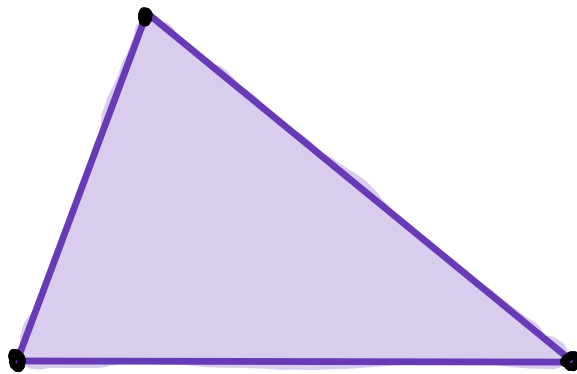


TRIÂNGULOS E PONTOS NOTÁVEIS

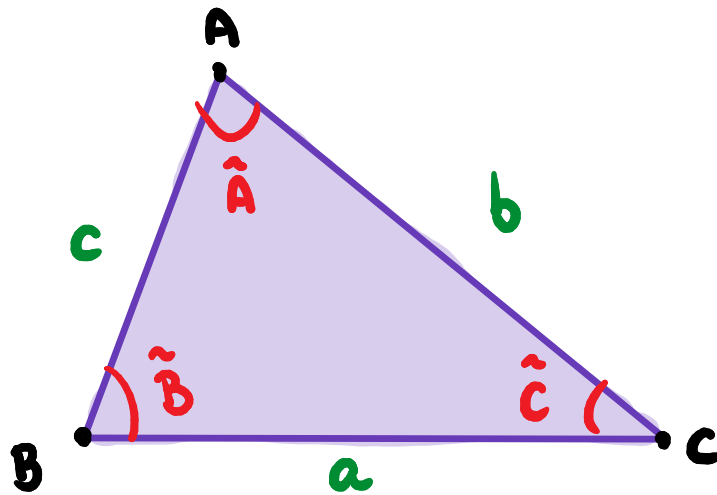
DEFINIÇÃO

UNIÃO DE TRÊS SEGMENTOS LIGANDO
TRÊS PONTOS NÃO COLINEARES.



UNIVERSO NARRADO

ELEMENTOS DO TRIÂNGULO



VÉRTICES: A , B , C

ÂNGULOS: \hat{A} , \hat{B} , \hat{C}

LADOS: a , b , c

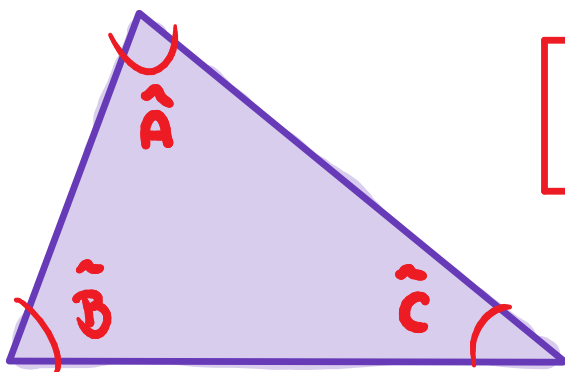
PERÍMETRO: $2p = a + b + c$

SEMI-PERÍMETRO: $p = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$

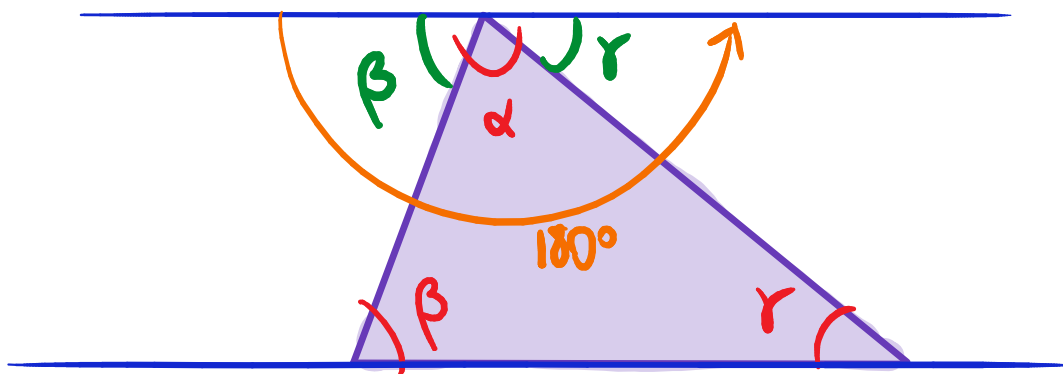


ÂNGULOS NO TRIÂNGULO

SOMA DOS ÂNGULOS



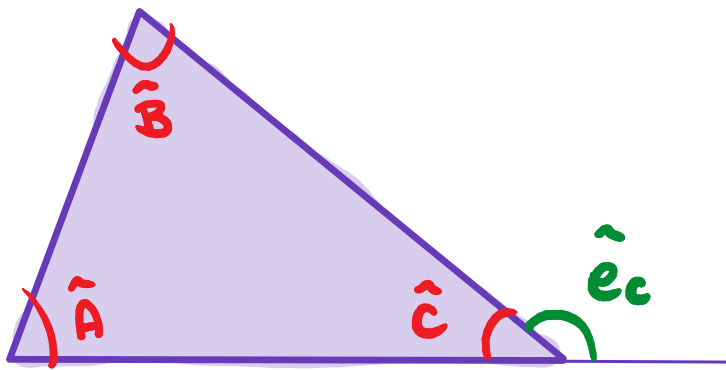
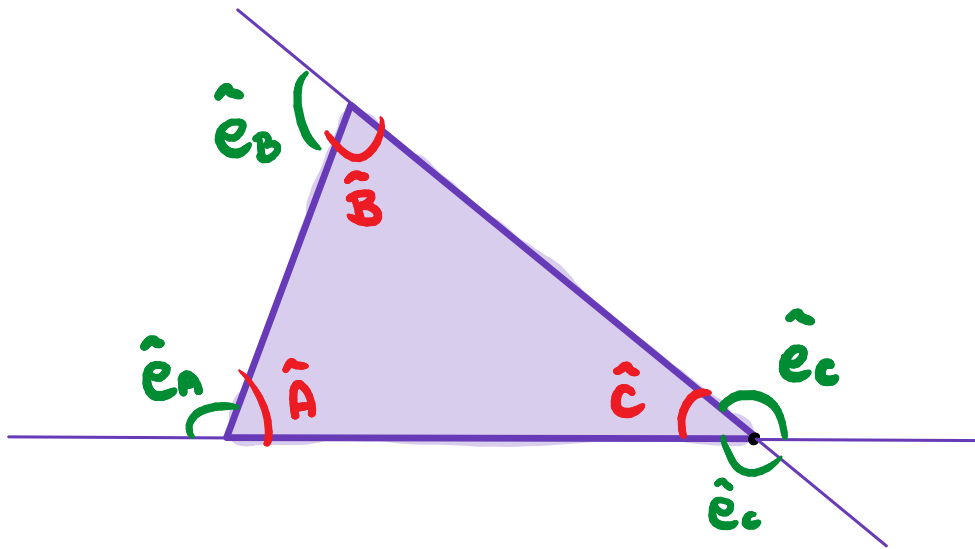
$$\hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180^\circ$$



$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$$



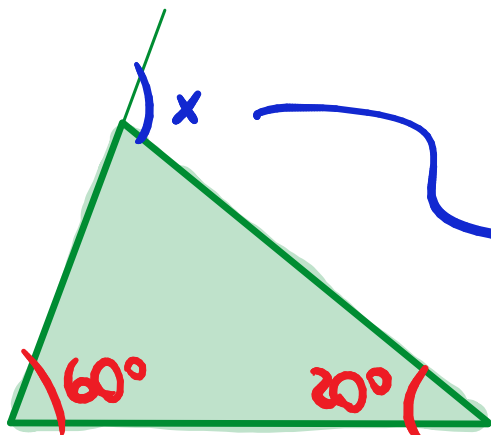
ÂNGULO EXTERNO



$$\begin{cases} \hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180^\circ \\ \hat{e}_C + \hat{C} = 180^\circ \end{cases}$$

↓

$$\hat{e}_C = \hat{A} + \hat{B}$$



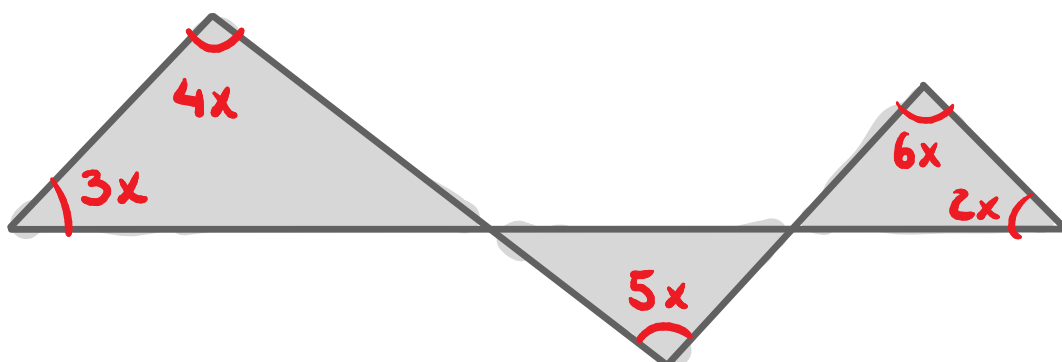
$$x = 60^\circ + 20^\circ$$

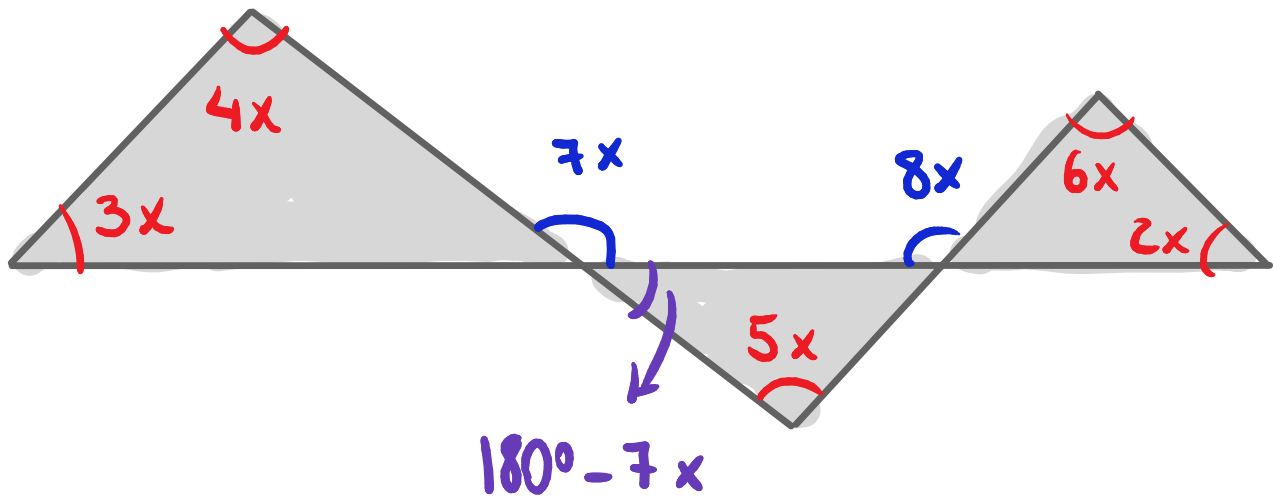
$$x = 80^\circ$$



EXEMPLO

NA FIGURA ABAIXO, CALCULE O VALOR DE x .





$$8x = 5x + 180 - 7x$$

$$10x = 180^\circ$$

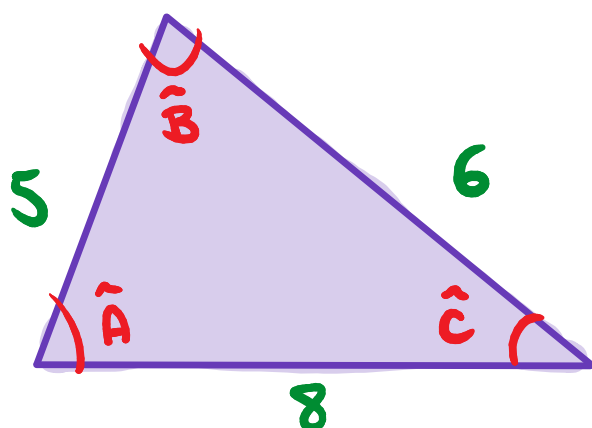
$$\underline{x = 18^\circ}$$



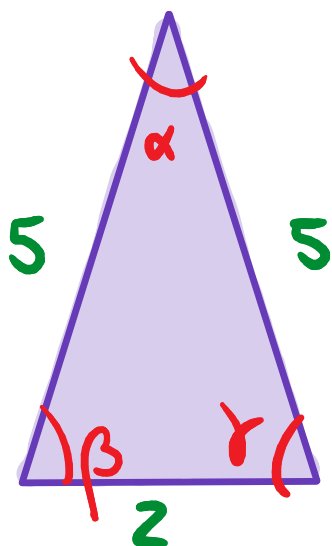
LAÇOS NO TRIÂNGULO

TEOREMA

O MAIOR LADO DE UM TRIÂNGULO ESTÁ OPOSTO AO MAIOR ÂNGULO E O MENOR LADO AO MENOR ÂNGULO.



$$\hat{C} < \hat{A} < \hat{B}$$



$$\alpha < \beta = \gamma$$



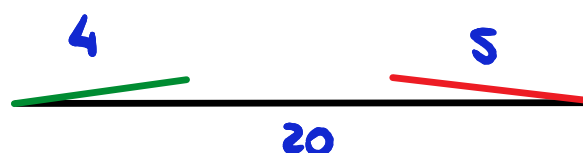
DESIGUALDADE TRIANGULAR

**"CADA LADO DE UM TRIÂNGULO
É MENOR QUE
A SOMA DOS OUTROS DOIS."**

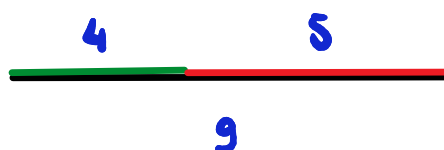
MAS PORQUE????

SENÃO O TRIÂNGULO NÃO FECHA!!!

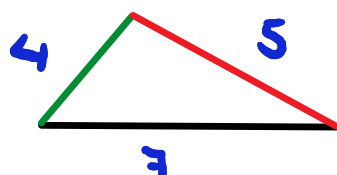
4, 5, 20

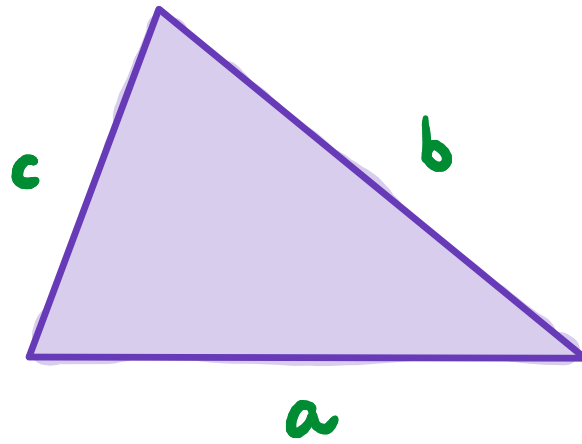


4, 5, 9



4, 5, 7





$$a < b + c$$

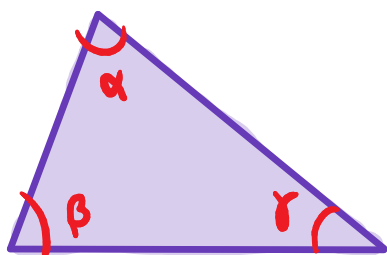
$$b < a + c$$

$$c < a + b$$



CLASSIFICAÇÃO - ÂNGULOS

ACUTÂNGULO: 3 ÂNGULOS AGUDOS.

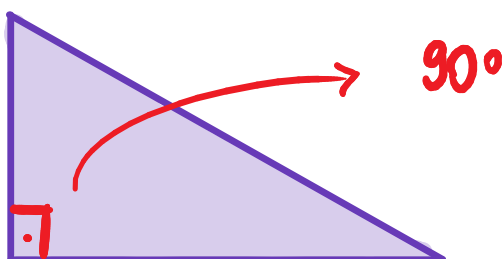


$$\alpha < 90^\circ$$

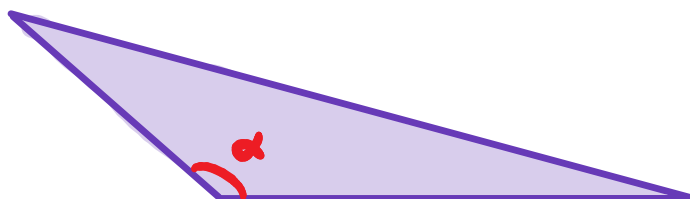
$$\beta < 90^\circ$$

$$\gamma < 90^\circ$$

RETÂNGULO: 1 ÂNGULO RETO.



OBTUSÂNGULO: 1 ÂNGULO OBTUSO.

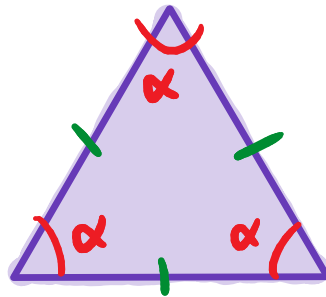


$$\alpha > 90^\circ$$



CLASSIFICAÇÃO - LADOS

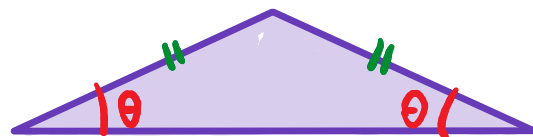
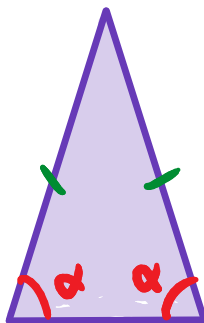
EQUILÁTERO: 3 LADOS IGUAIS.



