

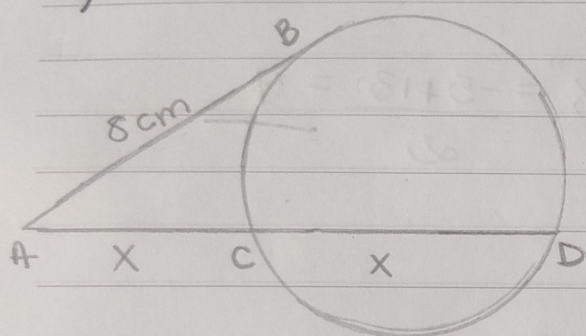
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## Tarefa Básica.

1)



$$AC \cdot AD = AB \cdot AB$$

$$x \cdot 2x = 8 \cdot 8$$

$$2x^2 = 64$$

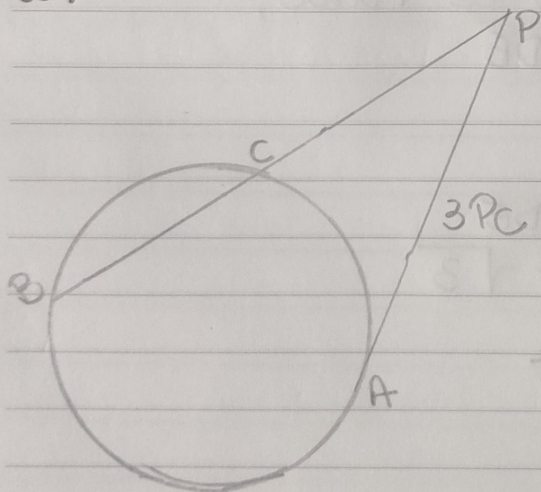
$$x^2 = 32$$

$$x = \sqrt{32}$$

$$x = 4\sqrt{2}$$

(E)

2)



$$PC \cdot PB = PA \cdot PA$$

$$PC \cdot PB = 3PC \cdot 3PC$$

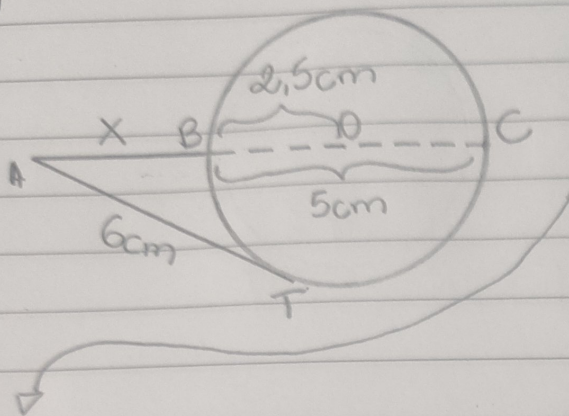
$$PB = \frac{9PC^2}{PC}$$

$$PB = 9PC$$

(B)



3)



$$AB \cdot AC = AT \cdot AT$$

$$x \cdot (x+5) = 6 \cdot 6$$

$$x^2 + 5x = 36$$

$$x^2 + 5x - 36 = 0$$

(E)

$$x' = \frac{-5-13}{2} = -9$$

NÃO CONVENI

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

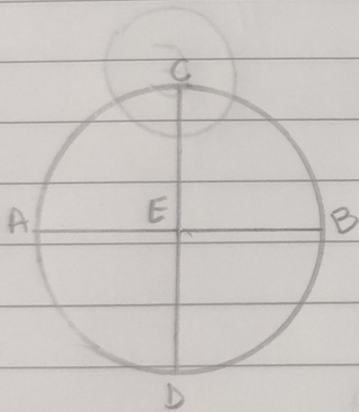
$$\Delta = 25 + 144$$

$$\Delta = 169$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}$$

$$x'' = \frac{-5+13}{2} = 4$$

4)



$$AE \cdot BE = 3$$

CD é o diâmetro da circunferência, ou seja, CE e DE são os raios, portanto,  $CE = DE$ .

$$AE \cdot BE = CE \cdot DE$$

$$3 = CE \cdot CE$$

$$3 = CE^2$$

$$\sqrt{3} = CE$$

$$\overline{CD} = CE + DE$$

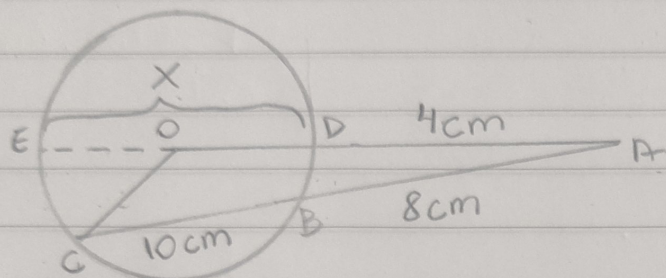
$$\overline{CD} = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\overline{CD} = \underline{\underline{2\sqrt{3}}}$$

(B)



5)



$$OD = \frac{DE}{2}$$

$$OD = \frac{32}{2}$$

$$OD = 16$$

$$AB \cdot AC = AD \cdot AE$$

$$8 \cdot 18 = 4 \cdot (X + 4)$$

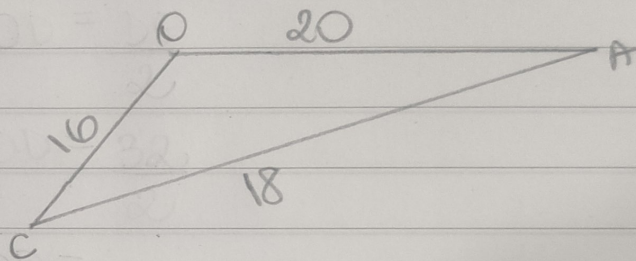
$$144 = 4X + 16$$

$$144 - 16 = 4X$$

$$128 = 4X$$

$$4$$

$$32 = X$$



$$2p = 20 + 18 + 16$$

$$2p = \underline{54 \text{ cm}}$$

(E)