Letícia de Araújo Machado CTII 317

Arcos e Ângulos na circunferência

S T Q Q S S D

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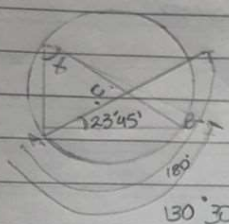
Tarefa Básica

1-



$23°45' \cdot 2 = 47°30'$

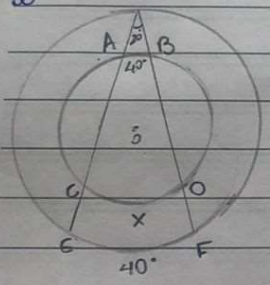
$180° - 47°30' = 132°30'$

130°30'

$x = \frac{132°30'}{2} = 66°15'$

E

2-



• excêntrico exterior

$\epsilon = \frac{CD - AB}{2}$

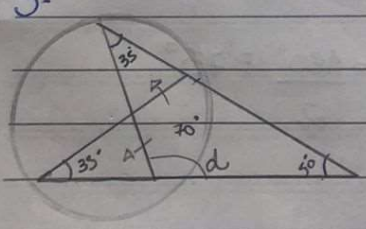
$20° = \frac{x - 40°}{2}$

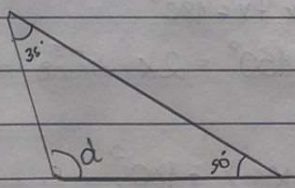
$40° = x - 40°$

$x = 80°$

E

3-





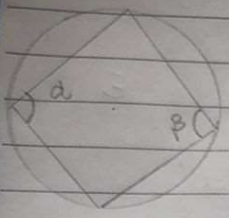
$180° - (50° + 35°)$

$180° - 85° = 95°$

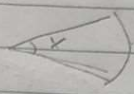
A

S T Q Q S S D

4-



circunferência completa = 2π radianos



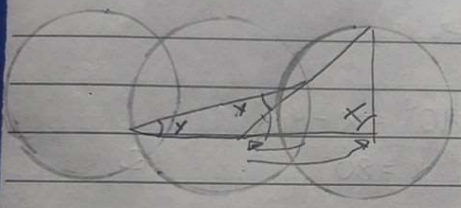
x . 2 então ...

$(2 \cdot \alpha) + (2 \cdot \beta) = 2\pi$

$2 \cdot (\alpha + \beta) = 2\pi$

$\alpha + \beta = \pi$ radianos

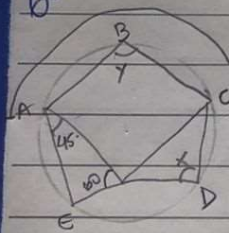
5-



$4y = x = 4y$

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

6-



$x + y = 180°$

$75° \cdot 2 = 150° = 2x$, então $\rightarrow x = \frac{150°}{2} = 75°$

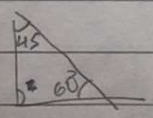
$x + y = 180°$

$75° + y = 180°$

$y = 180° - 75°$

$y = 105°$

AE =



$45° + 60° + z = 180°$

$105° + z = 180°$

$z = 180° - 105°$

$z = 75°$

$x = 75°$

$y = 105°$

$z = 75°$