

①

Opção pela via



$$x = 60^\circ + 50^\circ$$

$$x = 110^\circ$$

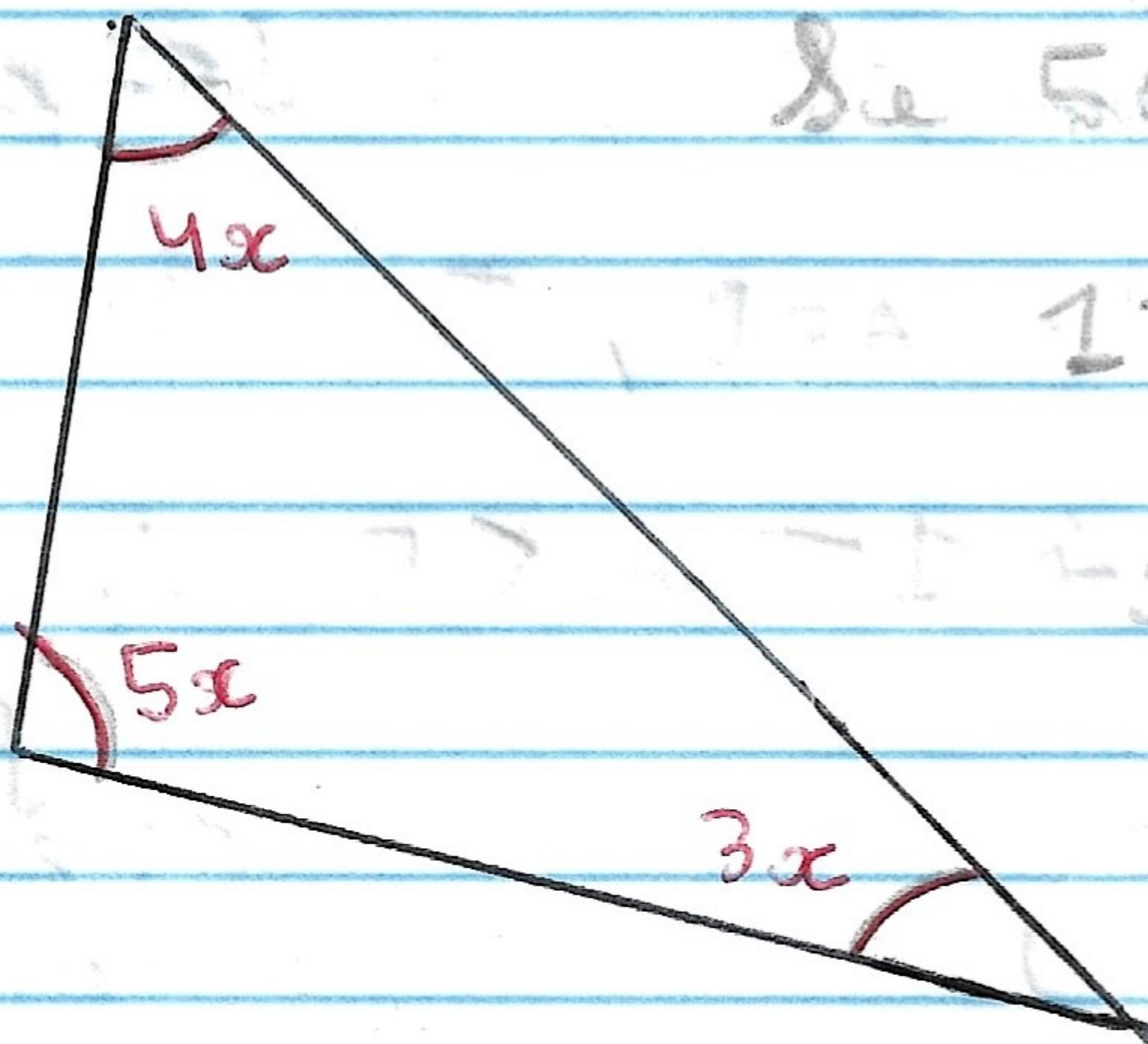
$$R: (C) 110^\circ$$

②

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

$$12x = 180^\circ$$

$$R: (E) 15^\circ$$



$$3x = 15^\circ$$

③

Sabendo que BI e CI são bissetrizes, podemos calcular os valores dos ângulos \hat{B} e \hat{C} :

