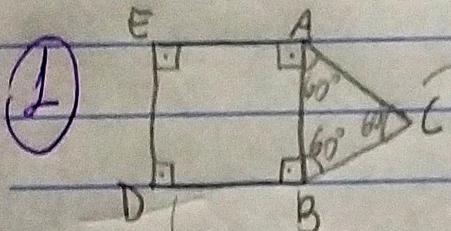


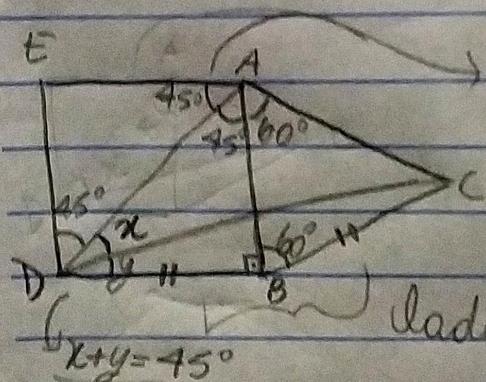
# Marco Básico - Quadriláteros Notáveis

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Um triângulo equilátero antes  
possui 3 ângulos iguais de  $60^\circ$ .

um quadrado unitário possui singularidades



→ a diagonal do quadrado ( $\overline{AD}$ )  
é lato e ângulo de  $90^\circ$  ao meu.

lados iguais

suma ángulos internos:

$$180^\circ = 158^\circ + 2y$$

$$2y = 180^\circ - 158^\circ$$

$$30^\circ = 158^\circ + \underline{24}$$

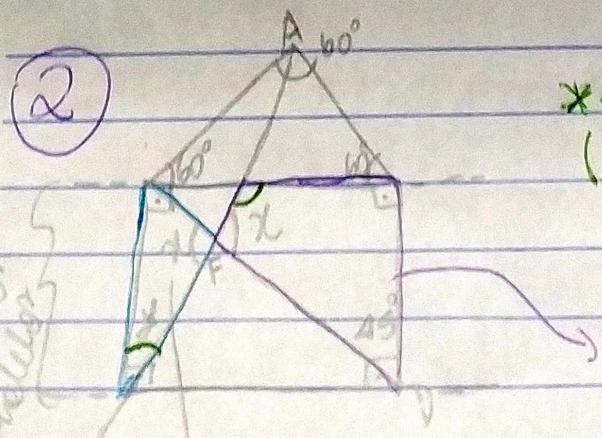
$$2y = 180 - 150$$

$$y = \frac{30}{2} = 15^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow x+y = 45^\circ$$

$$x+15=45 \rightarrow x=45-15=30^\circ$$

*(d)*



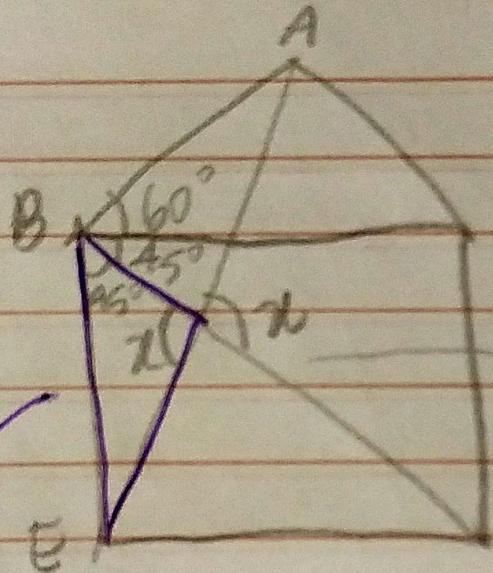
\* ñangulos longituños  
(parelalismo)

