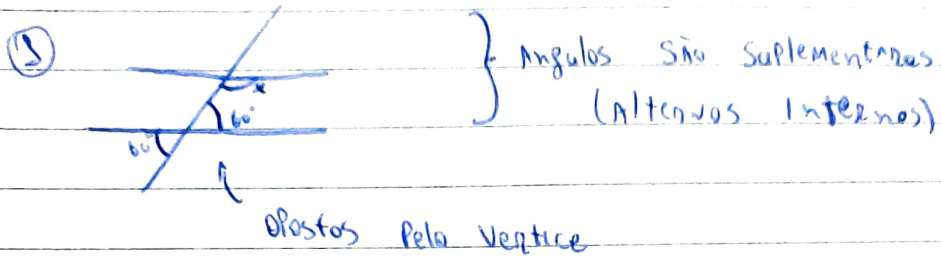


TAREFA BÁSICA

Matheus Henrique 311

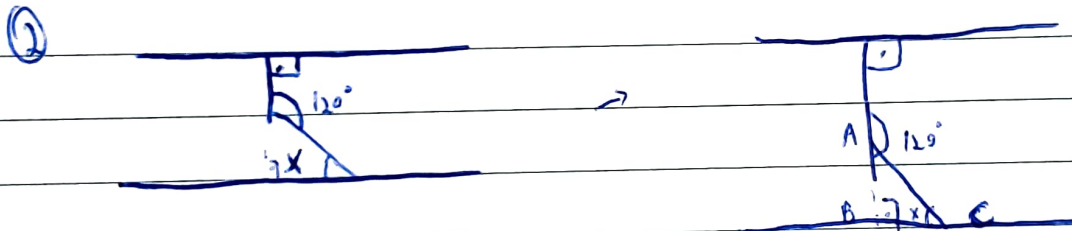


$$60 + x = 180$$

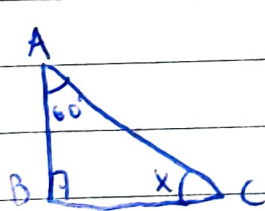
$$x = 180 - 60$$

$$x = 120^\circ$$

Alternativa C



y e 120° são complementares $\Rightarrow y + 120 = 180$
 $y = 180 - 120 = 60^\circ$



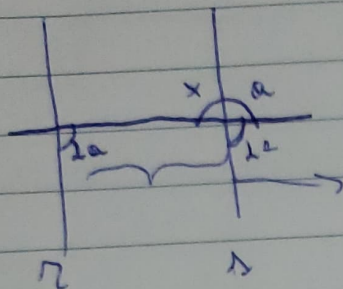
Soma dos Ângulos Internos

$$60 + 90 + x = 180$$

$$x = 180 - 150 = 30^\circ$$

Alternativa B

③



correspondentes = Congruentes

$2a$ e x = Postos Pela Vértice: $x = 2a$

$2a$ e a = Suplementares: $2a + a = 180^\circ$
 $3a = 180^\circ$

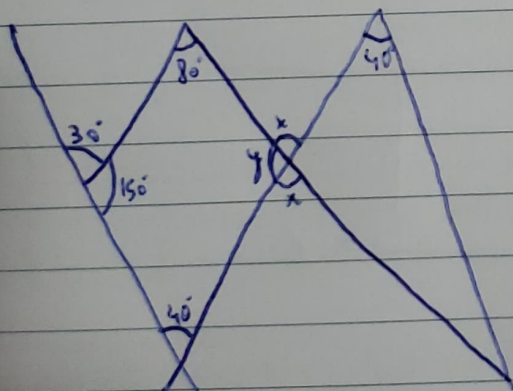
$$a = 180 / 3$$

$$a = 60^\circ$$

$$\hookrightarrow x = 2a$$

$$a = 2 \cdot 60 = 120^\circ \rightarrow \text{Alternativa d}$$

④



*Ângulos internos de um quadrilátero formam 360°

$$\hookrightarrow 80 + 150 + y + 40 = 360^\circ$$

$$y = 90^\circ$$

$$x \text{ e } y \text{ são Suplementares: } y + x = 180^\circ \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = 90^\circ$$

$$90 + x = 180^\circ$$

*

⑤ $\hat{\text{Angulo}} = x$
 seu suplemento = $180^\circ - x$

$$x = \frac{5}{4} \cdot (180 - x)$$

$$x = \frac{900 - 5x}{4}$$

$$4x = 900 - 5x$$

$$4x + 5x = 900$$

$$9x = 900$$

$$x = \frac{900}{9} = 100^\circ \quad \text{Alternativa a}$$

⑥ $\hat{\text{Angulo}} = x$
 seu complemento = $90^\circ - x$

$$x = \frac{90 - x}{2}$$

$$2x = 90 - x$$

$$2x + x = 90$$

$$3x = 90$$

$$x = \frac{90}{3} = 30^\circ \quad \text{Alternativa a}$$

⑦ $\hat{\text{Angulo}} = x$
 seu complemento = $90^\circ - x$
 seu suplemento = $180^\circ - x$

$$3 \cdot (90 - x) = \frac{180 - x}{3}$$

$$3 \cdot 3 (90 - x) = 180 - x$$

$$9 (90 - x) = 180 - x$$

$$810 - 9x = 180 - x$$

$$9x - x = 810 - 180$$

$$8x = 630$$

$$x = \frac{630}{8} = 78,75$$

$$78,75 (0,75 \cdot 60)'$$

$$= 78^\circ 45'$$

Alternativa c