$$40^\circ + x + x = 180^\circ$$

$$40^\circ + 2x = 180^\circ$$

$$2x = 180^\circ - 40^\circ$$

$$2x = 140^\circ$$

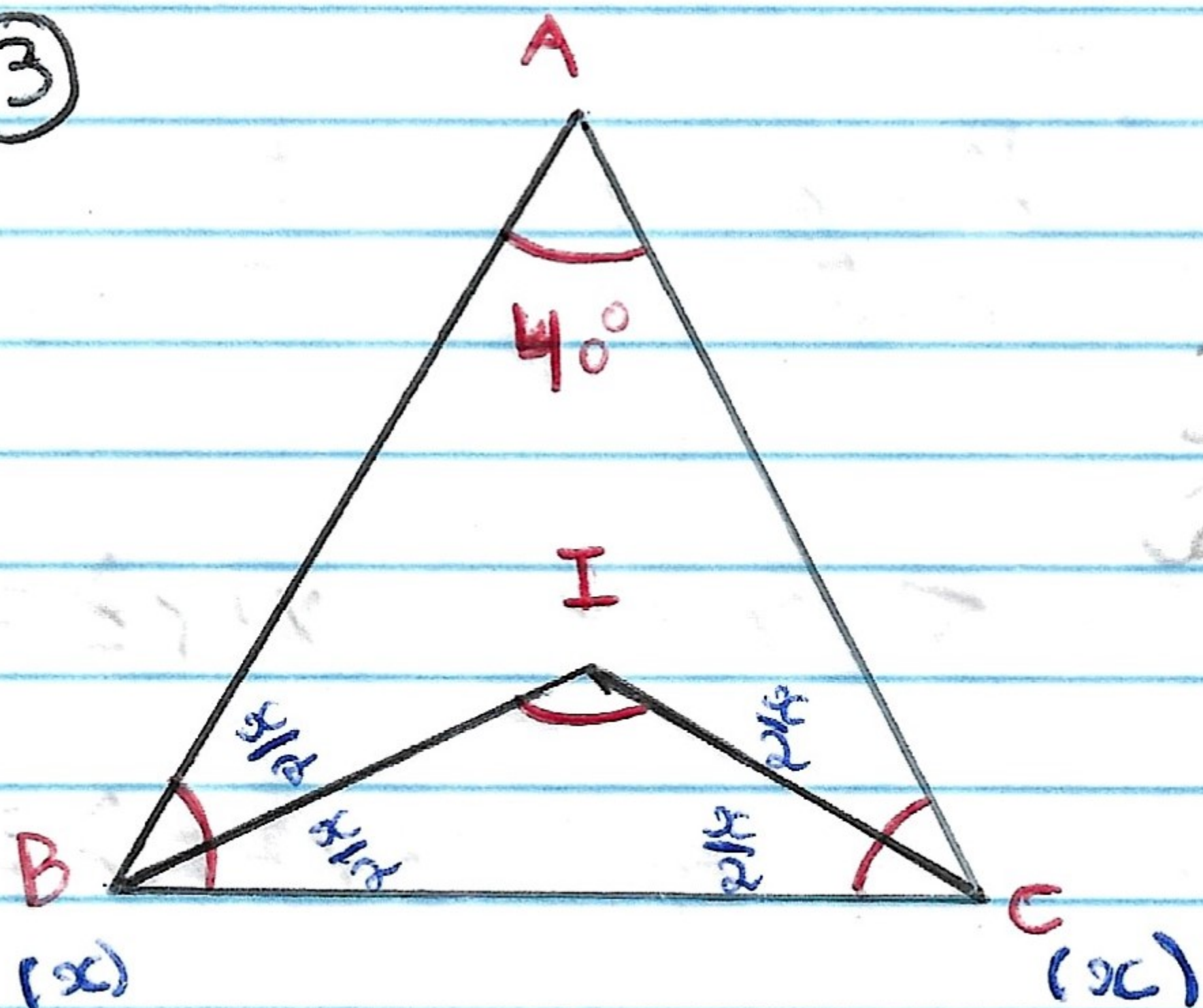
$$x = \frac{140^\circ}{2} = 70^\circ$$

$$\text{Se } x = 70^\circ, \frac{x}{2} = 35^\circ$$

