

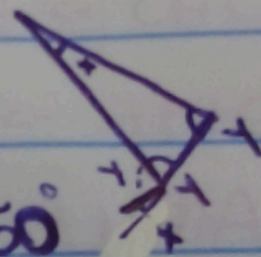
Beatriz Gonçalves

1990 10 X

• Polígonos

① dodecágono \rightarrow 12 partes \rightarrow 12 triângulos

$$\frac{360}{12} \Rightarrow x = 30^\circ$$

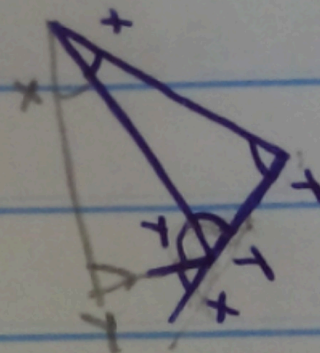


$$180 - 30 \Rightarrow 2y = 150^\circ$$

$$AE = 30^\circ$$

$$Ai = 150^\circ$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{360}{20} = 18^\circ$$



$$180 - 18 = 162^\circ$$

$$3240^\circ$$

$$162 \cdot 20 = 3240^\circ$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \Delta A_i = 180^\circ$$

$$\text{Soma } A_i \text{ figura} = 180(N-2)$$

para definir o valor de um ângulo interno é preciso dividir pelo N de lados, sendo assim:

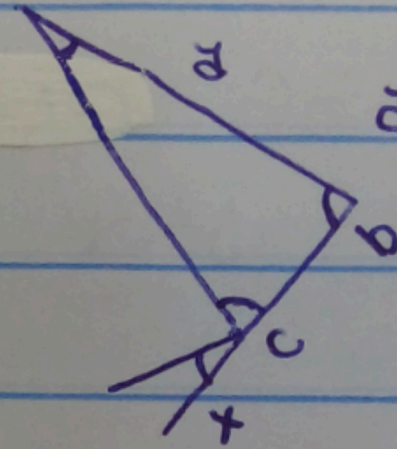
$$A_i = \frac{180(N-2)}{N} \quad (\text{de uma figura})$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{180}{6} = 30^\circ$$

$$A E = 30^\circ$$

$$\frac{360}{30} = 12$$

dodecágono //



$$a + b + c = 5x$$

⑤ diagonal = D

lado = l

$D = 2l \rightarrow 2$ lados não

forma uma figura

$2D = 4l \rightarrow$ quadrado

④

⑥ $3AE = Ai$

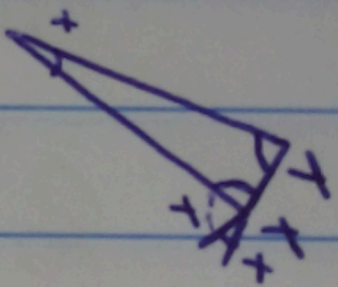
$\frac{180}{4} = 45^\circ$

$AE = \frac{Ai}{3}$

$45 \cdot 3 = 135^\circ$

$AE = 45^\circ \rightarrow x$

$Ai = 135^\circ \rightarrow y \cdot 2$



$360 / 45 = 8 \rightarrow$ octagone