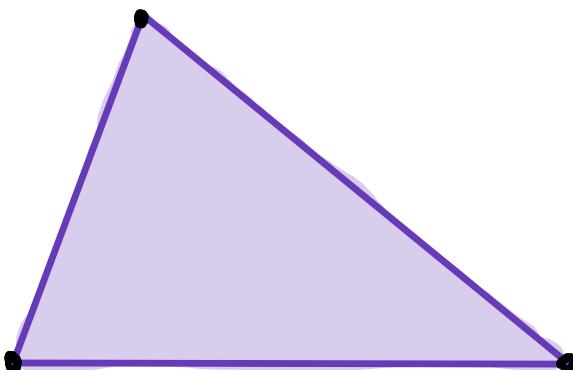


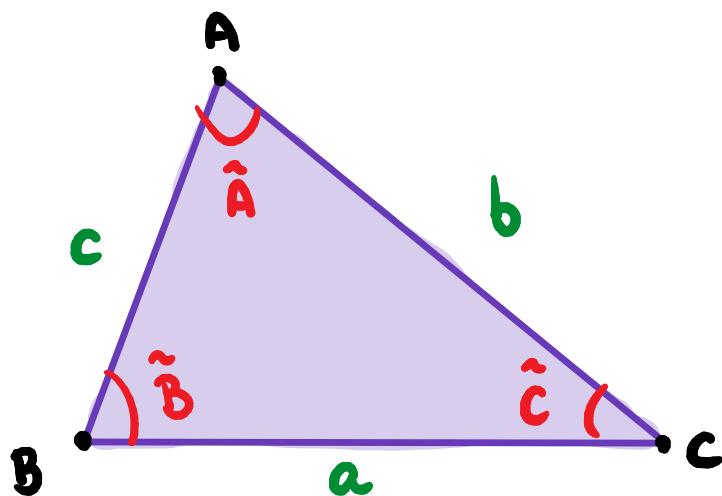
# TRIÂNGULOS E PONTOS NOTÁVEIS

## DEFINIÇÃO

UNIÃO DE TRÊS SEGMENTOS LIGANDO  
TRÊS PONTOS NÃO COLINEARES.



# ELEMENTOS DO TRIÂNGULO



VÉRTICES: A, B, C

ÂNGULOS: A-hat, B-hat, C-hat

LADOS: a, b, c

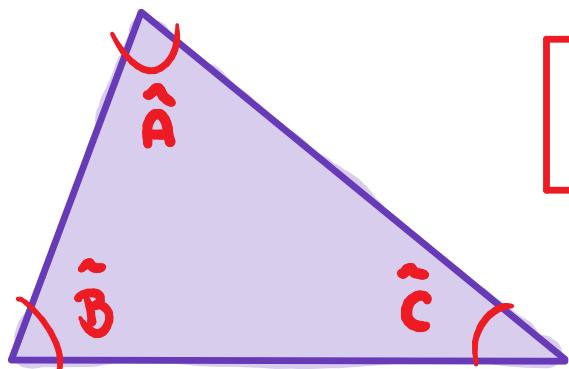
PERÍMETRO:  $P = a + b + c$

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

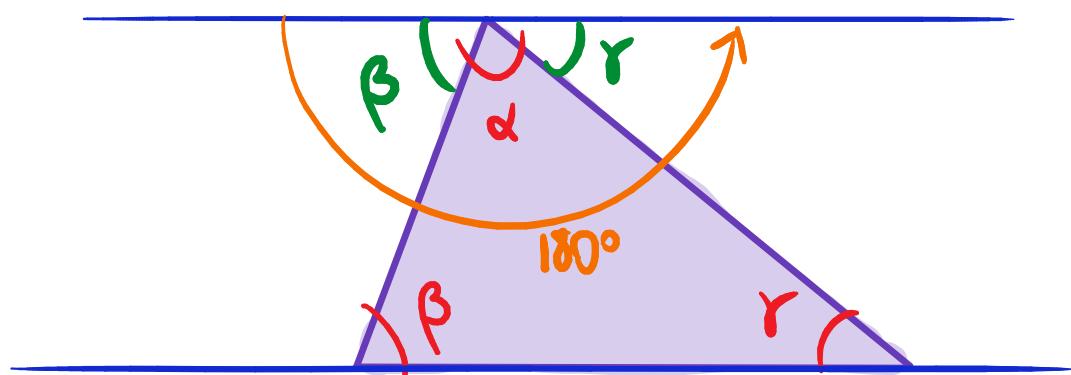


# ÂNGULOS NO TRIÂNGULO

## SOMA DOS ÂNGULOS



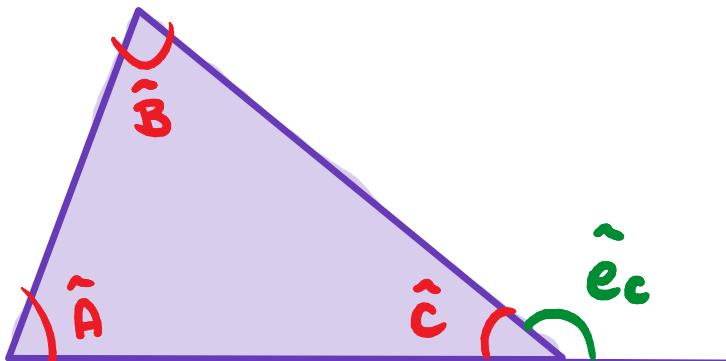
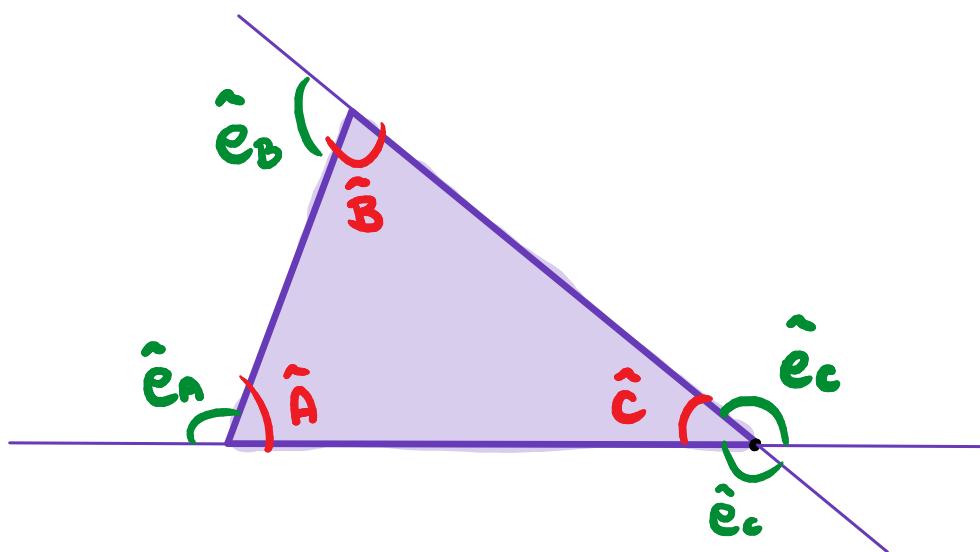
$$\hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180^\circ$$



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



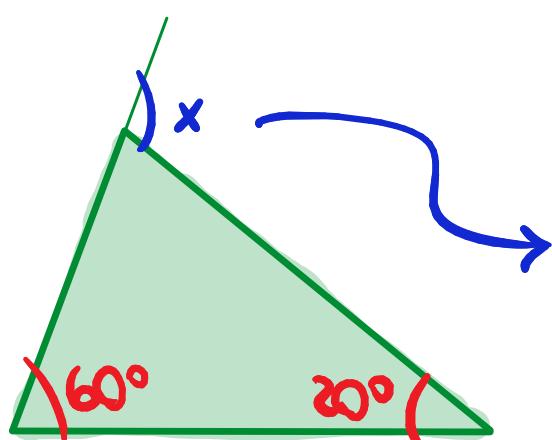
# ÂNGULO EXTERNO



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C} = 180^\circ \\ \hat{e}_c + \hat{C} = 180^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

↓

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



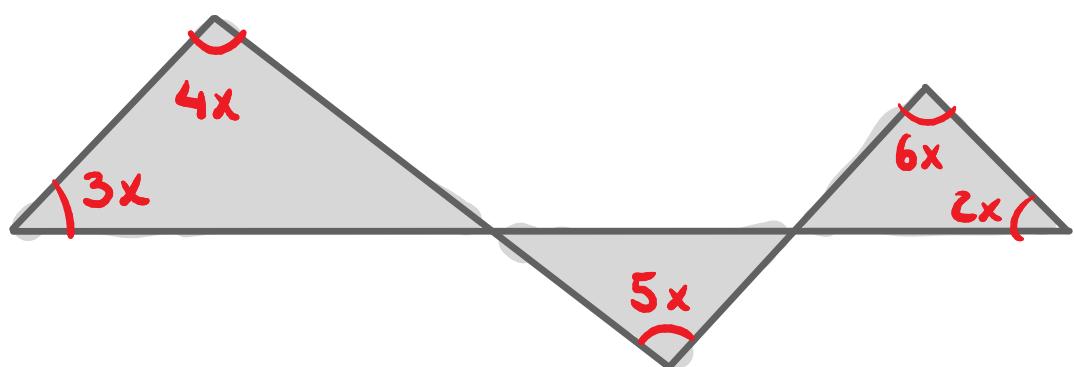
$$x = 60^\circ + 20^\circ$$

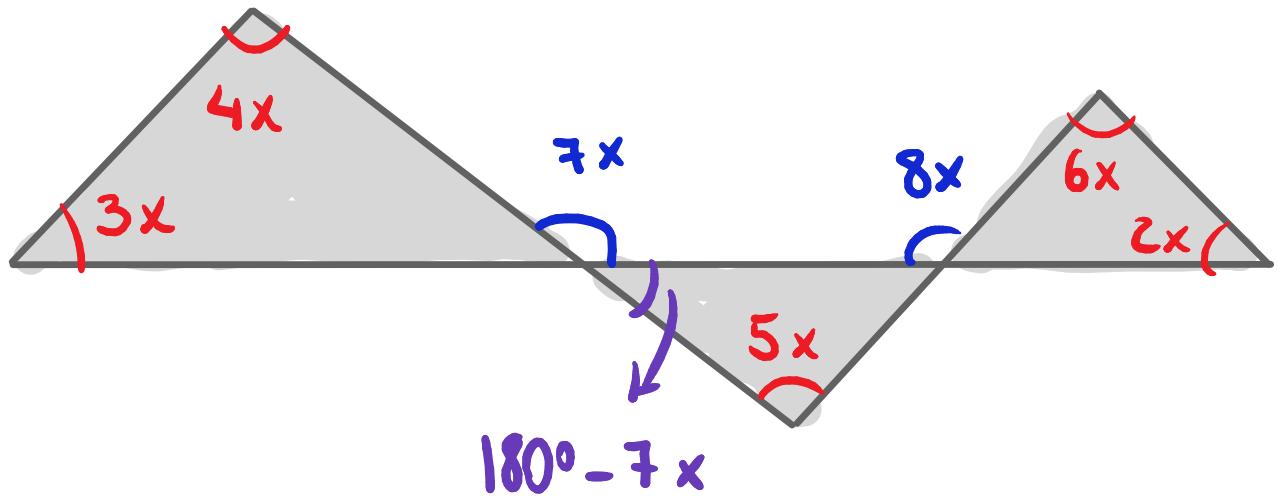
$$x = 80^\circ$$



## EXEMPLO

NA FIGURA ABAIXO, CALCULE O VALOR DE  $x$ .





$$8x = 5x + 180^\circ - 7x$$

$$10x = 180^\circ$$

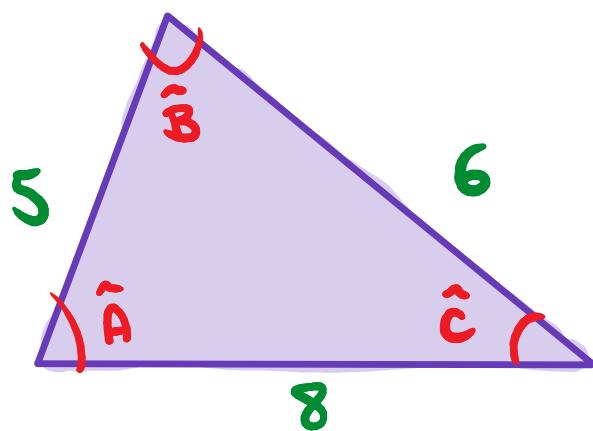
$$\underline{x = 18^\circ}$$



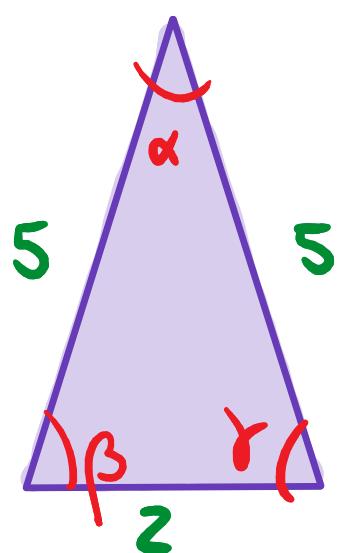
# LAJOS NO TRIÂNGULO

## TEOREMA

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



$$\hat{c} < \hat{\alpha} < \hat{\beta}$$



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



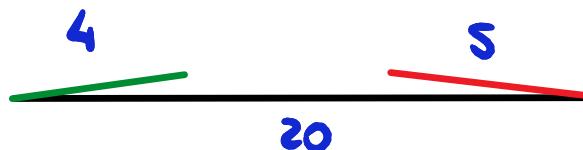
# DESIGUALDADE TRIANGULAR

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

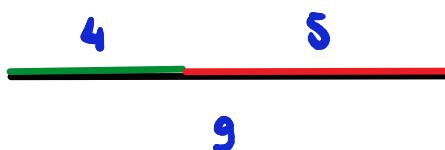
**MAS PORQUE????**

**SENÃO O TRIÂNGULO NÃO FECHA!!!**

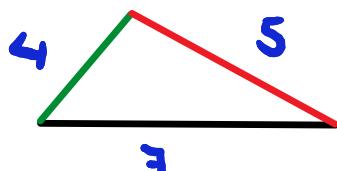
**4, 5, 20**

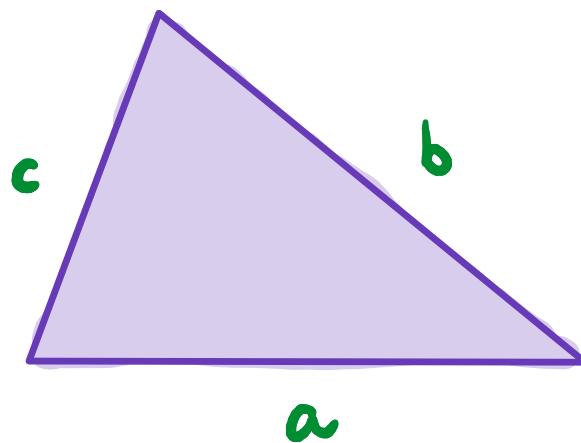


**4, 5, 9**



**4, 5, 7**



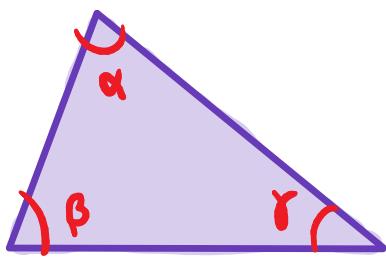


$$\begin{array}{l} a < b + c \\ b < a + c \\ c < a + b \end{array}$$



# CLASSIFICAÇÃO - ÂNGULOS

ACUTÂNGULO: 3 ÂNGULOS AGUDOS.