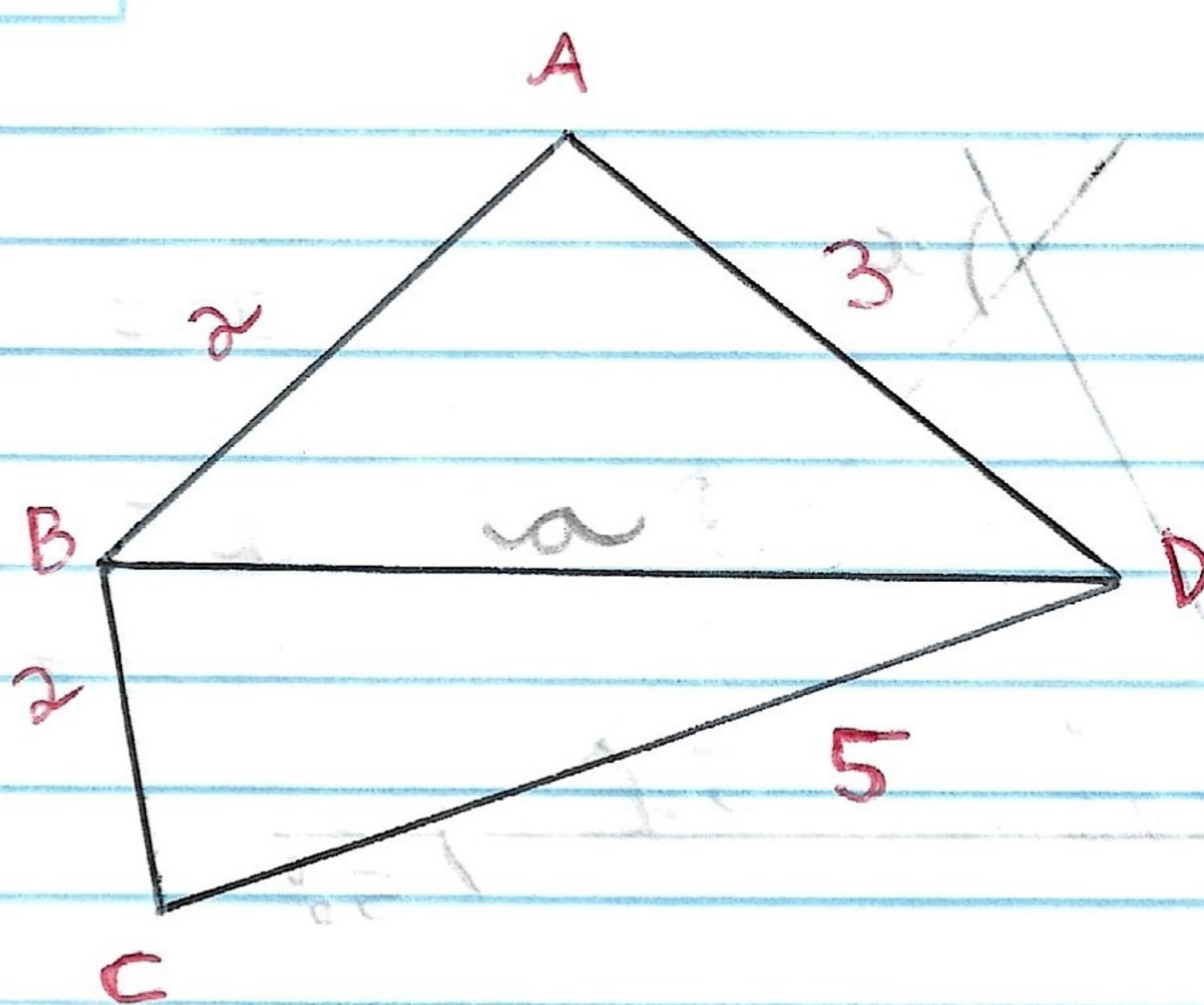
$$\text{Logo: } I = 35^\circ + 35^\circ + 40^\circ$$

$$I = 110^\circ$$

$$R: (D) 110^\circ$$



④



$$\overline{BD} = a$$

Dado que, para atender a condição de existência de um triângulo: $b + c < a < b + c$

