

Condição de existência de Triângulo  
 É possível construir um triângulo com lados 6, 2 e 3?

$a=6$   $b=2$   $c=3$

\* Não é possível, pois  $6 > 2+3$

$a=6$   $b=2$   $c=4$

\* Não é possível, pois  $6 = 2+4$

$a=6$   $b=3$   $c=5$

\* Sim, pois  $6 < 3+5$

$$\begin{aligned} A &< b+c \\ b &< a+c \\ c &< a+b \end{aligned}$$

## EXERCÍCIOS

1- O valor de  $x$  na figura é:

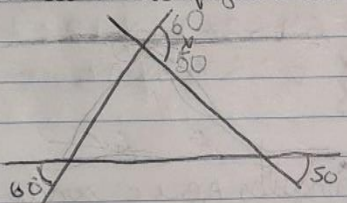
(A)  $100^\circ$

(B)  $105^\circ$

(C)  $110^\circ$

(D)  $115^\circ$

(E)  $120^\circ$



$60 + 50 = 110$

2- Os ângulos de um triângulo medem respectivamente  $3x$ ,  $4x$  e  $5x$ . Então  $x$  vale em graus:

(A)  $125^\circ$

(B)  $55^\circ$

(C)  $35^\circ$

(D)  $65^\circ$

(E)  $15^\circ$

$3x + 4x + 5x = 180$

$12x = 180$

$x = 15^\circ$

3- No triângulo ABC da figura abaixo, BI e CI são bissetrizes dos ângulos interiores B e C, e a medida do ângulo A é  $40^\circ$ . A medida do ângulo BIC é:

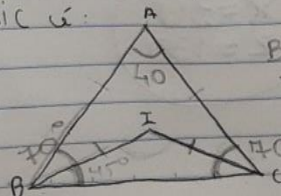
(A)  $80^\circ$

(B)  $90^\circ$

(C)  $100^\circ$

(D)  $110^\circ$

(E)  $120^\circ$



$B + C = 140^\circ$

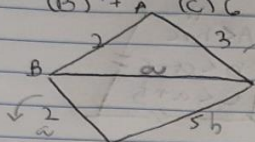
$70 + i = 180$

$180 - 70 = i$

$110 = i$

4- Se no quadrilátero ABCD da figura, a medida de BD for um n° natural entre esse número e 10:

- (A) 8 (B) 7 (C) 6 (D) 5 (E) 4



$$\begin{aligned} a &< b+c & a > 5 \\ b &< a+c & 2 > a+b \\ c &< a+b & 3 > 2+a \end{aligned}$$

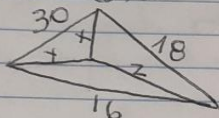
$$a < 7$$

$$b < a+2$$

$$c < 5+a$$

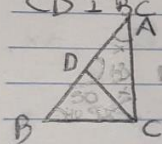
5- No triângulo da figura, a soma das medidas  $x, y, z$

- (A) 25 (B) 27 (C) 29 (D) 31 (E) 33



$$\begin{aligned} 30 &< x+y & 64 &< 2x+2y+2z & (E) \\ 18 &< x+z & 32 &< x+y+z \\ 16 &< z+y \end{aligned}$$

6- Na figura abaixo, calcule os ângulos A, B e C sendo  $AD \cong CD$  e  $\angle ADC = 130^\circ$



$$C = 90^\circ$$

$$B + 50 + 90 = 180$$

$$B = 40$$

$$180 + x + x = 180$$

$$2x = 50$$

$$x = 25$$

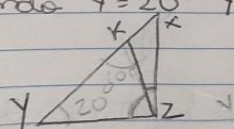
$$A = 25$$

$$B = 40$$

$$C = 115$$

$$C = 90 + 25 = 115$$

7- Calcular os ângulos  $x$  e  $z$  do triângulo XYZ da figura, sendo  $\hat{Y} = 20^\circ$ ,  $\hat{YKZ} = 105^\circ$  e  $x = z$



$$105 + 20 + z = 180$$

$$z = 55$$

$$z = 55 + 7$$

$$125 + z = 180$$

$$z = 130$$

$$180 - 125 = z$$

$$x = 30$$

$$z = 130$$

$$175 + 175 + x = 180$$

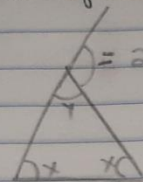
$$150 + x = 180$$

$$180 - 150 = x$$

$$x = 30$$

8- Num triângulo isósceles, um ângulo externo vale  $20^\circ 10'$ . Os valores possíveis para os ângulos internos são:

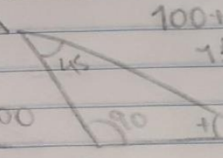
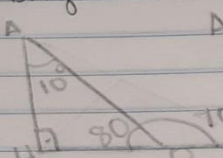
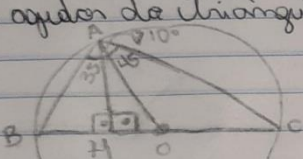
- (A) somente  $30^\circ 50'$   
(B) somente  $10^\circ 05'$   
(C) somente  $20^\circ 10'$   
(D)  $10^\circ 05'$  e  $150^\circ 50'$   
(E)  $30^\circ$  e  $150^\circ$



$$2x = 20^\circ 10'$$

$$\frac{20^\circ 10'}{2} = 10^\circ 5'$$

9- Num triângulo retângulo, a altura relativa à hipotenusa forma com a bissetriz do ângulo reto de  $10^\circ$ . Calcule os ângulos dos triângulos



$$100 + 45 + x = 180$$

$$145 + x = 180$$

$$180 - 145 = x$$

$$x = 35^\circ$$

$$35 + 90 + y = 180$$

$$125 + y = 180$$

$$180 - 125 = y$$

$$55^\circ = y$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 90^\circ \\ B &= 55^\circ \\ C &= 35^\circ \end{aligned}$$