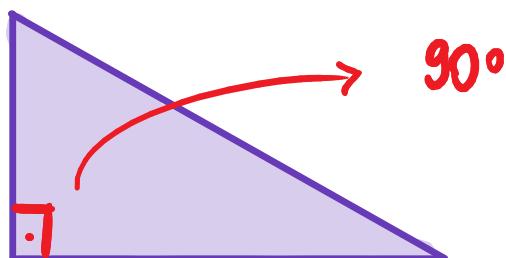


$$\alpha < 90^\circ$$

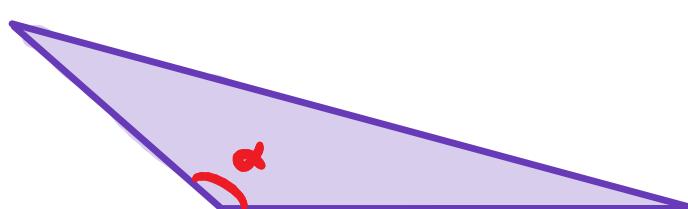
$$\beta < 90^\circ$$

$$\gamma < 90^\circ$$

RETÂNGULO: 1 ÂNGULO RETO.



OBTUSÂNGULO: 1 ÂNGULO OBTUSO.

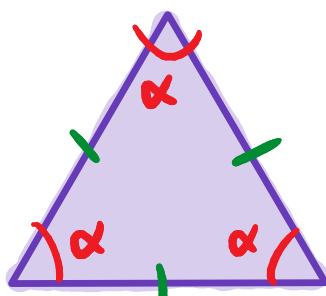


$$\alpha > 90^\circ$$



# CLASSIFICAÇÃO - LADOS

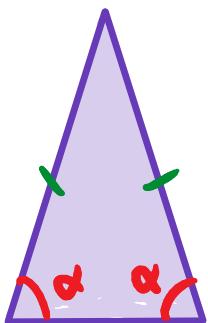
EQUILÁTERO: 3 LADOS IGUAIS.



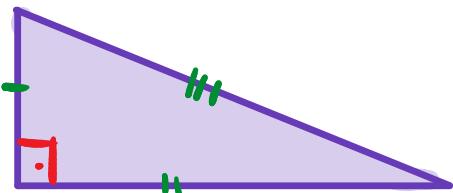
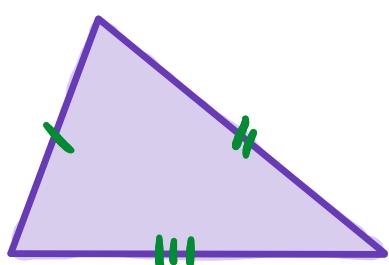
$$3\alpha = 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ$$

ISÓCELES: 2 LADOS IGUAIS.

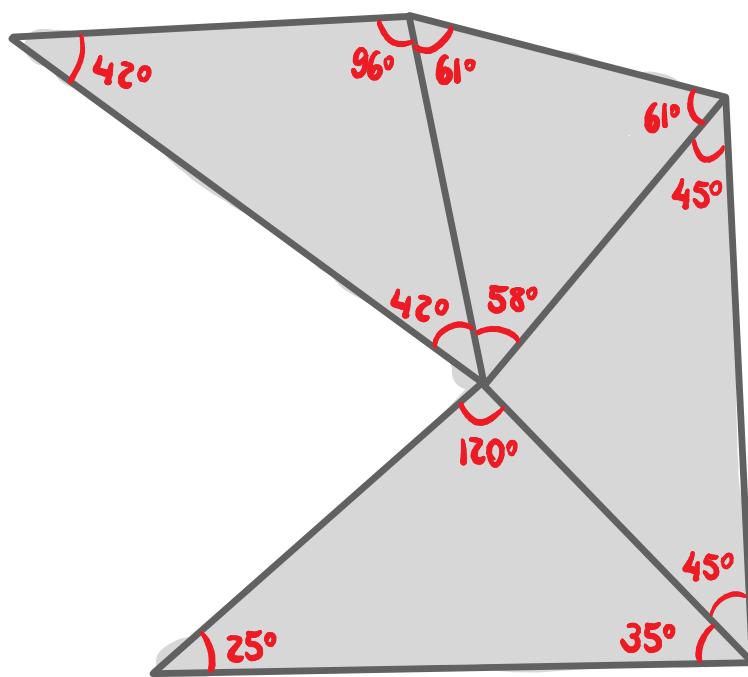


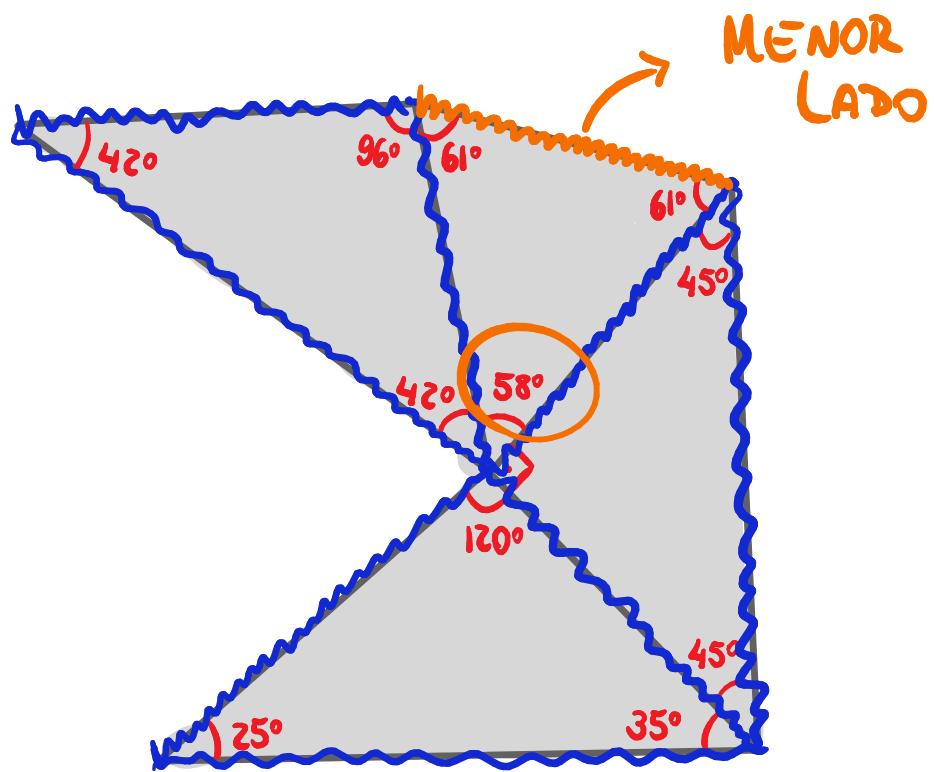
ESCALENO: 3 LADOS DIFERENTES.



## EXEMPLO

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

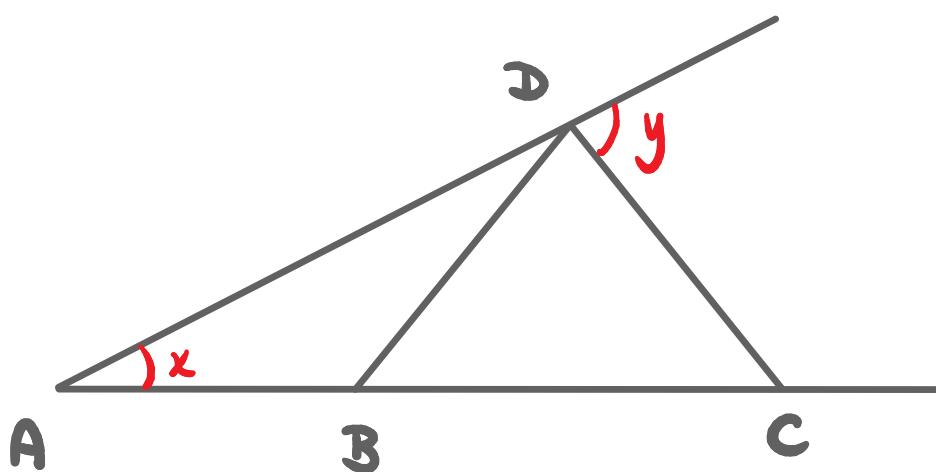




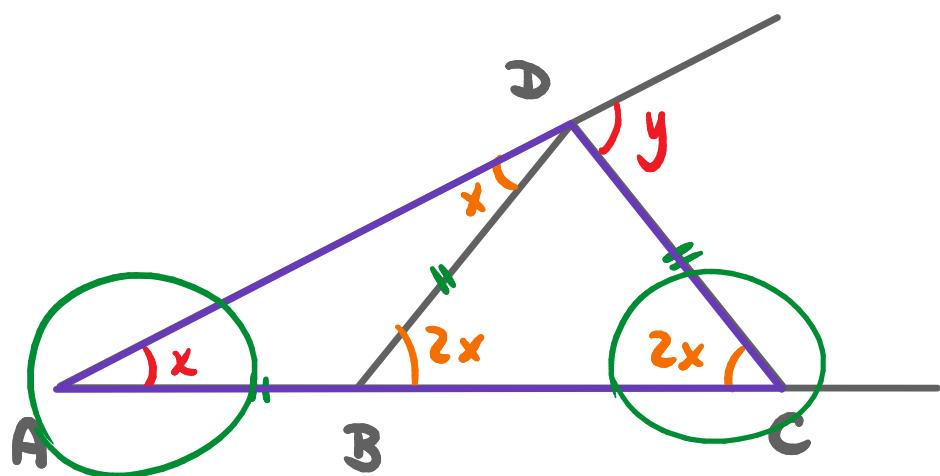
## EXEMPLO

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

CALCULE A RAZÃO ENTRE  $y$  E  $x$ .



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



$$y = x + 2x$$

$$y = 3x$$

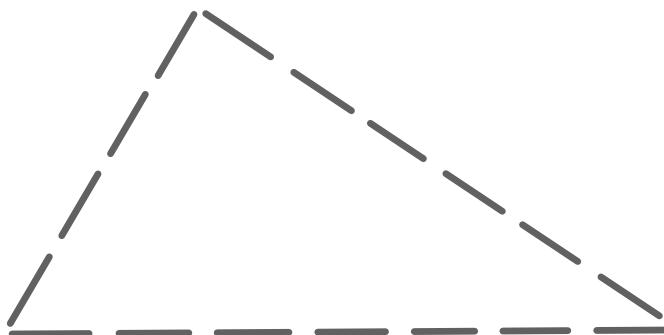
$$\frac{y}{x} = 3$$



## 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?



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

$8 < 1 + 8$        $\cancel{9 < 1 + 7}$

$$(2, 8, 7) \quad \cancel{(2, 9, 6)}$$

$8 < 7 + 2$        $\cancel{9 < 2 + 6}$

$$(3, 7, 7) \quad (3, 8, 6) \quad \cancel{(3, 9, 5)}$$

$7 < 7 + 3$        $8 < 6 + 3$        $\cancel{9 < 5 + 5}$

$$(4, 7, 6) \quad (4, 8, 5) \quad \cancel{(4, 9, 4)}$$

$7 < 6 + 4$        $8 < 4 + 5$        $\cancel{9 < 4 + 4}$

$$(5, 6, 6) \quad (5, 7, 5) \quad (5, 8, 4)$$

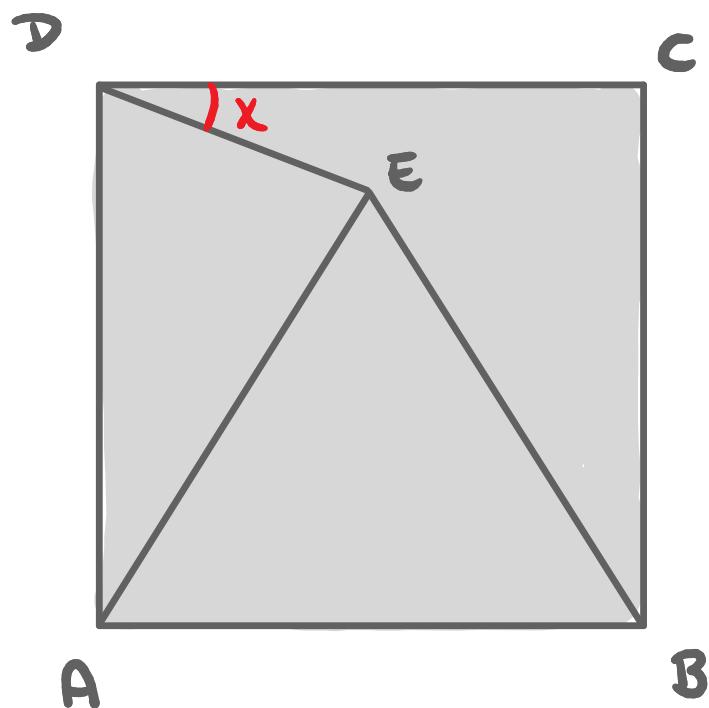
$6 < 6 + 5$        $7 < 5 + 5$        $\cancel{8 < 4 + 4}$

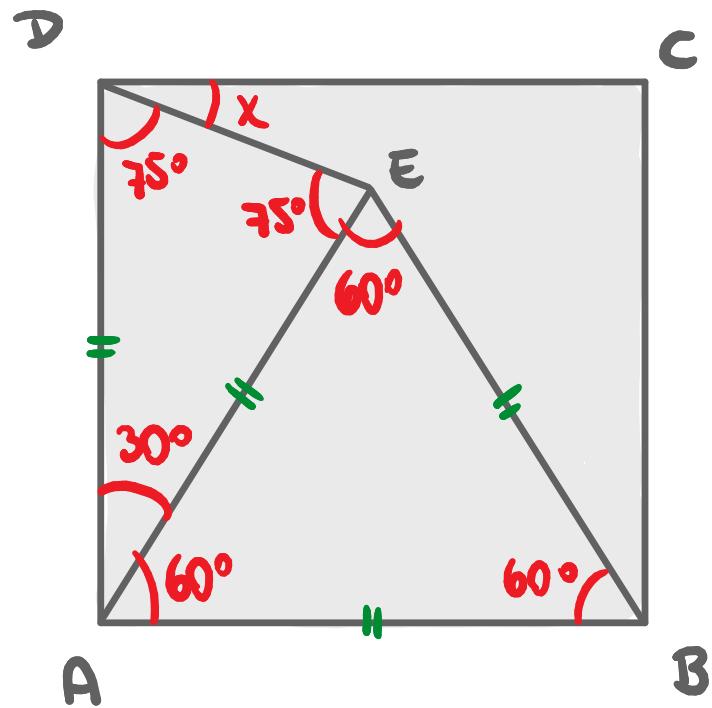
TOTAL : 8  
UNIVERSO NARRADO

## EXEMPLO

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

CALCULE A MEDIDA DO ÂNGULO  $x$ .





