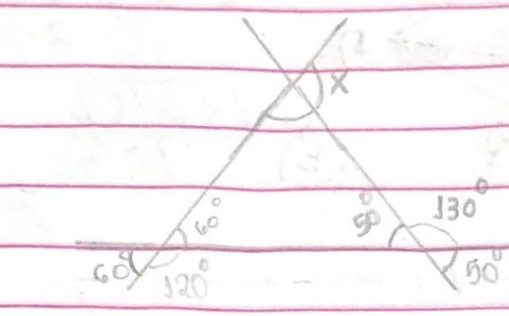
Tarefa Básica
Triângulos

1- O valor de x na figura é:



$x = 60 + 50$

$\boxed{x = 110^\circ}$

(C)

2- Os ângulos de um triângulo medem, respectivamente, 3x, 4x e 5x. Então x vale em graus:

$3x + 4x + 5x = 180$

$12x = 180$

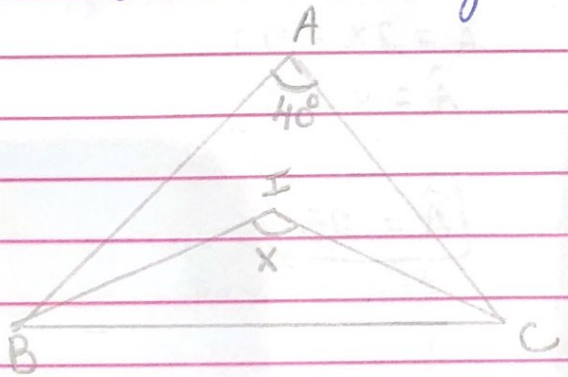
$x = \frac{180}{12}$

$\boxed{x = 15^\circ}$

180 | 12
60 | 15
0

(E)

3- No Triângulo ABC da figura abaixo, BI e CI são bissetrizes dos ângulos internos B e C, e a medida do ângulo A é 40°. A medida do ângulo BIC é:



$ABC = 180^\circ$

$B + C = 180 - 40 = 140$

$\text{bissetriz } BC = \frac{140}{2} = 70^\circ$

$B + I + C = 180$

$B + C = 70^\circ$

$I = 180 - 70$

$\boxed{I = 110^\circ}$

(D)

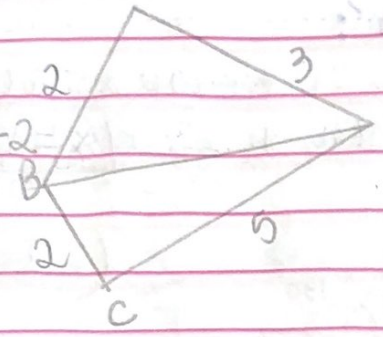
4- (MACKENZIE) - Se no quadrilátero ABCD da figura, a medida de BD for um número natural então esse número será

$ABD = 2+3 > x > 3-2$ A

$5 > x > 1$

$BCD = 2+5 > x > 5-2$

$7 > x > 3$



$5 > x > 1$

$7 > x > 3$

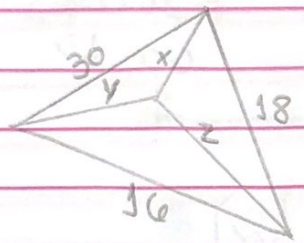
$\cancel{x}, \cancel{0}, \cancel{5}, 4, \cancel{3}, \cancel{2}, \cancel{1}$

3

$\boxed{x = 4}$

(E)

5- (MACKENZIE) - No triângulo da figura, a soma dos medidas x, y e z pode ser



$30 < x + y$

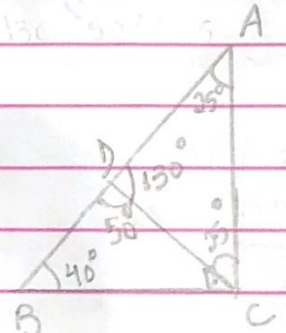
$18 < x + z$

$16 < y + z$ (E)

$64 < 2x + 2y + 2z \div 2$

$\boxed{32 < x + y + z}$

6- Na figura abaixo, calcule os ângulos A, B e C, sendo $AD \cong CD$, $CD \perp BC$ e $A\hat{D}C = 130°$



$AD \cong CD$

$A\hat{D}C = 130°$

$B + 90° + 50° = 180°$

$B + 140° = 180°$

$B = 180° - 140°$

$\boxed{\hat{B} = 40°}$

$\hat{A} = 2x + 130 = 180$

$\hat{A} = 2x = 50$

$\hat{A} = x = \frac{50}{2}$

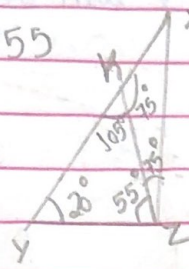
$\boxed{\hat{A} = 25}$

$\hat{C} = 90° + 25°$

$\boxed{\hat{C} = 115°}$

7- Calcular os ângulos x e z do triângulo XYZ da figura, sendo $\hat{Y} = 20°$

$Y\hat{K}Z = 105°$ e $XZ \cong XK$ ΔXKZ é isósceles



$180 - 105 - 20 = 55$

$Z = 75 + 55 = 130$

$x = 180 - 75 - 75 = 30°$ //

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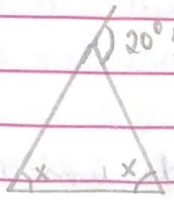
8- Num Triângulo isósceles, um ângulo externo vale 20°10. Os valores possíveis para os ângulos congruos são:



$x + x = 20°10$

$2x = 20°10$ (B)

$x = \frac{20°10}{2}$

$x = 10°05$ //

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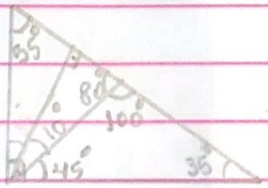
9- Num triângulo retângulo, a altura relativa à hipotenusa forma com a bissetriz do ângulo reto um ângulo de 10. Calcule os ângulos agudos do triângulo.

$90 + 35 + x = 180$

$x = 55°$



35° e 55° são os ângulos agudos //