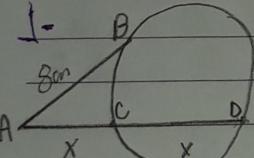


Lista de Exercícios - Aula 26

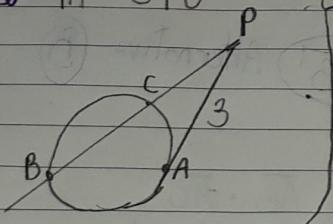
distâncias de Exercícios

1- 

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \overline{AC} \cdot \overline{AD} = (\overline{AB})^2 \\ x \cdot 2x = 8^2 \\ 2x^2 = 64 \\ x^2 = \frac{64}{2} \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = \sqrt{32} \\ x = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} \\ x = 2 \cdot 2 \sqrt{2} \\ x = 4\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

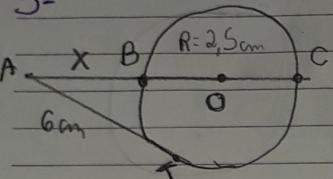
32	3
16	2
8	2
4	2
2	2
1	2

Alternativa E

2- 

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \overline{PC} \cdot \overline{PB} = (\overline{PA})^2 \\ \overline{PC} \cdot \overline{PB} = (3\overline{PC})^2 \\ \overline{PC} \cdot \overline{PB} = 9(\overline{PC})^2 \\ \overline{PB} = \frac{9 \cdot \overline{PC} \cdot \overline{PC}}{\overline{PC}} \end{array} \right\} \quad \boxed{\overline{PB} = 9\overline{PC}}$$

Alternativa B

3- 

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} = (\overline{AT})^2 \\ x \cdot (x+5) = 6^2 \\ x^2 + 5x - 36 = 0 \\ \Delta = 5^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-36) \\ \Delta = 25 + 144 \\ \Delta = 169 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = -(5) \pm \sqrt{169} \\ x = -5 \pm 13 \\ x_1 = \frac{-5 - 13}{2} \\ x_1 = -9 \\ x_2 = \frac{-5 + 13}{2} \\ x_2 = 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

Alternativa E

4-

$\bar{AE} \cdot \bar{EB} = \bar{CE} \cdot \bar{ED}$

$3 \cdot 3 = x \cdot x$

$x^2 = 3$

$x = \sqrt{3}$

$\bar{CD} = \bar{CE} + \bar{ED}$

$\bar{CD} = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}$

$\bar{CD} = 2\sqrt{3}$ Alternative (B)

5-

$\bar{AD} \cdot \bar{AE} = \bar{AB} \cdot \bar{AC}$

$8 \cdot (8+2x) = 8 \cdot (8+2y)$

$64 + 16x = 64 + 16y$

$16x = 16y$

$x = y$

raio da circunferência = $x = y$

$x = \sqrt{64} \text{ cm}$

Perímetro do triângulo AOC : $AOC = \bar{CO} + \bar{AO} + \bar{AC}$

$P = \sqrt{64} + (\sqrt{64}+4) + (8+2\sqrt{64})$

$P = \sqrt{64} + 20 + 18$

Perímetro = 54 cm Alternative (E)