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

$$x = 15^\circ$$

---



## EXEMPLO

OS LADOS DE UM TRIÂNGULO SÃO DADOS, POR:

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

DETERMINE QUAIS VALORES  $x$  PODE ASSUMIR.



$$x + 10 < \cancel{2x + 4} + 20 - \cancel{2x}$$
$$x < 14$$

---

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

$$3x < 26$$

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

---

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

$$6 < 5x$$

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

---

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

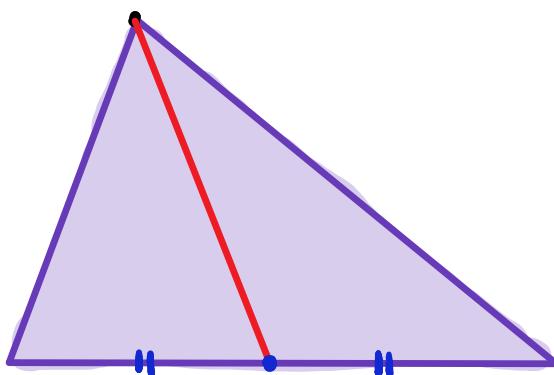


# **PONTOS NOTÁVEIS**



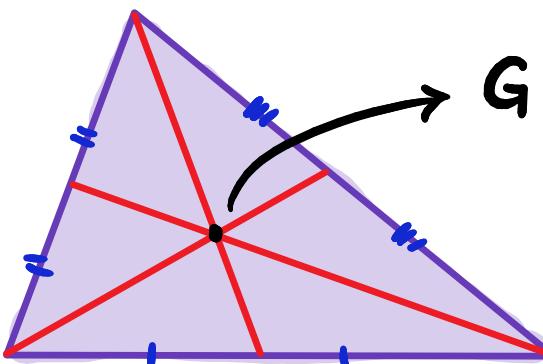
## MEDIANA

SEGMENTO QUE LIGA O VÉRTICE DE UM TRIÂNGULO AO PONTO MÉDIO DO LADO OPOSTO.



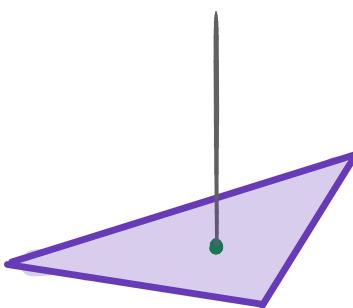
## BARICENTRO

PONTO DE INTERSEÇÃO DAS MEDIANAS.

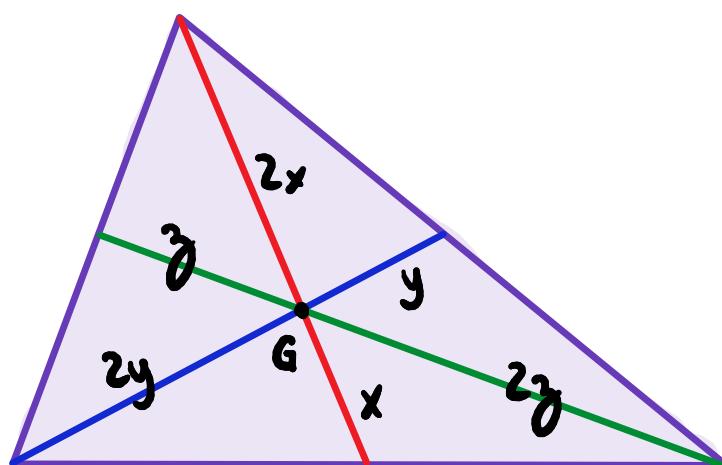


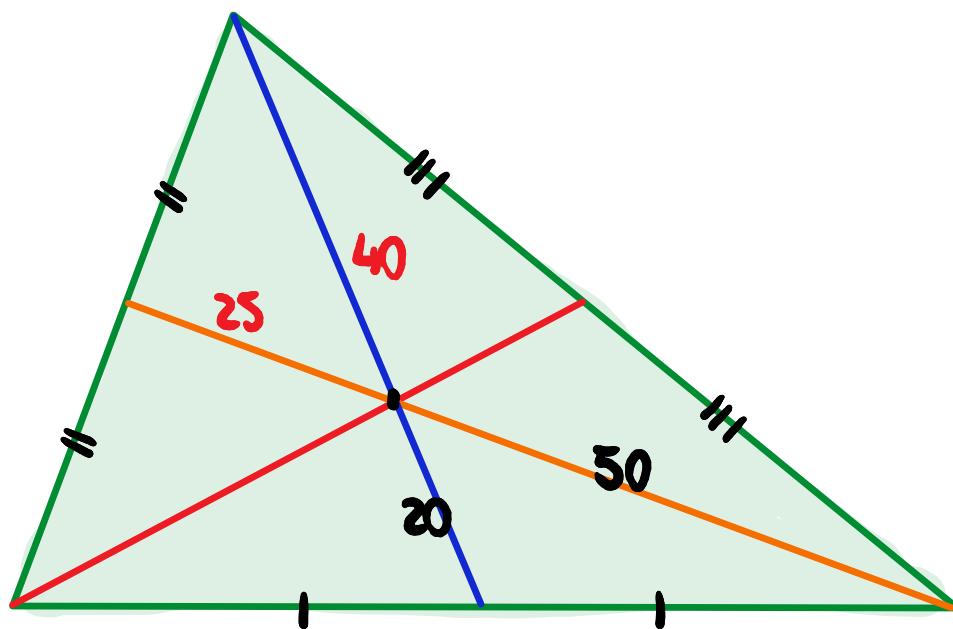
# PROPRIEDADES

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



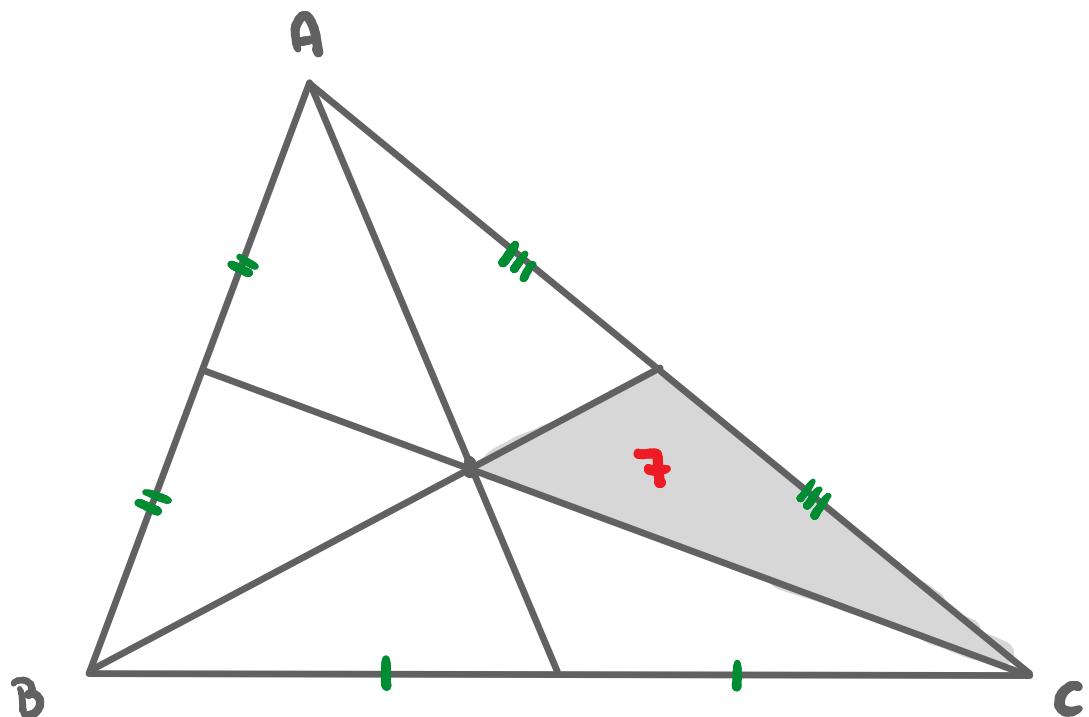
II- O BARICENTRO DIVIDE AS MEDIANAS NA PROPORÇÃO 2 : 1.

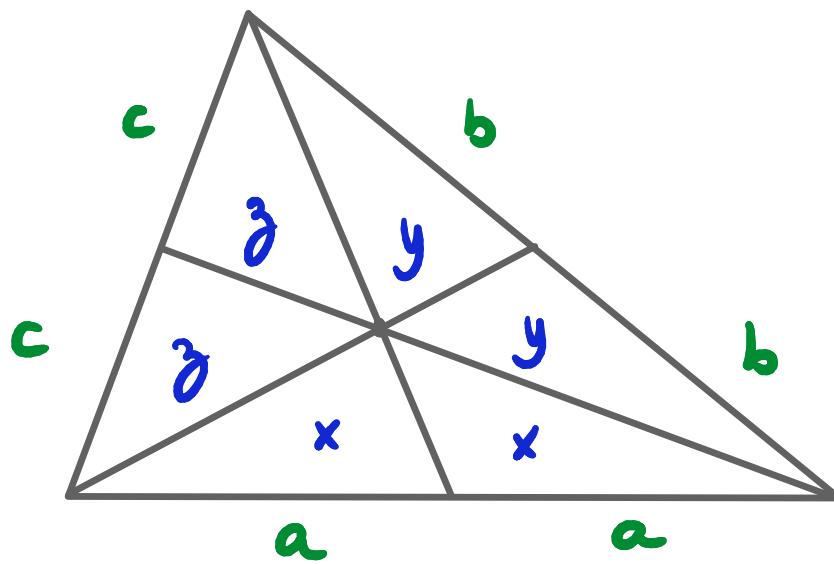




## EXEMPLO

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





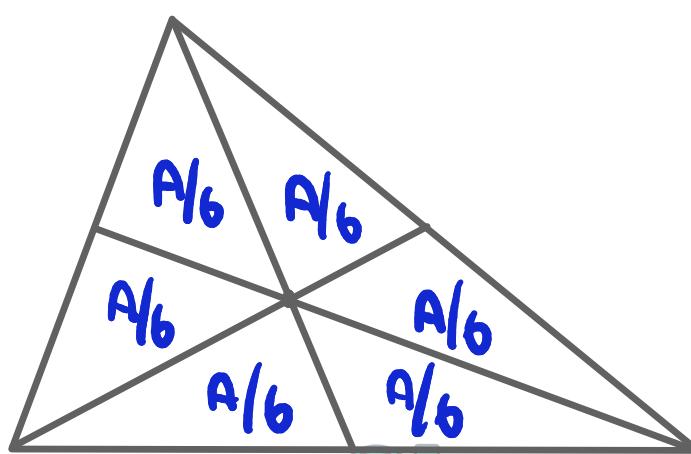
$$x + 2z = x + 2y \quad \cancel{y + 2x = y + 2z}$$

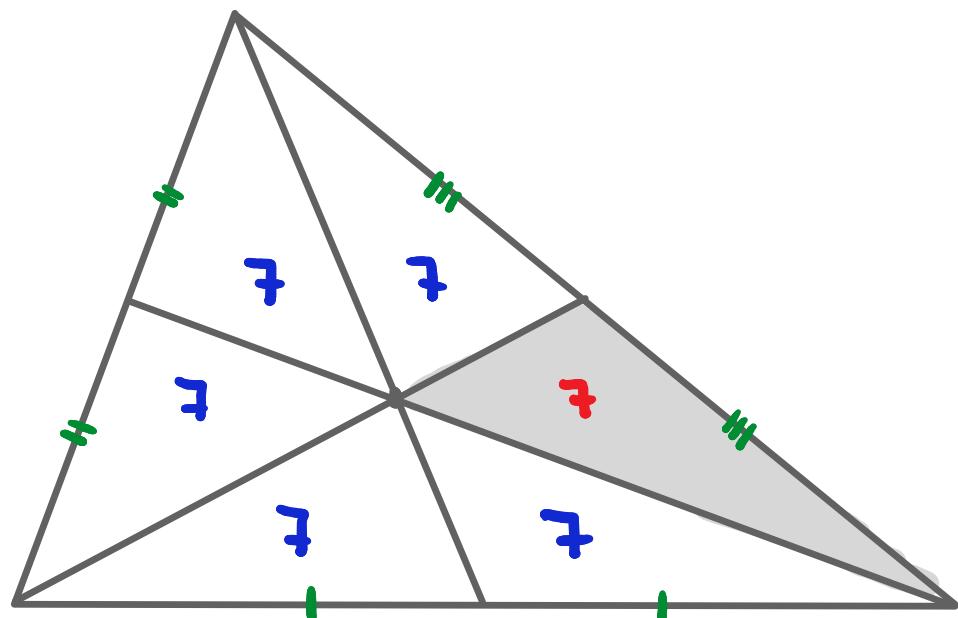
$$2z = 2y \quad 2x = 2z$$

$$z = y$$

$$x = z$$

$$x = y = z$$





$$A_T = 7.6$$

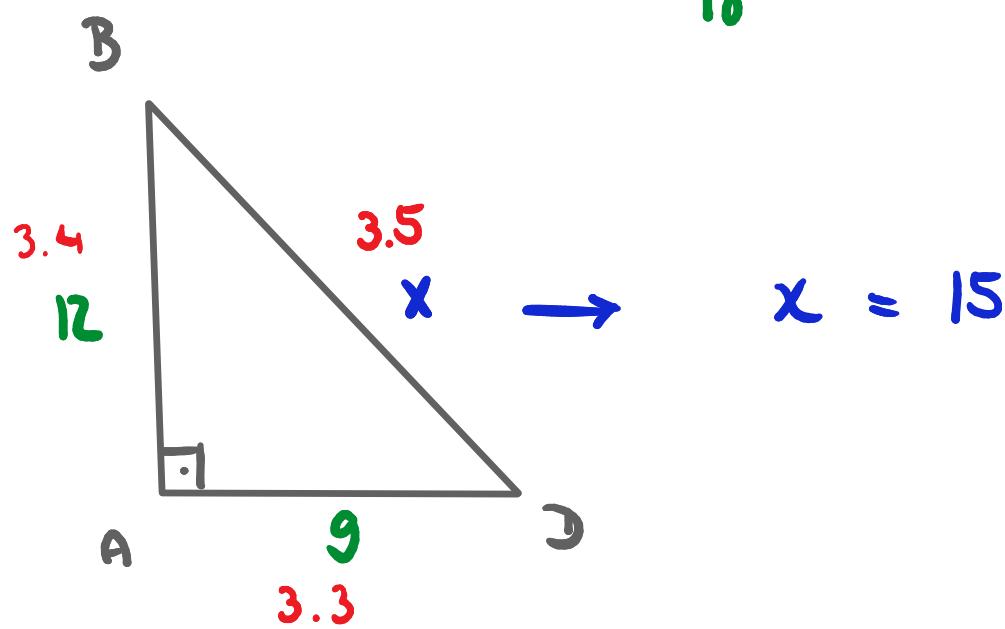
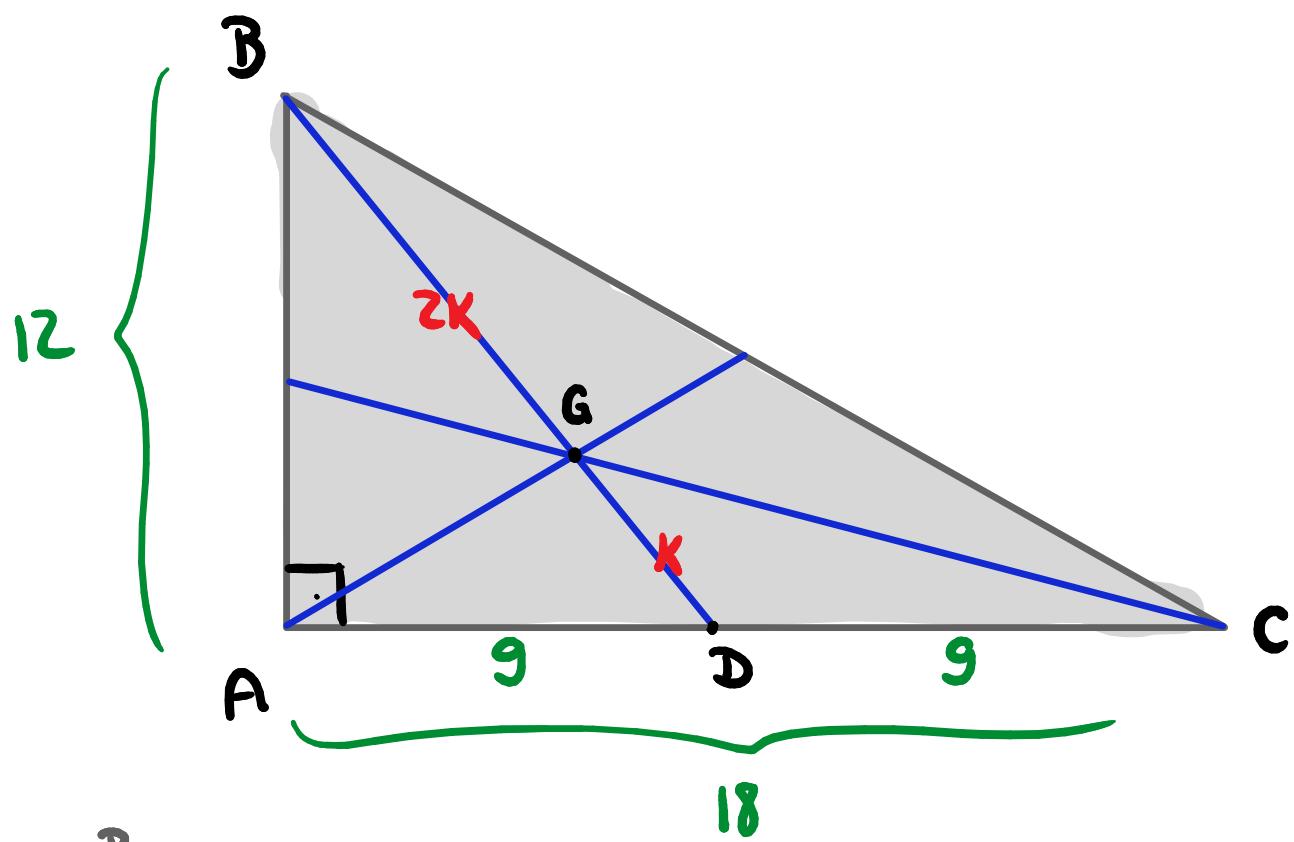
$$\underline{A_T = 42}$$

