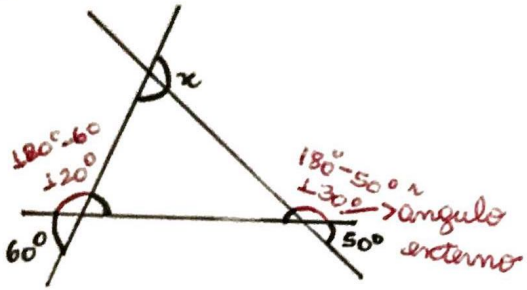
Naihara Barboza-317

Triângulos

1)



$x + 120^\circ + 130^\circ = 360^\circ$

$x + 250^\circ = 360^\circ$

$x = 360^\circ - 250^\circ$

$\boxed{x = 110^\circ}$

2)

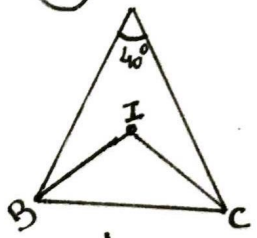
$3x + 4x + 5x = 180^\circ$

$12x = 180^\circ$

$x = \frac{180}{12}$

$\boxed{x = 15^\circ}$

3)



a) $180^\circ - 40^\circ = B + C$

$B + C = 140^\circ$

b) Como as bissetrizes dividem B e C:

$B + C = \frac{140}{2}$

$B + C = 70^\circ$

$180^\circ = I + 70^\circ$

$I = 180^\circ - 70^\circ$

$\boxed{I = 110^\circ}$

(4)

Regra Geral da formação de triângulos:

$\Delta ABD: 2+3 > x > 3-2$

$5 > x > 1$

$\Delta BCD: 2+5 > x > 5-2$

$7 > x > 3$

↳ $3 < x < 5$

$x = 4$

(5) Regra de formação de triângulos:

Lado A < Lado B + Lado C

então:

$30 < x + y$

$18 < x + z$ + ↳ Soma de todos lados

$16 < y + z$

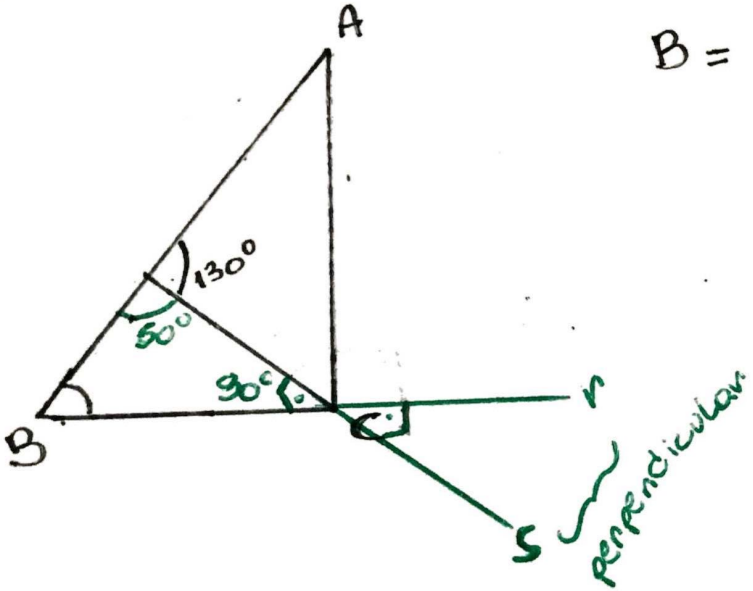
$64 < 2x + 2y + 2z : 2$

$32 < x + y + z$

↳ O núm. maior que 32 é 33.

$x + y + z = 33$

6



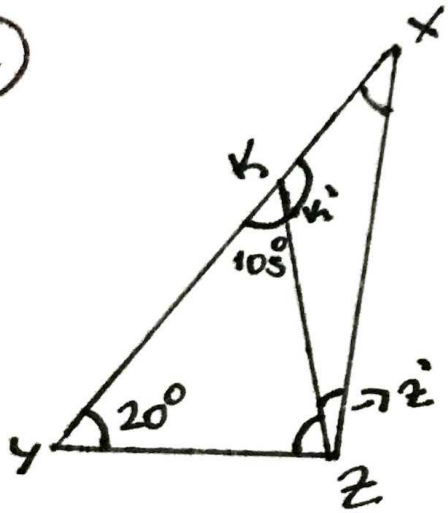
$B = 180° = 50° + 90° + B$

$180° = 140° + B$

$180° - 140° = B$

$B = 40°$

(7)



$K\hat{Z}Y = 180° - (105° + 20°)$

$K\hat{Z}Y = 180° - 125°$

$K\hat{Z}Y = 55°$

$K' = 180° - 105°$

$K' = 75°$

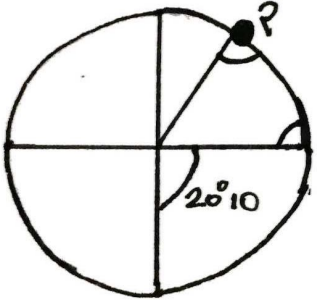
$\hat{Z} = 55° + 75°$

$\hat{Z} = 130°$

$X = 180° - 150°$

$X = 30°$

(e)



$20°10 = 2\theta$

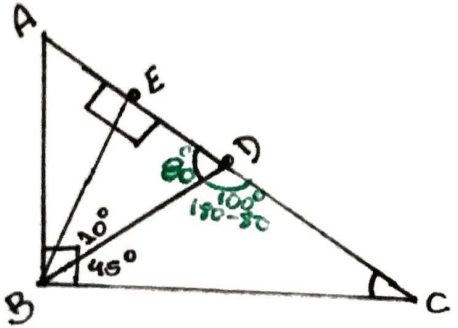
$\theta = \frac{20°10}{2}$

$\theta = 10°5'$

↳ O próximo ângulo côngruo seria:

$10°5' + 360° = 370°5'$

9)



$B\hat{D}E = 180° = 90° + 10° + \hat{D}$

$180° = 100° + \hat{D}$

$180 - 100 = 80°$

$\underline{D = 80°}$

$B\hat{C}D = 180° = 45° + 100° + \hat{C}$

$180° = 145° + \hat{C}$

$180° - 145° = \hat{C}$

$\hat{C} = 35°$

$\Delta B\hat{A}D \Rightarrow 180° = 90° + 35° + \hat{A}$

$180° = 125° + \hat{A}$

$\hat{A} = 180° - 125°$

$\hat{A} = 55°$