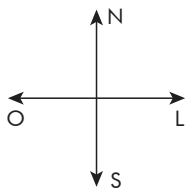


# Exercícios de casa resolvidos

Extensivo – Caderno 2 – Matemática III

Aula 7

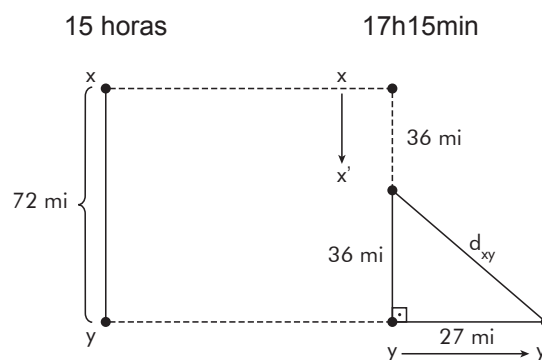
7.  $v_x = 16$  mph  
 $v_y = 12$  mph



$$\begin{array}{r} 17,25 \text{ h} \\ - 15 \text{ h} \\ \hline 2,25 \text{ h} \end{array}$$

$$(d_{xy})^2 = 36^2 + 27^2 \Rightarrow d_{xy} = 45 \text{ mi}$$

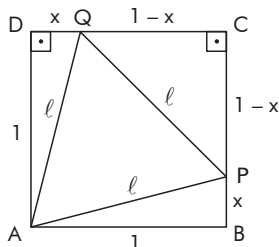
Resposta: A



$$\Delta s_x = 2,25 \cdot 16 = 36 \text{ mi}$$

$$\Delta s_y = 2,25 \cdot 12 = 27 \text{ mi}$$

8.



$\triangle ADQ$

$$l^2 = 1^2 + x^2$$

$\triangle QCP$

$$l^2 = (1-x)^2 + (1-x)^2$$

$$1 + x^2 = 2 - 4x + 2x^2$$

$$0 = x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$\Delta = 12$$

$$x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

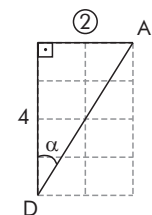
Como  $2 + \sqrt{3}$  é maior que 1, então  $x = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ .

Resposta: C

**Aula 8**

3. Pela figura  $DE \parallel BC$ , então  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle ADE$ , como  $\frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{AE}{AC}$

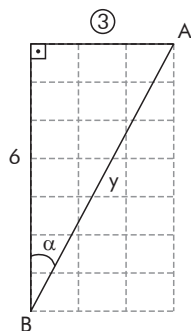
Comprimento AD



$$x^2 = 4^2 + 2^2$$

$$x = 2\sqrt{5}$$

Comprimento AB



$$y^2 = 6^2 + 3^2$$

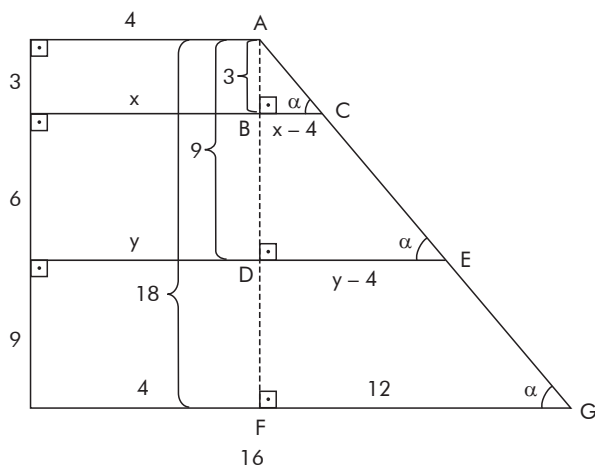
$$y = 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$\frac{AD}{AB} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{3\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Observe que essa razão pode ser obtida, também, relacionando os catetos opostos a  $\alpha$  em cada um dos  $\triangle$  retângulos  $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$ .

**Resposta: A**

10.