## 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.





$$3K = 15$$

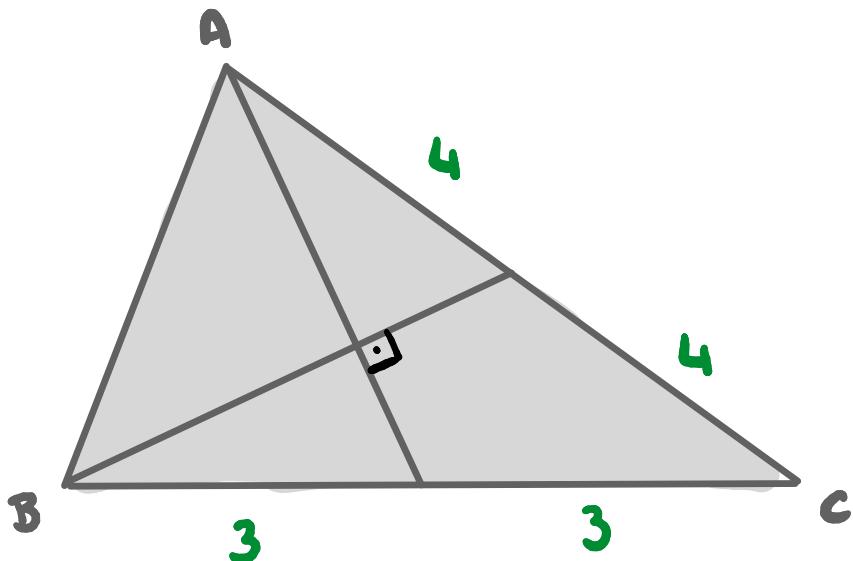
$$K = 5$$

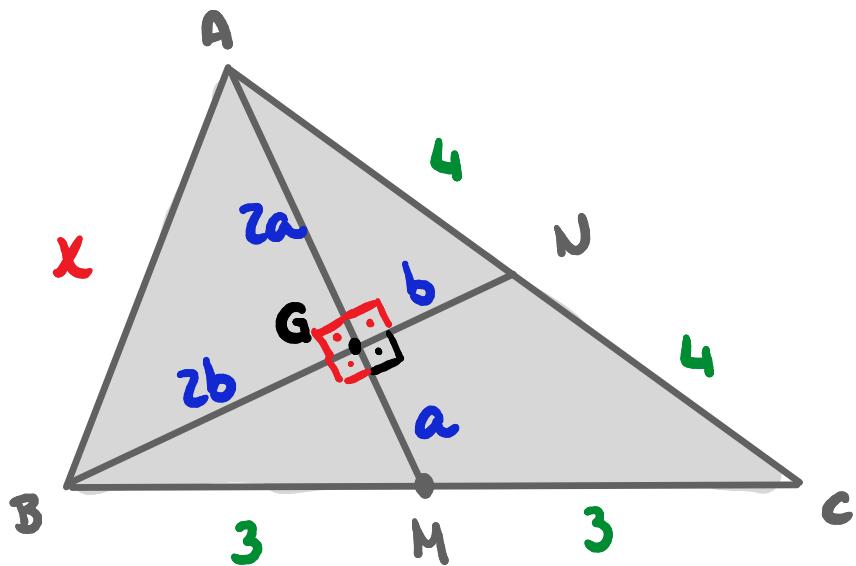
$$3G = 10$$



## EXEMPLO

CALCULE O COMPRIMENTO DO LADO AB DO TRIÂNGULO ABAIXO.





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

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

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

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4a^2 + b^2 = 16 \\ a^2 + 4b^2 = 9 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} x^2 = 4(a^2 + b^2) \\ x^2 = 4(5) \\ x^2 = 20 \\ x = \sqrt{20} \\ x = 2\sqrt{5} \end{array}$$

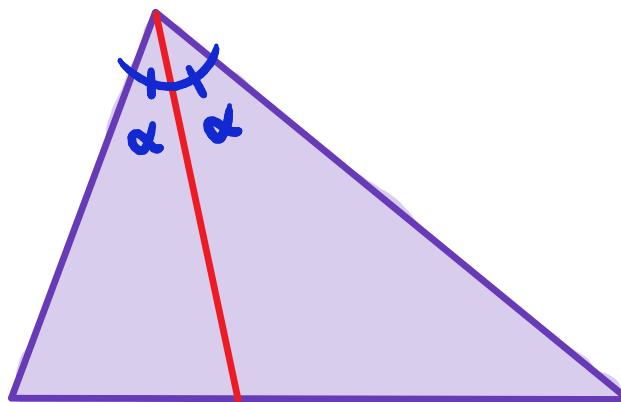
$$\underline{5a^2 + 5b^2 = 25}$$

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

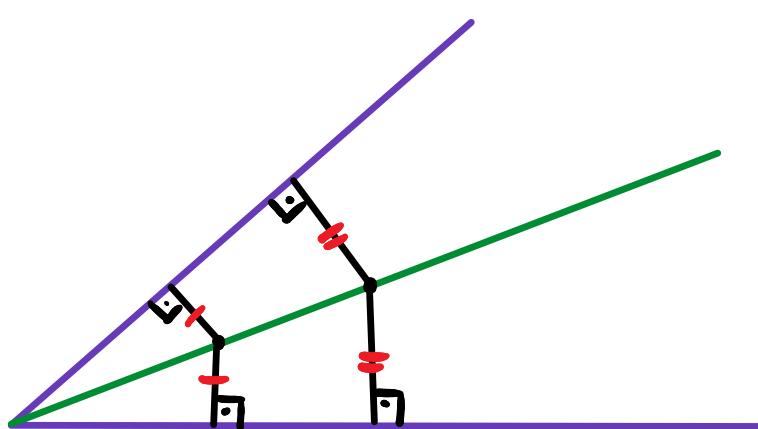


# BISSETRIZ

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

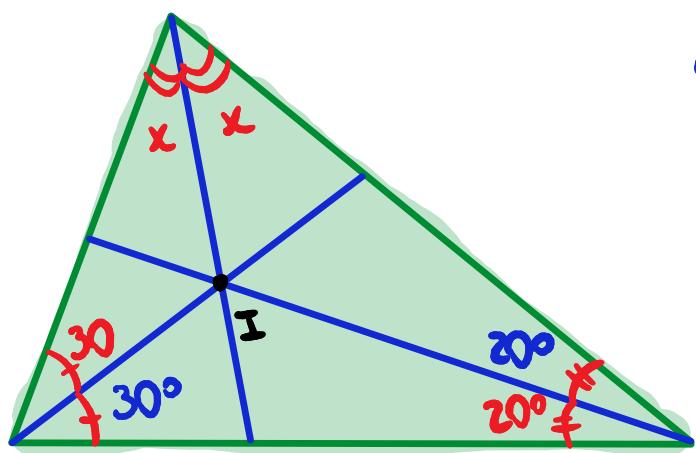
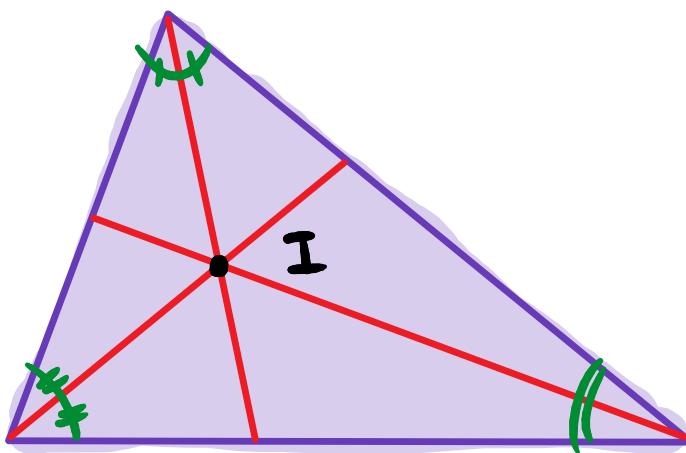


BISSETRIZ TAMBÉM É O CONJUNTO DE PONTOS EQUIDISTANTES DAS RETAS QUE FORMAM O ÂNGULO.



# INCENTRO

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



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

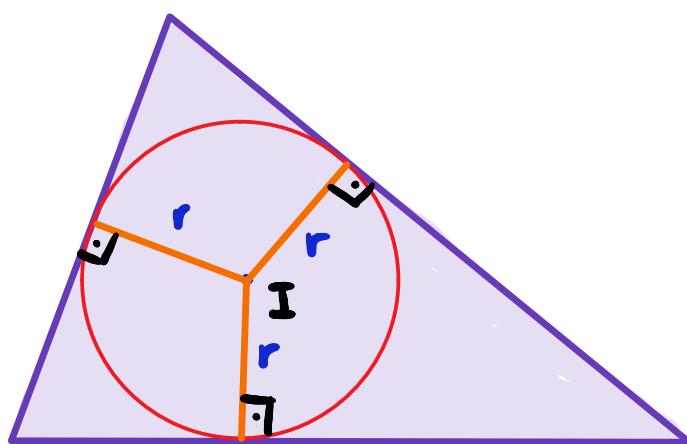
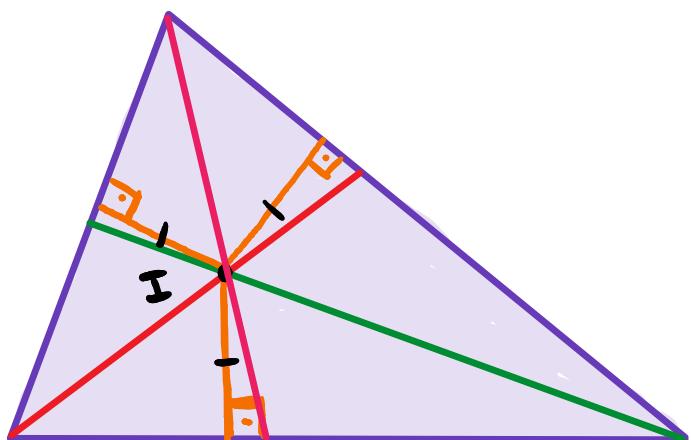
$$x = 40^\circ$$



## 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

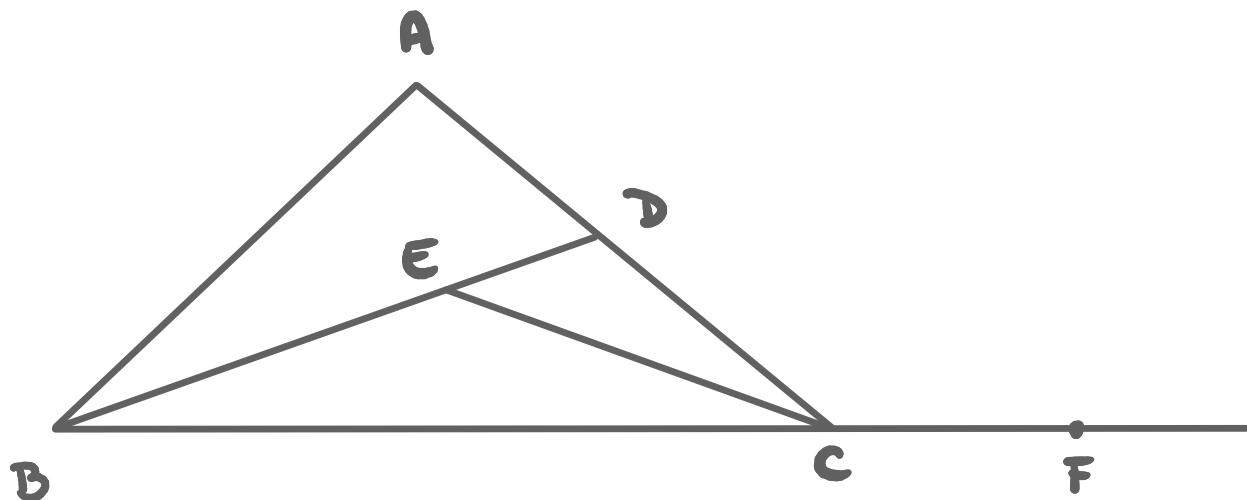
$$AB = AC$$

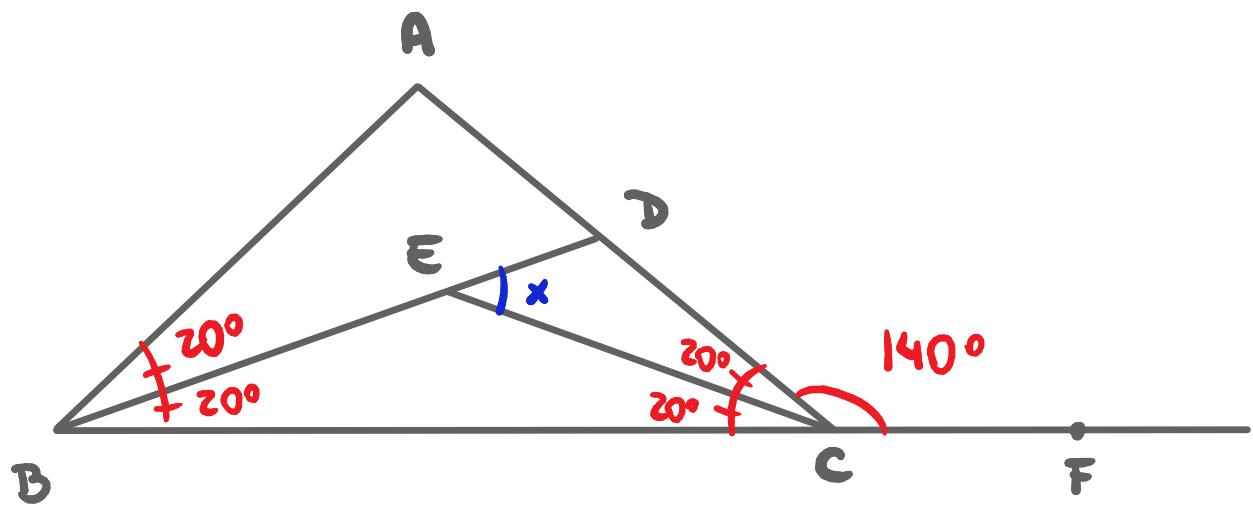
$BD$  É BISSETRIZ DO ÂNGULO  $B$

$CE$  É BISSETRIZ DO ÂNGULO  $C$

$$\hat{A}CF = 140^\circ$$

CALCULE A MEDIDA DO ÂNGULO  $\hat{DEC}$ .