\* Demo Angular

$$(72 + 90 + 45 + 90) = 360^\circ$$

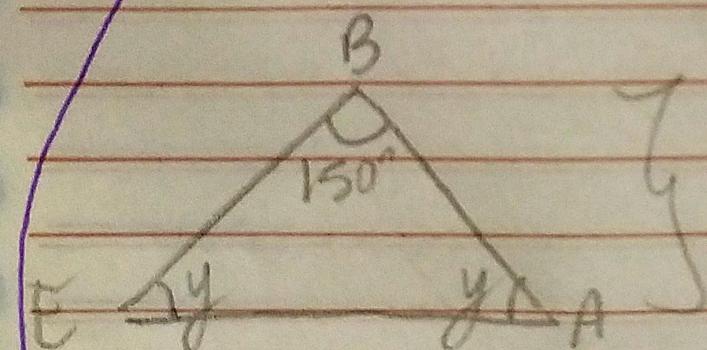
~~superioris~~ pectoral ventile  
longamente

②

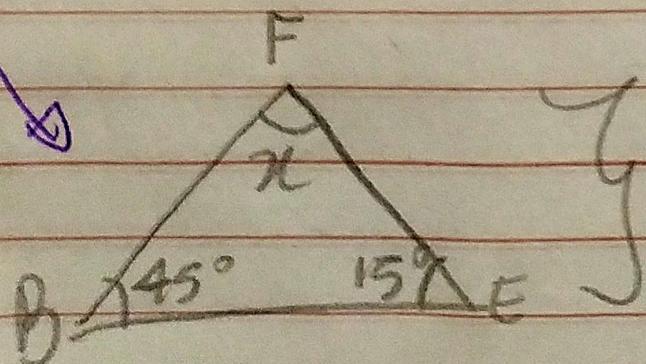


$$\hat{B} = 60 + 45 + 45$$
$$\hat{B} = 150^\circ$$

opostos pelo  
vértice  
= congruentes



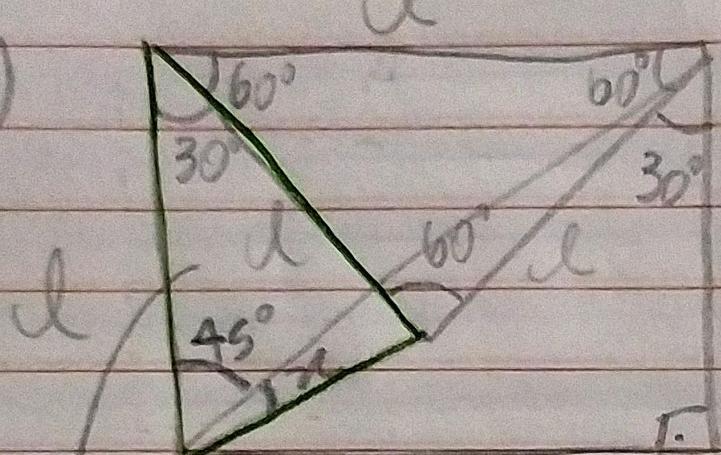
$$150 + 2y = 180^\circ$$
$$2y = 180 - 150$$
$$y = \frac{30}{2} = 15^\circ$$



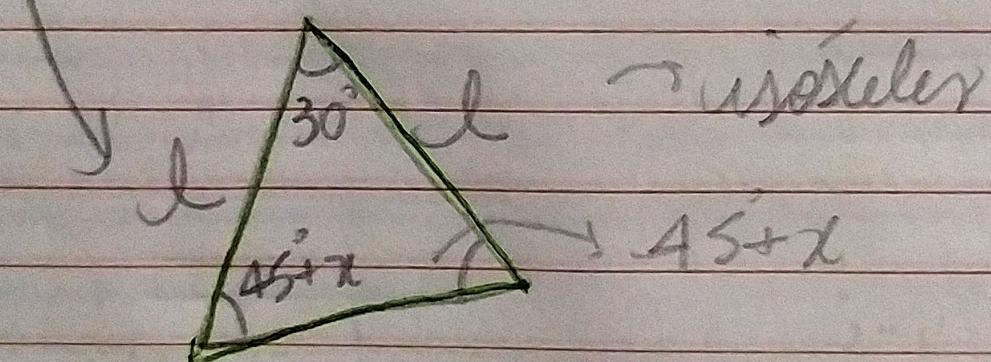
$$x + 15 + 45 = 180^\circ$$
$$x = 180^\circ - 60^\circ$$
$$x = \underline{120^\circ}$$