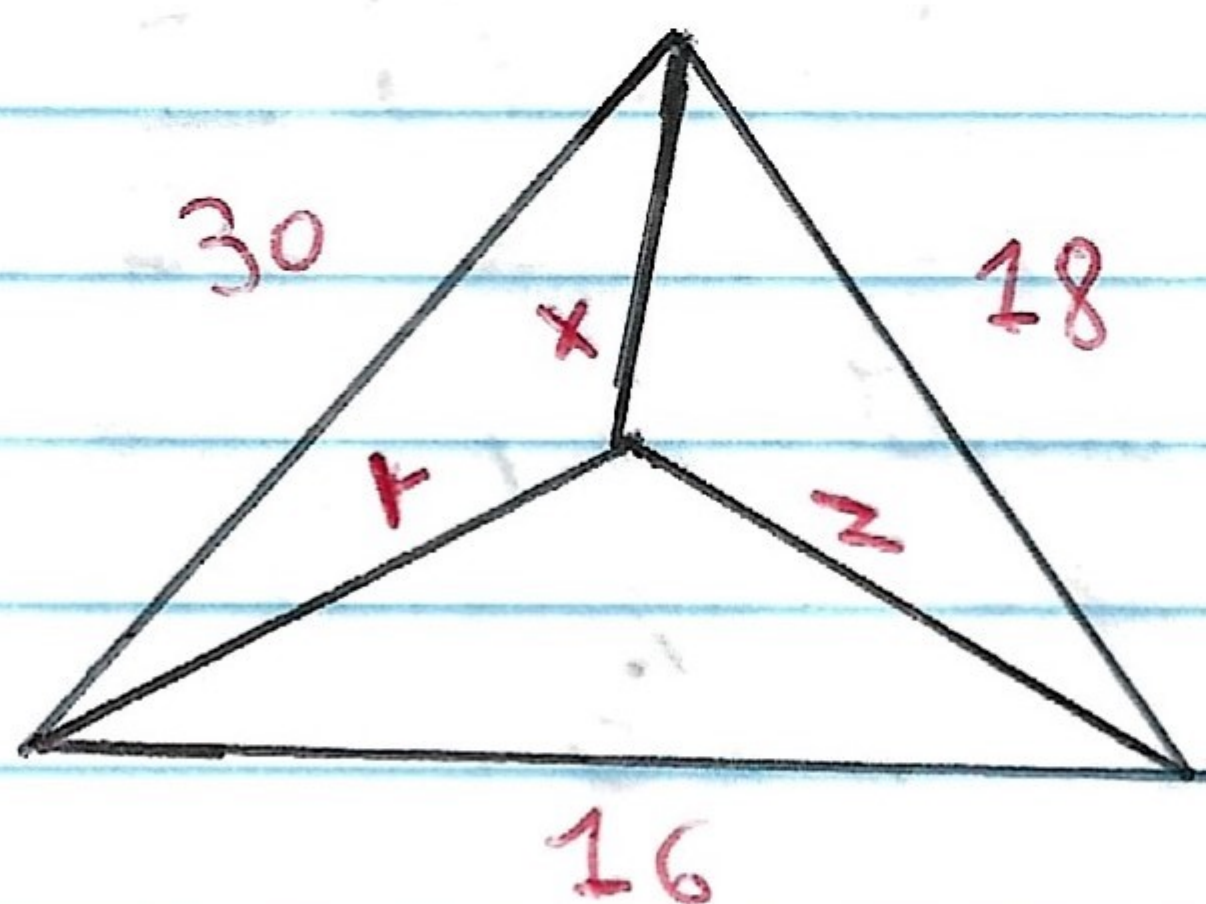
NO TRIÂNGULO ABD, temos:

$$3 - 2 < a < 3 + 2 \rightarrow 1 < a < 5 \quad \therefore a = 4$$

∴ pois é a única opção que atende a condição de existência

$$R: (E) 4$$

⑤



Dados as condições de existência, do triângulo, sabemos que

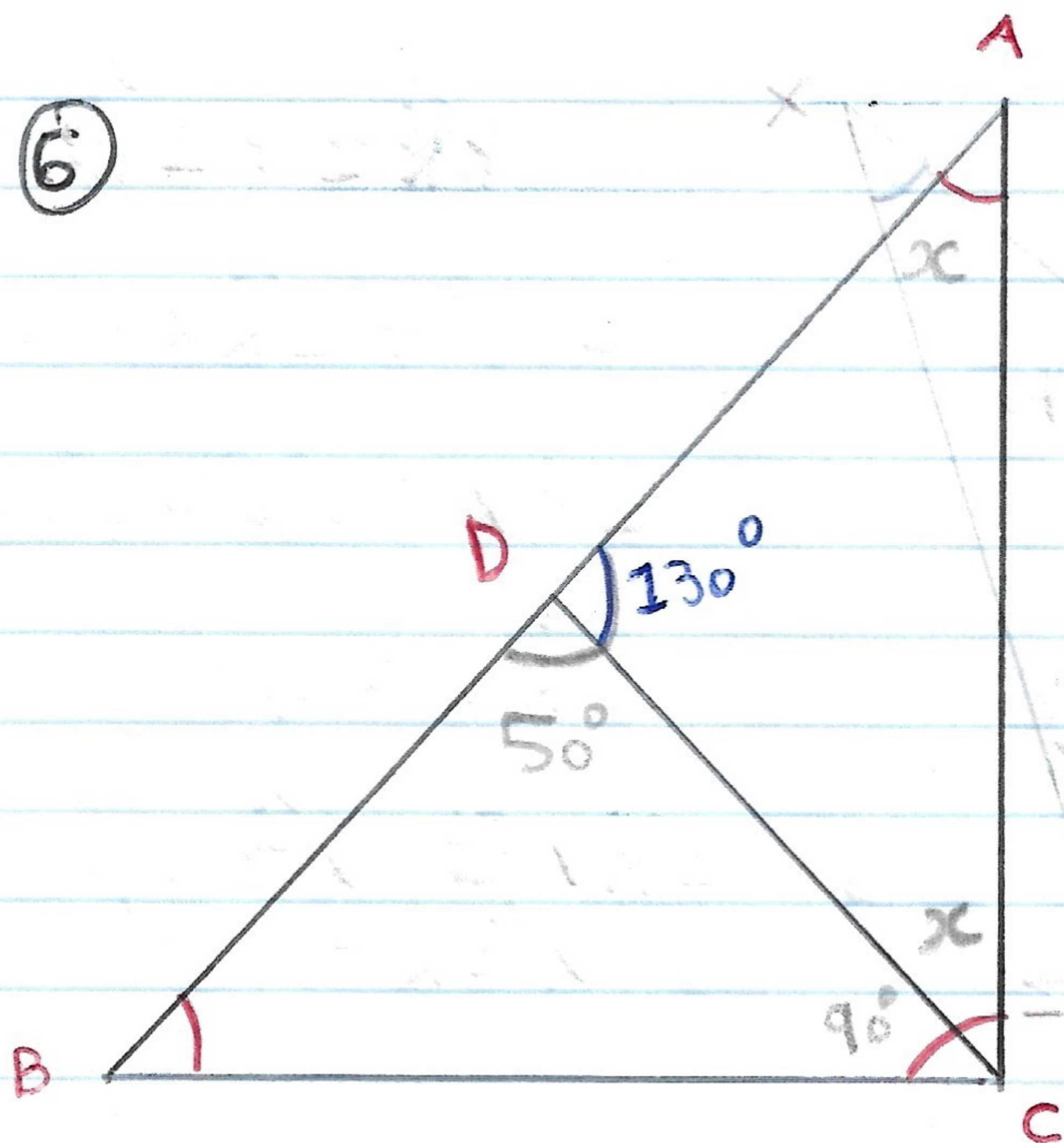
$$30 < x + y \quad \therefore x + y \geq 31$$

Se $x + y \geq 31$, concluímos que $x + y + z > 31$

Portanto, pode ser 33.

$$R: (E) 33$$

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Se \overline{AD} e \overline{CD} são congruentes, temos um triângulo ADC isósceles, com dois ângulos congruentes.

E por \overline{CD} ser perpendicular a \overline{BC} , a sua cruzamento formará um ângulo de 90° .