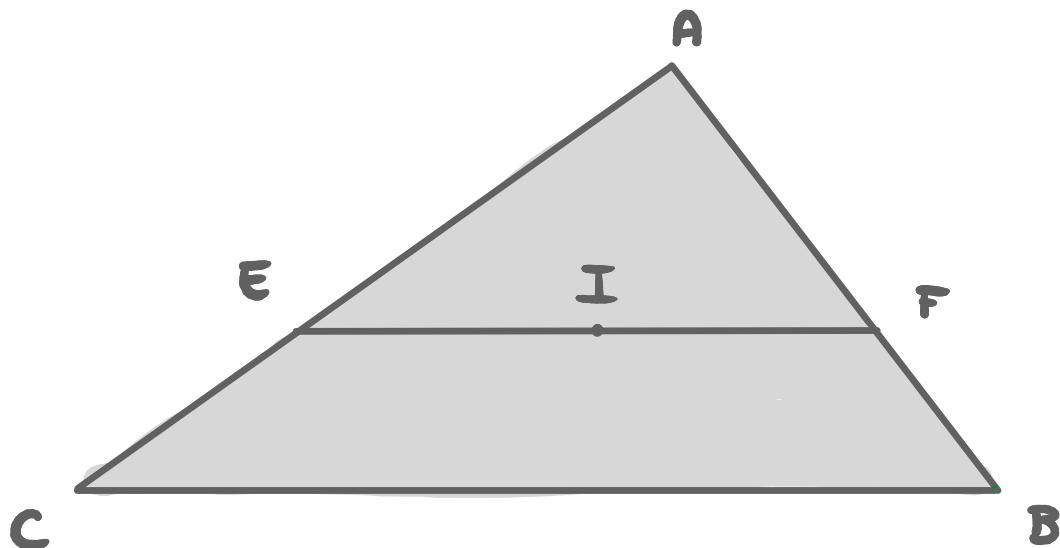
$$x = 20^\circ + 20^\circ$$

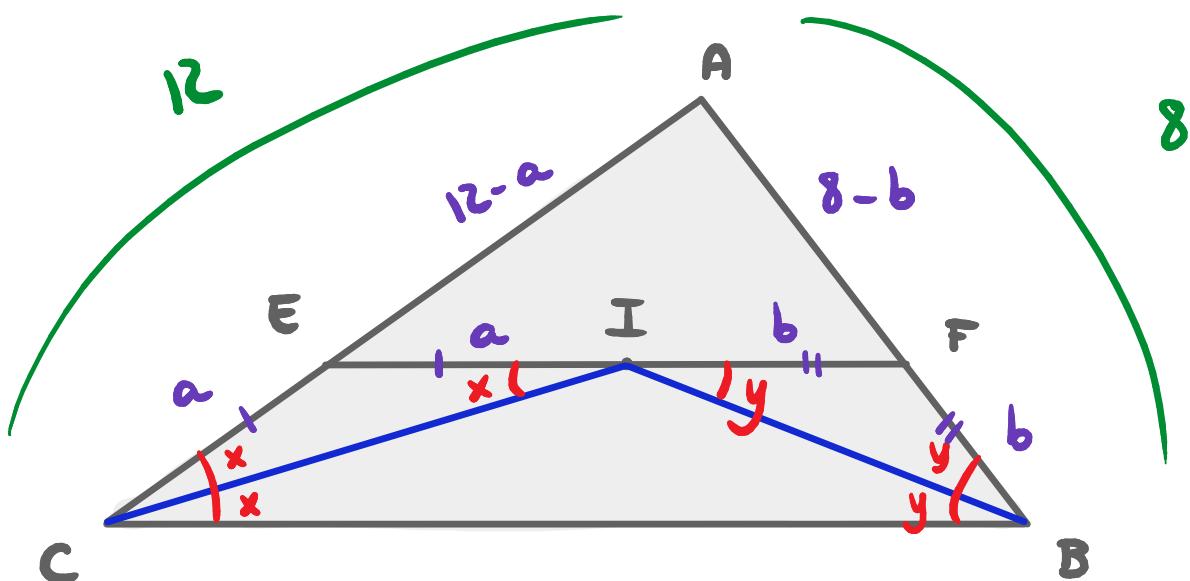
$$x = 40^\circ$$

## 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?





$$P_{\text{PER}}(\Delta \text{AEF}) = 12 - \cancel{a} + 8 - \cancel{b} + \cancel{a} + \cancel{b}$$

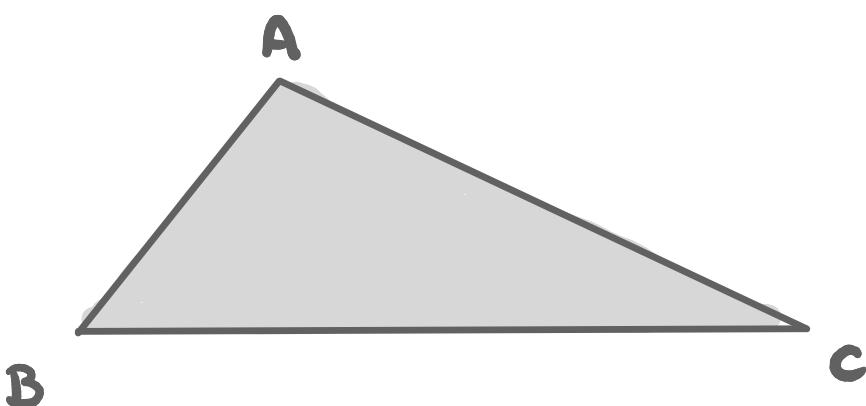
$$= \underline{\underline{20}}$$

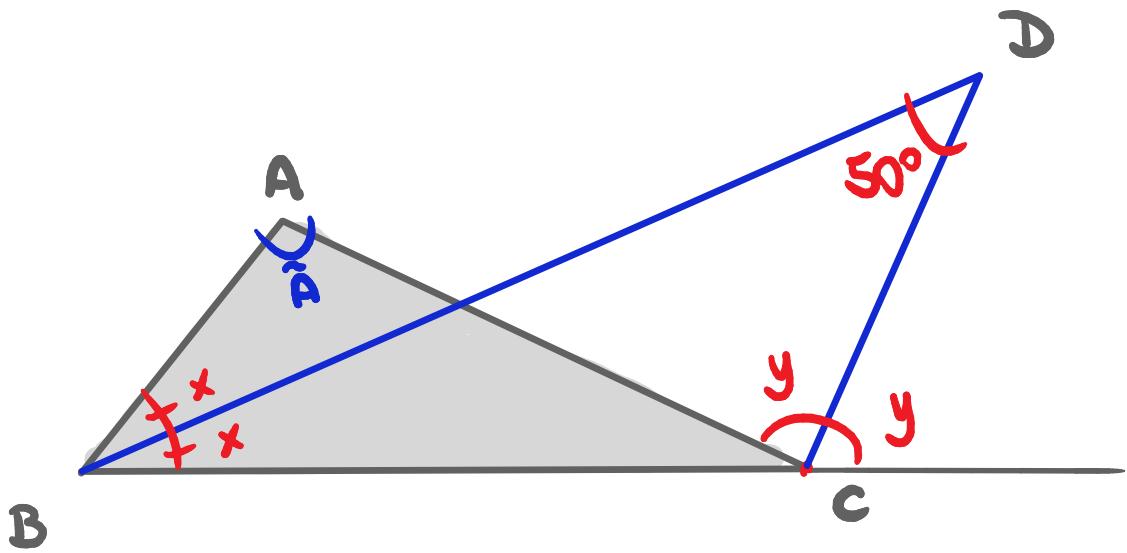
## EXEMPLO

SEJA O TRIÂNGULO ABC DA FIGURA.

A BISSETRIZ INTERNA DO VÉRTICE B FORMA COM A BISSETRIZ EXTERNA DO VÉRTICE C UM ÂNGULO DE  $50^\circ$ .

DETERMINE A MEDIDA DO ÂNGULO  $\hat{A}$ .





ÂNG. EXT.  $\triangle BCD$

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

ÂNG. EXT.  $\triangle ABC$

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

↓

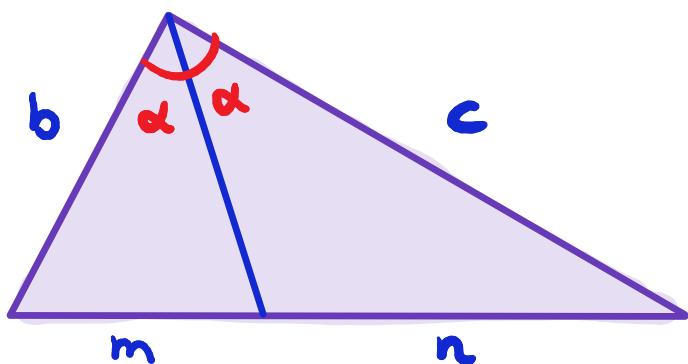
$$\hat{A} = 2 \cdot 50^\circ$$

$$\hat{A} = 100^\circ$$

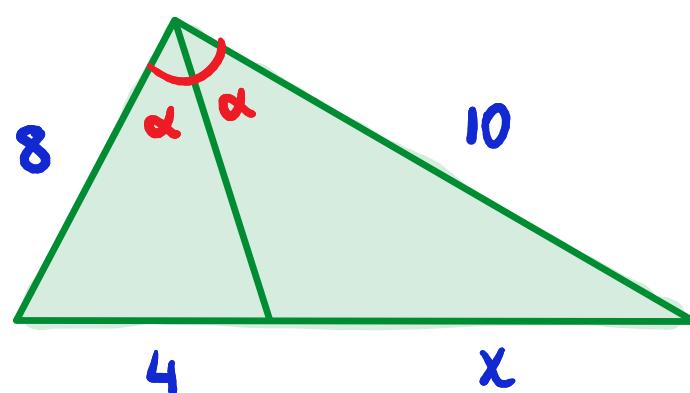


# TEOREMA DA

## BISSETRIZ INTERNA

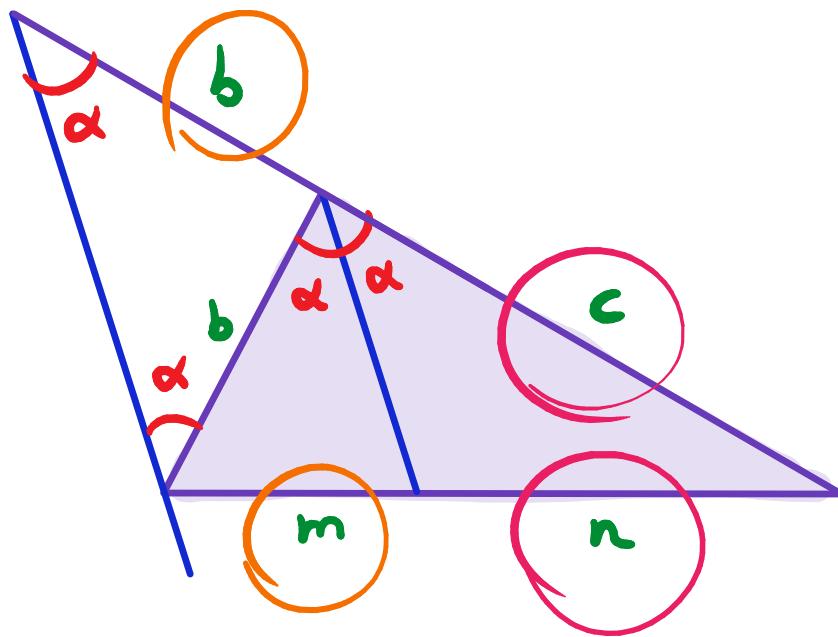


$$\frac{b}{m} = \frac{c}{n}$$



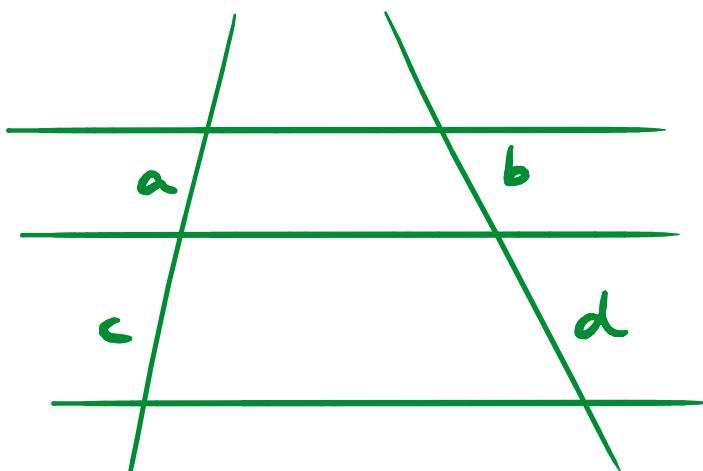
$$\frac{8}{4} = \frac{10}{x}$$
$$x = 5$$





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

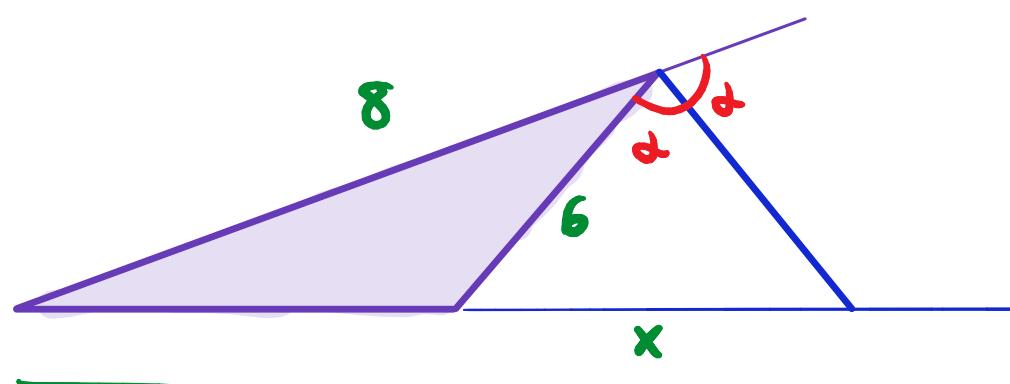
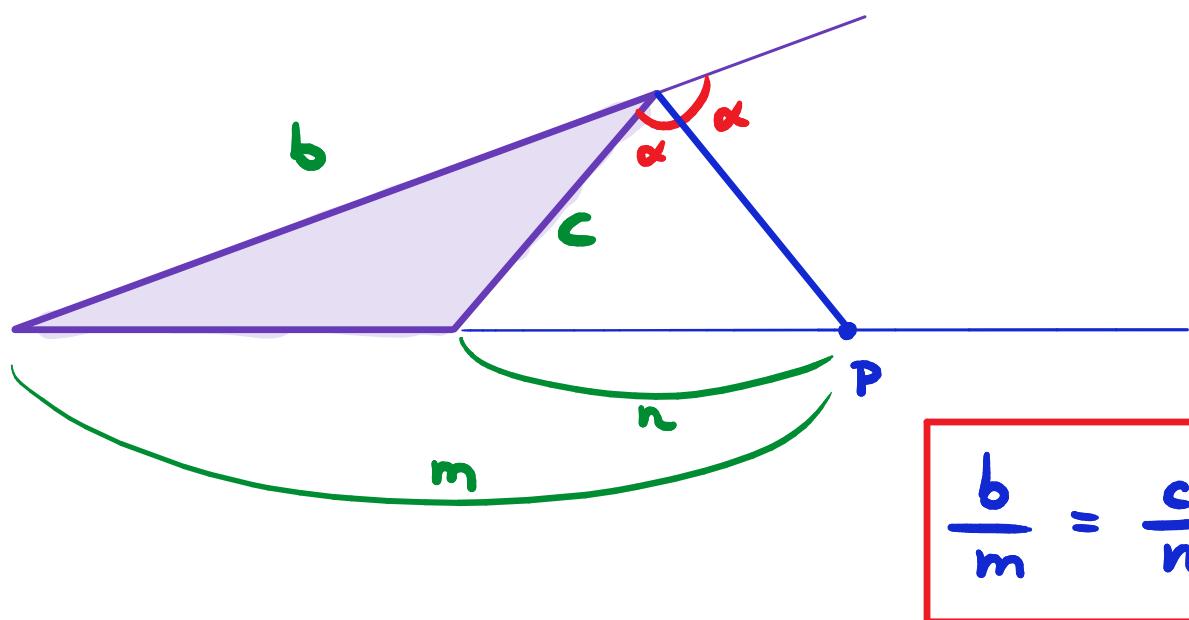