6 alternativo C

3



prado do  
quadrado

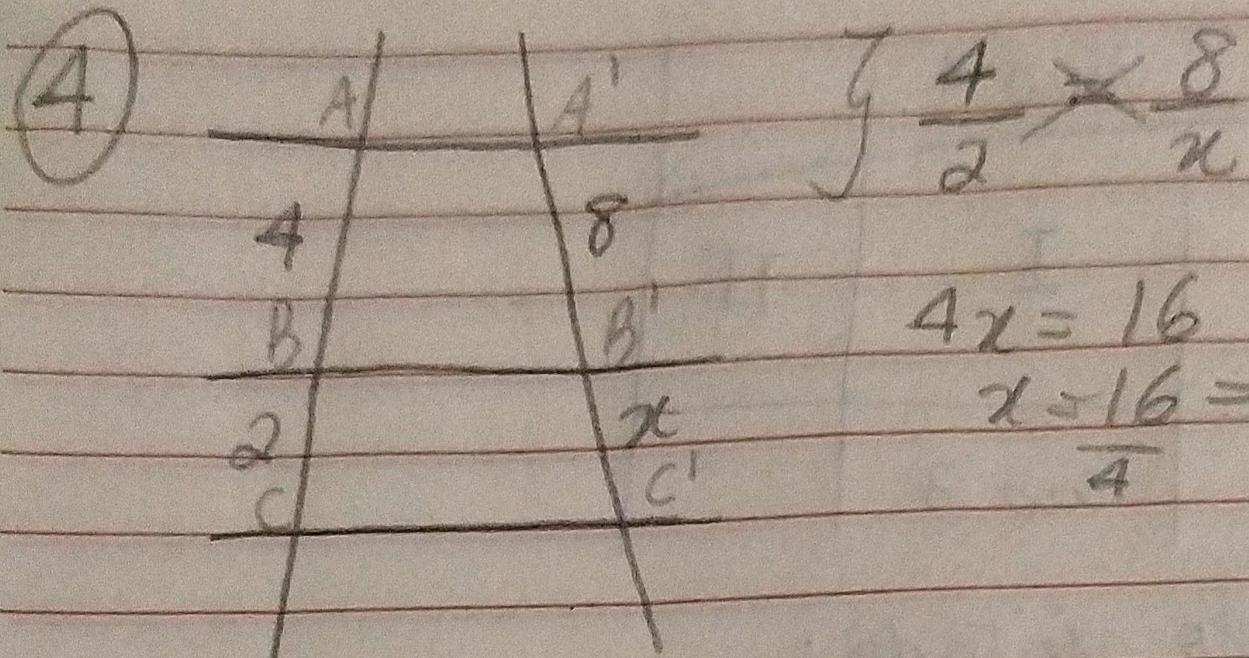


$$45^\circ + x + 30^\circ + 45^\circ + x = 180$$

$$120^\circ + 2x = 180$$

$$2x = 180 - 120$$

$$x = \frac{60}{2} = 30^\circ \rightarrow \text{alternativo}$$



⑤ a) Verdadeiro. Losango possui 4 lados longáveis e os quadrados também.

b) Verdadeiro. Nem todo retângulo possui 4 lados longáveis dentro de um losango.

