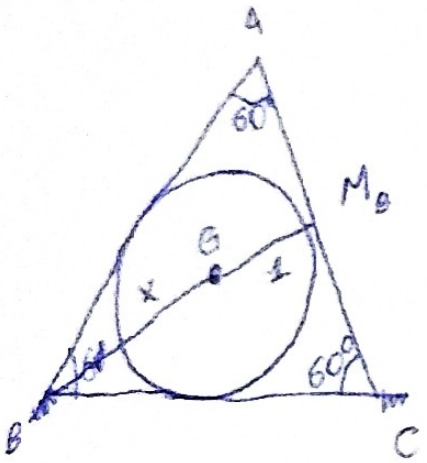
1.

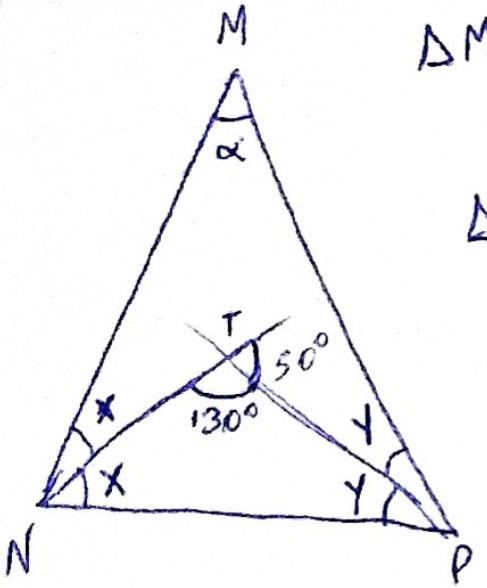


No triângulo equilátero, todos os pontos notáveis são coincidentes, então co°baricentro:

$$\frac{x}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1} = \frac{2}{1} = x = 2$$

(D)

2.



$\Delta MNP \rightarrow \alpha^\circ = 180^\circ - 2x - 2y \Longrightarrow \alpha^\circ + 2x + 2y = 180^\circ$

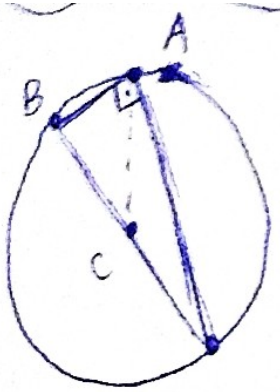
$\Delta NTP \rightarrow 130^\circ + x + y = 180^\circ$

$x + y = 50^\circ$

$\alpha^\circ + 2(x+y) = 180^\circ$

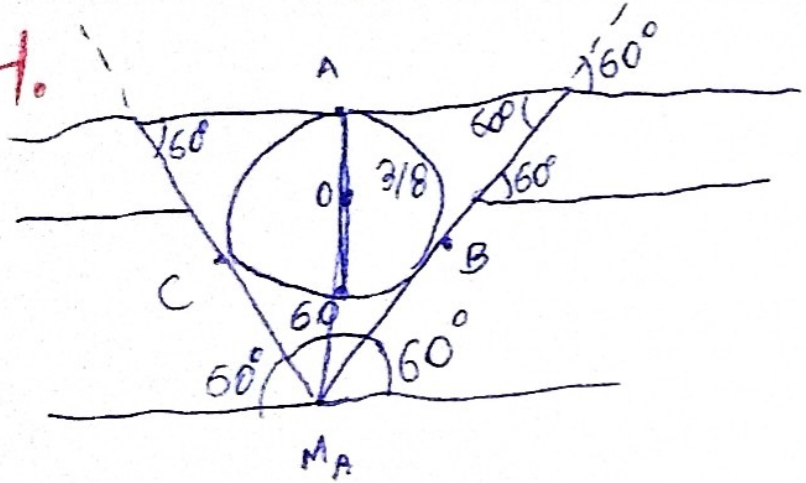
$\alpha^\circ + 2(50^\circ) = 180^\circ$

$\alpha^\circ = 80^\circ$ (E)

3. 

É <u>retângulo</u> porque o circuncentro é equidistante dos vértices do triângulo (B)

4.



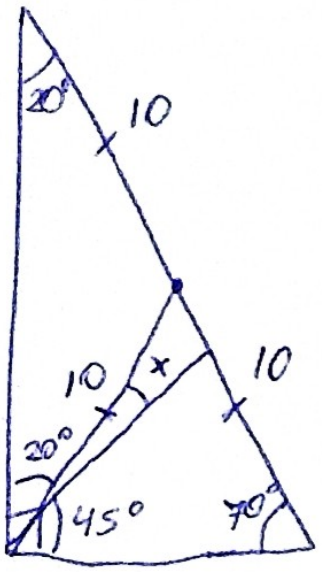
$$\frac{\overline{OM_A}}{\frac{3}{16}} = \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \overline{OM_A} = \frac{6}{16}$$

$$x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{16} + \frac{3}{16} \Rightarrow x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$x = \frac{9-8}{16} = \frac{1}{16}$$

(E)

5.

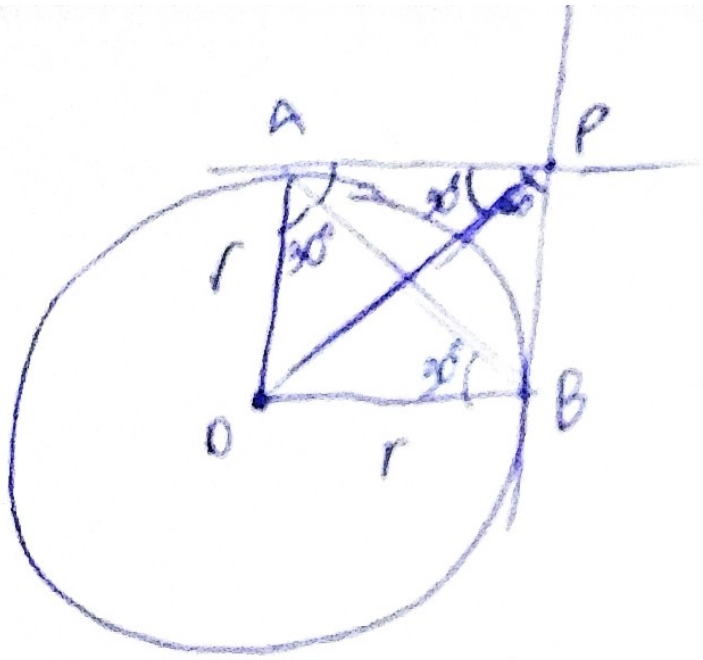


a) Mede 10cm pois a mediana relativa à hipotenusa é igual a medida da metade da hipotenusa.

b) $20° + x° = 45°$

$x = 25°$

6.



$\operatorname{sen}(30^\circ) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{r}{\overline{PO}} \Rightarrow \overline{PO} = 2r$ **I**

(C)