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$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

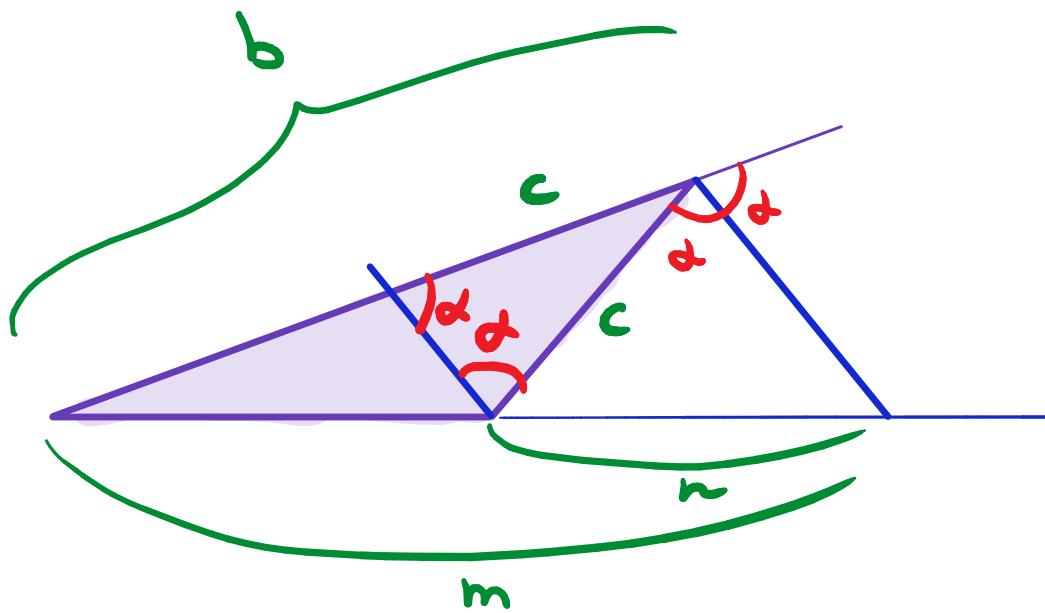
# TEOREMA DA

## BISSETRIZ EXTERNA



$$\frac{8}{12} = \frac{6}{x} \rightarrow x = 9$$





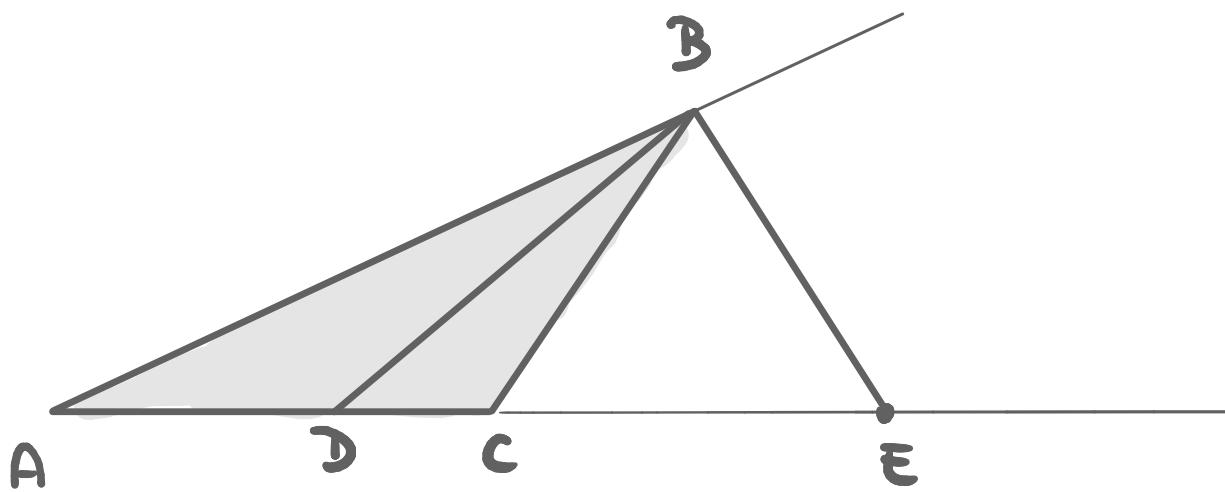
$$\frac{b}{m} = \frac{c}{n}$$

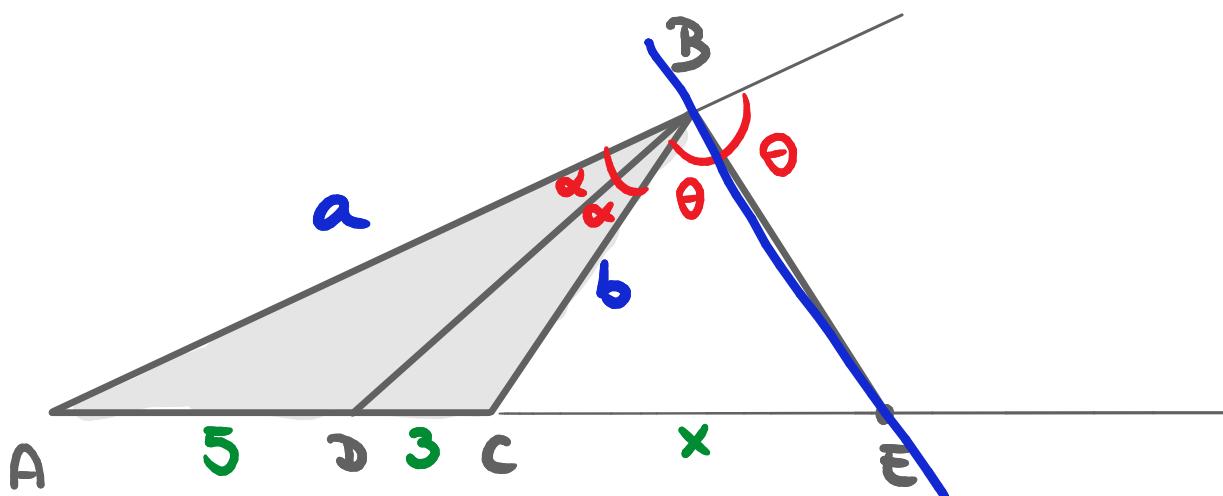


## EXEMPLO

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

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





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

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

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

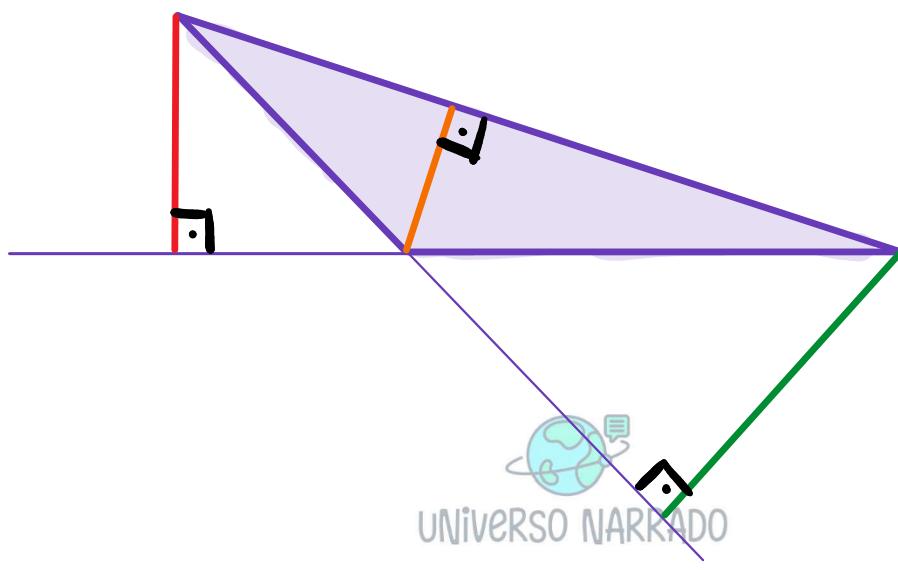
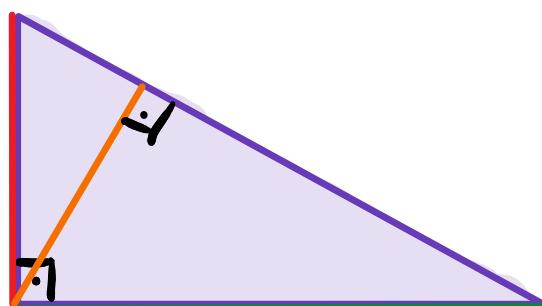
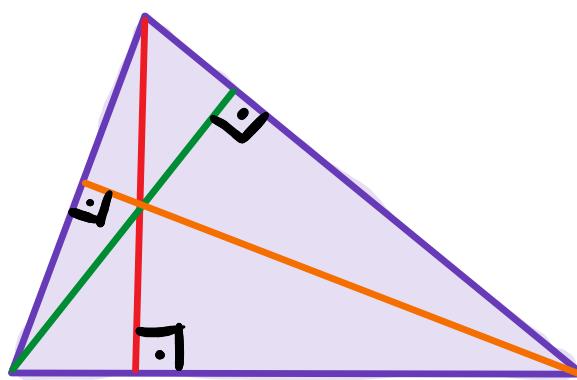
$$2x = 24$$

$$\underline{x = 12}$$



# ALTURA

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

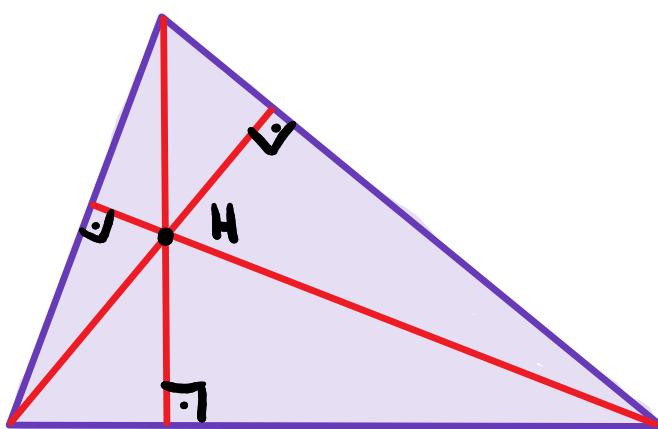


# ORTOCENTRO

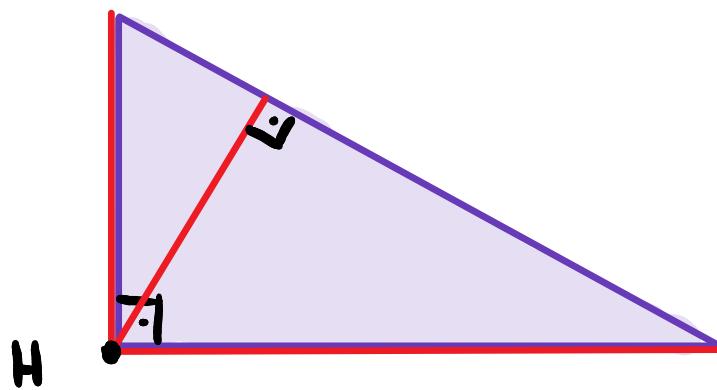
ORTOCENTRO É O PONTO DE INTERSEÇÃO DAS ALTURAS DE UM TRIÂNGULO.