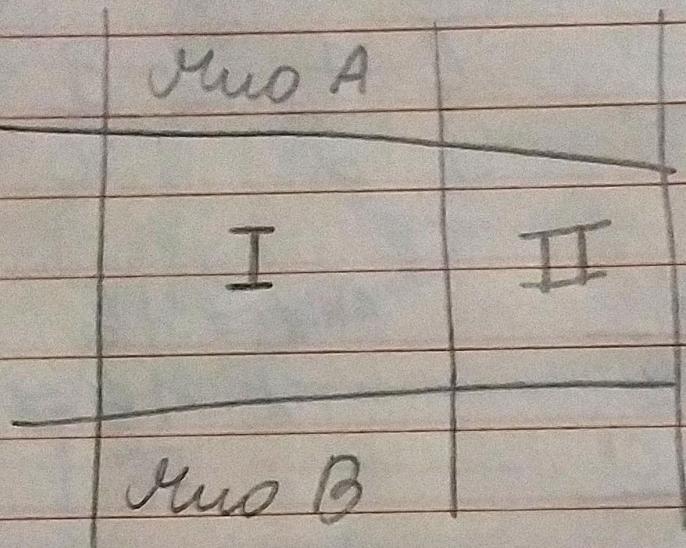
c) Verdadeiro. Somente os retângulos quadriláteros cujas lados opostos são paralelos.

d) Verdadeiro. Quadrados possuem 4 ângulos retos, então são retângulos.

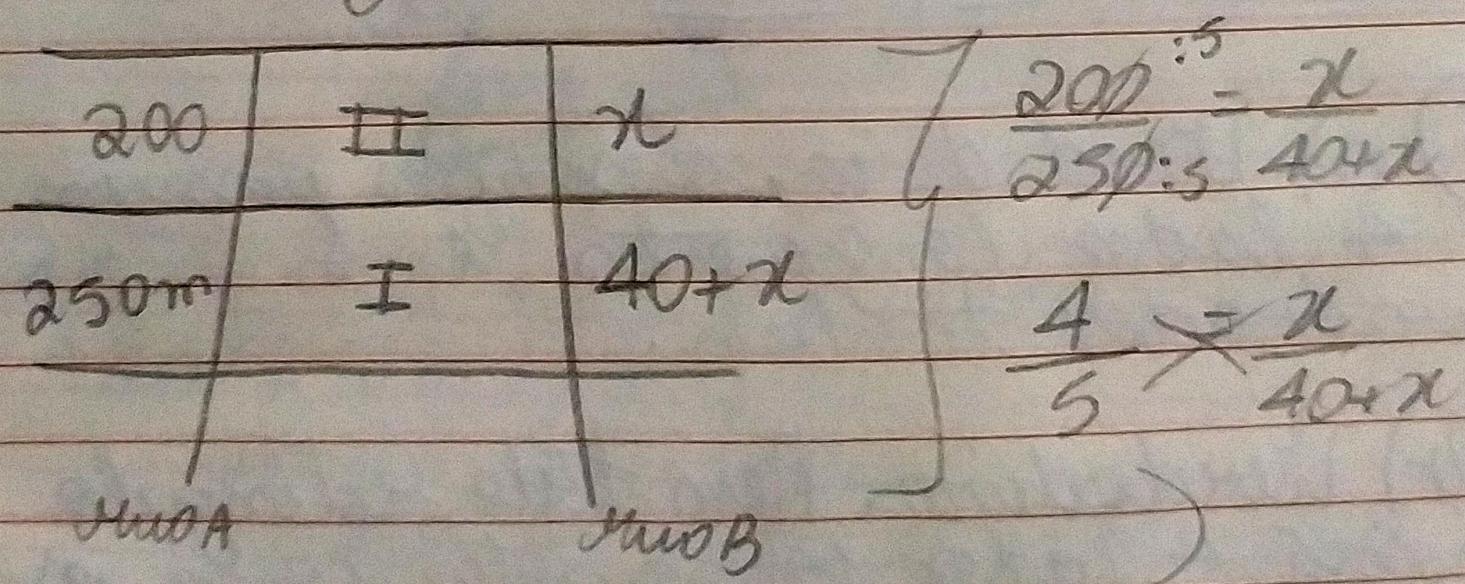
\* ✗ Falso. Losango não possui diagonais.



(6)



Desenho esquemático:



$$5x = 4(40+x)$$

$$5x = 160 + 4x$$

$$5x - 4x = 160$$

$$x = 160 \text{ m} \rightarrow \text{alternativa 2}$$