Sabendo que: $130^\circ + \hat{BDC} = 180^\circ$

$$\hat{BDC} = 180^\circ - 130^\circ$$

$$\hat{BDC} = 50^\circ$$

Com esses valores obtemos os resultados:

$$A = x \quad | \quad 2x + 130^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$2x = 180^\circ - 130^\circ$$

$$2x = 50^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{50^\circ}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow x = 25^\circ \quad \therefore \quad \boxed{A = 25^\circ}$$

$$B = 180^\circ - 50^\circ + 90^\circ$$

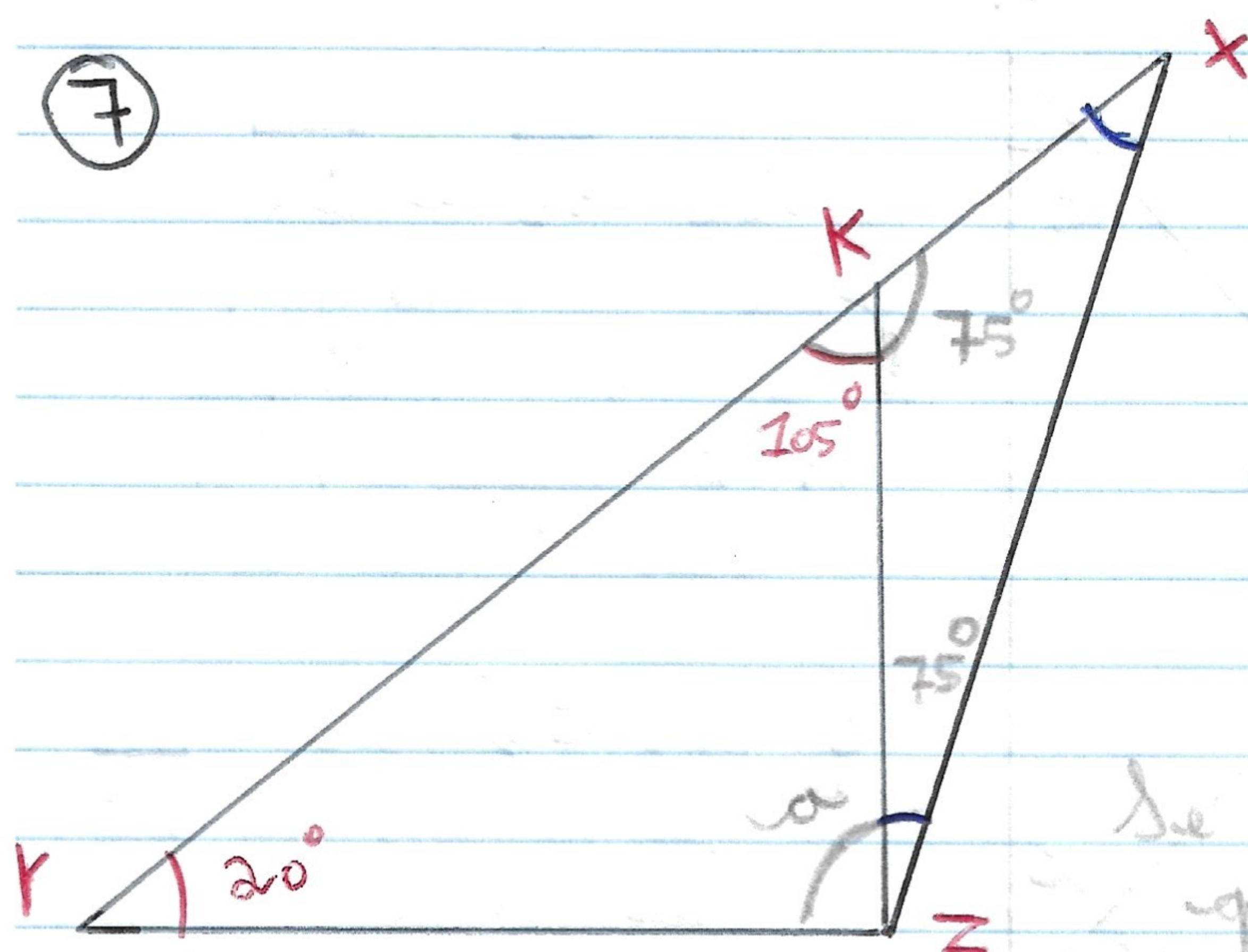
$$B = 180^\circ - 140^\circ$$

$$\boxed{B = 40^\circ}$$

$$C = 90^\circ + x, \text{ sendo } x = 25^\circ \rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{C = 90^\circ + 25^\circ = 115^\circ}$$

