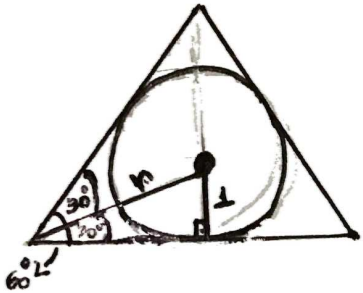
Lugar Geométrico e Pontos Notáveis do Triângulo

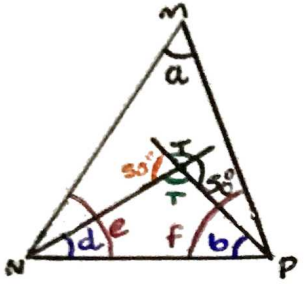
Naihara -CTII 317

(1)



$$\text{Sen } 30° = \frac{r}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{r}{1} \Rightarrow \boxed{r = 2}$$

(2)



$50° + 50° + T + T = 360°$

$100° + 2T = 360$

$2T = 260$

$T = \frac{260}{2} = 130°$ //

↳ Soma dos ângulos internos = 180°

$d + b + T = 180°$

$d + b + 130° = 180°$

$d + b = 180° - 130°$

$d + b = 50°$ //

↳ d e b são bissetrizes do ΔMNP

$e = 2d$ e $f = 2b$ ⟹ $e + f = 2(d + b)$

$e + f = 2 \cdot 50°$

$e + f = 100°$ //

ΔMNP

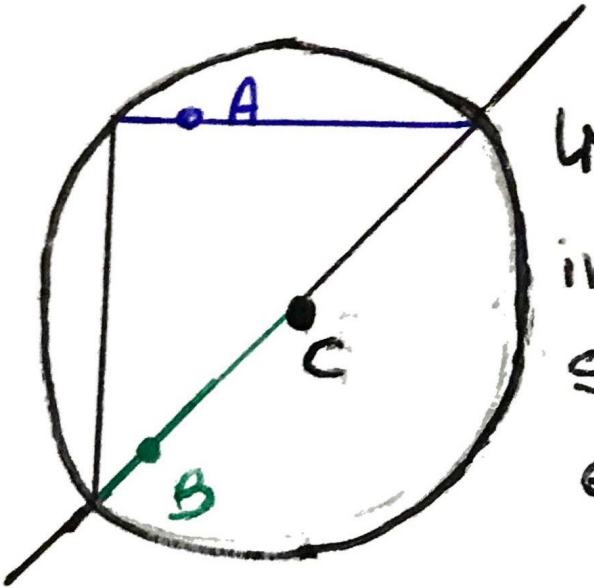
↳ $a + e + f = 180°$

$a + 100° = 180°$

$a = 180° - 100°$

$a = 80°$

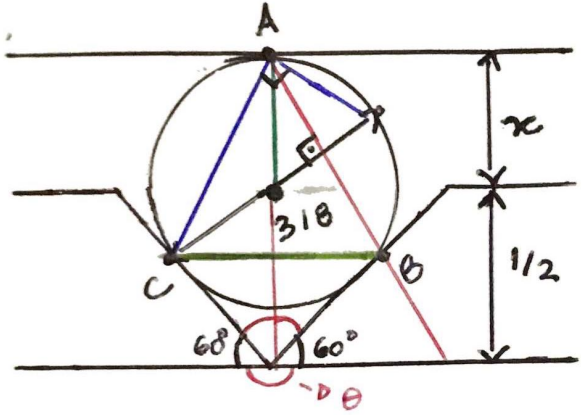
(3)



↳ Todo triângulo inscrito numa semi-circunferência é retângulo!

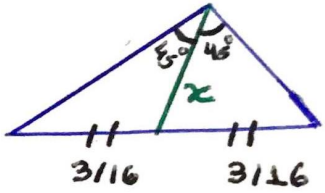
(B)

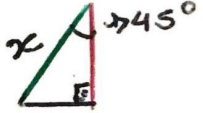
(4)



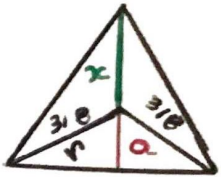
$2\theta = 360° - (2 \cdot 60°)$

$2\theta = 240° \rightarrow \theta = 120°$





$x = ???$

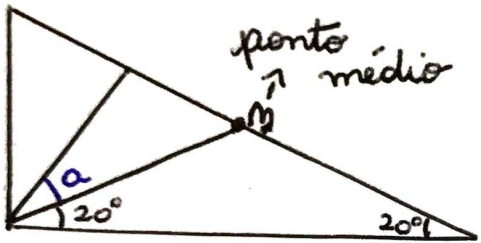


$r = 3/8$

$a = \frac{3}{\frac{8}{2}} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$a = \frac{3}{16}$

(5)



a) $m = \frac{20}{2} = 10\ cm$

b) $a = 45° - 20°$

$a = 25°$

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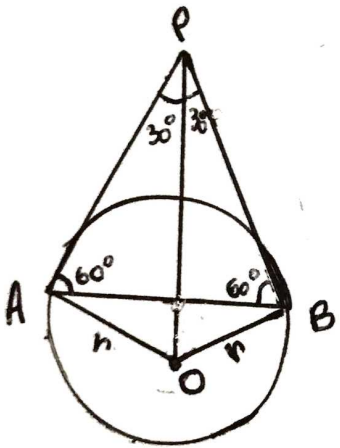
(6)



$\triangle OAP$

$\text{sen}\ O\hat{P}A = \frac{OA}{PO}$

$\text{sen}\ 30° = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{r}{PO} \rightarrow PO = 2r$