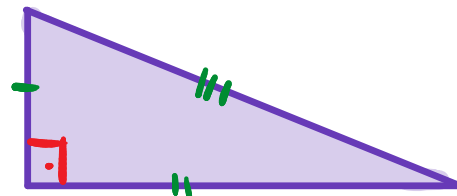
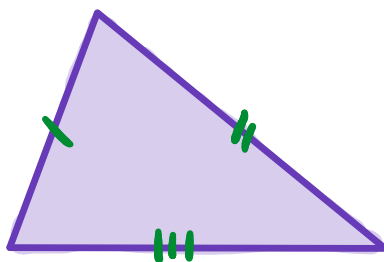
$$3\alpha = 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

ISÓCELES: 2 LADOS IGUAIS.

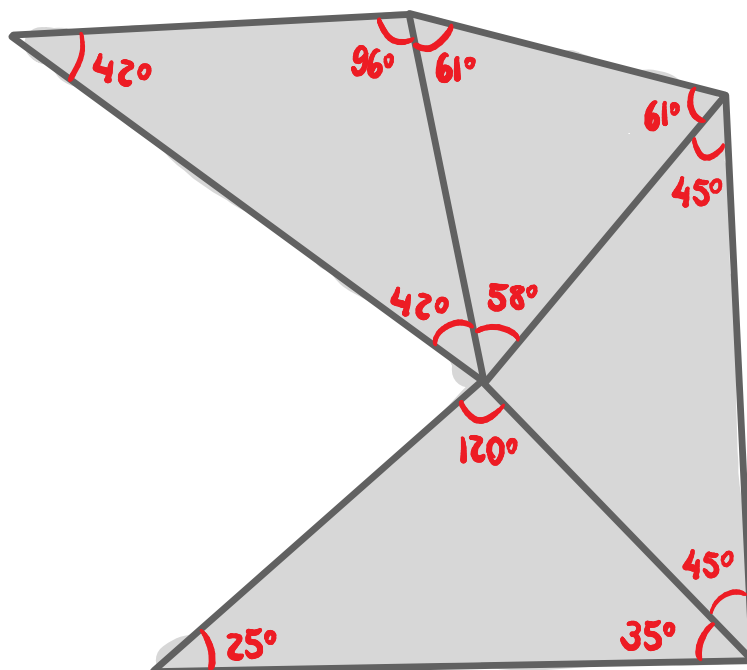


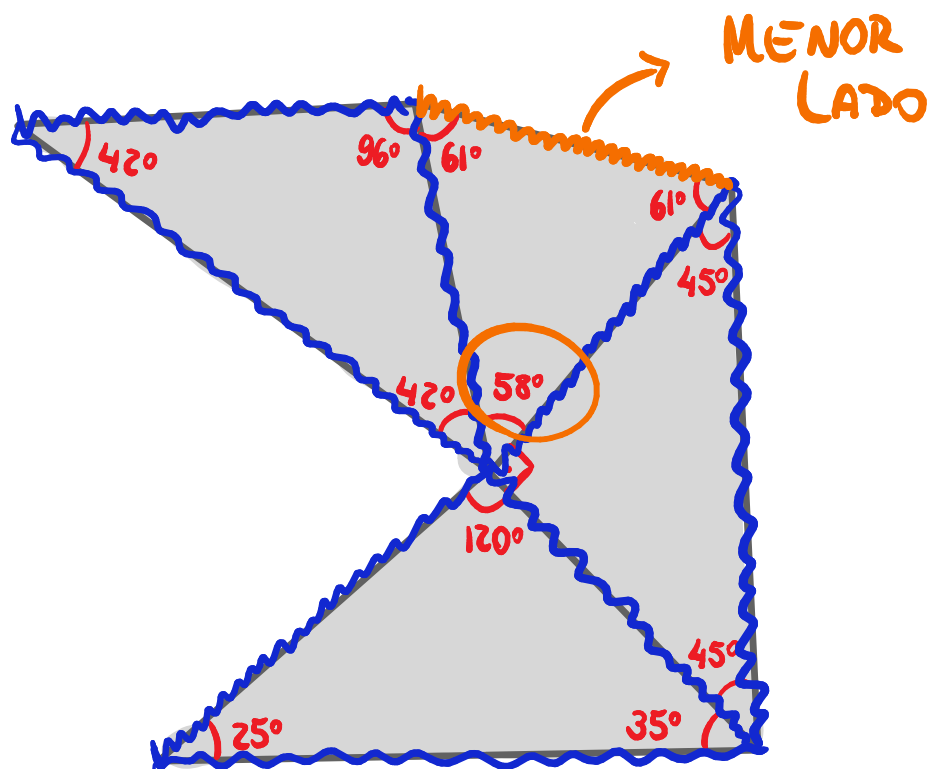
ESCALENO: 3 LADOS DIFERENTES.



EXEMPLO

NA FIGURA ABAIXO, DETERMINE QUAL O ÂNGULO QUE É OPOSTO AO LADO DE MENOR COMPRIMENTO.

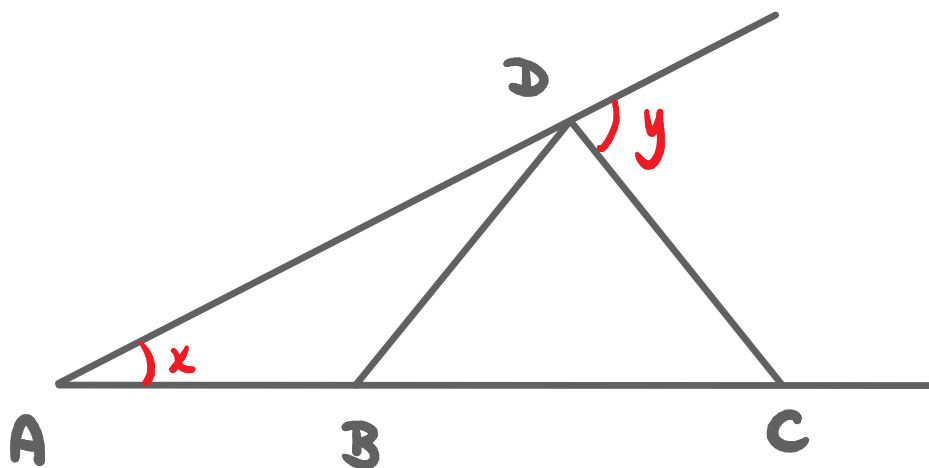




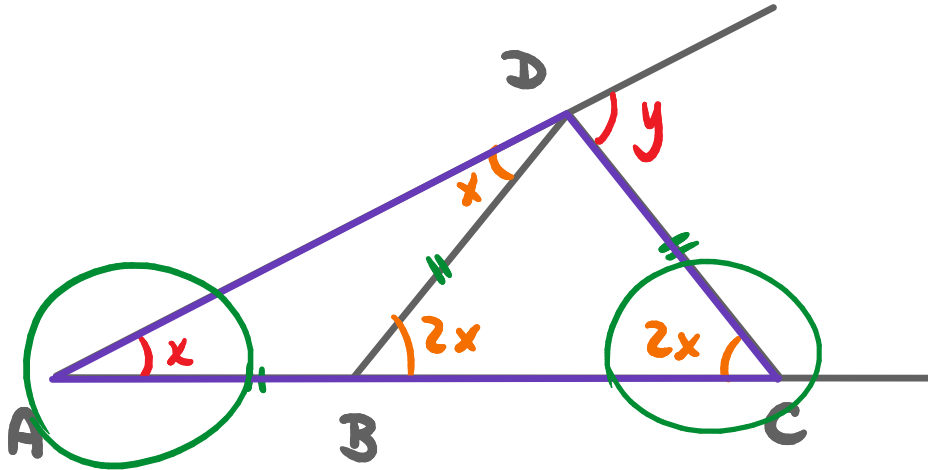
EXEMPLO

NA FIGURA ABAIXO, $AB = BD = CD$.

CALCULE A RAZÃO ENTRE y E x .



$$\frac{y}{x} = ?$$



$$y = x + 2x$$

$$y = 3x$$

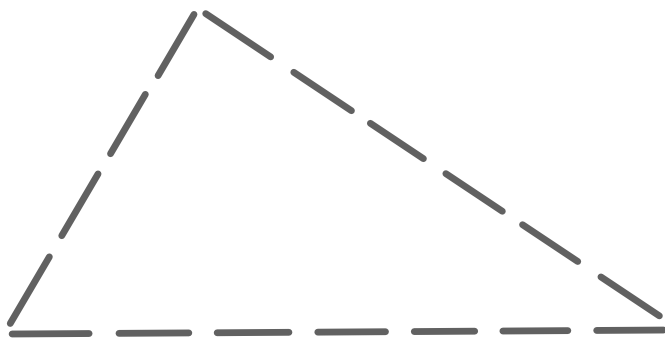
$$\frac{y}{x} = 3$$



EXEMPLO

UM PADAWAN DISPÕE DE INÚMEROS PALITOS IDÊNTICOS. ELE PRETENDE UTILIZÁ-LOS PARA FORMAR TRIÂNGULOS, ARRANJANDO-OS DE FORMA QUE CADA TRIÂNGULO SEJA FORMADO POR EXATAMENTE 17 PALITOS.

QUANTOS TRIÂNGULOS DISTINTOS ESSE PADAWAN CONSEGUIRÁ FORMAR?



$$(1, 8, 8) : (\cancel{1, 9, 7})$$

$$8 < 1 + 8$$

~~$$9 < 1 + 7$$~~

$$(2, 8, 7)$$

$$8 < 7 + 2$$

~~$$(2, 9, 6)$$~~

~~$$9 < 2 + 6$$~~

$$(3, 7, 7)$$

$$7 < 7 + 3$$

$$(3, 8, 6)$$

$$8 < 6 + 3$$

~~$$(3, 9, 5)$$~~

~~$$9 < 5 + 3$$~~

$$(4, 7, 6)$$

$$7 < 6 + 4$$

$$(4, 8, 5)$$

$$8 < 4 + 5$$

~~$$(4, 9, 4)$$~~

~~$$9 < 4 + 4$$~~

$$(5, 6, 6)$$

$$6 < 6 + 5$$

$$(5, 7, 5)$$

$$7 < 5 + 5$$

$$(5, 8, 4)$$

Rep

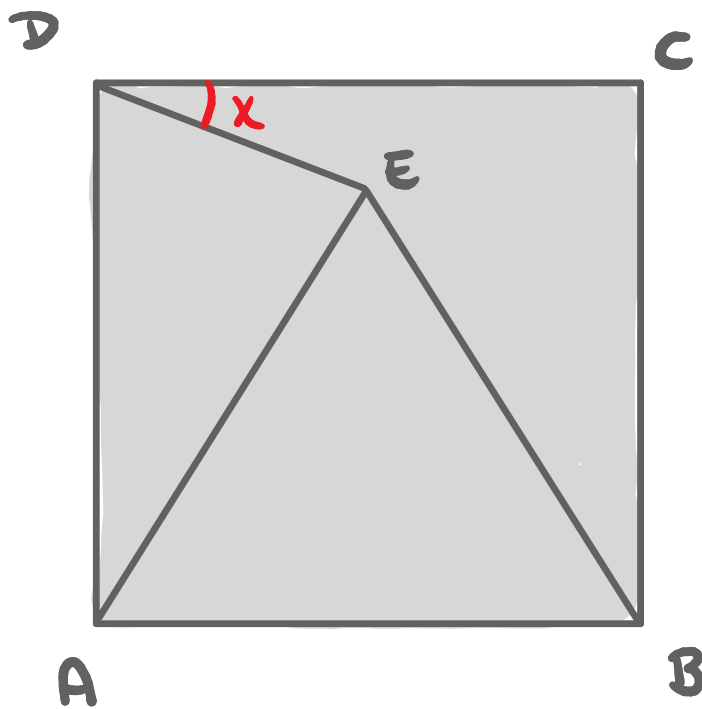
Total  8

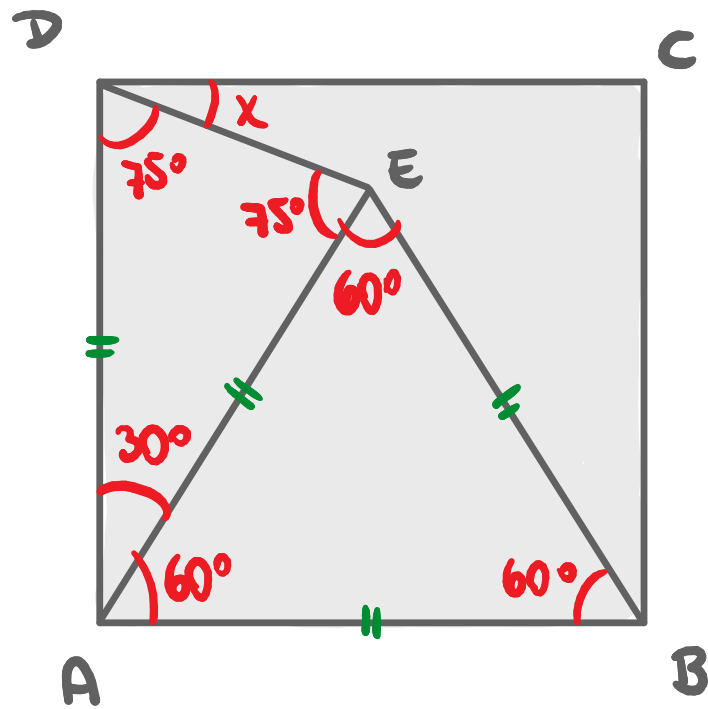
UNIVERSO NARRADO

EXEMPLO

NA FIGURA ABAIXO, $ABCD$ É UM QUADRADO E ABE É UM TRIÂNGULO EQUILÁTERO.

CALCULE A MEDIDA DO ÂNGULO x .





$$x + 75^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$\underline{x = 15^\circ}$$



EXEMPLO

OS LADOS DE UM TRIÂNGULO SÃO DADOS, POR:

$$x + 10 \quad ; \quad 2x + 4 \quad ; \quad 20 - 2x$$

DETERMINE QUAIS VALORES x PODE ASSUMIR.



$$x + 10 < \cancel{2x} + 4 + 20 - \cancel{2x}$$

$$\underline{x < 14}$$



$$2x + 4 < x + 10 + 20 - 2x$$

$$3x < 26$$

$$x < \frac{26}{3} \sim 8,666 \dots$$

$$20 - 2x < x + 10 + 2x + 4$$

$$6 < 5x$$

$$x > \frac{6}{5} = 1,2$$

$$\boxed{\frac{6}{5} < x < \frac{26}{3}}$$

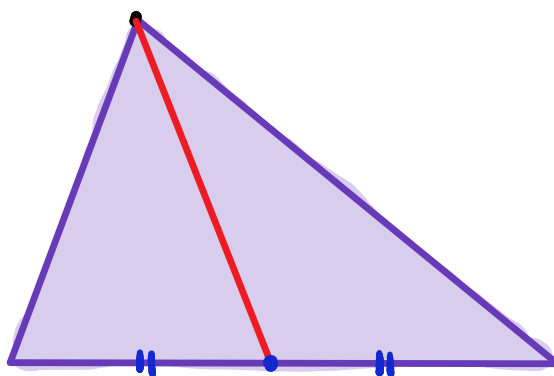


PONTOS NOTÁVEIS



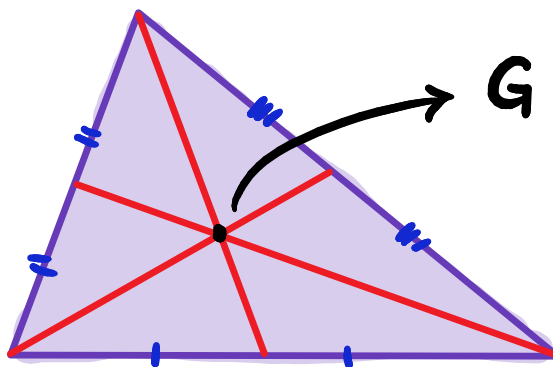
MEDIANA

SEGMENTO QUE LIGA O VÉRTICE DE UM TRI-
ÂNGULO AO PONTO MÉDIO DO LADO OPOSTO.



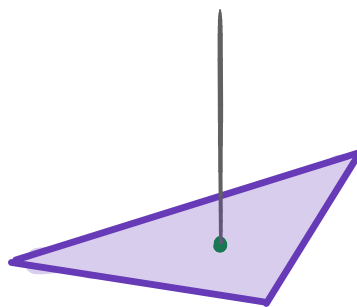
BARICENTRO

PONTO DE INTERSEÇÃO DAS MEDIANAS.

