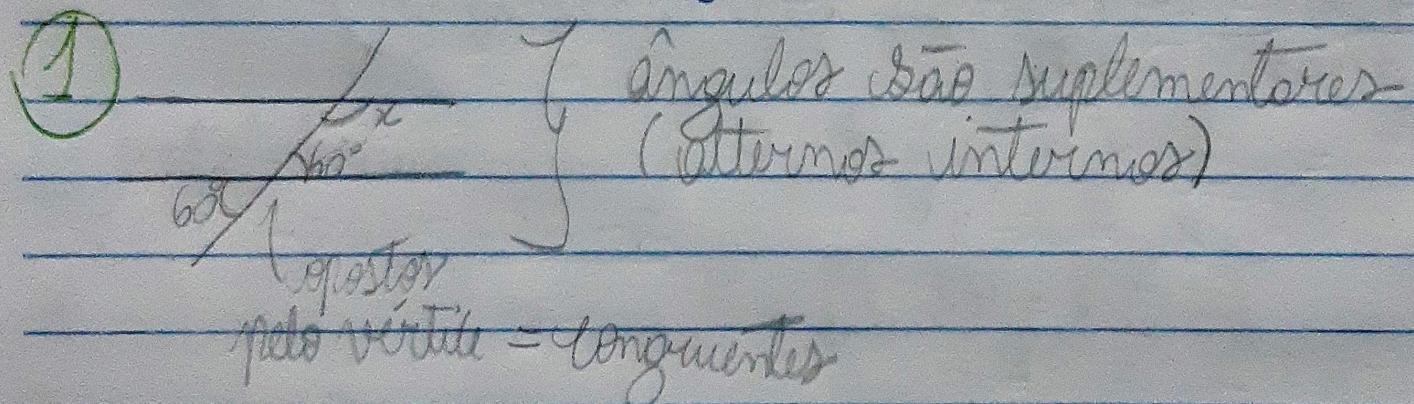


Triângulo Básico

Nome: Bárbara V. Grossi



$$60^\circ + x = 180^\circ \rightarrow x = 120^\circ \rightarrow \text{alternativo} \quad C$$

$\boxed{x = 180 - 60}$

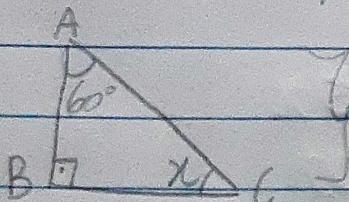
AFAPPEI

(2)



y e 120° são suplementares $\Rightarrow y + 120 = 180$

$$y = 180 - 120 = 60^\circ$$



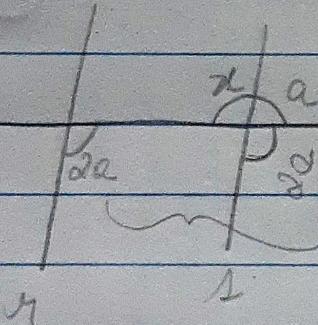
Soma dos ângulos internos:

$$60 + 90 + x = 180$$

$$x = 180 - 150 = \boxed{30^\circ} \rightarrow \text{alternativo}$$

(b)

(3)



Correspondentes = congruentes

α e γ = opostos pelo vértice: $\gamma = \alpha$

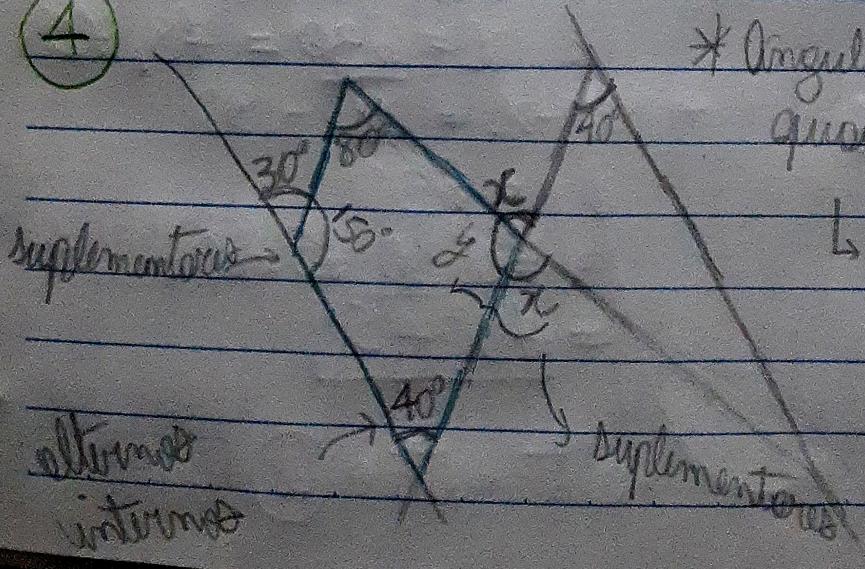
α e β = suplementares: $\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ \rightarrow \beta = 60^\circ$

$$3\alpha = 180$$

$$\hookrightarrow \gamma = \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \alpha \cdot 60 = \boxed{120^\circ} \rightarrow \text{alternativo} \quad (\text{d})$$

(4)



* Angulos internos de 1

quadrilatero somam 360°

$$80 + 150 + y + 40 = 360^\circ$$

$$y = 90^\circ$$

alternativos
internos

Suplementares

* x e y suplementares: $y+x=180^\circ \rightarrow x=180^\circ - y$

(5) Ângulo = x

Seu suplemento = $180^\circ - x$

$$x = \frac{5}{4} \cdot (180 - x) \quad | \quad 4x = 900 - 5x$$

$$4x + 5x = 900$$

$$9x = 900$$

$$x = \frac{900}{9} = 100^\circ \rightarrow \text{alternativo}$$

(a)

(6) Ângulo = x

Seu complemento = $90^\circ - x$

$$x = \frac{90 - x}{2} \quad | \quad 2x + x = 90$$

$$3x = 90$$

$$x = \frac{90}{3} = 30^\circ \rightarrow \text{alternativo}$$

$$2x = 90 - x$$

(a)

(7) Ângulo = x

Seu complemento = $90^\circ - x \rightarrow 9x - x = 810 - 180$

Seu suplemento = $180^\circ - x$

$$8x = 630$$

$$x = \frac{630}{8} = 78,75$$

$$3 \cdot (90 - x) = \frac{180 - x}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow 78^\circ (0, 75, 60)$$

$$3 \cdot 3 \cdot (90 - x) = 180 - x$$

$$= 78^\circ 45'$$

$$9(90 - x) = 180 - x$$

$$810 - 9x = 180 - x$$

alternativo (e)