## POSIÇÃO DO ORTOCENTRO

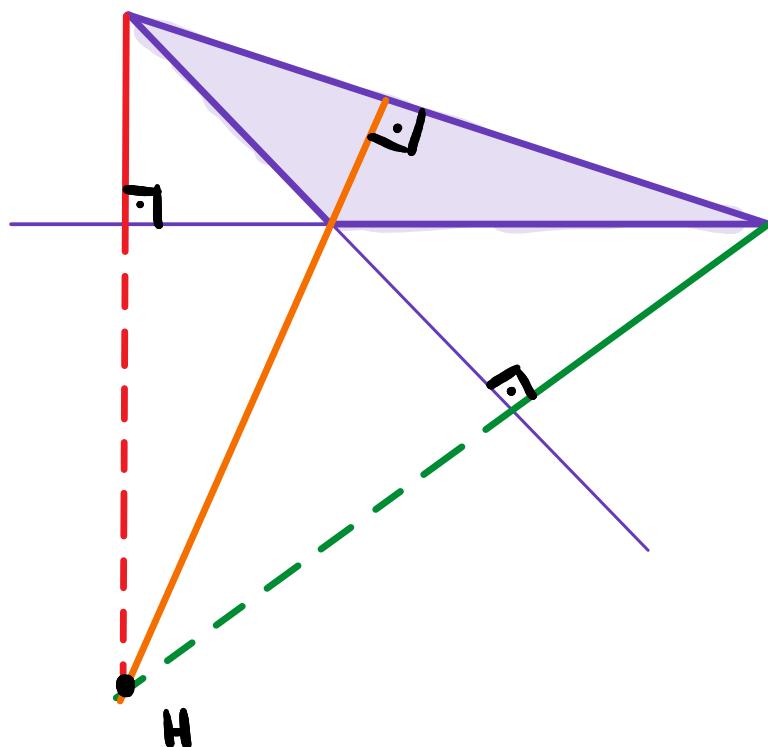
TRIÂNGULO ACUTÂNGULO



## TRIÂNGULO RETÂNGULO



## TRIÂNGULO OBTUSÂNGULO

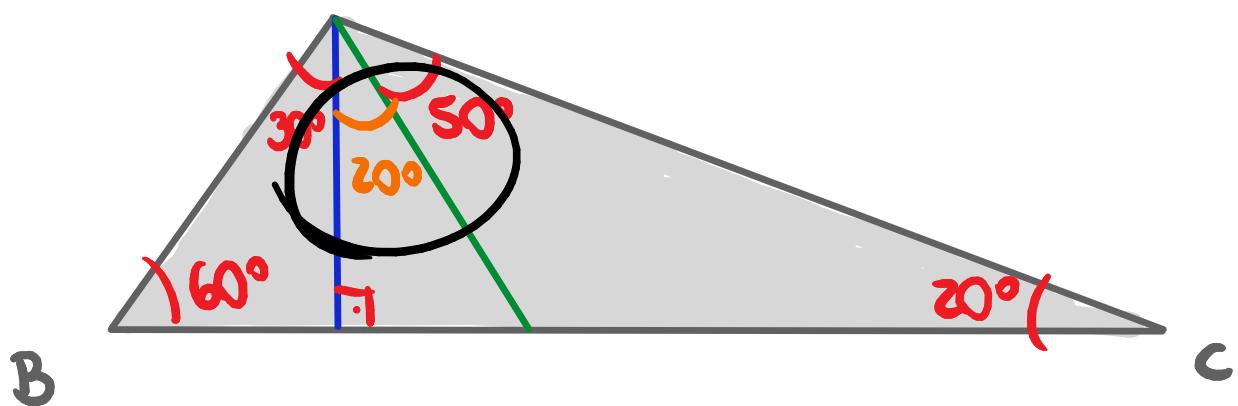
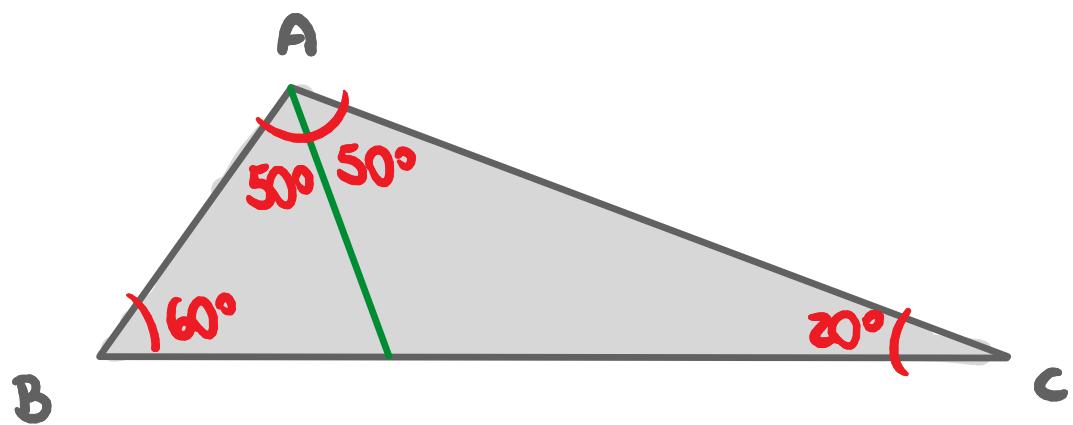
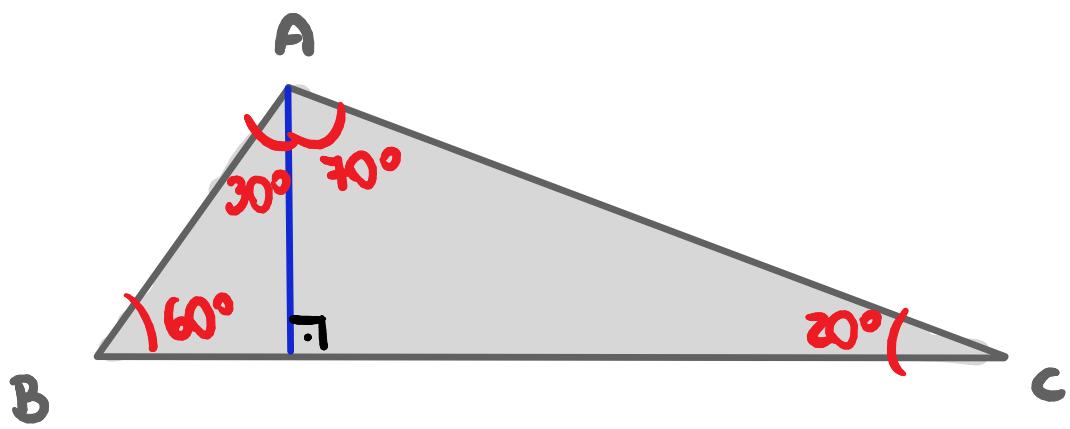


## EXEMPLO

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

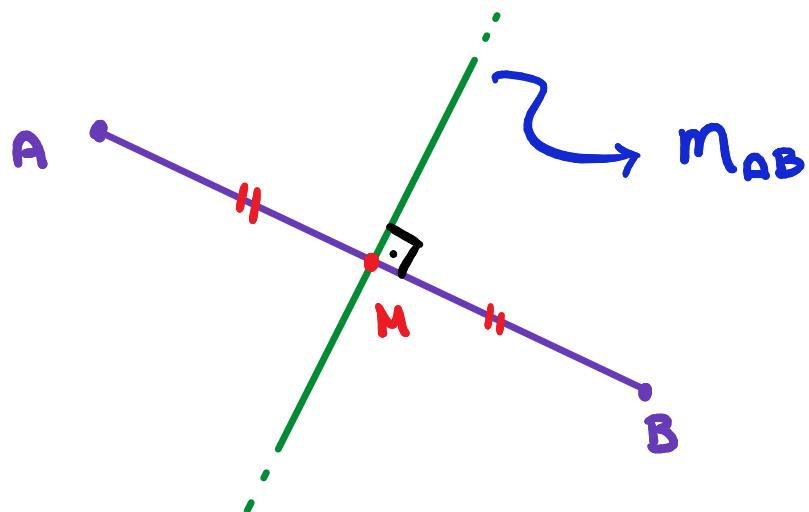
CALCULE O ÂNGULO FORMADO PELA ALTURA  
RELATIVA AO LADO BC E A BISSETRIZ INTERNA  
DO ÂNGULO  $\hat{A}$ .



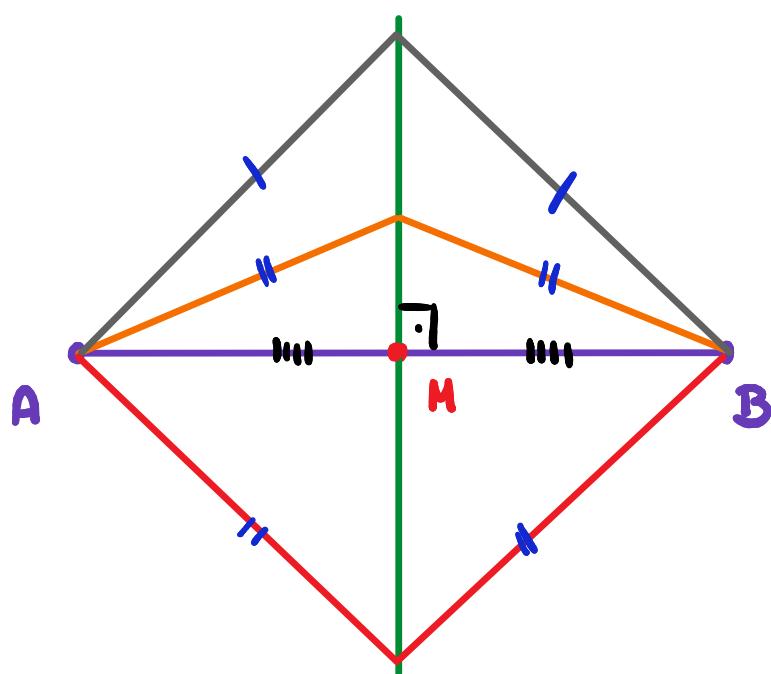


# MEDIATRIZ

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.



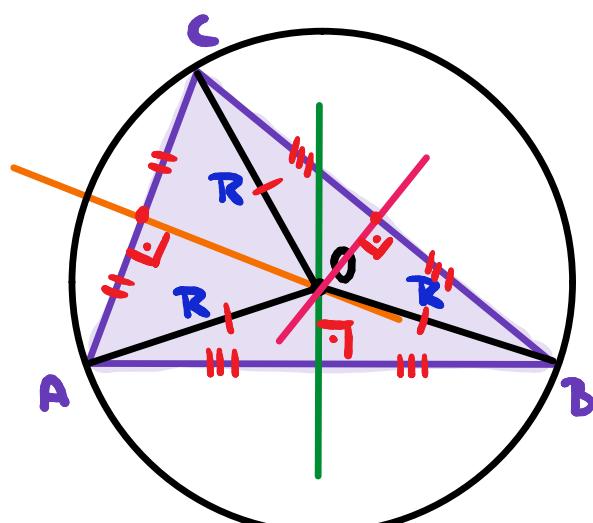
# CIRCUNCENTRO

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

## PROPRIEDADE

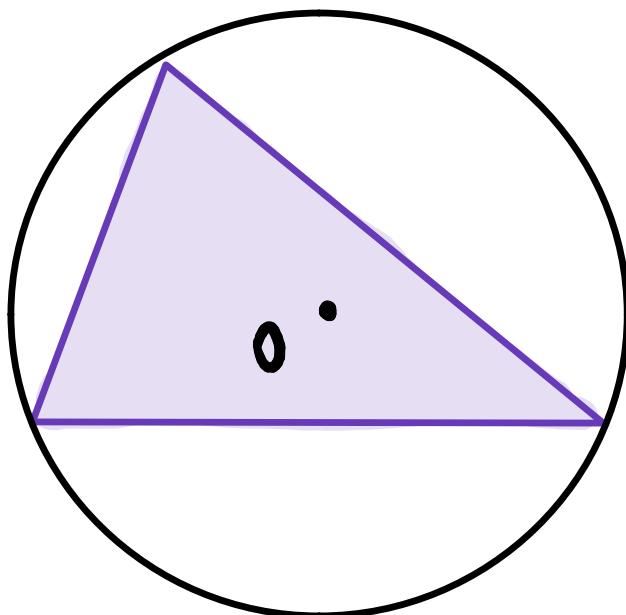
O CIRCUNCENTRO ESTÁ SOBRE CADA UMA DAS MEDIATRIZES DE UM TRIÂNGULO. LOGO, ELE É EQUIDISTANTE DOS VÉRTICES DO TRIÂNGULO.