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$$\hat{XKZ} + \hat{ZKX} = 180^\circ$$

$$105^\circ + \hat{ZKX} = 180^\circ$$

$$\hat{ZKX} = 180^\circ - 105^\circ$$

$$\hat{ZKX} = 75^\circ$$

Se $\hat{ZKX} \cong \hat{XZK}$, temos
que $\hat{XZK} = 75^\circ$

senda assim:

$$X + 75^\circ + 75^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$X = 180^\circ - 150^\circ$$

$$X = 30^\circ$$

$$a + 20^\circ + 105^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$a = 180^\circ - 125^\circ$$

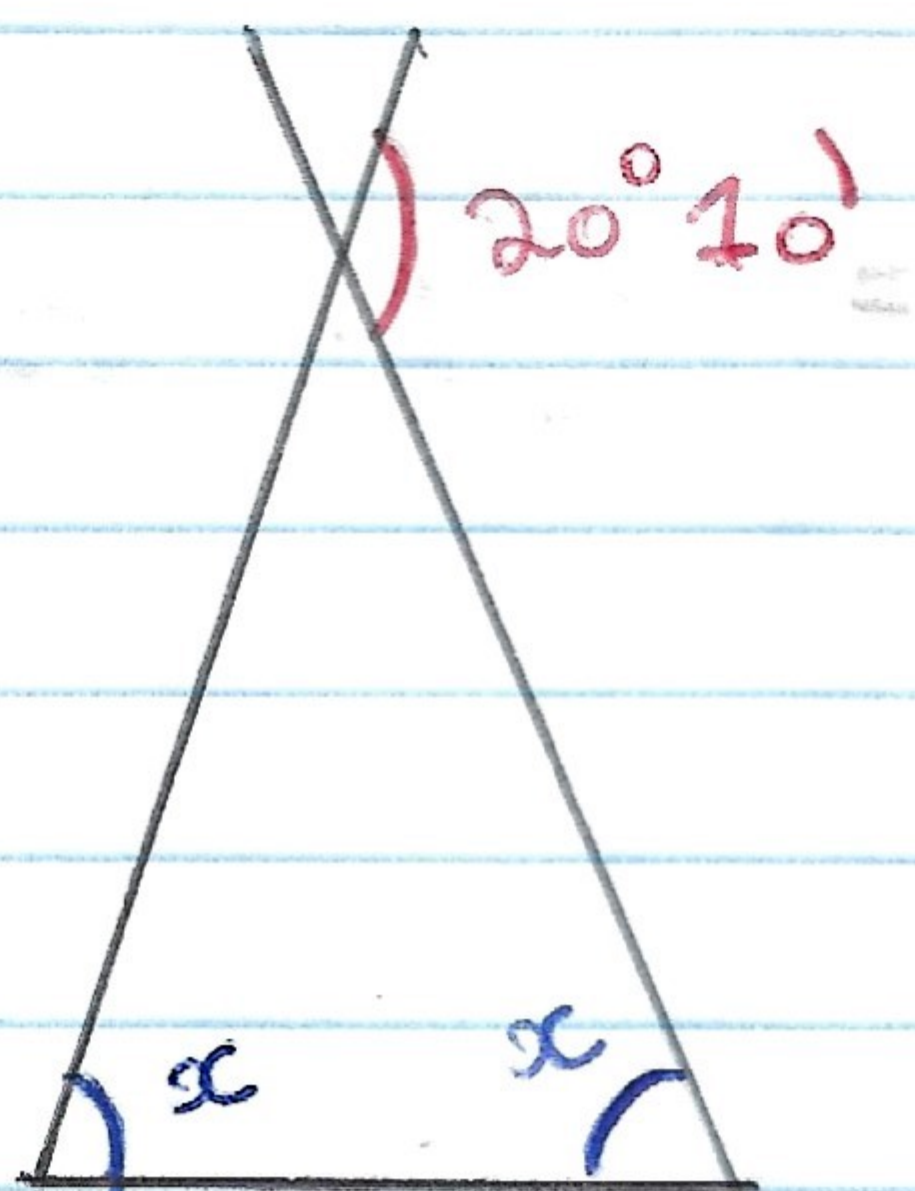
$$a = 55^\circ$$

$$Z = 75^\circ + a$$

$$Z = 75^\circ + 55^\circ$$

$$Z = 130^\circ$$

