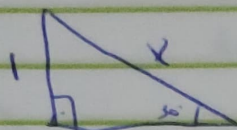
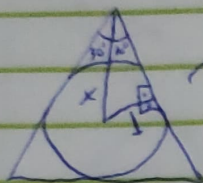


# TAREFA BÁSICA

3



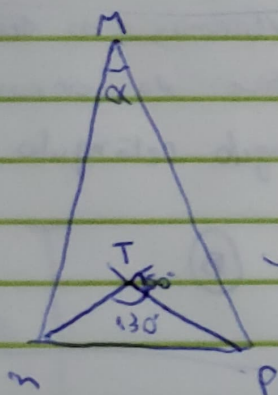
$$\rightarrow \text{Sen } 30^\circ = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x = 2$$

(D)

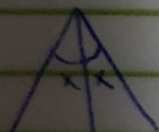
2.



$$180^\circ - 50^\circ = 130^\circ$$

$$\begin{cases} \hat{m}\hat{T}P + \hat{T}\hat{P}n + \hat{P}\hat{n}t = 180^\circ \\ 130^\circ + \hat{T}\hat{P}n + \hat{P}\hat{n}t = 180^\circ \\ \hat{T}\hat{P}n + \hat{P}\hat{n}t = 50^\circ \end{cases}$$

Bissetriz



~

$$\hat{m}\hat{n}P + \hat{n}\hat{P}m = 2(\hat{T}\hat{P}n + \hat{P}\hat{n}t)$$

$$\hat{m}\hat{n}P + \hat{n}\hat{P}m = 2(50^\circ)$$

$$\boxed{\hat{m}\hat{n}P + \hat{n}\hat{P}m = 100^\circ}$$

$$\hat{n}\hat{m}P + \hat{m}\hat{n}P + \hat{n}\hat{P}m = 180^\circ$$

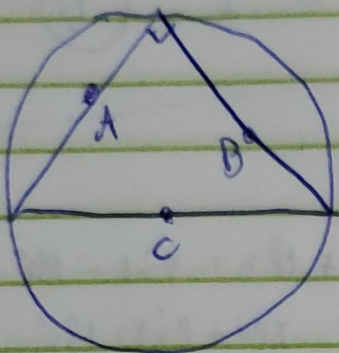
$$\hat{n}\hat{m}P + 100^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\hat{n}\hat{m}P = 180^\circ - 100^\circ = 80^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 80^\circ$$

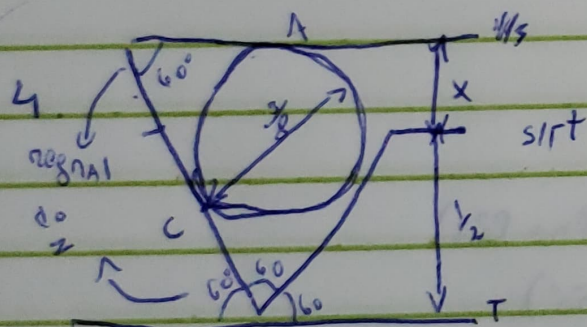
(E)

3.

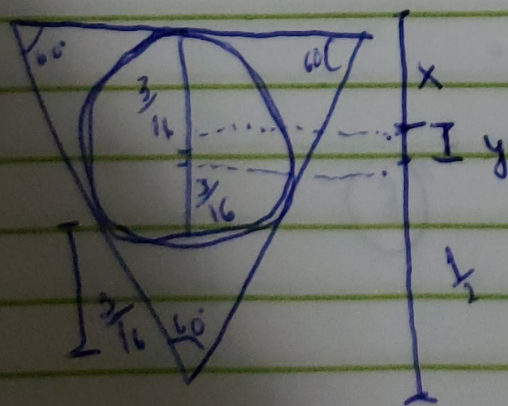


todo triângulo inscrito no círculo, com  
dois vértices nos extremos do diâmetro  
e um vértice na circunferência  
será um triângulo retângulo