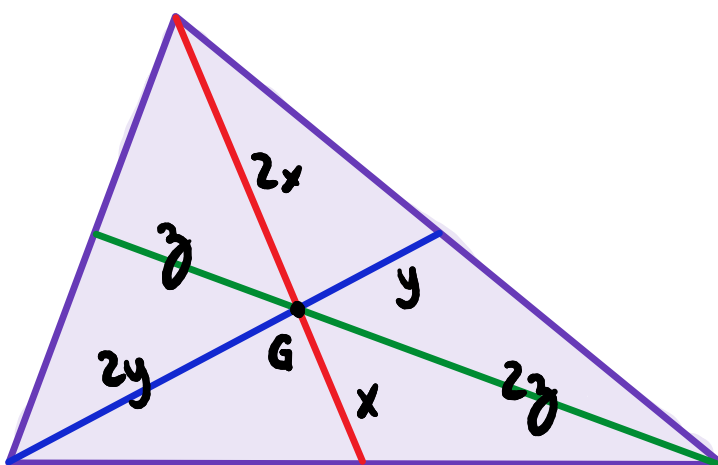


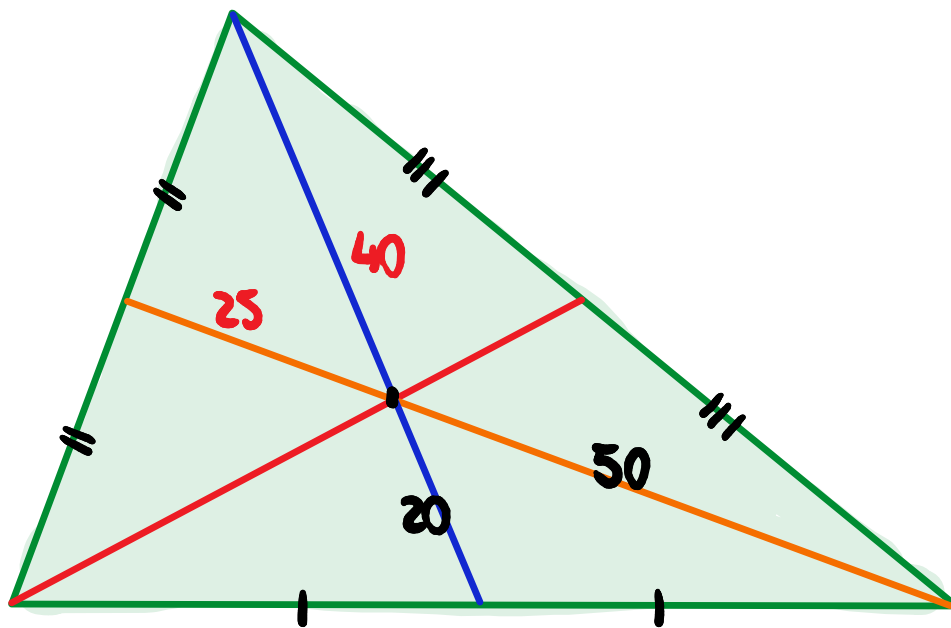
PROPRIEDADES

I- O BARICENTRO É O CENTRO DE GRAVIDADE DO TRIÂNGULO.



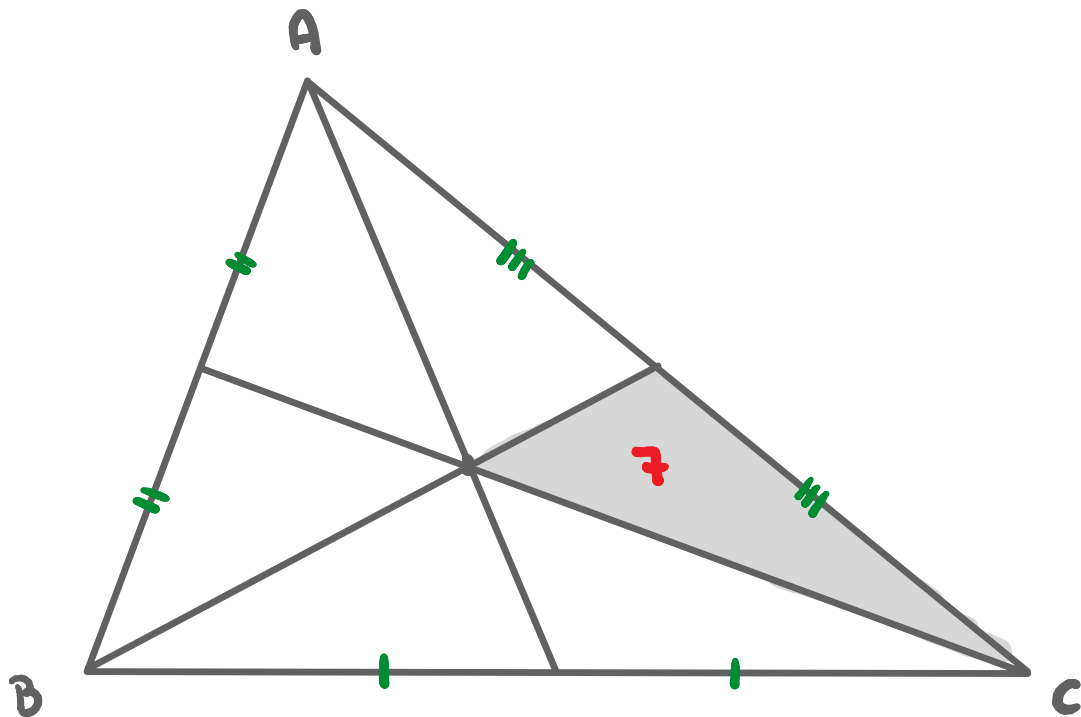
II- O BARICENTRO DIVIDE AS MEDIANAS NA PROPORÇÃO 2 : 1.

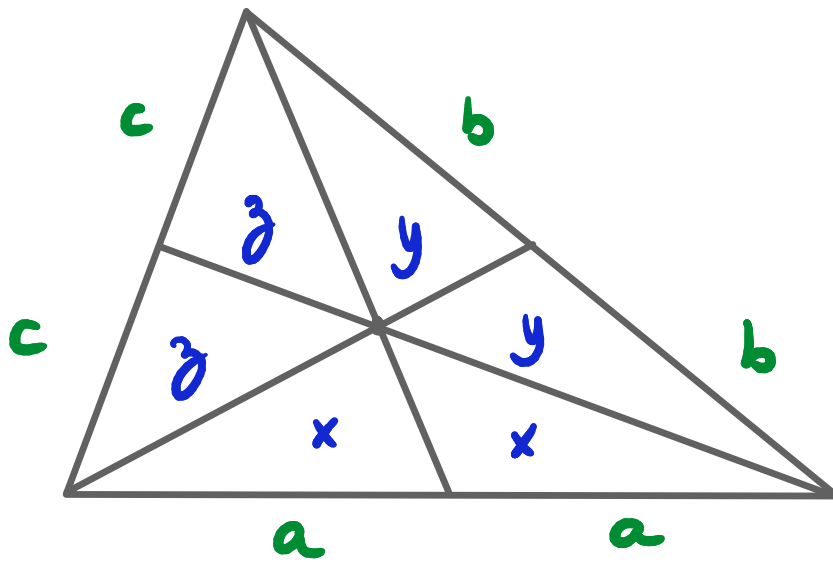




EXEMPLO

SABENDO QUE A ÁREA DESTACADA NO TRIÂNGULO ABAIXO É 7, CALCULE A ÁREA DO TRIÂNGULO ABC.





$$\cancel{x} + 2z = \cancel{x} + 2y$$

$$\cancel{y} + 2x = \cancel{y} + 2z$$

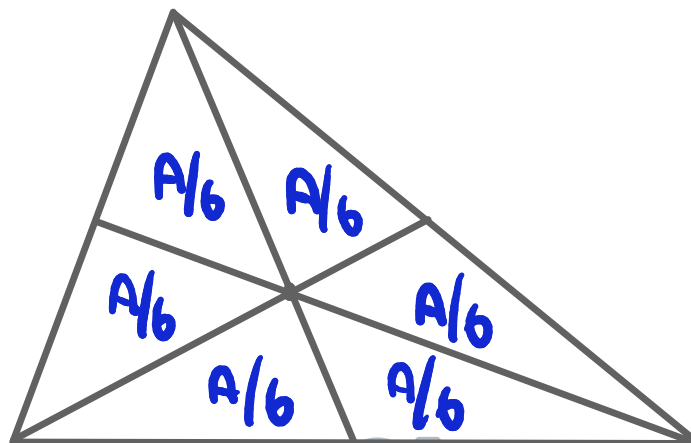
$$2z = 2y$$

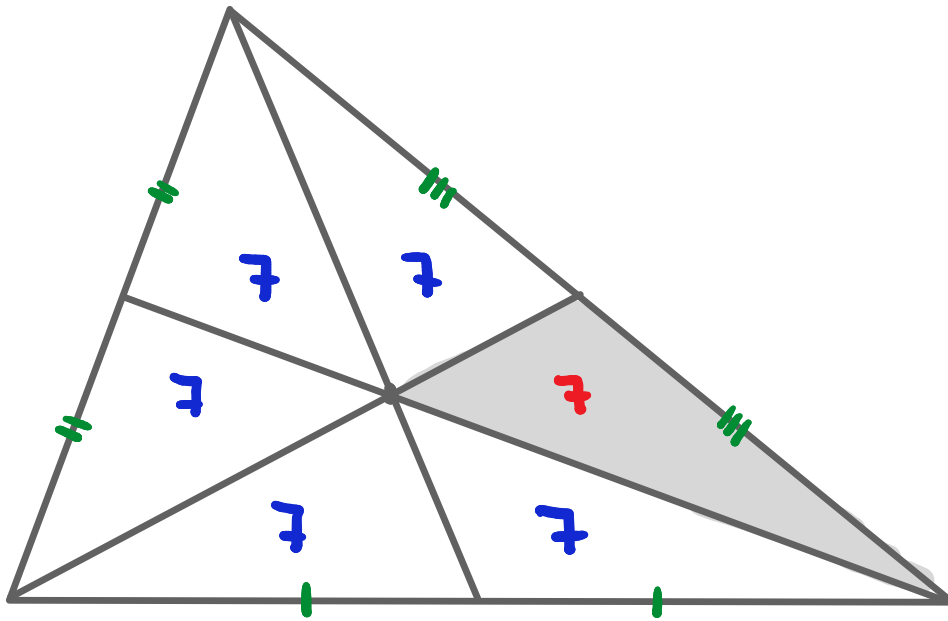
$$2x = 2z$$

$$z = y$$

$$x = z$$

$$x = y = z$$





$$A_T = 7 \cdot 6$$

$$\underline{A_T = 42}$$

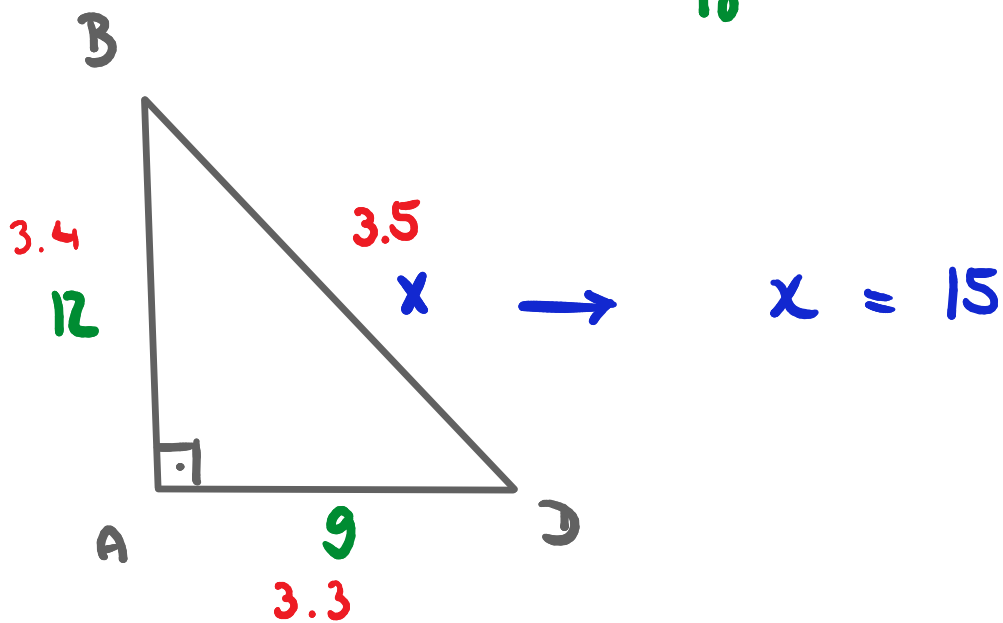
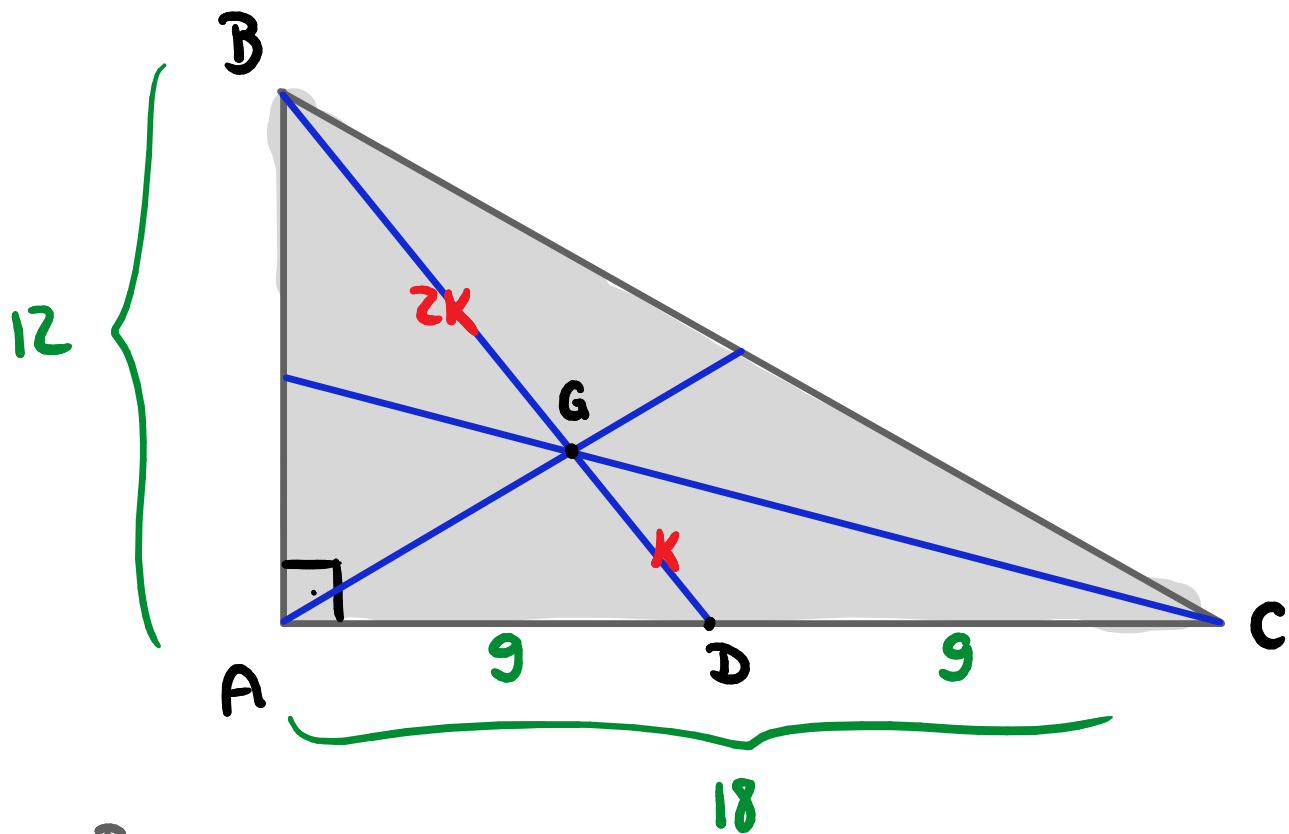


EXEMPLO

SEJA O TRIÂNGULO ABC, RETÂNGULO EM A, COM
 $AB = 12$ E $AC = 18$. SEJA G O BARICENTRO DE ABC.

