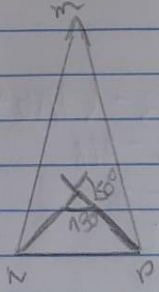
CTII348

Lugar Geométrico e Pontos Notáveis do Triângulo


①


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

②

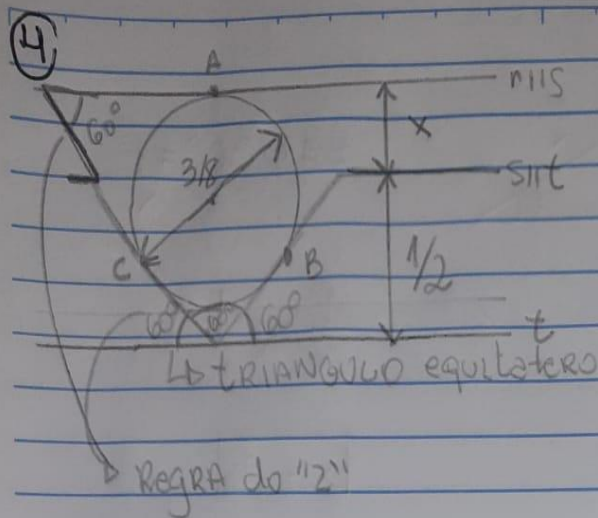

$$50^\circ = \frac{n}{2} + \frac{p}{2}$$
$$\text{TND} = 130^\circ + \left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{p}{2}\right)$$
$$= 130^\circ + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$$

③

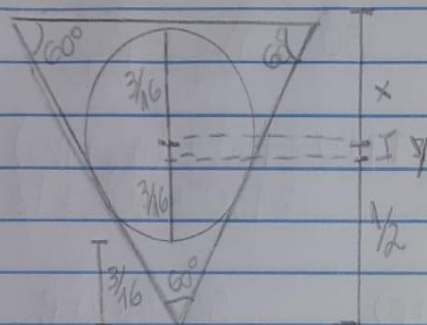


R: Retângulo, porque todo triângulo inscrito em um círculo, com dois vértices nos extremos e um vértice na circunferência será um triângulo retângulo.

④



altura do triangulo
equilatero 3x maior
do que o raio do
circulo inscrito



$$y = 1/2 - (3/16 + 3/16)$$

$$y = 1/2 - 3/8$$

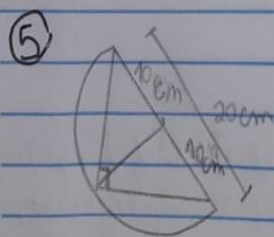
$$y = \frac{4}{8} - \frac{3}{8}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{8}$$

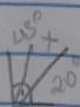
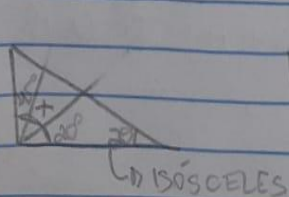
⑤

$$x = 3/16 - 1/8$$

$$x = \frac{3}{16} - \frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{16}$$



2) já que o diâmetro da
circunferência é 20cm, a
medida da mediana de hipotenusa é 10cm



$$b-) 90^\circ = x + 45^\circ + 20^\circ$$

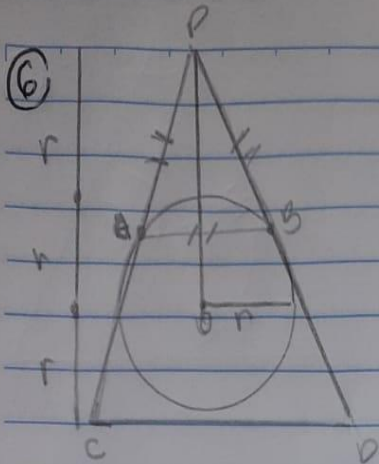
$$90^\circ = x + 65^\circ$$

$$x = 90^\circ - 65^\circ$$

$$x = 25^\circ$$

data

S T Q Q S S D



$$\triangle ABP \sim \triangle CDP$$

O RAIO DO CIRCULO INSCRITO
é 3x altura do triângulo
equilátero

$$h = 3r \Rightarrow PO = 2r$$