(B)



triângulo equilátero



$$y = \frac{1}{2} - \left( \frac{2}{16} + \frac{2}{16} \right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{8}$$

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

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

$$x = \frac{2}{16} - \frac{1}{8}$$

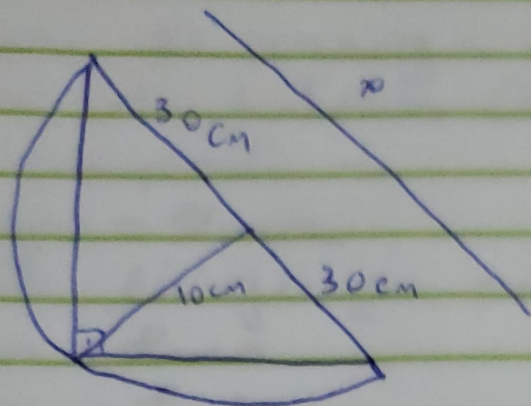
$$x = \frac{3-2}{16} =$$

$$\frac{1}{16}$$

(E)



5.



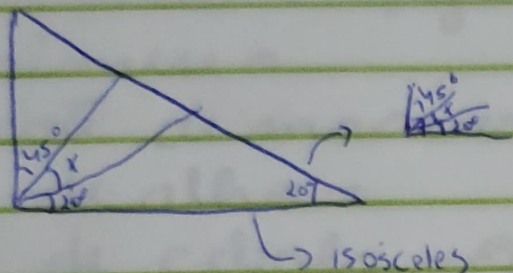
a) considerando  $x$  em o diâmetro da circunferência, a medida da mediana da hipotenusa é:

10 cm

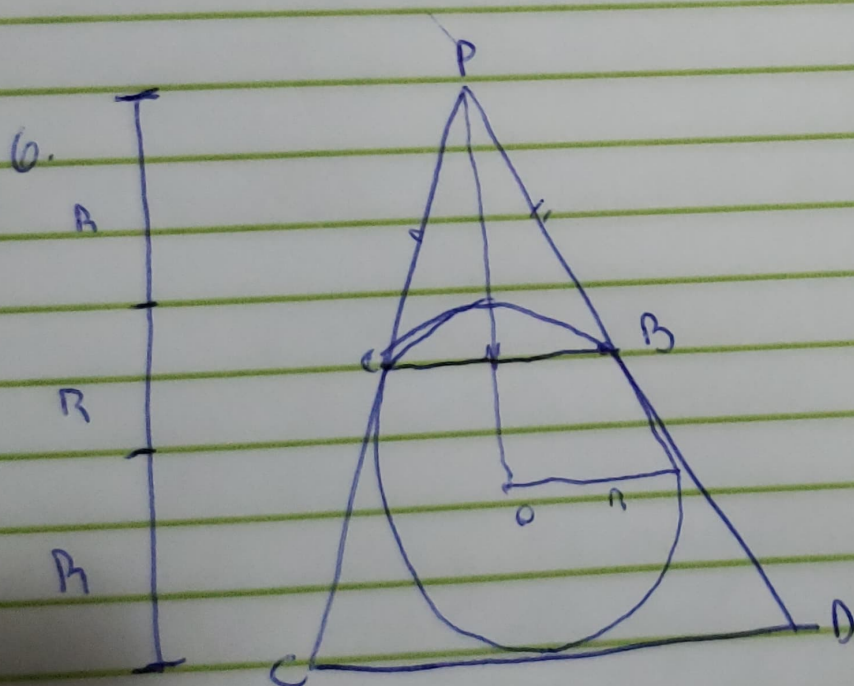
$$b) 90^\circ = x + 45^\circ = x^\circ$$

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

$$x = 90^\circ - 65^\circ = 25^\circ$$



6.



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

A Altura do  $\Delta$  equilátero é 3 vezes o Raio do círculo inscrito.

$$h = 3R \rightarrow \boxed{R = \frac{h}{3}} \quad (C)$$