CALCULE O COMPRIMENTO DE BG.





$$3K = 15$$

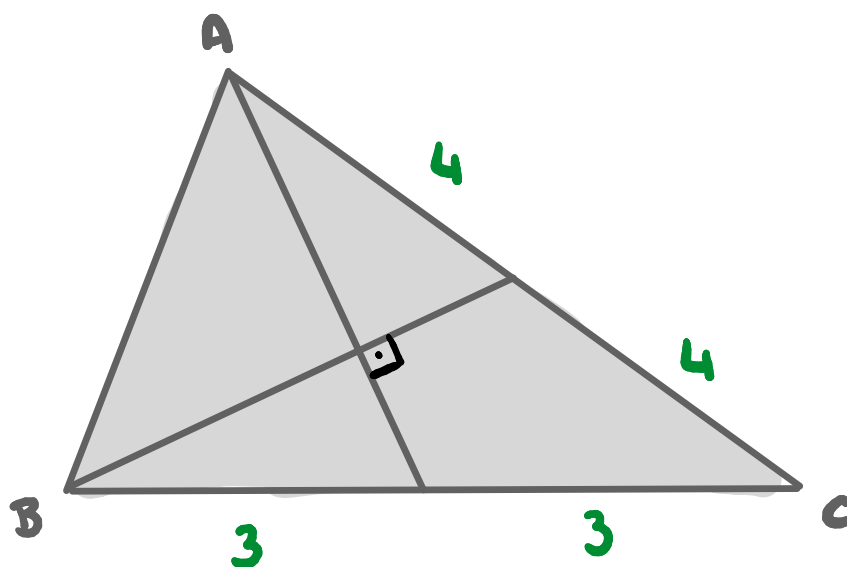
$$K = 5$$

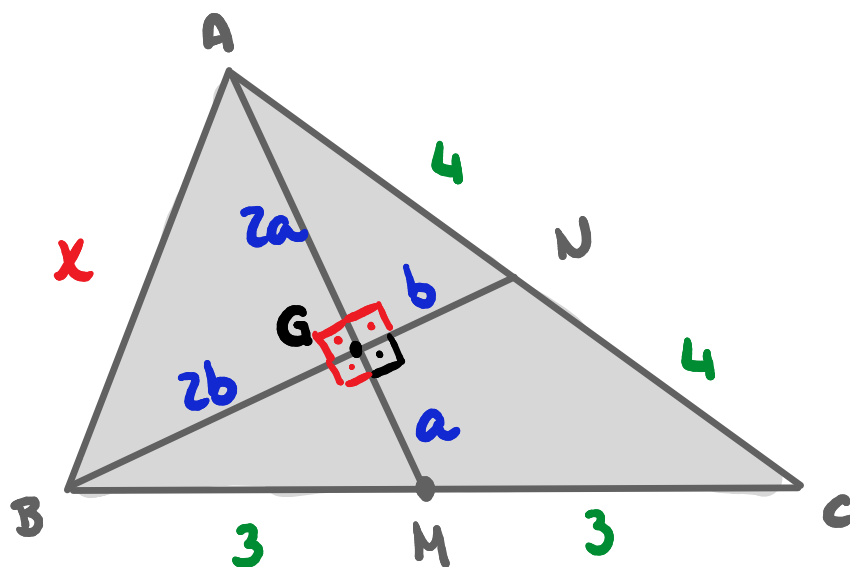
$$3G = 10$$



EXEMPLO

CALCULE O COMPRIMENTO DO LADO AB DO TRIÂNGULO ABAIXO.





$$\triangle ABG : x^2 = (2a)^2 + (2b)^2$$

$$\underline{x^2 = 4(a^2 + b^2)}$$

$$\triangle AGN : 4^2 = (2a)^2 + b^2 \rightarrow \underline{4a^2 + b^2 = 16}$$

$$\triangle BGM : 3^2 = a^2 + (2b)^2 \rightarrow \underline{a^2 + 4b^2 = 9}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4a^2 + b^2 = 16 \\ a^2 + 4b^2 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$5a^2 + 5b^2 = 25$$

$$\underline{a^2 + b^2 = 5}$$

$$x^2 = 4(a^2 + b^2)$$

$$x^2 = 4(5)$$

$$x^2 = 20$$

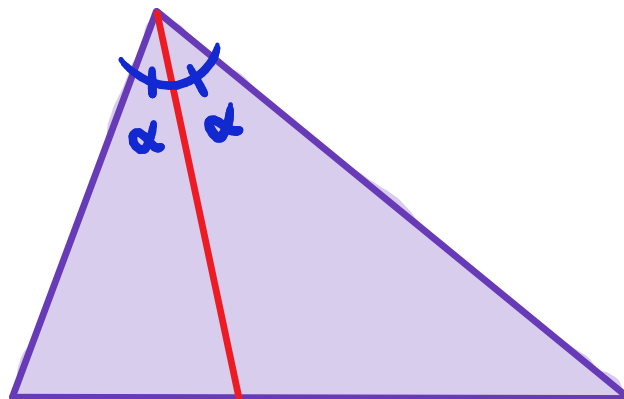
$$x = \sqrt{20}$$

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

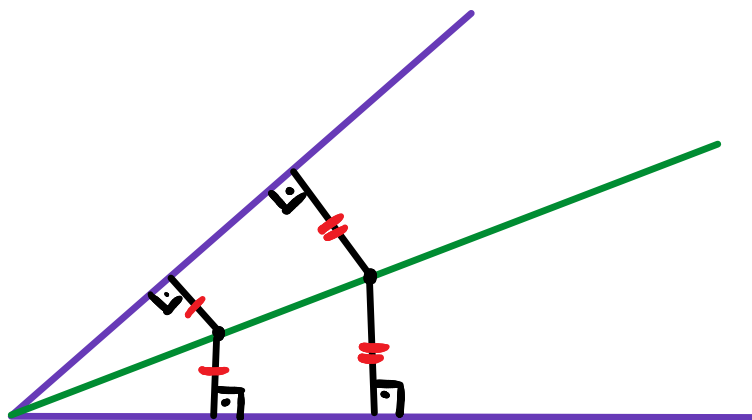


BISSETRIZ

BISSETRIZ INTERNA É O SEGMENTO QUE DIVIDE O ÂNGULO DE UM TRIÂNGULO AO MEIO.

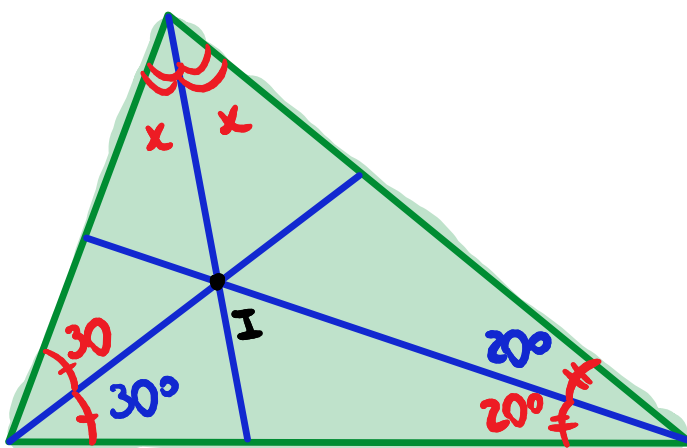
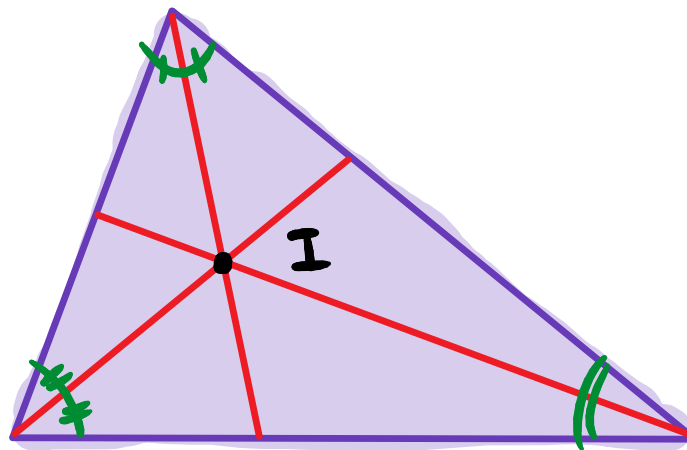


BISSETRIZ TAMBÉM É O CONJUNTO DE PONTOS EQUIDISTANTES DAS RETAS QUE FORMAM O ÂNGULO.



INCENTRO

INCENTRO É O PONTO DE INTERSEÇÃO DAS BISSETRIZES DE UM TRIÂNGULO.



$$2x + 60^\circ + 40^\circ = 180^\circ$$

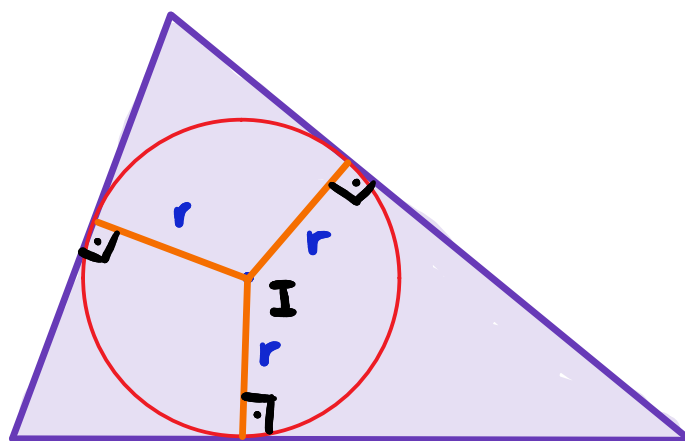
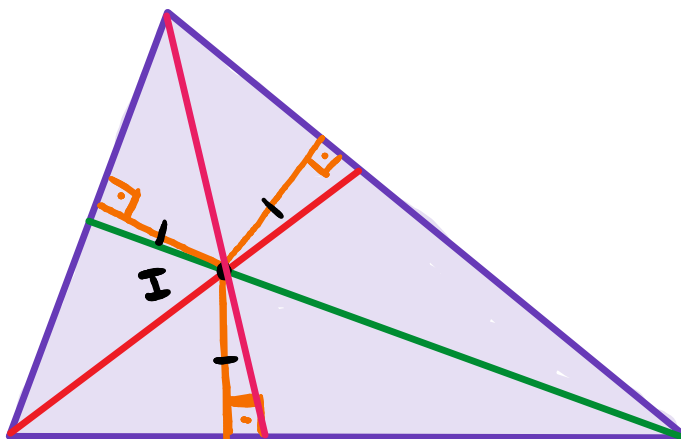
$$\underline{x = 40^\circ}$$



PROPRIEDADE

O INCENTRO ESTÁ SOBRE CADA UMA DAS BISSETRIZES DO TRIÂNGULO, LOGO, É EQUIDISTANTE DOS LADOS DO TRIÂNGULO.

PORTANTO O INCENTRO É O CENTRO DA CIRCUNFERÊNCIA INSCRITA AO TRIÂNGULO.



EXEMPLO

NA FIGURA, TEM-SE

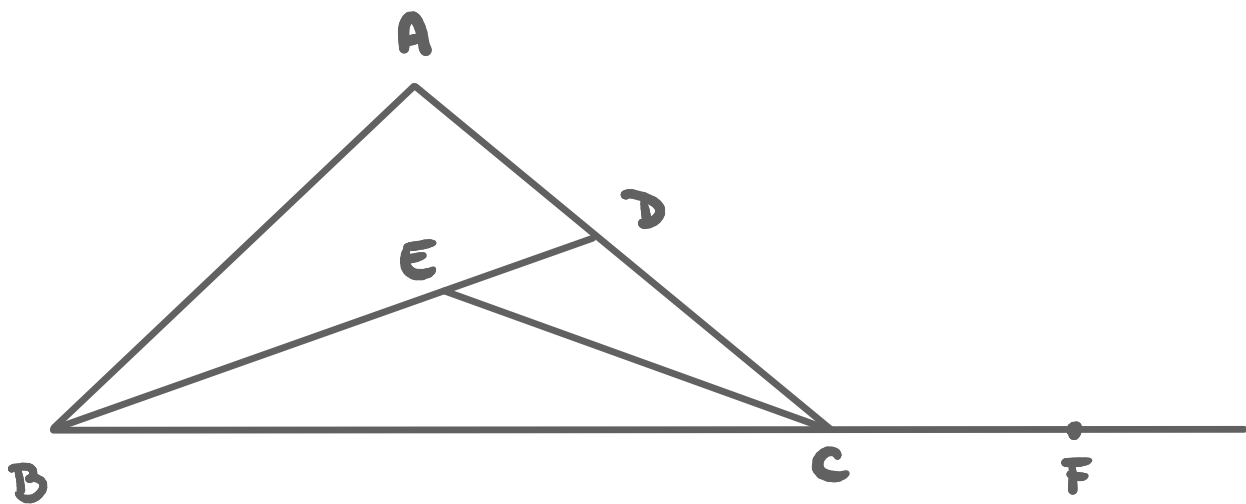
$$AB = AC$$

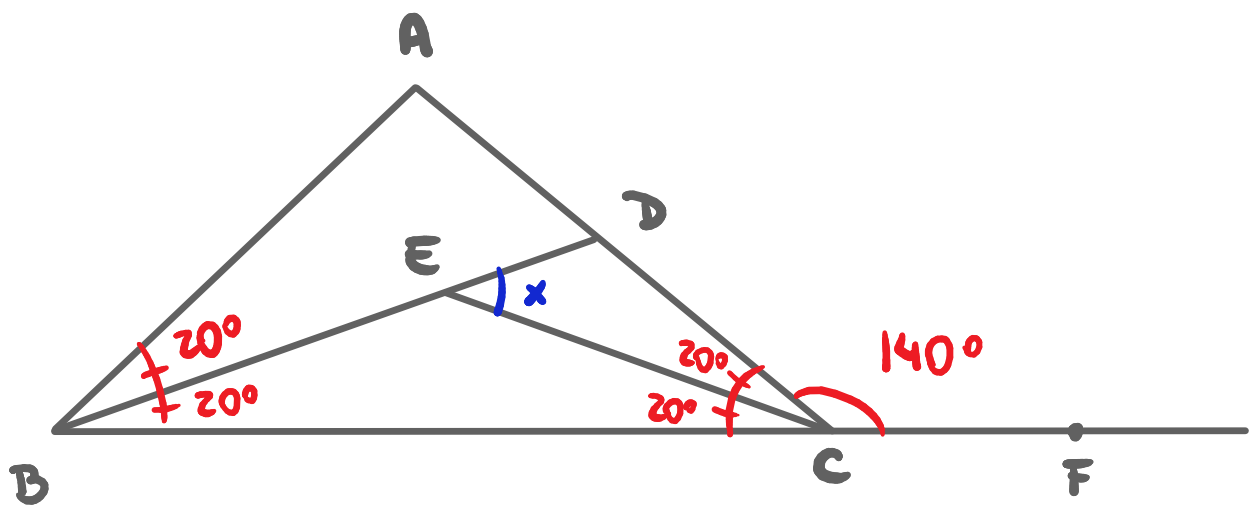
BD É BISSETRIZ DO ÂNGULO B

CE É BISSETRIZ DO ÂNGULO C

$$\hat{ACF} = 140^\circ$$

CALCULE A MEDIDA DO ÂNGULO $D\hat{E}C$.





$$x = 20^\circ + 20^\circ$$

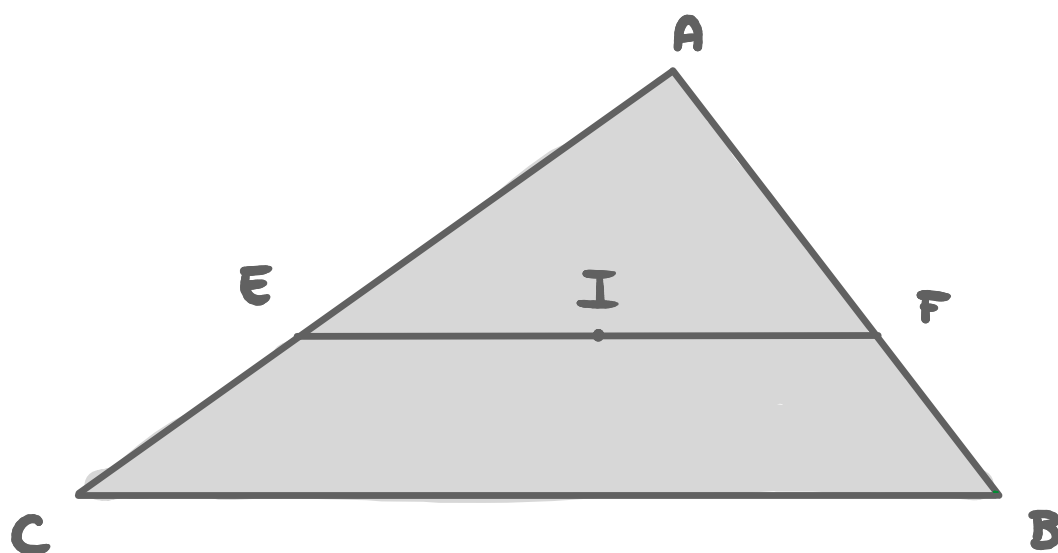
$$\underline{x = 40^\circ}$$

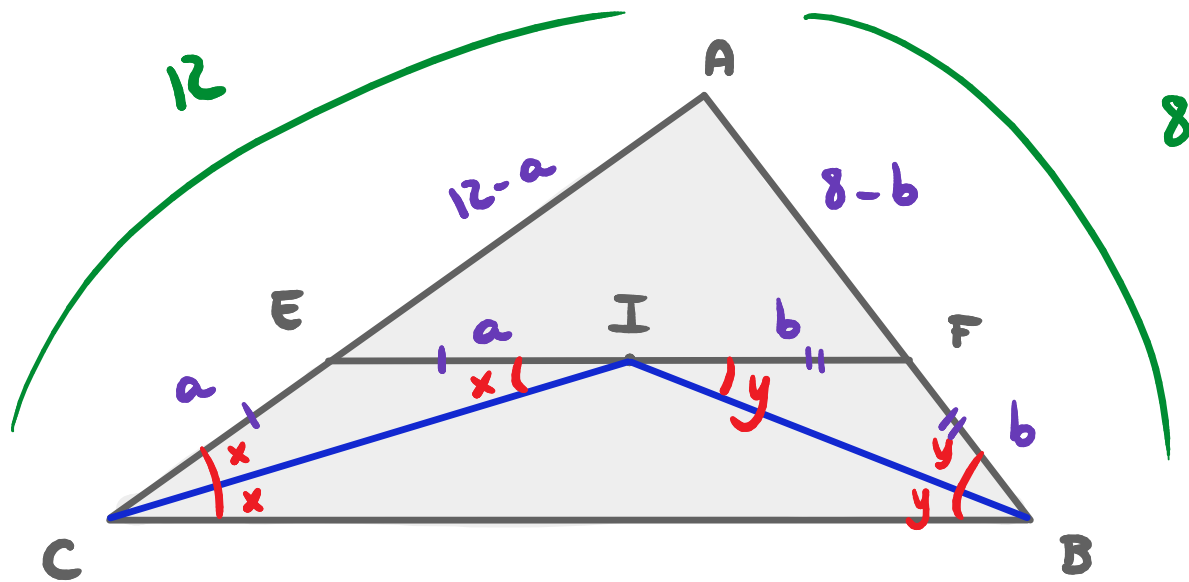


EXEMPLO

NA FIGURA, I É O INCENTRO DO TRIÂNGULO ABC ,
E O SEGMENTO \overline{EF} É PARALELO A \overline{BC} .

