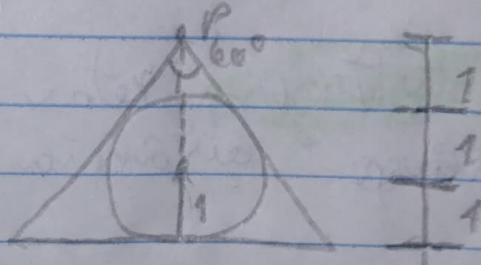


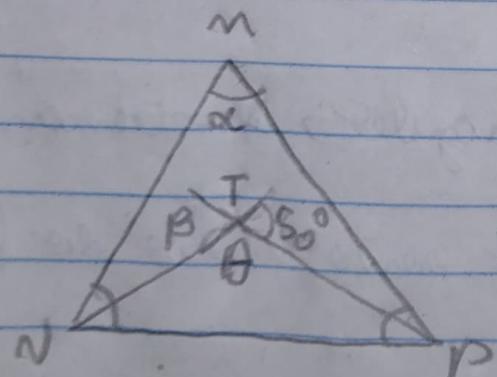
# Exercícios

01- O círculo é inscrito num triângulo equilátero, já que o ângulo do vértice P é  $60^\circ$  e, tricotomia a bissetriz, percebe-se que o raio é  $1/3$  da altura formada. Assim, a altura total mede 3 unidades, e partindo do centro até o P, temos 2 unidades.

(D)



02-



$\beta$  → agudo pelo vértice =  $50^\circ$

$$T = \theta = 360 - (50 + \beta) / 2$$

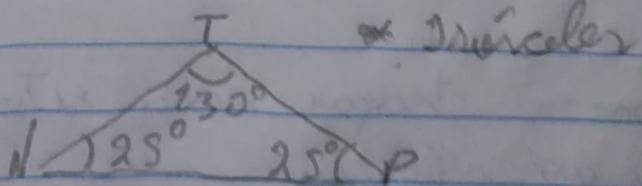
$$T = \theta = 360 - 100 / 2$$

$$T = \theta = 260 / 2 = 130^\circ$$

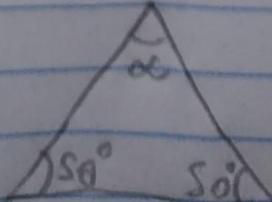
$$\beta = 50^\circ \quad T = 130^\circ \quad \theta = 130^\circ$$

$$\hat{N} = \hat{P} = 2S + 2S = 50$$

$$\hat{N} = 50^\circ \quad \hat{P} = 50^\circ$$



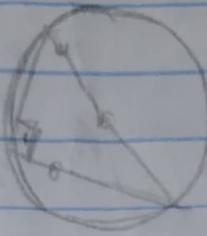
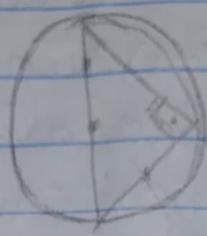
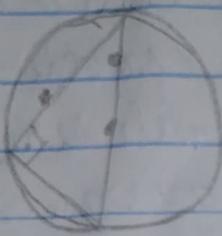
(E)



$$\alpha = 180 - (50 + 50)$$

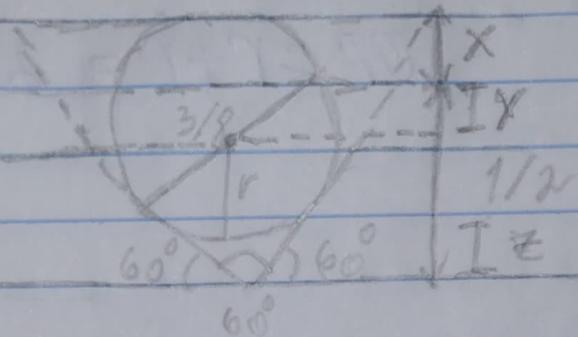
$$\alpha = 80^\circ$$

03- Qualquer ponto trapezoidal formam, possivelmente, um triângulo retângulo:



(B)

04-



$$r = \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{16}$$

A figura revela um triângulo equilátero com um círculo inscrito, assim, a altura dele é igual a  $3r$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} - r =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{8-3}{16} = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x + y = \frac{5}{16} \\ x = r - y \end{array} \right\} x = \frac{3}{16} - \frac{2}{16}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{5}{16} - \frac{3}{16} = \frac{2}{16} \\ y = \frac{2}{16} \end{array} \right\} x = \frac{1}{16}$$

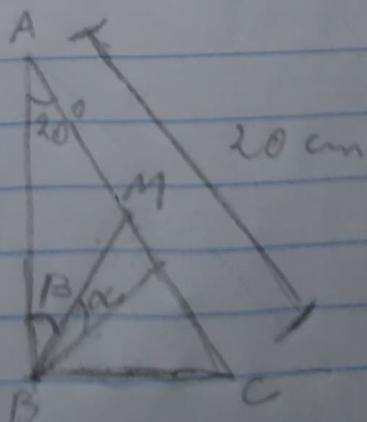
(E)

05-

a) Mediana = Relação 1:2

$$M = \frac{20}{2} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

b)  $ABM \rightarrow \text{trapezio}$

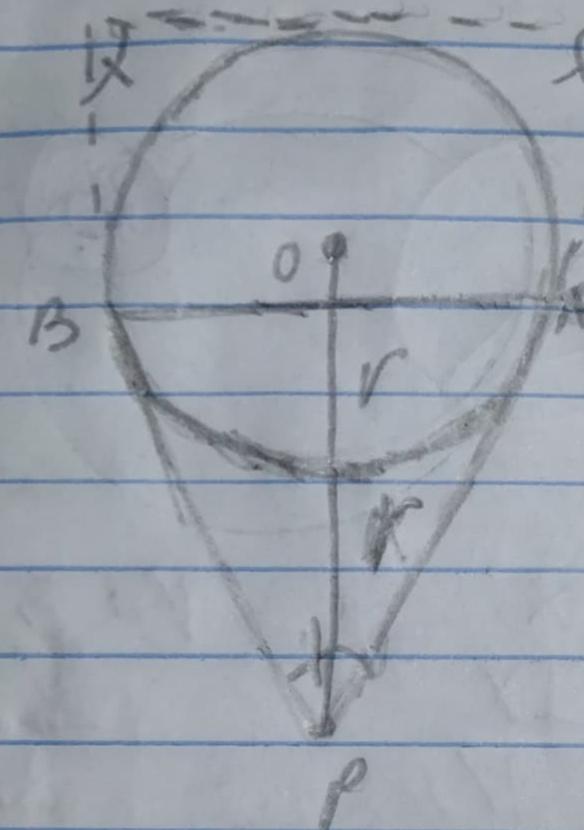


$$\hat{A} = \hat{B} = 20^\circ$$

$$\text{Binário } 90^\circ = 45^\circ \rightarrow \alpha = 45 - 20$$

$$\alpha = 25^\circ$$

00-



Per se tratar de triângulo equilátero, a proporção que ele pode alcançar com o círculo inscrito é proporcional. Assim, a altura dele seria de  $3r$ , mas como queremos a distância de  $OP$ , temos:

$$OP = r + r = 2r$$

(C)