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$$x + x = 20^\circ 10'$$

$$2x = 20^\circ 10'$$

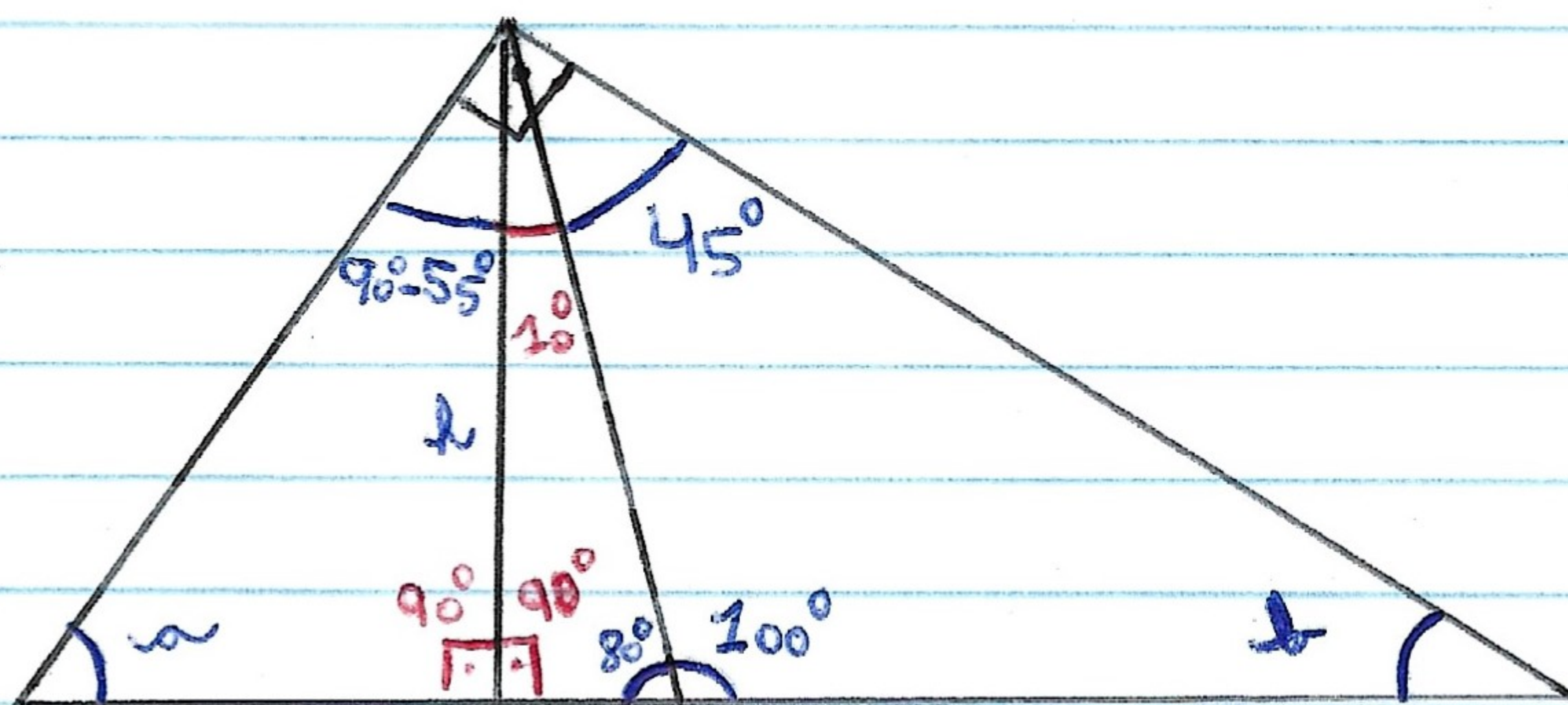
$$x = \frac{20^\circ 10'}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 20^\circ 10' \\ \underline{2} \\ 10^\circ 05' \end{array}$$

R: (B)

$$x = 10^\circ 05'$$

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Seja a altura h perpendicular ao hipotenusa,
e a bissetriz dividindo o ângulo reto pela
metade, temos:

$$(90^\circ - 55^\circ) + 90^\circ + a = 180^\circ$$

$$35^\circ + 90^\circ + a = 180^\circ$$

$$a = 180^\circ - 125^\circ$$

$$a = 55^\circ$$

$$100^\circ + 45^\circ + b = 180^\circ$$

$$b = 180^\circ - 145^\circ$$

$$b = 35^\circ$$