SE $AC = 12$ E $AB = 8$, QUAL O PERÍMETRO DO
TRIÂNGULO AEF ?





$$\begin{aligned} \text{PER}(\triangle AEF) &= 12 - \cancel{a} + 8 - \cancel{b} + \cancel{a} + \cancel{b} \\ &= \underline{20} \end{aligned}$$

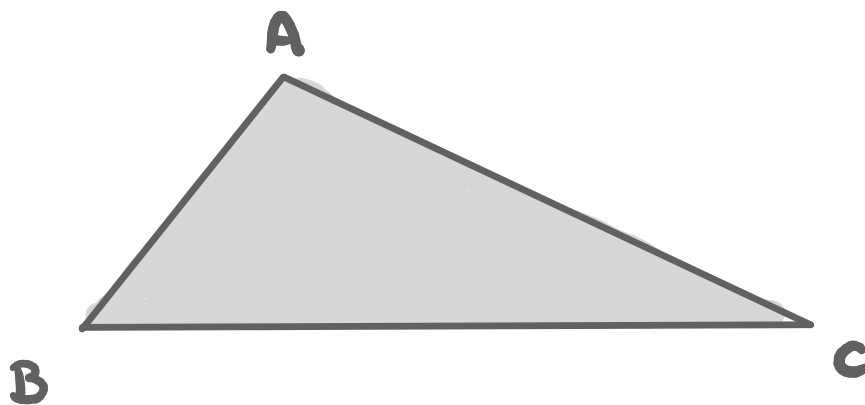


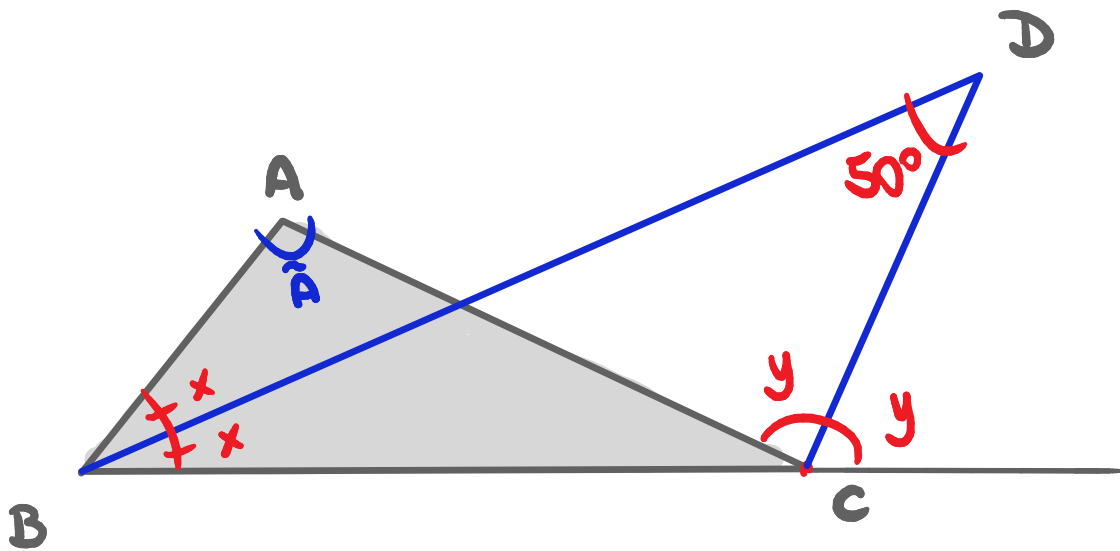
EXEMPLO

SEJA O TRIÂNGULO ABC DA FIGURA.

A BISSETRIZ INTERNA DO VÉRTICE B FORMA COM A BISSETRIZ EXTERNA DO VÉRTICE C UM ÂNGULO DE 50° .

DETERMINE A MEDIDA DO ÂNGULO \hat{A} .





ÂNG. EXT. ΔBCD

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

ÂNG. EXT. ΔABC

$$2y = \hat{A} + 2x \rightarrow \hat{A} = 2(y - x)$$



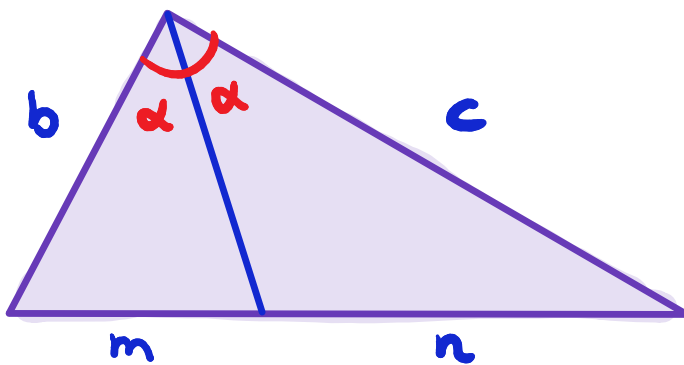
$$\hat{A} = 2 \cdot 50^\circ$$

$$A = 100^\circ$$

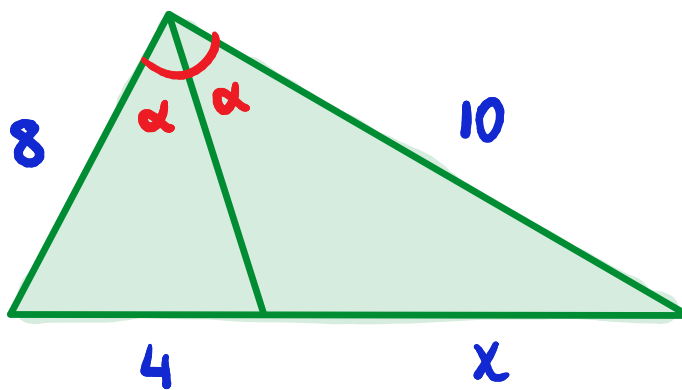


TEOREMA DA

BISSETRIZ INTERNA



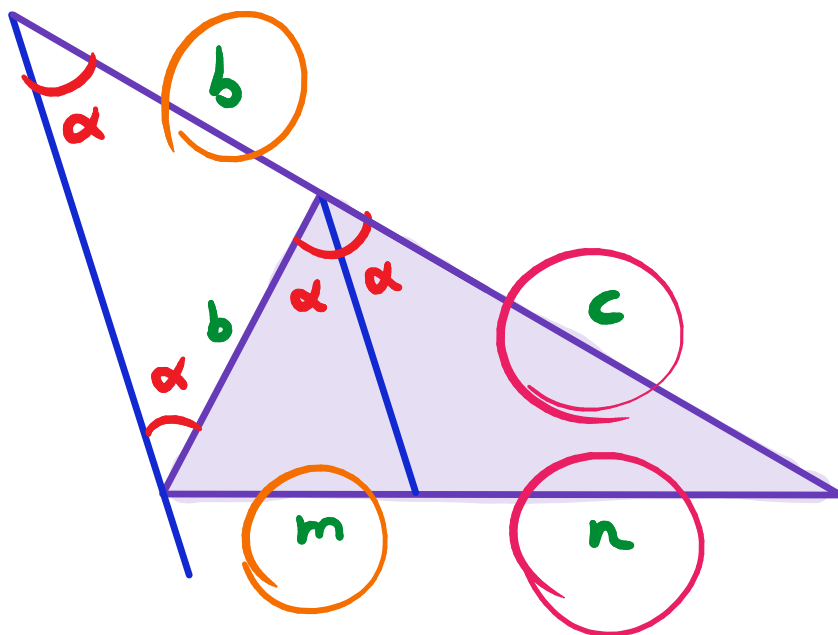
$$\frac{b}{m} = \frac{c}{n}$$



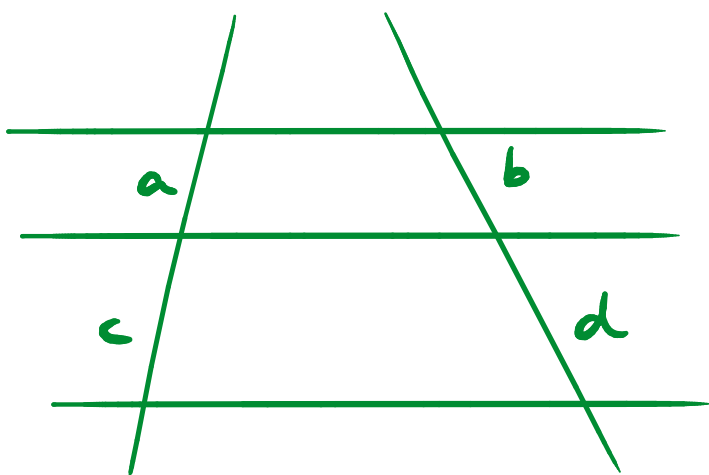
$$\frac{\cancel{8}}{\cancel{4}} = \frac{\cancel{10}}{x}$$

$$x = 5$$





$$\frac{b}{m} = \frac{c}{n}$$

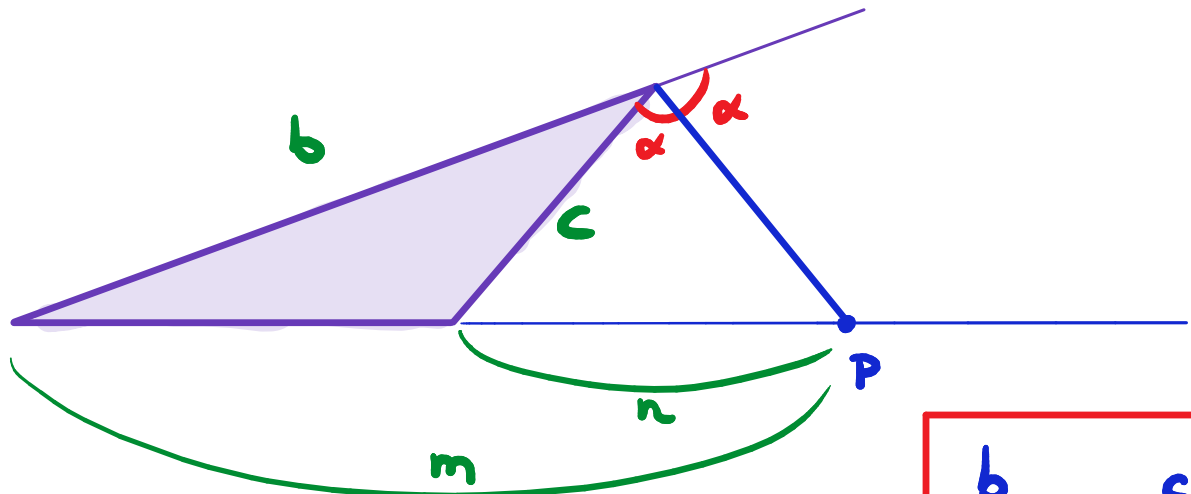


$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

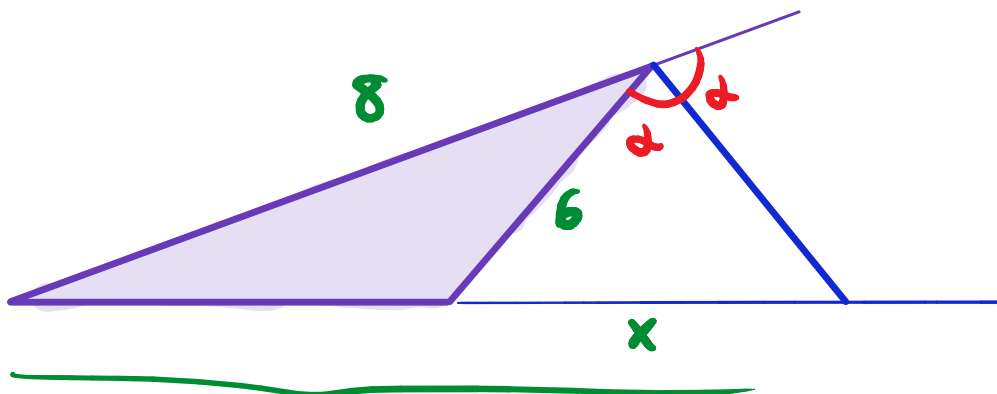


TEOREMA DA

BISSETRIZ EXTERNA

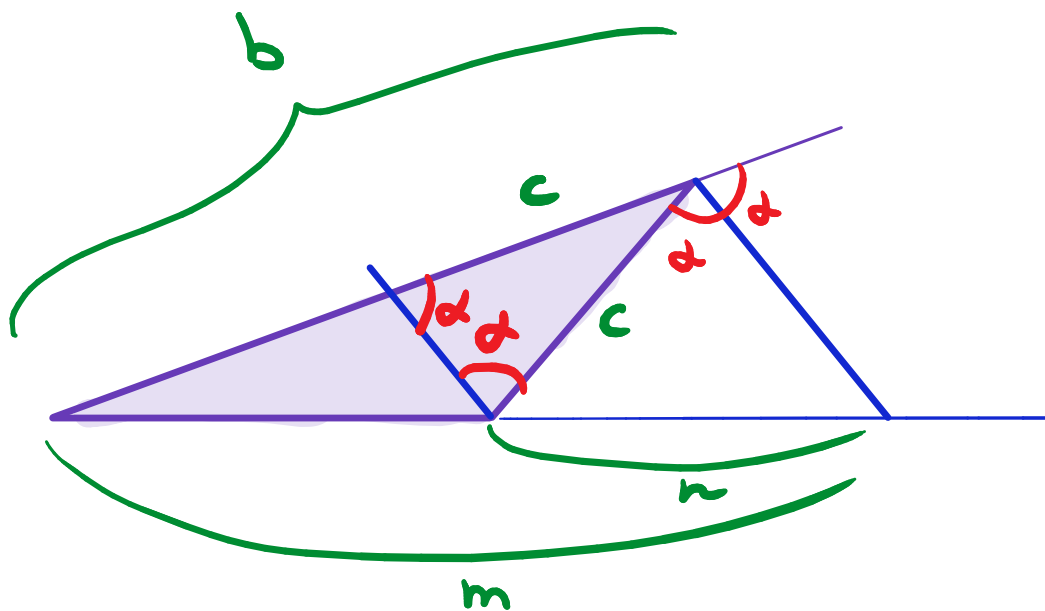


$$\frac{b}{m} = \frac{c}{n}$$



$$\frac{\cancel{8}^1}{\cancel{12}_3} = \frac{\cancel{6}^3}{x} \rightarrow \underline{x = 9}$$





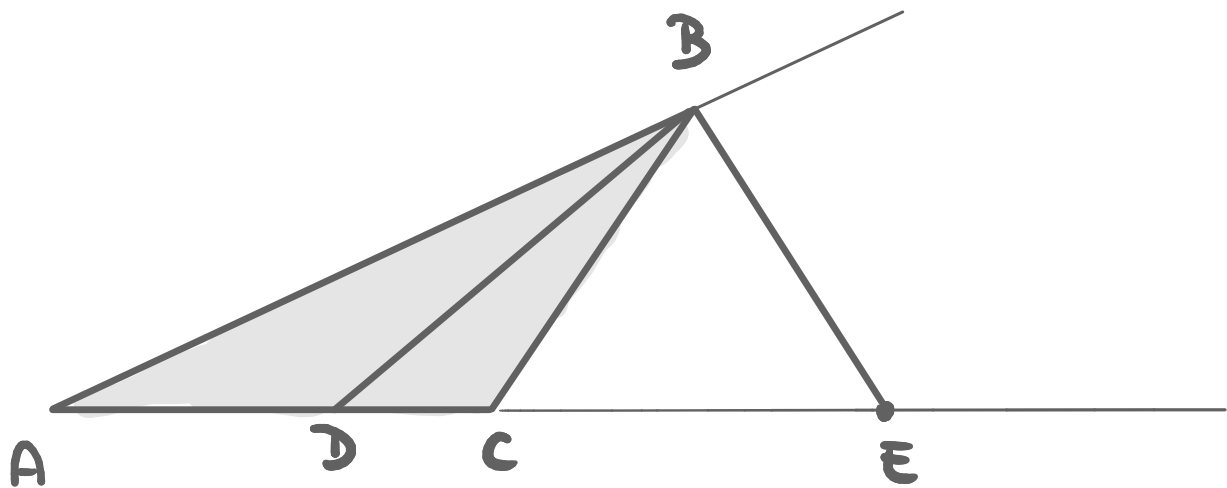
$$\frac{b}{m} = \frac{c}{n}$$

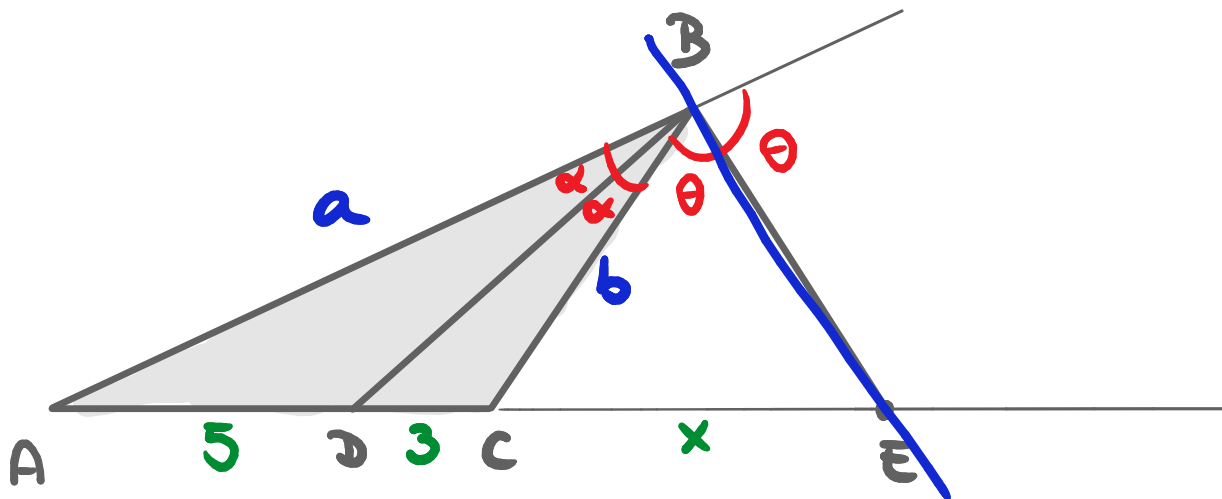


EXEMPLO

NO TRIÂNGULO ABC , BD E BE SÃO BISSETRIZES INTERNA E EXTERNA, RESPECTIVAMENTE.

