

Resoluções

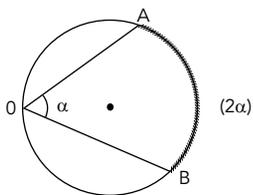
Capítulo 1

Arcos e ângulos na circunferência

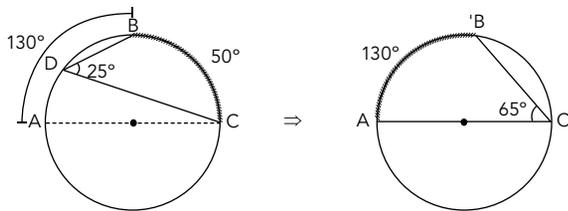
ATIVIDADES PARA SALA

01 B

Lembrando a propriedade do ângulo inscrito:

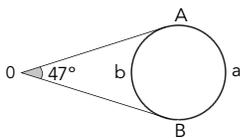
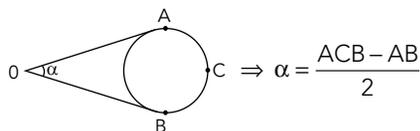


Tem-se a circunferência a seguir, de diâmetro \overline{AC} .



02 A

Lembrando:



$$I. \frac{a-b}{2} = 47^\circ \Rightarrow a-b = 94^\circ$$

II. Como se sabe que $a + b = 360^\circ$, tem-se o sistema:

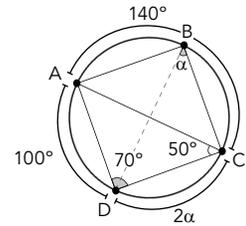
$$+ \begin{cases} a + b = 360^\circ \Rightarrow 2a = 454^\circ \\ a - b = 94^\circ \Rightarrow a = 227^\circ \Rightarrow b = 133^\circ \end{cases}$$

03 D

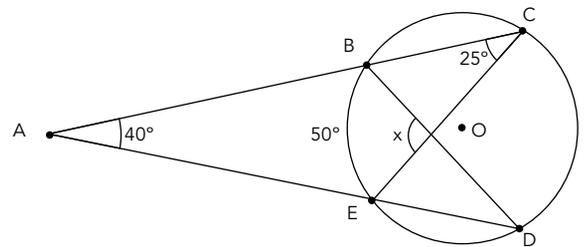
Fazendo $\widehat{CBD} = \alpha$ e analisando os arcos representados na figura, verifica-se:

$$100^\circ + 140^\circ + 2\alpha = 360^\circ$$

Portanto,
 $2\alpha = 360^\circ - 240^\circ$
 $2\alpha = 120^\circ$
 $\therefore \alpha = 60^\circ$



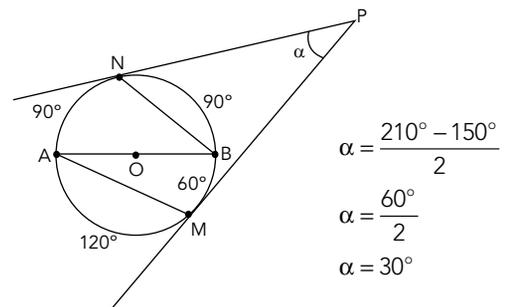
04



$$40^\circ = \frac{y-50^\circ}{2} \Rightarrow y-50^\circ = 80^\circ \Rightarrow y = 130^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{50^\circ + y}{2} \Rightarrow x = 90^\circ$$

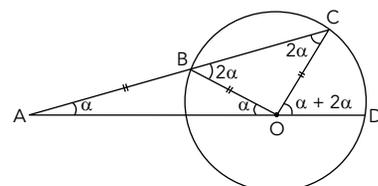
05



ATIVIDADES PROPOSTAS

01 B

Sendo $\widehat{AOB} = \alpha$, tem-se a seguinte distribuição:

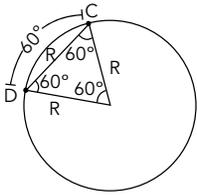


Como $\widehat{COD} = 60^\circ$, então:

$$3\alpha = 60^\circ$$

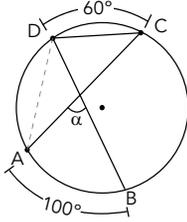
$$\alpha = 20^\circ$$

02 Se $\overline{CD} = R$, então CD corresponde a um arco de 60° .



$$\alpha = \frac{100^\circ + 60^\circ}{2}$$

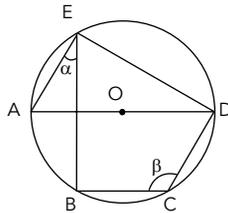
$$\alpha = 80^\circ$$



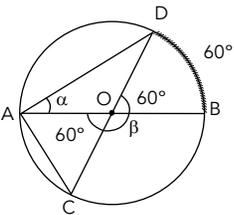
03 B

$$\alpha = \frac{AB}{2} = 15^\circ \Rightarrow AB = 30^\circ$$

$$\beta = \frac{BAD}{2} = \frac{AED + AB}{2} = \frac{210^\circ}{2} = 105^\circ$$



04



$$BAD = \alpha$$

$$COB = \beta$$

$$\beta = 120^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 30^\circ$$

05 E

I. $AB = \frac{360^\circ}{6}$

$$AB = 60^\circ$$

II. $CD = \frac{360^\circ}{4}$

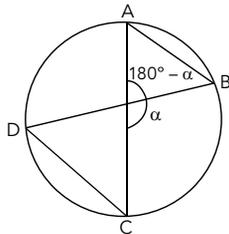
$$CD = 90^\circ$$

III. $180^\circ - \alpha = \frac{AB + CD}{2}$

$$180^\circ - \alpha = \frac{60^\circ + 90^\circ}{2}$$

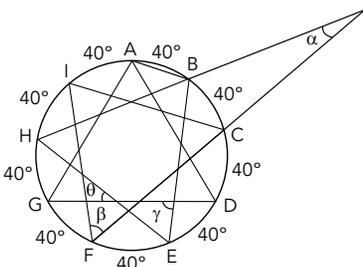
$$180^\circ - \alpha = 75^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 105^\circ$$



06 B

Cada arco mede $\frac{360^\circ}{9} = 40^\circ$, pois cada corda cujo tamanho equivalha à corda \overline{AB} é lado do eneágono.



Com os prolongamentos dos lados \overline{HB} e \overline{FC} , obtém-se o ângulo α :

$$\alpha = \frac{FH - BC}{2} = \frac{80^\circ - 40^\circ}{2} = 20^\circ$$

O ângulo β é um ângulo inscrito: $\beta = \frac{120^\circ}{2} = 60^\circ$

O ângulo θ tem seu vértice no interior da circunferência:

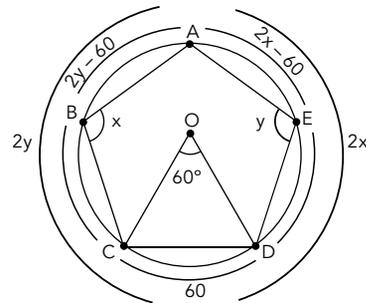
$$\theta = \frac{HG + DE}{2} = \frac{40^\circ + 40^\circ}{2} = 40^\circ$$

O ângulo γ também tem seu vértice no interior, então:

$$\gamma = \frac{GE + BD}{2} = \frac{80^\circ + 80^\circ}{2} = 80^\circ$$

O único ângulo que não pode ser obtido é 30° .

07 D



Tem-se:

$$(2y - 60^\circ) + (2x - 60^\circ) + 60^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$2x + 2y = 360^\circ + 60^\circ$$

$$2x + 2y = 420^\circ$$

$$x + y = 210^\circ$$

08 I. $\frac{x+y}{2} = 80^\circ$

$$x + y = 160^\circ$$

II. $\frac{x-y}{2} = 25^\circ$

$$x - y = 50^\circ$$

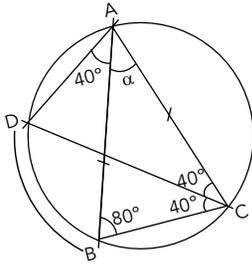
$$\text{III. } \begin{cases} x + y = 160^\circ \\ x - y = 50^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$2x = 210^\circ$$

$$x = 105^\circ$$

$$y = 55^\circ$$

09 C



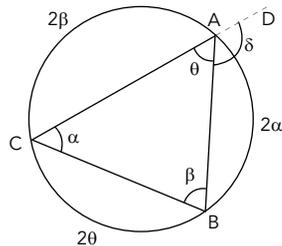
BD é arco tanto de BAD como de BCD. Logo, se $BAD = 40^\circ$, $BD = 80^\circ$ e $BCD = 40^\circ$. Assim, como \overline{CD} é uma bissetriz, $ACD = 40$, $ACB = 80$ e $ABC = 80^\circ$, já que $\overline{AB} = \overline{AC}$. Por fim, tem-se que, em ΔABC :

$$\alpha + 80^\circ + 80^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 180^\circ - 160^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 20^\circ$$

10 A



$$\frac{AB + AC}{2} = \delta \Rightarrow \frac{2\alpha + 2\beta}{2} = \frac{\cancel{2} \cdot (\alpha + \beta)}{\cancel{2}} = \alpha + \beta$$