Triângulos
Pedro Henrique - CT11348

1) 180 - 60 = 120
120 - 50 = 70

360 - 140 = 220
220 ÷ 2 = 110

(C)

2)

3x + 4x + 5x = 180
12x = 180
x = 15

(E)

3) 180 - 40 = 140

$A\hat{B}C = 70°$

$I\hat{B}C = 35°$

180 - 70 = 110

(D)

4) ABD

$3-2 < x < 2+3$

$1 < x < 5$

BCD

$5-2 < x < 2+5$

$3 < x < 7$

$3 < x < 5$

E) $x = 4$

5)

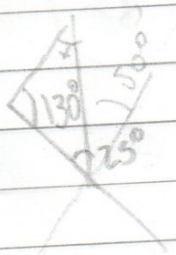
$x+y > 30$ $\quad x+z > 18$ $\quad y+z > 16$

$2x+2y+2z > 64$ $\quad :2$

$x+y+z > 32$

E)

6)



$A \cong C$

$A = 25$

$180 - 130 = 50$

$\hat{B} + \hat{C} = 130$

$C\hat{D}B = 50°$

$C - 50 + \hat{C} = 130$

$2\hat{C} = 180$

$\hat{C} = 90$

$D\hat{B}C + C\hat{D}B = B\hat{C}D$

$\hat{B} + 50 = \hat{C}$

$B = \hat{C} - 50$

$B = 40$ $\quad C = 90 + 25$

FORONI

A = 25°
B = 40°
C = 115°

7)

$x\hat{K}z = 75°$

$K\hat{z}y = 180 - (105 + 20)$

$K\hat{z}y = 55$

$xz \cong xK$

xkz - isósceles

$x = 180 - 150$

$x = 30°$

$z = 75 + 55 = 130°$

8)

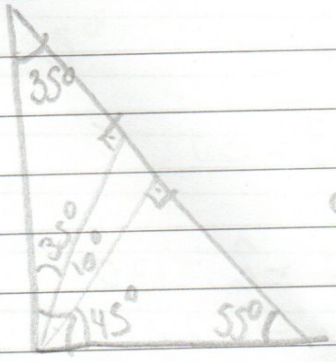
$179°60$

$-\ 20°10$

$159°50$ interno

côngruo $\frac{20°10}{2} = 10°5$ (B)

9)



$90 + 45 = 135$

$180 - 135 = 55°$

$90 + 55 = 145$

$180 - 145 = 35°$