SE $AD = 5$ E $DC = 3$, CALCULE CE .





$$\text{T. B. I : } \frac{a}{5} = \frac{b}{3} \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\text{T. B. E : } \frac{a}{x+8} = \frac{b}{x} \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{x+8}{x}$$

$$\frac{x+8}{x} = \frac{5}{3} \rightarrow 3x+24 = 5x$$

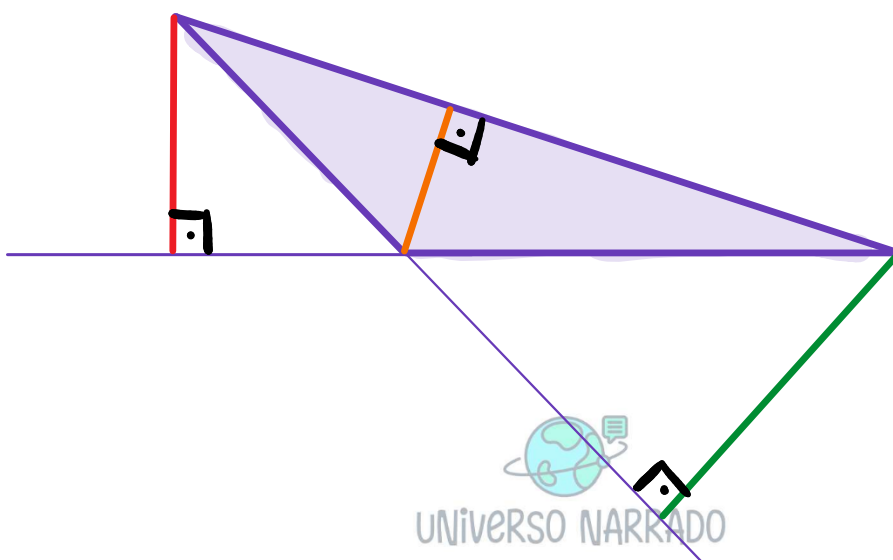
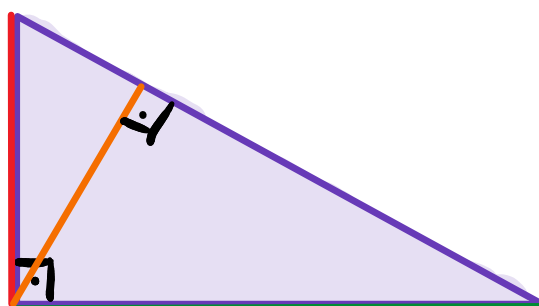
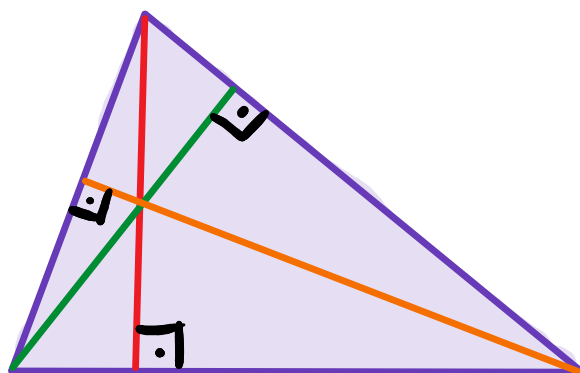
$$2x = 24$$

$$\underline{x = 12}$$



ALTURA

ALTURA DE UM TRIÂNGULO É O SEGMENTO QUE LIGA UM VÉRTICE À RETA SUPORTE DO LADO OPOSTO.

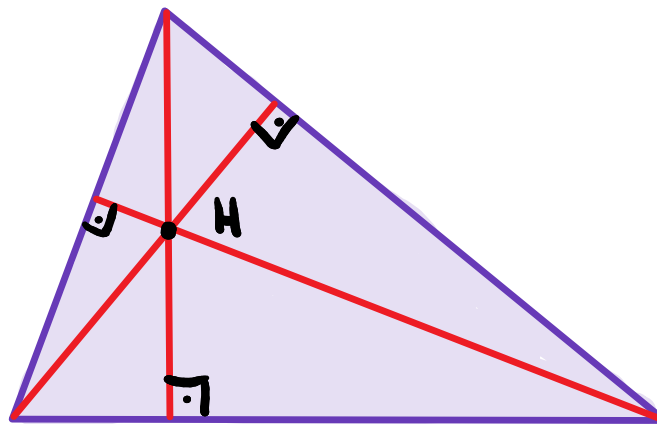


ORTOCENTRO

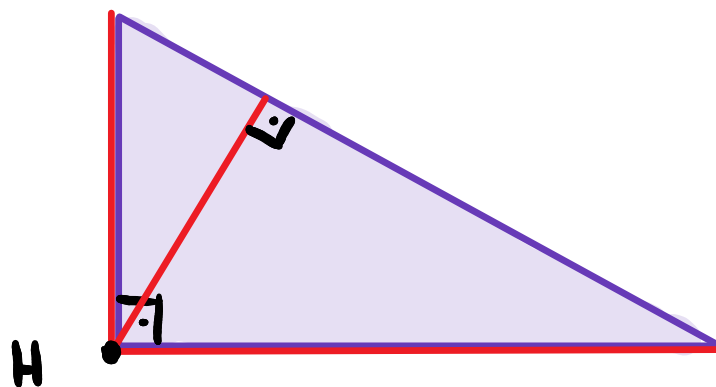
ORTOCENTRO É O PONTO DE INTERSEÇÃO DAS ALTURAS DE UM TRIÂNGULO.

POSIÇÃO DO ORTOCENTRO

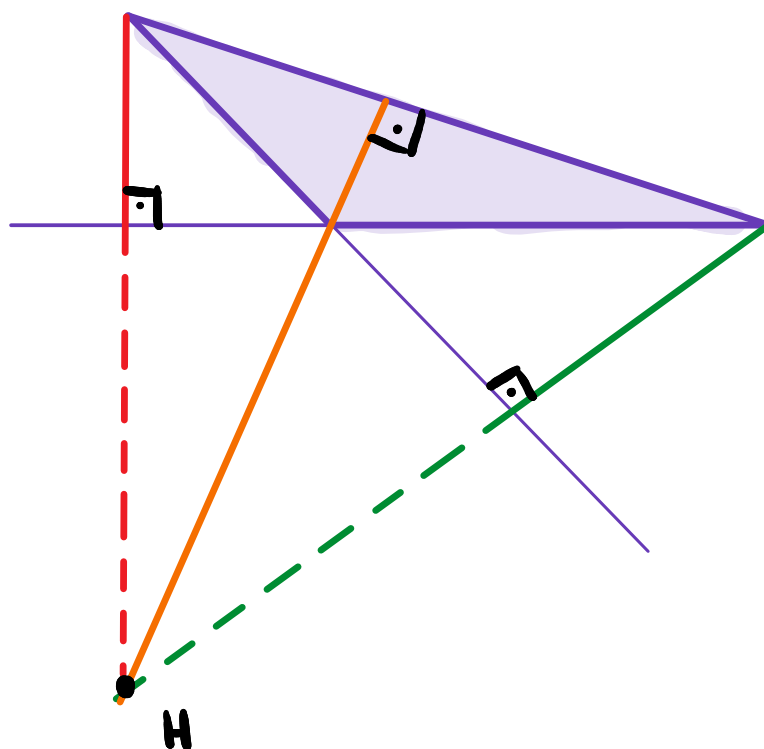
TRIÂNGULO ACUTÂNGULO



TRIÂNGULO RETÂNGULO



TRIÂNGULO OBTUSÂNGULO

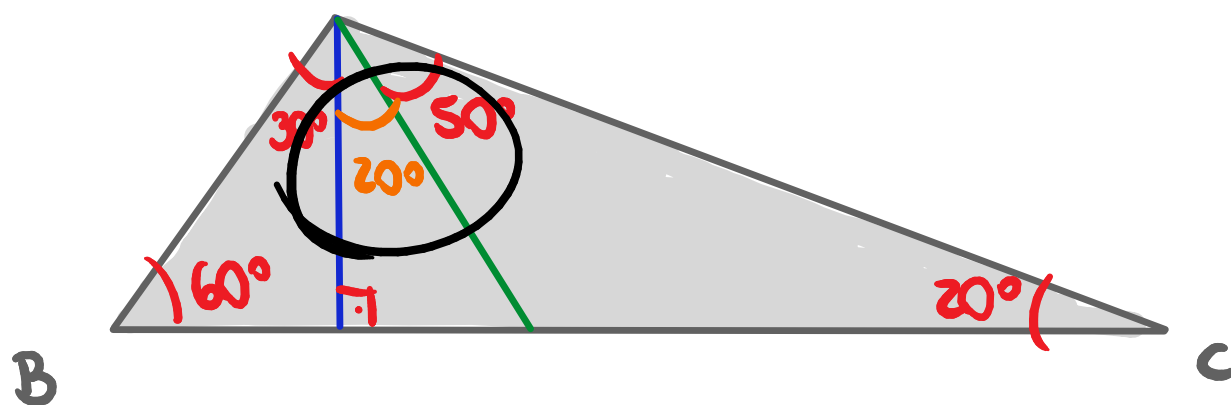
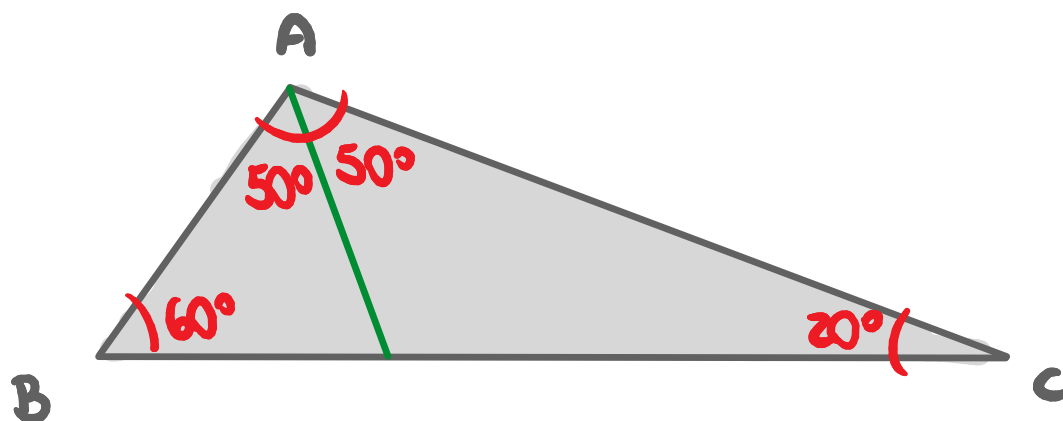
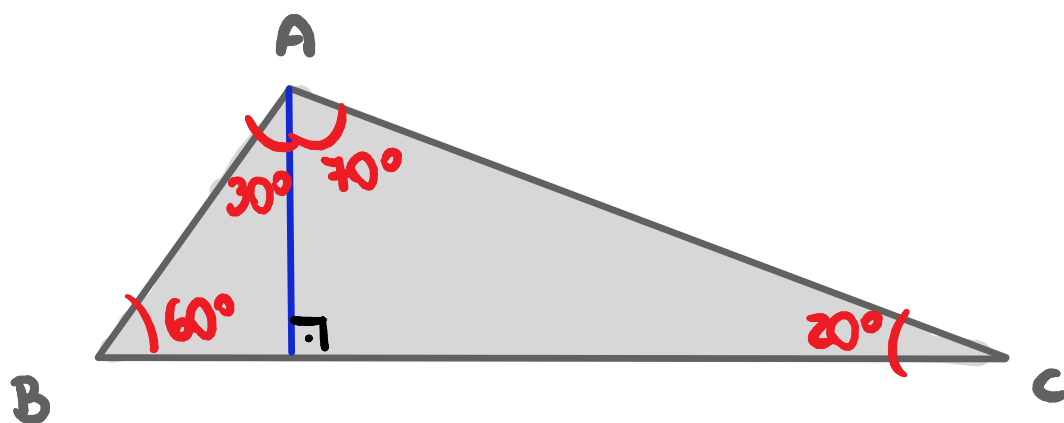


EXEMPLO

ABC É UM TRIÂNGULO NO QUAL $B = 60^\circ$ E $C = 20^\circ$.

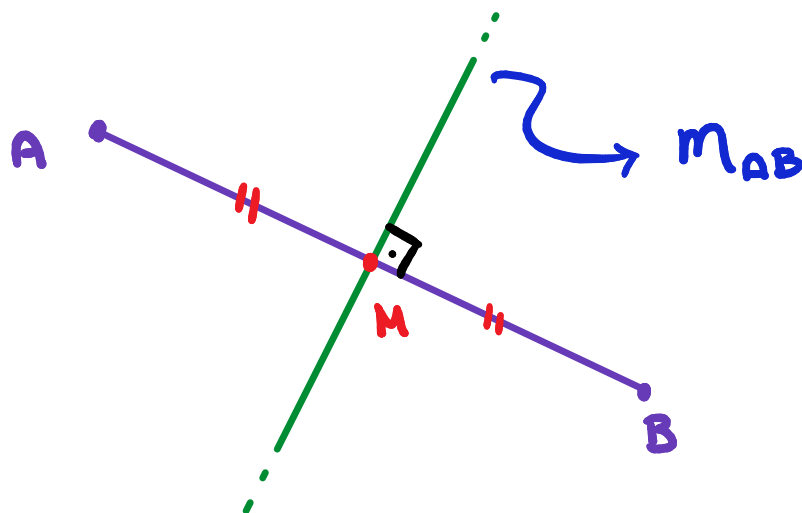
CALCULE O ÂNGULO FORMADO PELA ALTURA
RELATIVA AO LADO BC E A BISSETRIZ INTERNA
DO ÂNGULO \hat{A} .



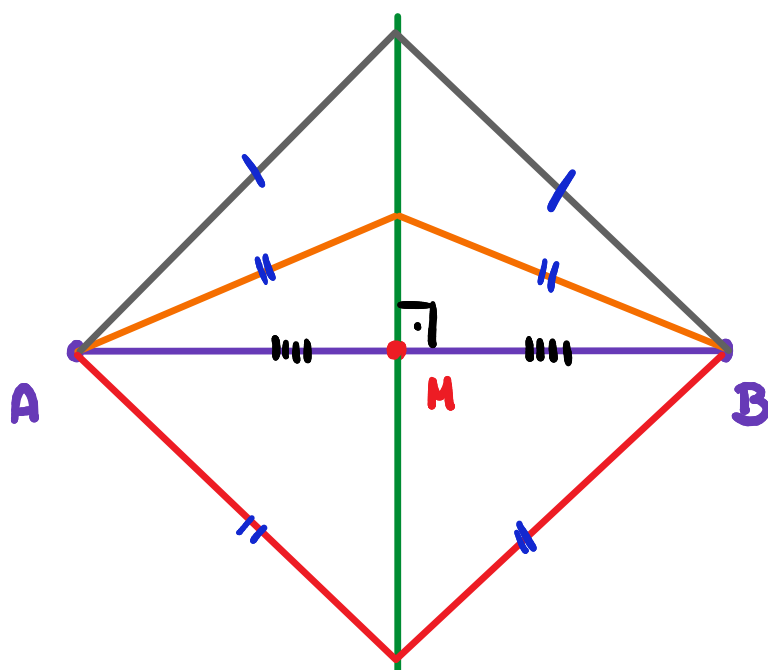


MEDIATRIZ

MEDIATRIZ É A RETA QUE PASSA PERPENDICULARMENTE A UM SEGMENTO NO SEU PONTO MÉDIO.



MEDIATRIZ É TAMBÉM O CONJUNTO DE PONTOS DO PLANO EQUIDISTANTES A DOIS PONTOS DADOS.



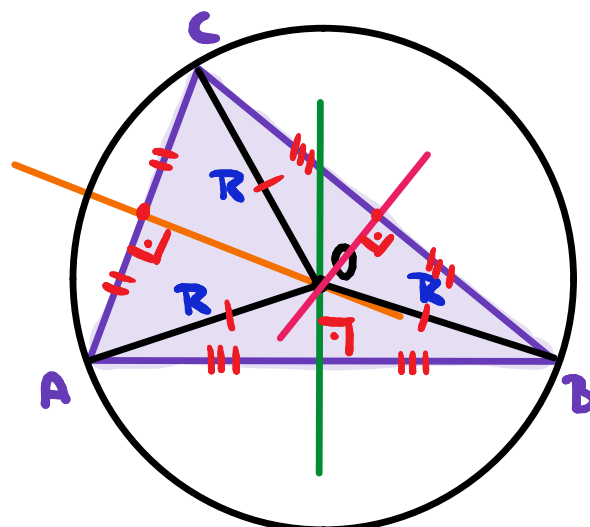
CIRCUNCENTRO

CIRCUNCENTRO É O PONTO DE INTERSEÇÃO DAS MEDIATRIZES DE UM TRIÂNGULO.

