

Lugar geométrico
e Pontos notáveis
do Iriângulo.

1) ângulo $\angle BCA = 60^\circ$

ângulo $\angle CBA = 30^\circ$

$$\operatorname{sen} 30^\circ = \frac{1}{CB}$$

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

$$CB = 2 \quad \text{letra W}$$

(o)

2) $x + y = 50^\circ$ e $\alpha + 2x + 2y = 180^\circ$

$$\alpha + 2 \cdot 50^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha + 100^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 180^\circ - 100^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 80^\circ \quad \text{letra E}$$

3) Os pontos estão no
círculo. Eles não são
tangentes. O que não tan-
gentes ao círculo não

os vértices do triângulo. Para o triângulo serem inscritos num círculo os seus vértices devem ser tangentes a ele. E que todo triângulo inscrito num semi-circundâmbulo é retângulo.

Letra B

5)

a) $\hat{A}B\hat{C}$, $\hat{B}\hat{C}A = 70^\circ$

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

$$\hat{A}m^2B + \hat{B}m^2C = 180^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\hat{B}m^2C) = \operatorname{sen}(\hat{A}m^2B)$$

$$\cos(\hat{B}m^2C) = -\cos(\hat{A}m^2B)$$

Lei da Câmera para
 ΔABC :

$$AC^2 = \hat{A}m^2 + \hat{B}m^2 - 2 \cdot \hat{A}m \cdot \hat{B}m \cdot \cos(\hat{A}m^2B) \rightarrow \quad (I)$$

$$(20 \cdot \cos(70^\circ))^2 = 10^2 + \hat{B}m^2 - 20$$

$$\cdot 10 \cdot \hat{B}m \cdot \cos(\hat{A}m^2B) \rightarrow$$

$$400 \cdot \cos^2(70^\circ) = 100 + \hat{B}m^2 - 20 \cdot$$

$$\hat{B}m \cdot \cos(\hat{A}m^2B) \quad (I)$$

Lei da Câmera para
 ΔBCA :

$$BC^2 = \hat{A}m^2 + \hat{B}m^2 - 2 \cdot \hat{A}m \cdot \hat{B}m \cdot \cos(\hat{A}m^2B) \rightarrow$$

$$(20 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(70^\circ))^2 = 10^2 + \hat{B}m^2 - 2 \cdot$$

$$10 \cdot 4Bm \cdot \cos(\alpha \hat{m} \beta) \rightarrow$$

$$400 \cdot \text{Nn}^2(70^\circ) = 100 + 4Bm^2 + 20 \cdot$$

$$4Bm \cdot \cos(\alpha \hat{m} \beta) \text{ (II)}$$

Summe (I) + (II):

$$400 \cdot \text{cos}^2(70^\circ) + 400 \cdot \text{Nn}^2(70^\circ) = \\ 100 + 4Bm^2 - 20 \cdot 4Bm \cdot \cos(\alpha \hat{m} \beta) +$$

$$100 + 4Bm^2 + 20 \cdot 4Bm \cdot \cos(\alpha \hat{m} \beta)$$

$$400 \cdot (\cos^2(70^\circ) + \text{Nn}^2(70^\circ)) = 200 \\ + 2 \cdot 4Bm^2 \rightarrow$$

$$400 = 200 + 2 \cdot 4Bm^2$$

$$200 = 2 \cdot 4Bm^2$$

$$4Bm = \sqrt{\frac{200}{2}}$$

$$4Bm = \sqrt{100}$$

$$4Bm = 10$$

$$\text{b)} \alpha \hat{B} n = n \hat{B} \alpha = 45^\circ$$

Mit der Seno am Brücke

$$\underline{4Bm} = \underline{\text{m}^2} \\ \text{Nn}(20^\circ) \quad \text{Nn}(\text{m} \hat{B} \text{e})$$

$$10 = 10$$

$$\text{refr}(20^\circ) \quad \text{refr}(\text{m}\hat{\beta}\text{c})$$

$$\text{refr}(20^\circ) = \text{refr}(\text{m}\hat{\beta}\text{c})$$

$$\text{m}\hat{\beta}\text{c} = 20^\circ$$

$$n\hat{\beta}\text{c} = \text{m}\hat{\beta}\text{n} + \text{m}\hat{\beta}\text{c}$$

$$45^\circ = \text{m}\hat{\beta}\text{n} + 20^\circ$$

$$\text{m}\hat{\beta}\text{n} = 25^\circ$$

6) $\alpha(\gamma e) = 60^\circ$

$$\alpha(\rho a) + \alpha(\rho \gamma_3) = 30^\circ$$

$$\alpha_{\text{ap}} \rightarrow \text{refr } \alpha(\rho a)$$

$$\frac{\alpha a}{\gamma e} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = \frac{r}{\gamma e} = 2r$$