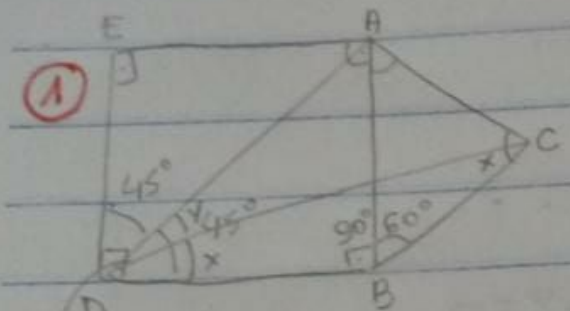
tarefa básica

QUADRILÁTEROS

① 

ABDE = quadrado

ABC = equilátero

CD̂A = ?

90+60 = 150°

DB̂C = 150°

x + x + 150° = 180°

2x = 30°

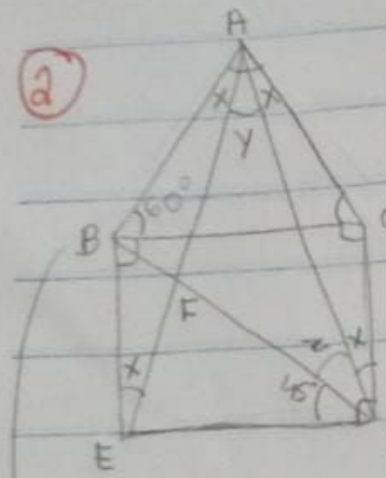
$x = \frac{30°}{2} = 15°$

diagonal dividiu 90° no meio:

x + y = 45°

15 + y = 45 → y = 30° ALTERNATIVA D)

(2)



ABC = equilátero

BCDE = quadrado

$A\hat{F}D = ?$

$A\hat{B}E = 60 + 90°$

$ABE = 150° = A\hat{C}D$

$2x + 150° = 180°$

$2x = 30°$

$x = \frac{30}{2} = 15°$

$z = 90° - 15 - 45°$

$z = 30°$

$y = 60° - 15° - 15°$

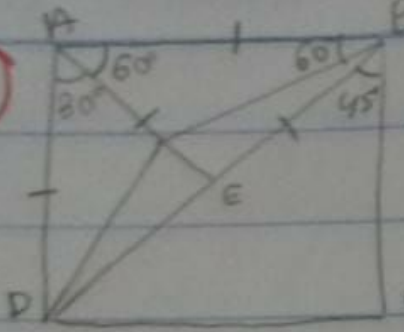
$y = 30°$

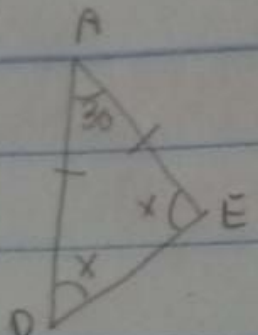
$A\hat{F}D \rightarrow 30° + 30° + \hat{F} = 180°$

$\hat{F} = 180° - 60°$

$\hat{F} = 120°$ ALTERNATIVA C)

③



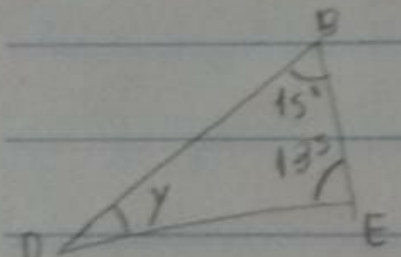


$x + x + 30° = 180°$

$2x = 180° - 30°$

$x = \frac{150°}{2}$

$x = 75°$



$\hat{B} = 90 - 60 - 45°$

$\hat{B} = 15°$

$D\hat{E}B = 60 + 75°$

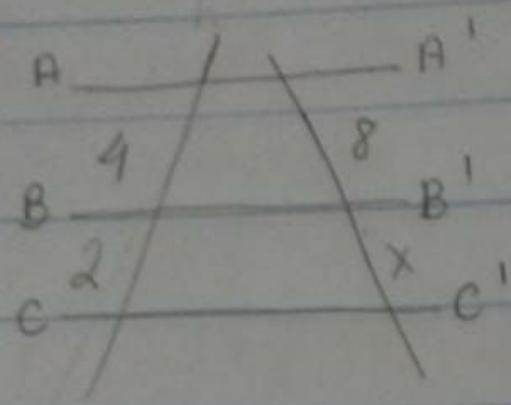
$D\hat{E}B = 135°$

$\gamma = 180° - 135° - 15°$

$\gamma = 30°$

ALTERNATIVA E)

4) b)



Teorema de Tales

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{A'B'}{B'C'}$$

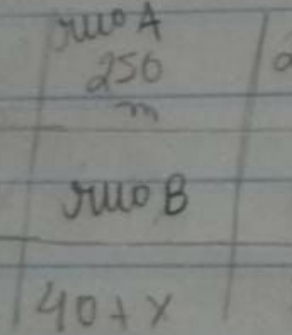
$$\frac{4}{2} = \frac{8}{x}$$

$$4x = 16$$

$$x = \frac{16}{4} = 4\,cm$$

⑤ A alternativa falsa é a letra E), pois um losango pode ser um paralelogramo, visto que possui par de lados paralelos. Algo explicado no Diagrama de Inclusão.

⑥



Teorema de Tales

$$\frac{250}{40+x} = \frac{200}{x}$$

$$250x = 8000 + 200x$$

$$50x = 8000$$

$$x = \frac{8000}{50} = 160\,m$$

ALTERNATIVA A)