PROPRIEDADE

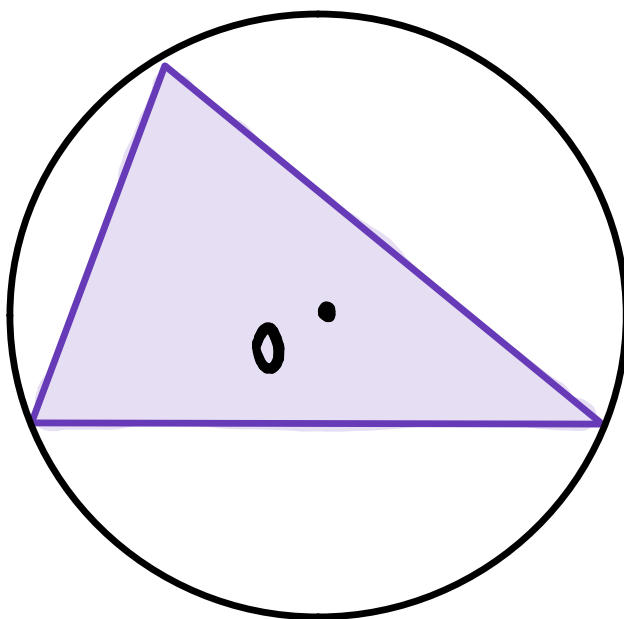
O CIRCUNCENTRO ESTÁ SOBRE CADA UMA DAS MEDIATRIZES DE UM TRIÂNGULO. LOGO, ELE É EQUIDISTANTE DOS VÉRTICES DO TRIÂNGULO.

PORTANTO, O CIRCUNCENTRO É O CENTRO DA CIRCUNFERÊNCIA CIRCUNSCRITA AO TRIÂNGULO.

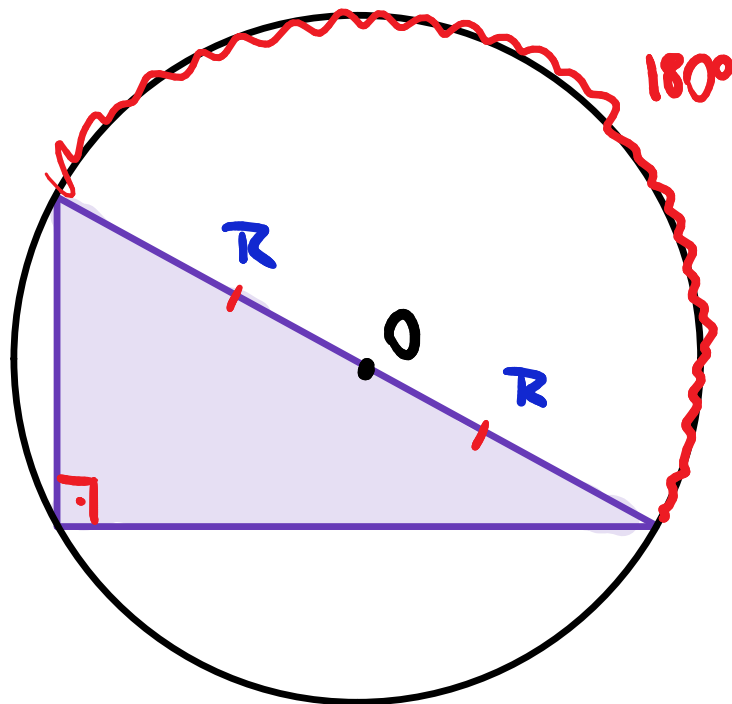


POSIÇÃO DO CIRCUNCENTRO

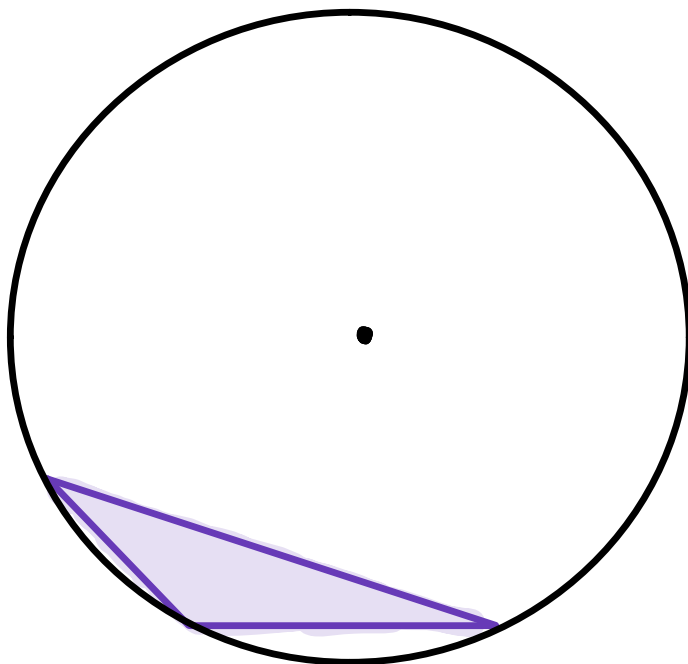
TRIÂNGULO ACUTÂNGULO



TRIÂNGULO RETÂNGULO

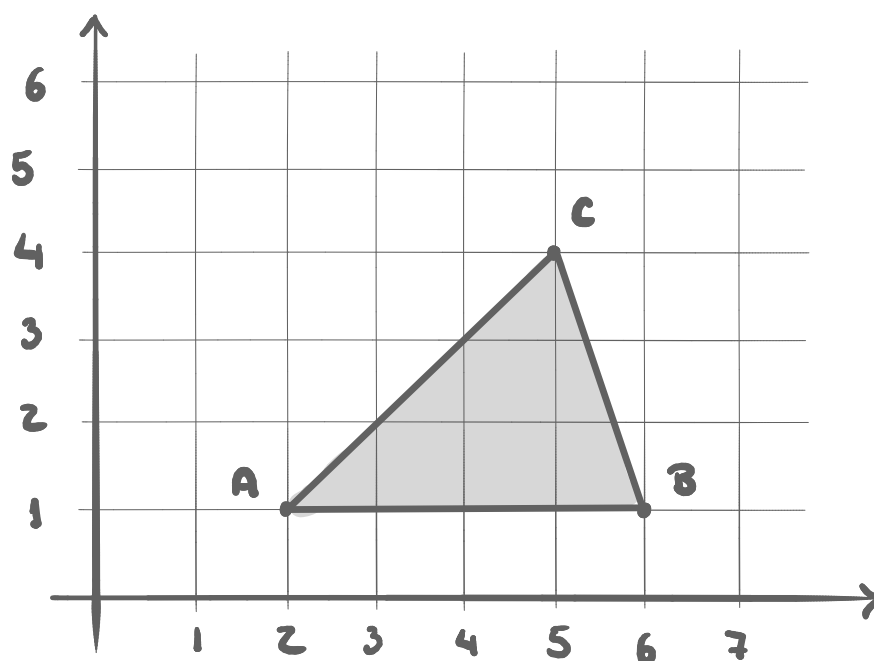


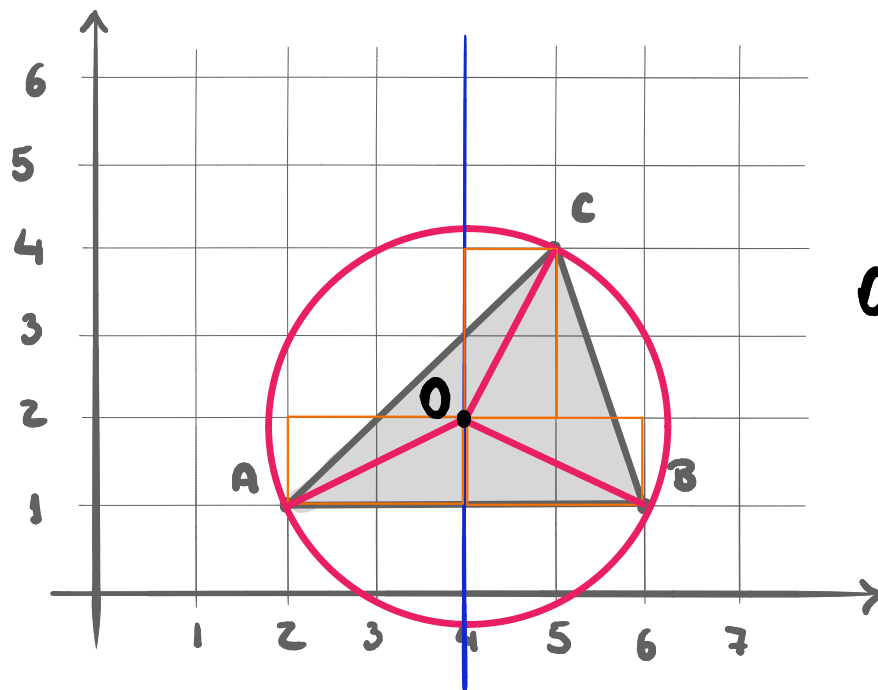
TRIÂNGULO OBTUSÂNGULO



EXEMPLO

NA FIGURA ABAIXO, CALCULE AS COORDENADAS DO CIRCUNCENTRO DO TRIÂNGULO ABC.





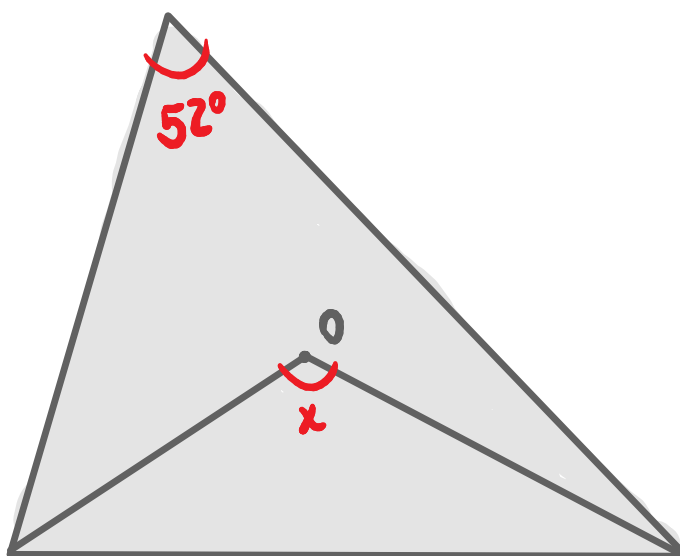
$O(4, 2)$

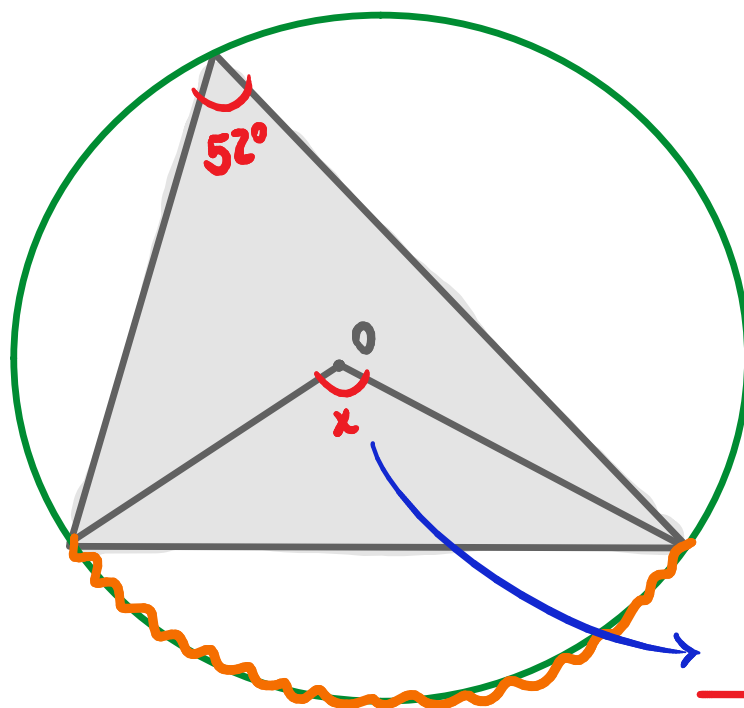


EXEMPLO

NA FIGURA ABAIXO, O É O CIRCUNCENTRO DO TRIÂNGULO ABC.

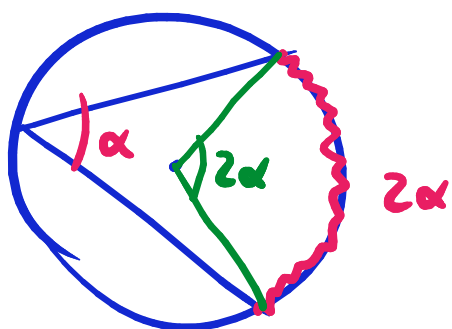
CALCULE A MEDIDA DO ÂNGULO x .





104°

$x = 104^\circ$



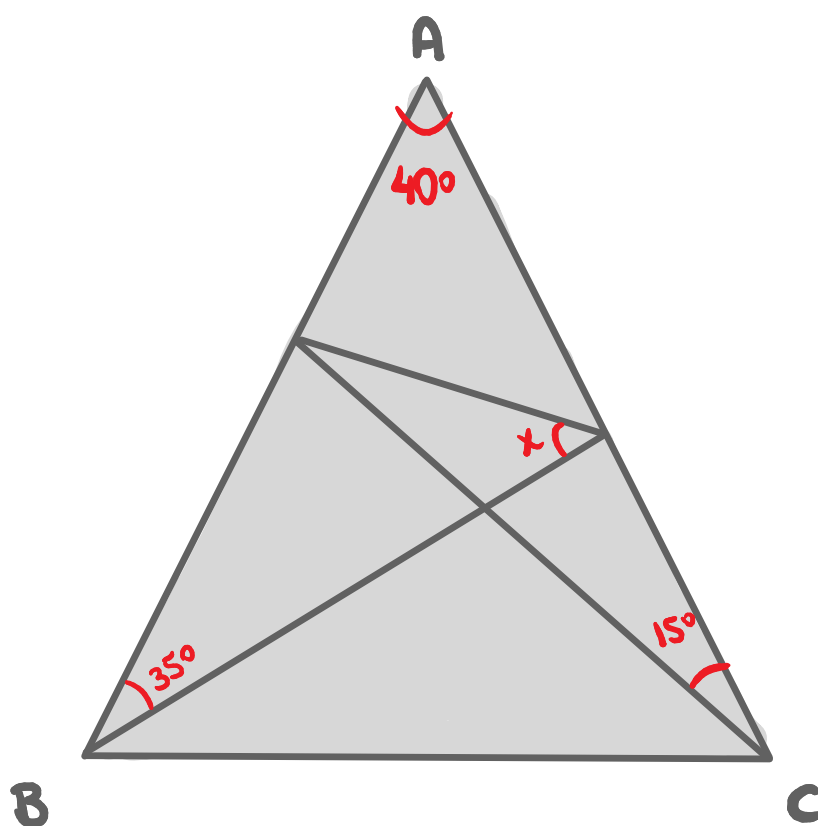
MISCELÂNEA

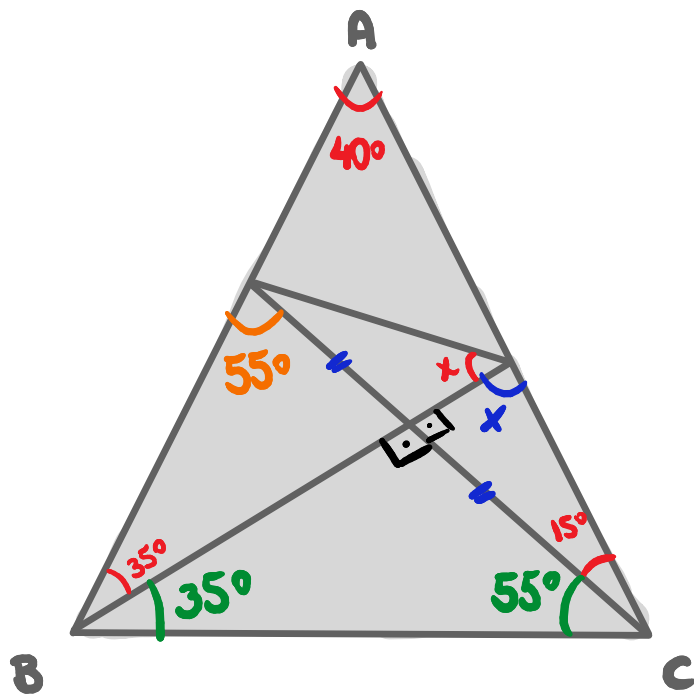


UNIVERSO NARRADO

EXEMPLO

CALCULE O VALOR DO ÂNGULO x SABENDO QUE $AB = AC$





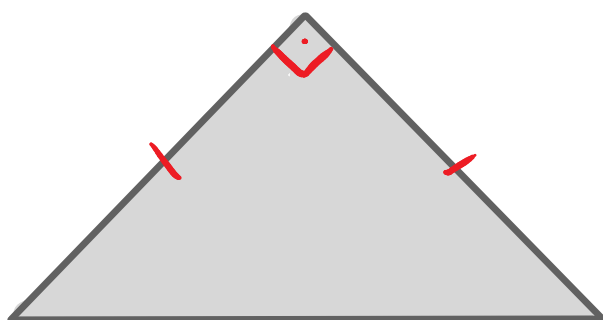
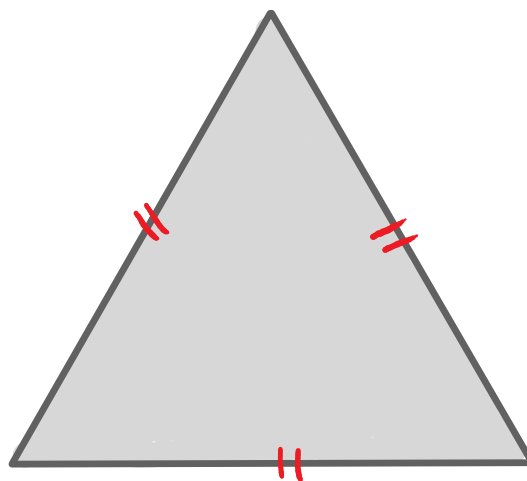
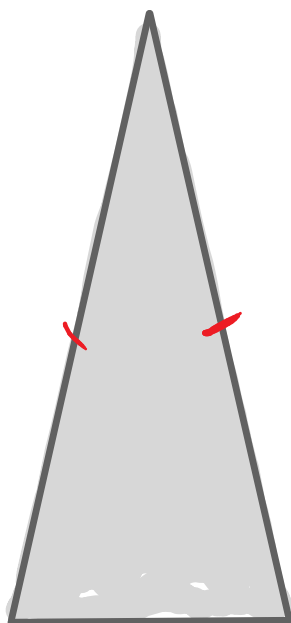
$$x + 15^\circ = 90$$