$BC \parallel DE \parallel FG$   
 $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AFG$

$$\frac{3}{x-4} = \frac{18}{12}$$

$$x = 6$$

$\triangle ADE \sim \triangle AFG$

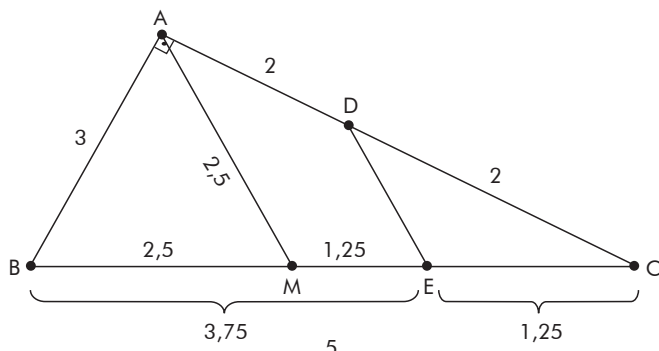
$$\frac{9}{y-4} = \frac{18}{12}$$

$$y = 10$$

**Resposta: A**

Aula 9

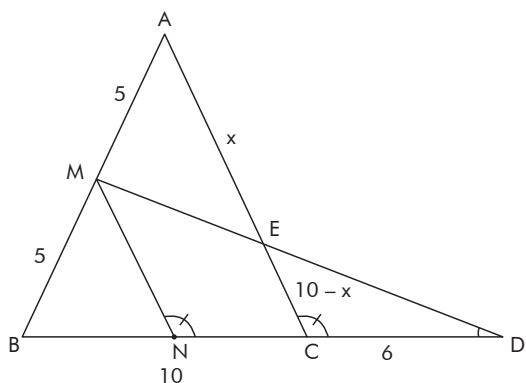
6.



Traçando a mediana relativa à hipotenusa, obteremos um  $\triangle AMC$  de base média  $DE$  paralela à base  $AM$ , logo  $DE = \frac{AM}{2}$  e  $AM = \frac{BC}{2}$ , portanto  $DE = 1,25$ .

Resposta: B

8.

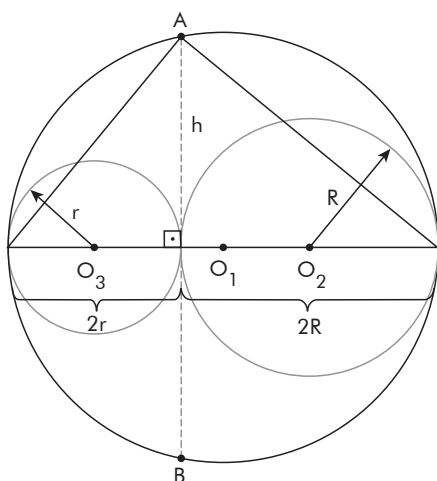


Traçando uma paralela a  $AC$ , no ponto médio  $M$  obteremos a base média  $MN$  e verificaremos que o  $\triangle MND \sim \triangle ECD$ , logo:  $\frac{5}{11} = \frac{10 - x}{6} \Rightarrow x = \frac{80}{11}$

Resposta: E

Aula 10

6.



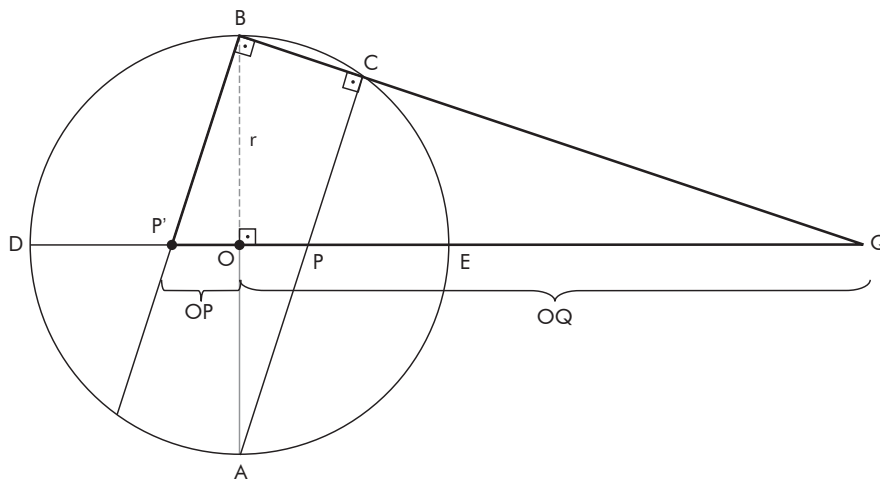
Veja que, unindo as extremidades do diâmetro da  $O_1$  ao ponto  $A$ , obteremos um  $\triangle$  retângulo em  $\hat{A}$ , cuja altura relativa à hipotenusa mede metade de  $\overline{AB}$ , com as projeções dos catetos na hipotenusa medindo  $2r$  e  $2R$ , como  $h^2 = m \cdot n$ , logo:

$$h^2 = 2r \cdot 2R$$

$$h = 2\sqrt{Rr} \text{ e } \overline{AB} = 4\sqrt{Rr}$$

Resposta: B

10. Traçando uma paralela a  $\overline{CA}$  pelo ponto B, obteremos um  $\Delta P'BQ$  retângulo em B, cuja altura relativa à hipotenusa mede r. Observaremos, também,

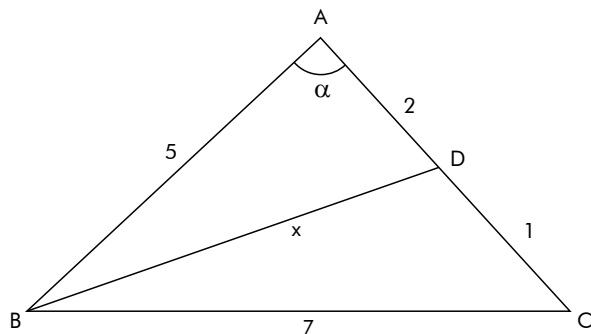


que a med  $(\overline{OP}) = \text{med}(\overline{OP'})$  como  $h^2 = m \cdot n$ , então  $r^2 = \overline{OP} \cdot \overline{OQ}$

**Resposta: B**

### Aula 11

2.



Teorema dos Cossenos no  $\Delta ABC$

$$7^2 = 5^2 + 3^2 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Teorema dos Cossenos no  $\Delta ABD$

$$x^2 = 5^2 + 2^2 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

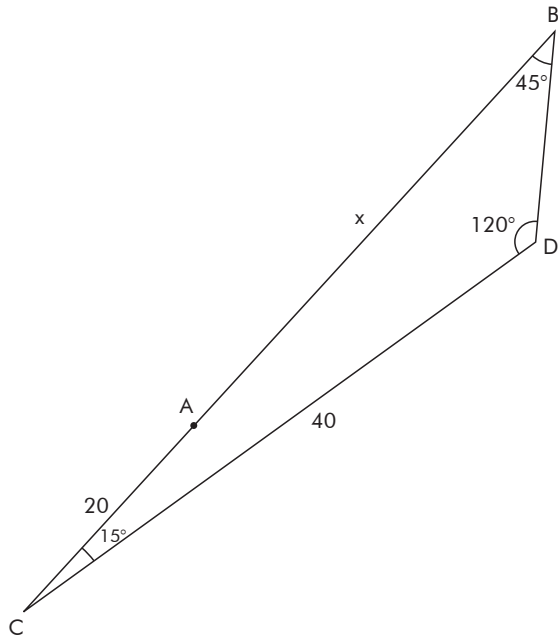
$$x = \sqrt{39}$$

Perímetro do  $\Delta ABD$

$$2p = 7 + \sqrt{39}$$

**Resposta: C**

7.



Teorema dos Senos

$$\frac{20 + x}{\text{sen } 120^\circ} = \frac{40}{\text{sen } 45^\circ}$$

$$\frac{20 + x}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{40}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$20 + x = \frac{40 \cdot \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \text{Racionalizar por } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$20 + x = \frac{40\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$20 + x = 20 \cdot 2,4$$

$$x = 28 \text{ m}$$