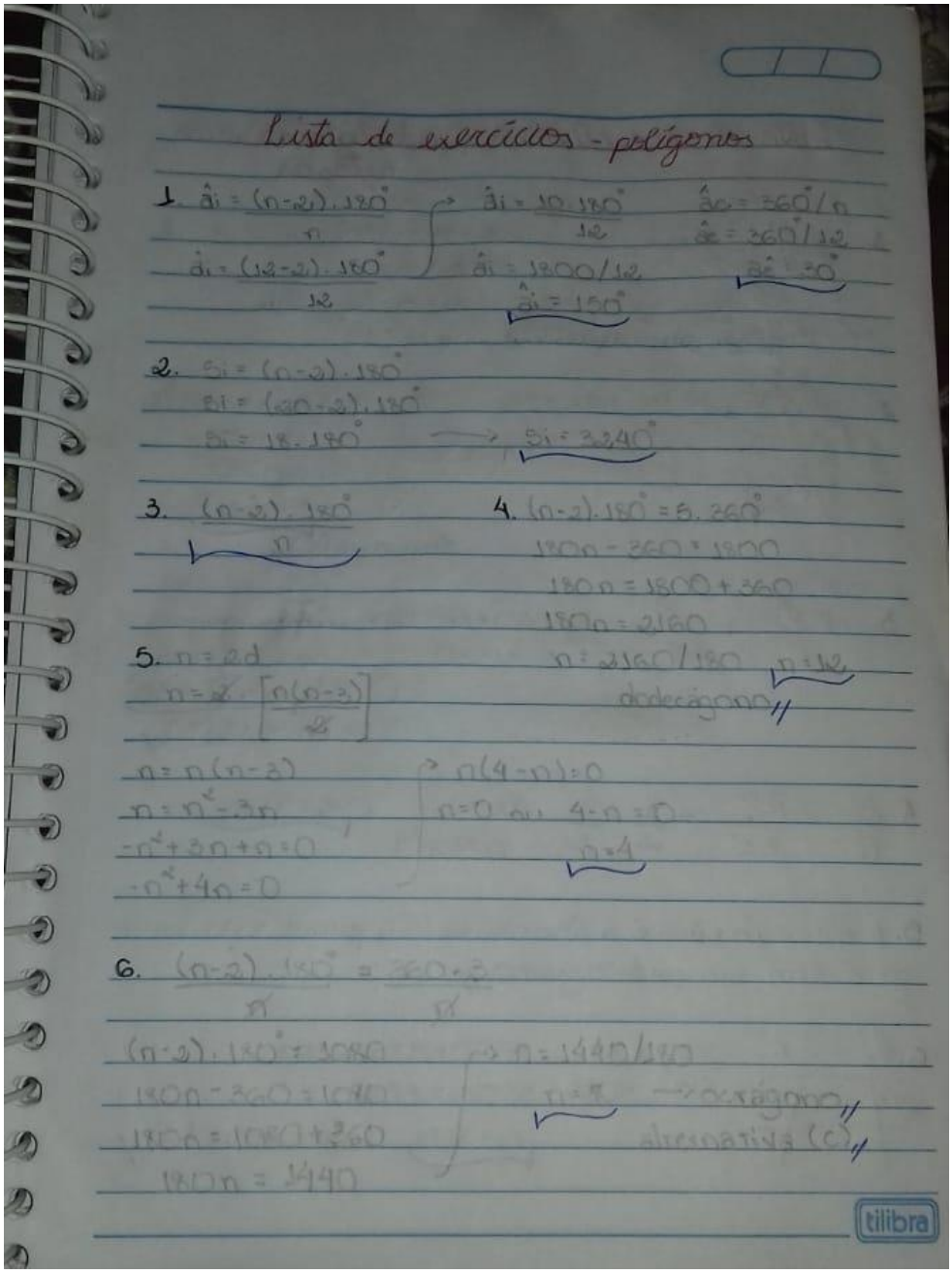
Aluno(a): Sabrina Vitória Pereira de Souza Ribeiro CTII350



Lista de exercícios - polígonos

1. $\hat{a}_i = \frac{(n-2)\cdot 180^\circ}{n}$ → $\hat{a}_i = \frac{10\cdot 180^\circ}{12}$ $\hat{a}_e = 360^\circ/n$
$\hat{a}_i = \frac{(12-2)\cdot 180^\circ}{12}$ $\hat{a}_i = 1800/12$ $\hat{a}_e = 360^\circ/12$
$\hat{a}_i = 150^\circ$ $\hat{a}_e = 30^\circ$

2. $S_i = (n-2)\cdot 180^\circ$
$S_i = (20-2)\cdot 180^\circ$
$S_i = 18\cdot 180^\circ$ → $S_i = 3240^\circ$

3. $\frac{(n-2)\cdot 180^\circ}{n}$

4. $(n-2)\cdot 180^\circ = 5\cdot 360^\circ$
$180n - 360 = 1800$
$180n = 1800 + 360$
$180n = 2160$
$n = 2160/180$ $n = 12$
dodecágono

5. $n = 2d$
$n = 2\cdot\left[\frac{n(n-3)}{2}\right]$
$n = n(n-3)$ → $n(4-n) = 0$
$n = n^2 - 3n$ $n = 0$ ou $4 - n = 0$
$-n^2 + 3n + n = 0$ $n = 4$
$-n^2 + 4n = 0$

6. $\frac{(n-2)\cdot 180^\circ}{n} = \frac{360\cdot 2}{n}$
$(n-2)\cdot 180^\circ = 1080$ → $n = 1440/180$
$180n - 360 = 1080$ $n = 8$ → octógono
$180n = 1080 + 360$ alternativa (c)
$180n = 1440$