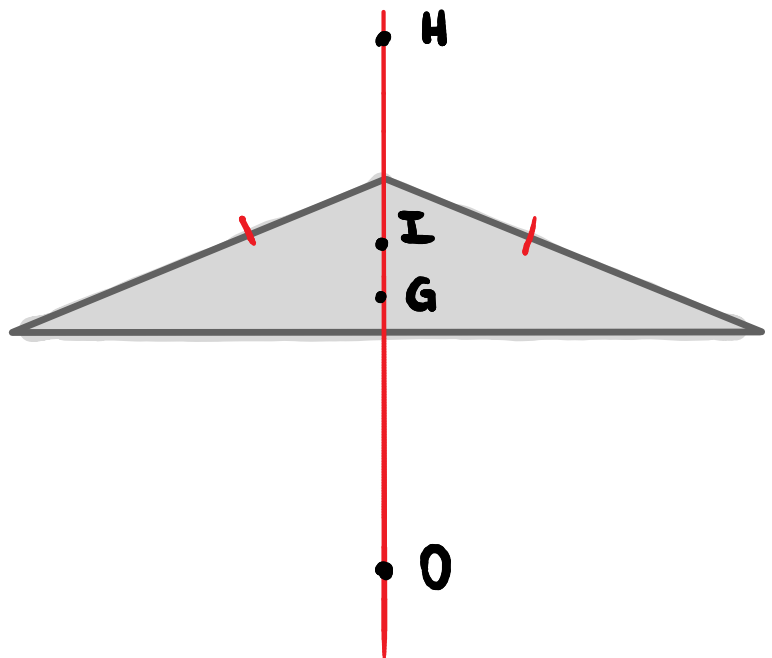
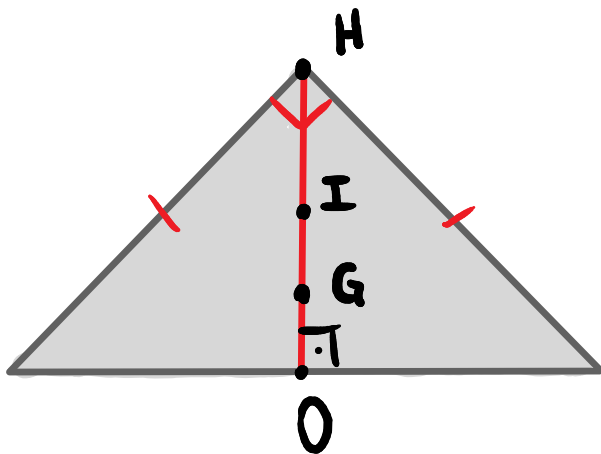
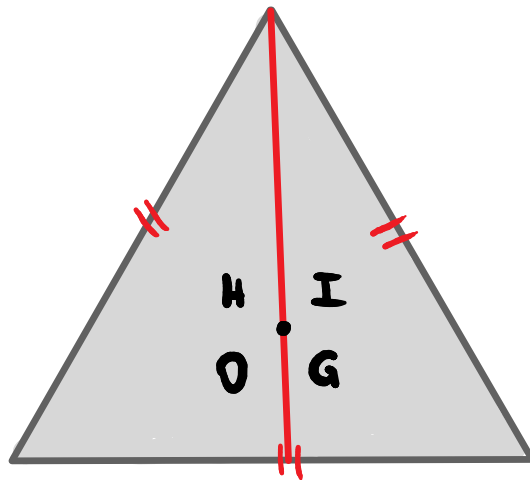
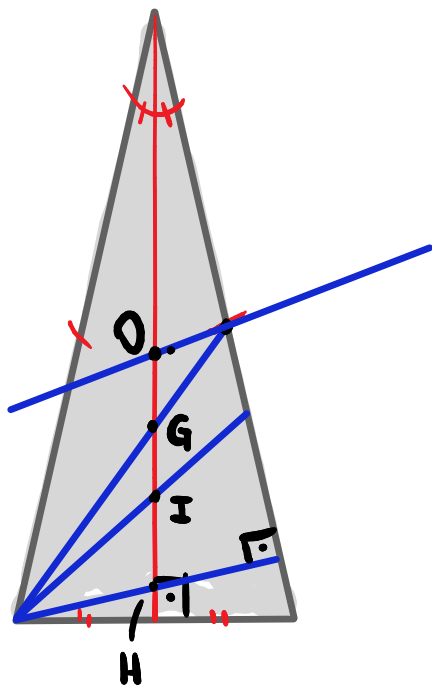
$$\underline{x = 75^\circ}$$



EXEMPLO

FAÇA UM ESBOÇO DE TODOS OS PONTOS NOTÁVEIS NOS TRIÂNGULOS ISÓCELES ABAIXO.



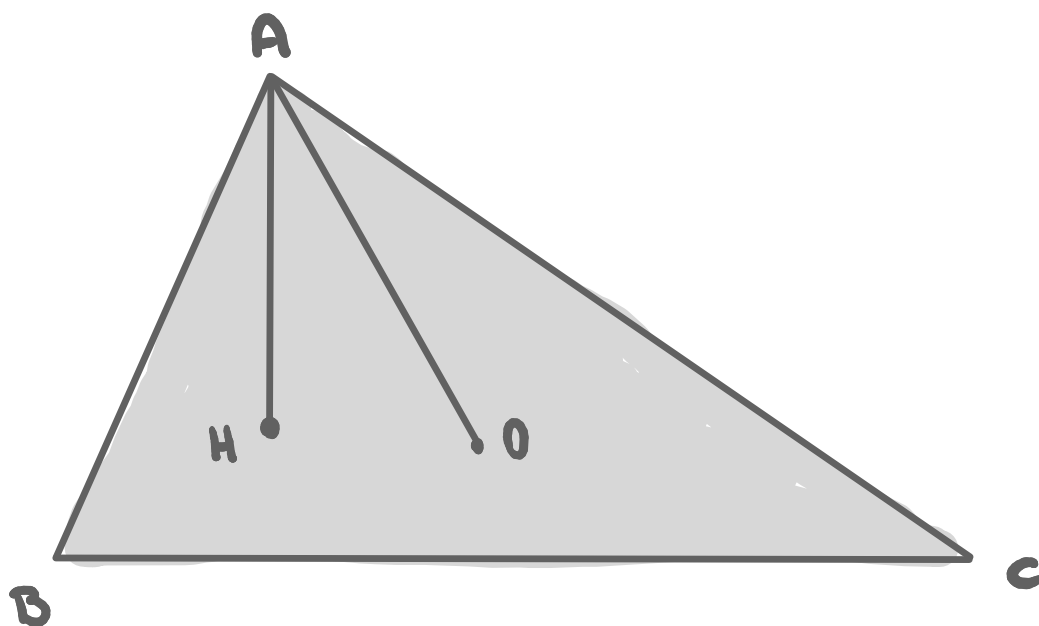


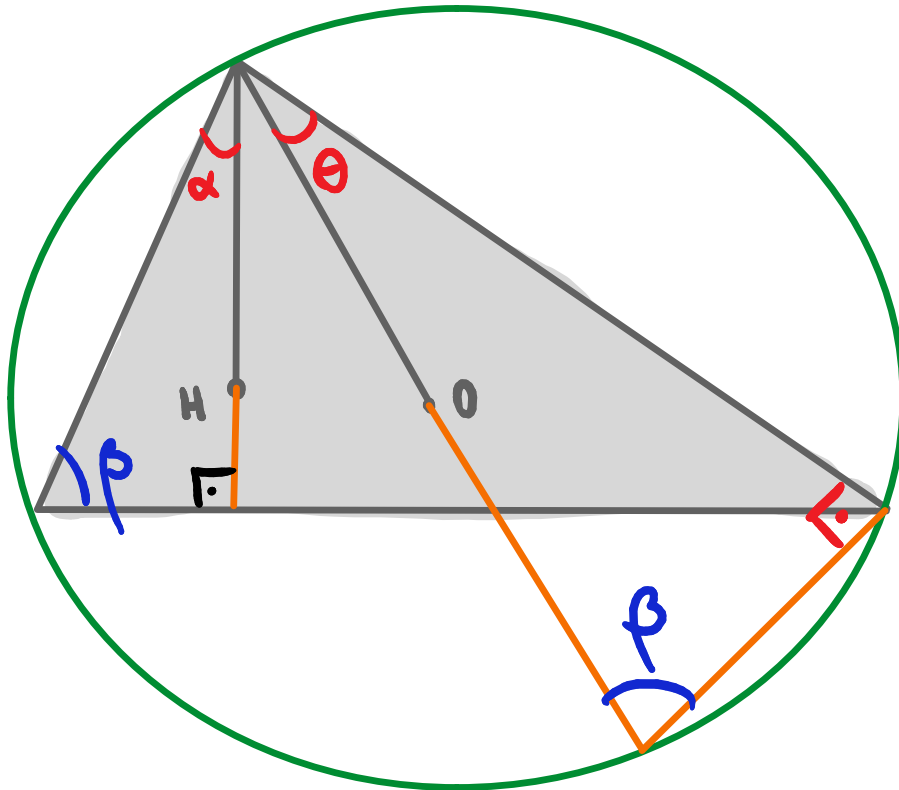
EXEMPLO

SEJA O TRIÂNGULO ABC ABAIXO.

H É O ORTOCENTRO E O É O CIRCUNCENTRO.

MOSTRE QUE $\widehat{HAB} = \widehat{OAC}$.





$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = 90^\circ \\ \theta + \beta = 90^\circ \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha - \theta = 0$$

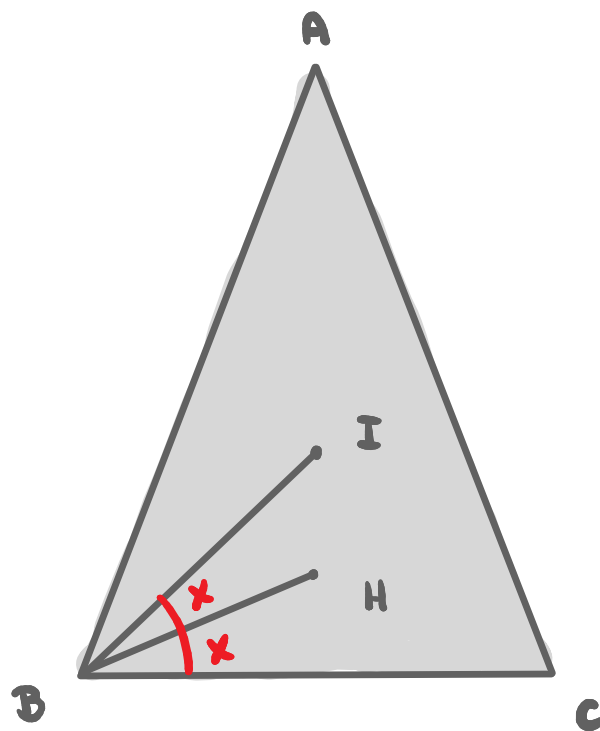
$$\underline{\alpha = \theta}$$



EXEMPLO

SEJAM I O INCENTRO E H O ORTOCENTRO DO TRIÂNGULO ISÓCELES ABC .

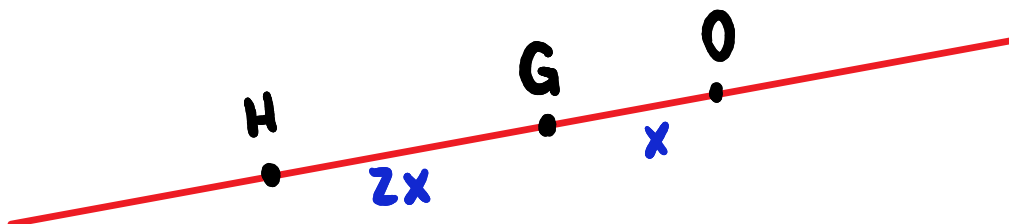
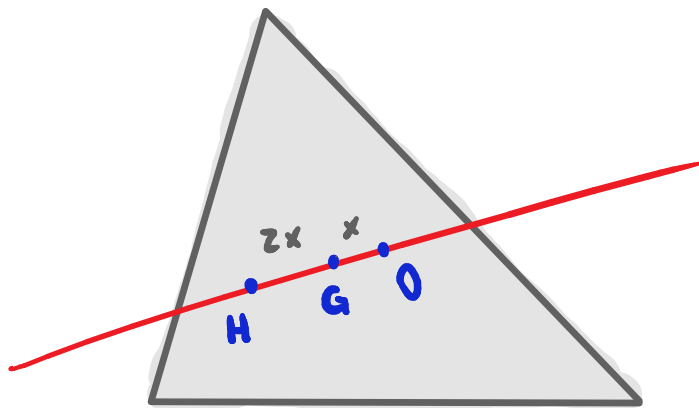
CALCULE O VALOR DE x .





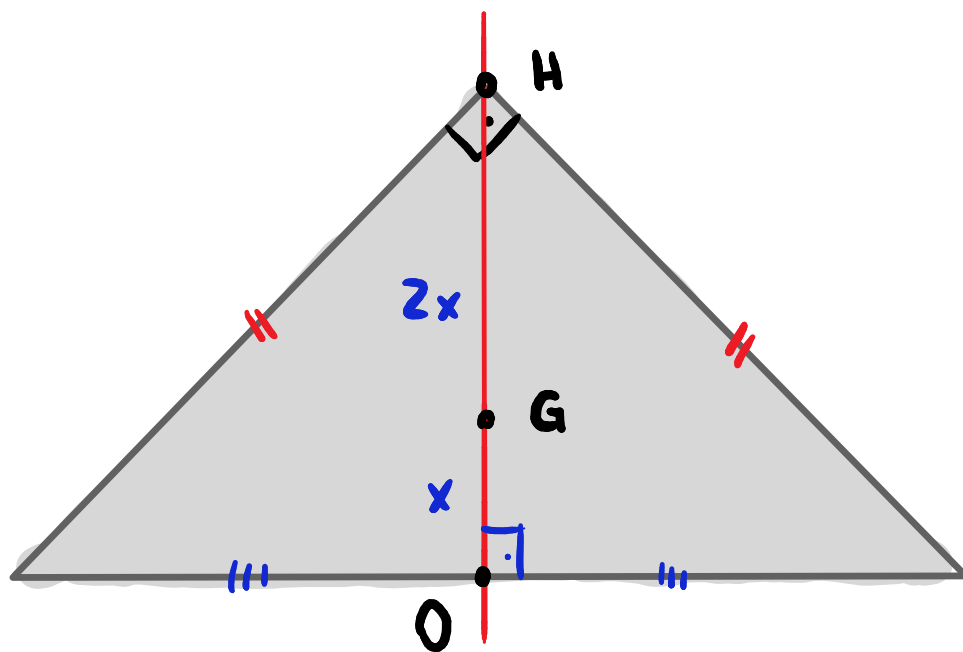
RETA DE EULER

EM QUALQUER TRIÂNGULO,
O CIRCUNCENTRO (O),
O BARICENTRO (G), E O ORTO CENTRO (H)
ESTÃO SEMPRE ALINHADOS,
SOBRE A FAMIGERADA,
RETA DE EULER.



COMO LEMBRAR?

TRIÂNGULO RETÂNGULO ISÓCELES!



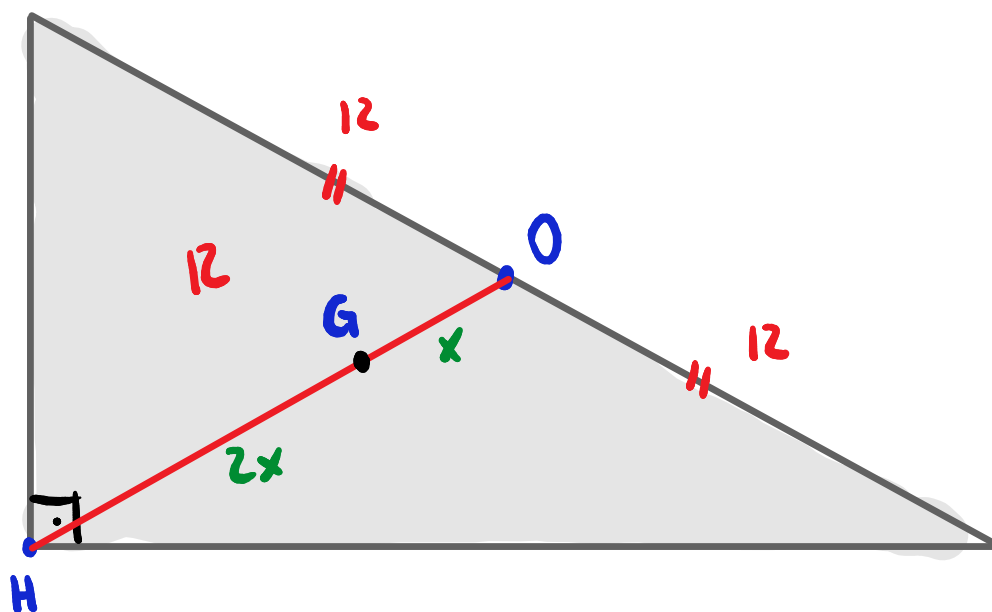
UNIVERSO NARRADO

EXEMPLO

A HIPOTENUSA DE UM TRIÂNGULO RETÂNGULO MEDE 24.

CALCULE A DISTÂNCIA DO ORTOCENTRO AO BARICENTRO DESSE TRIÂNGULO.





$$3x = 12$$

$$x = 4$$

$$GH = 2x = 8$$