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

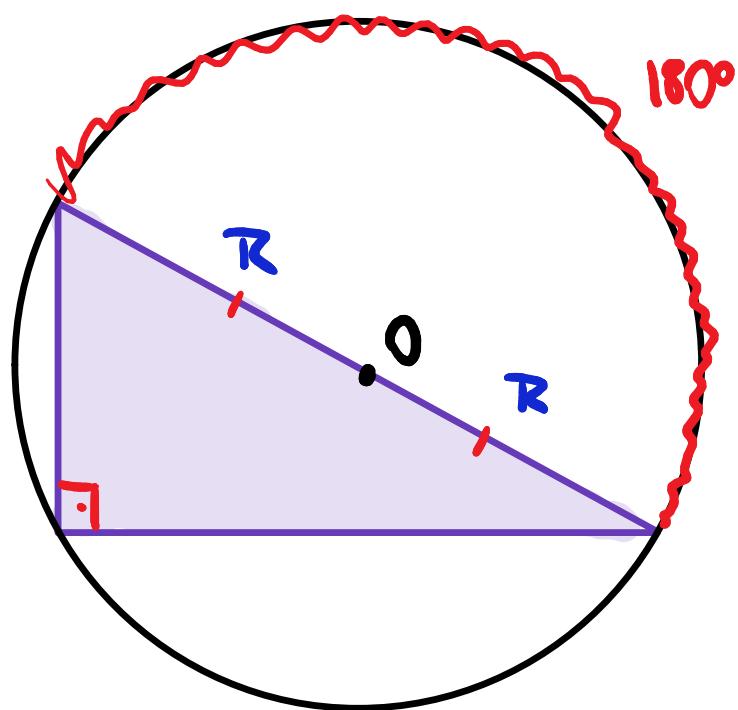


# POSIÇÃO DO CIRCUNCENTRO

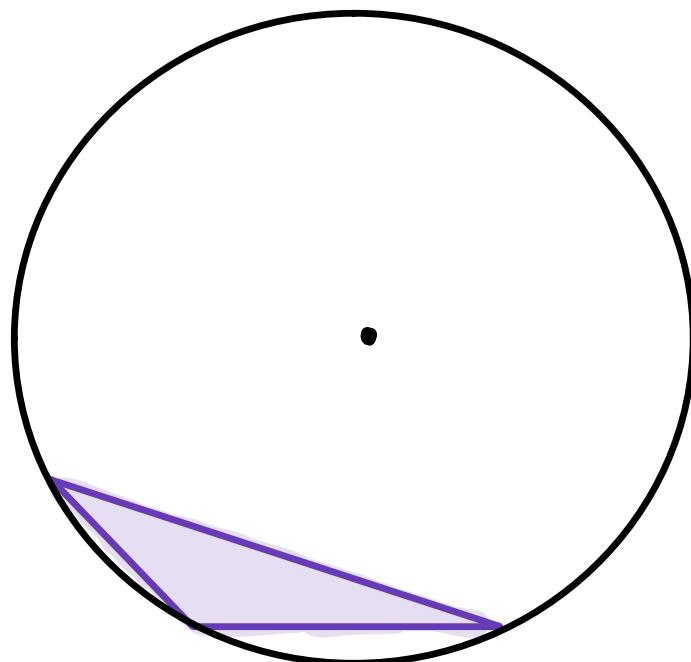
## TRIÂNGULO ACUTÂNGULO



## TRIÂNGULO RETÂNGULO

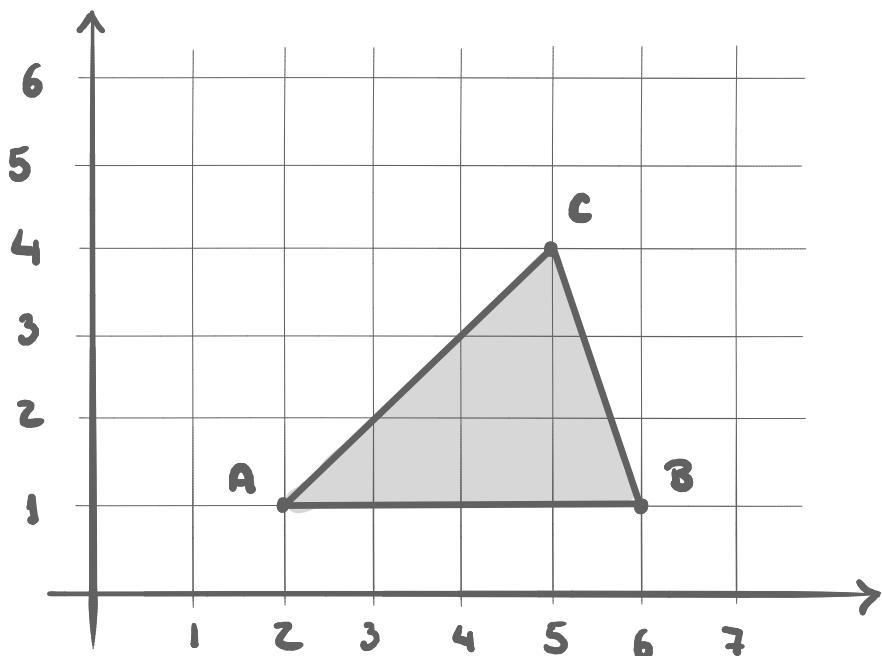


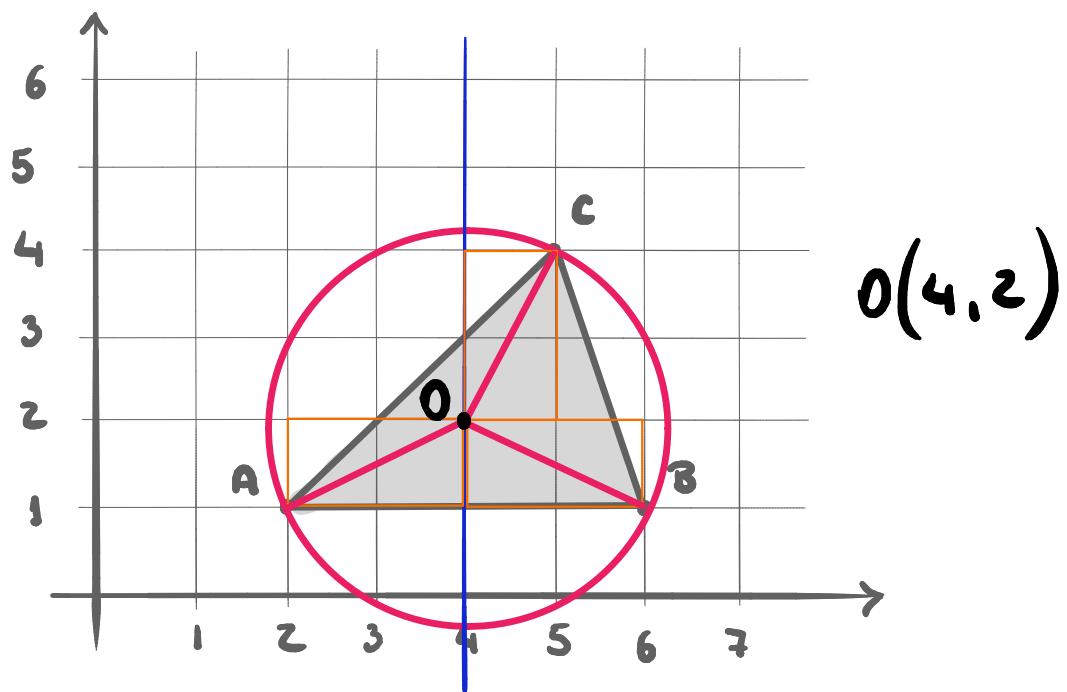
## TRIÂNGULO OBTUSÂNGULO



## EXEMPLO

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

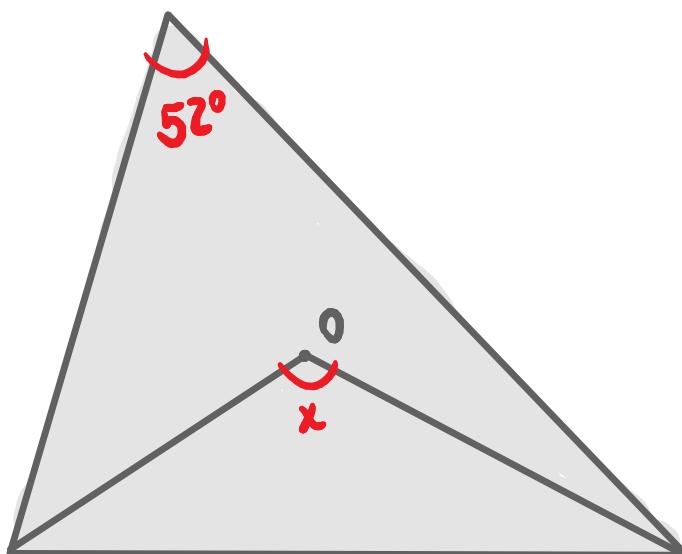


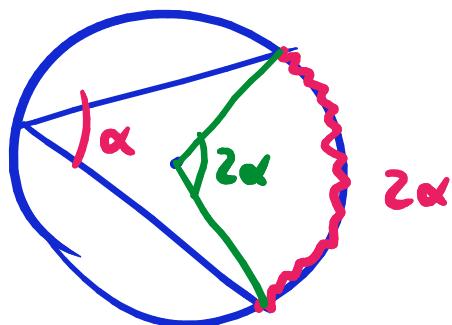
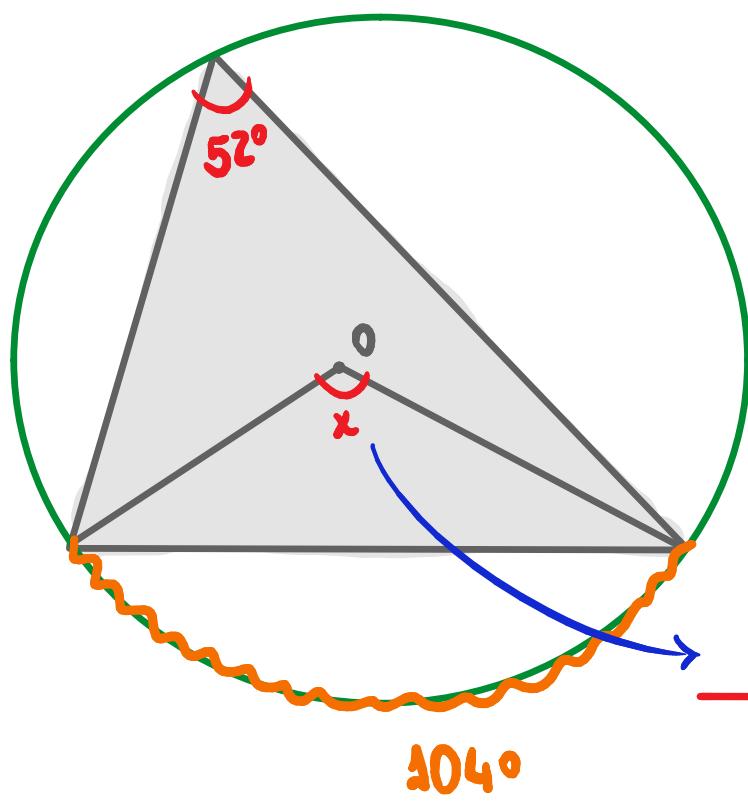


## EXEMPLO

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

CALCULE A MEDIDA DO ÂNGULO  $x$ .





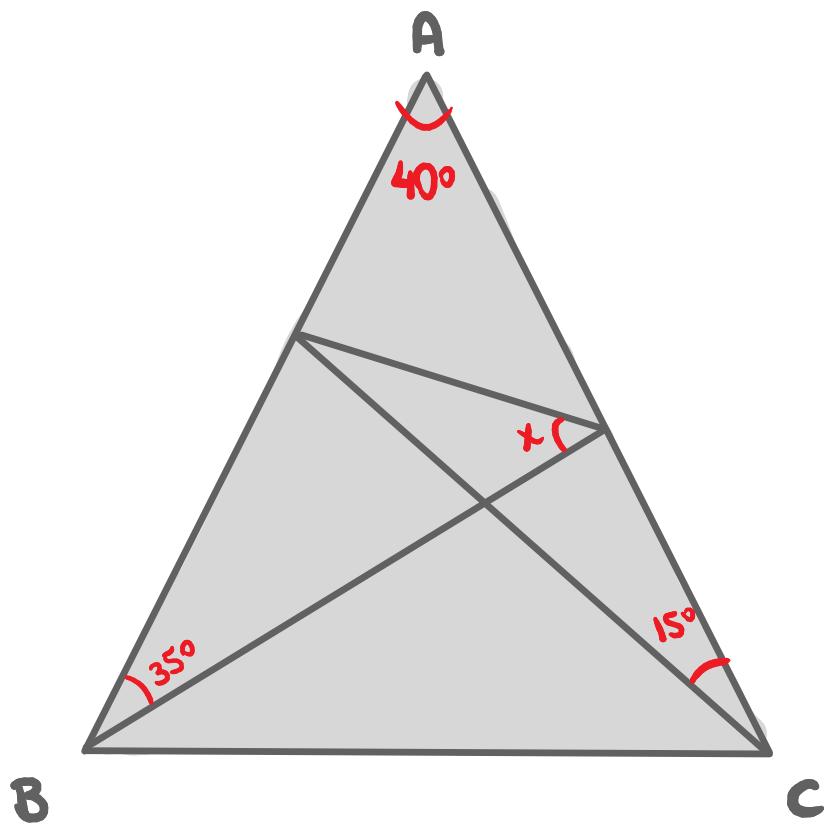
# MISCELÂNEA

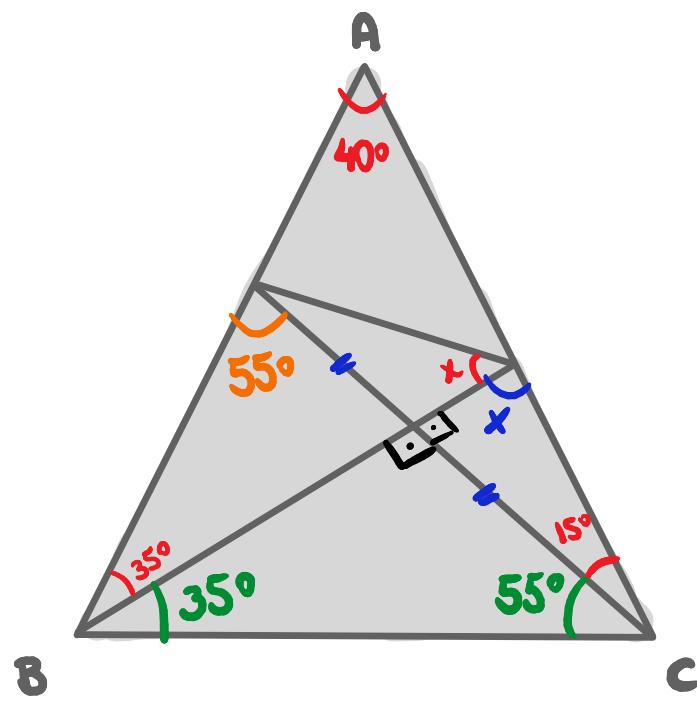


UNIVERSO NARRADO

## EXEMPLO

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





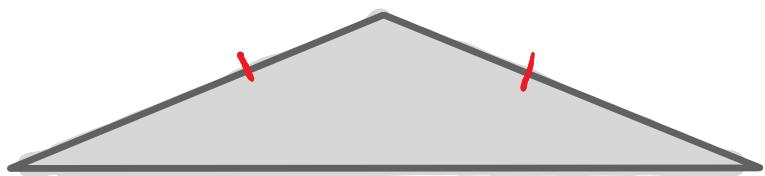
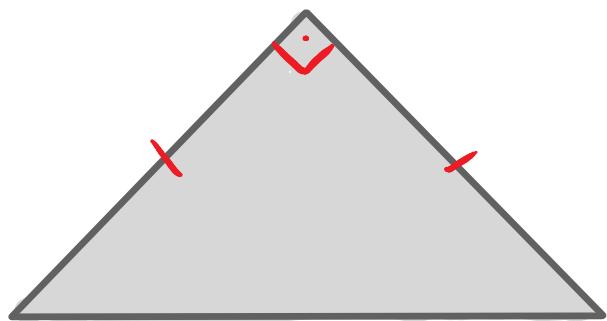
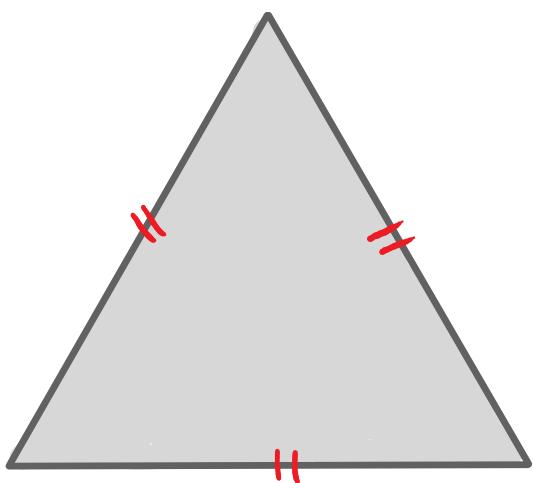
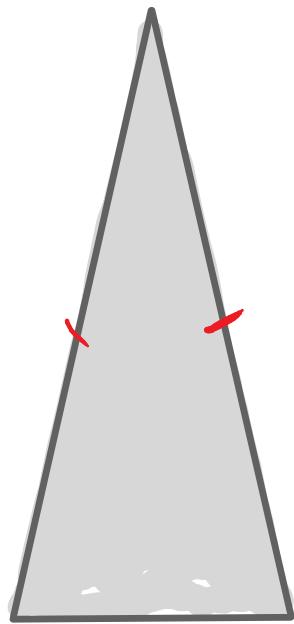
$$x + 15^\circ = 90$$

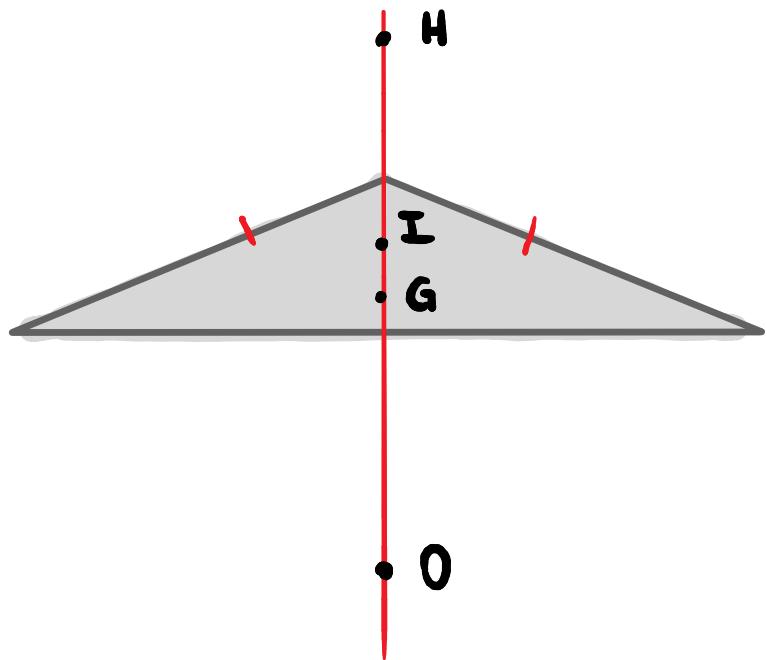
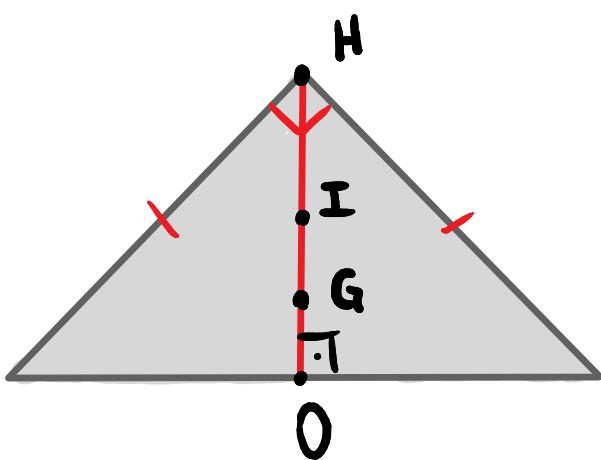
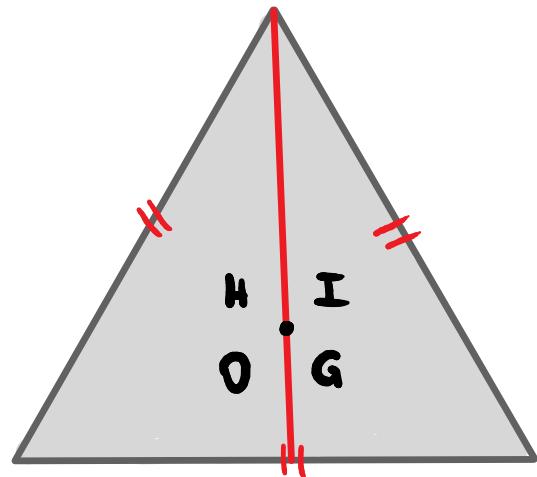
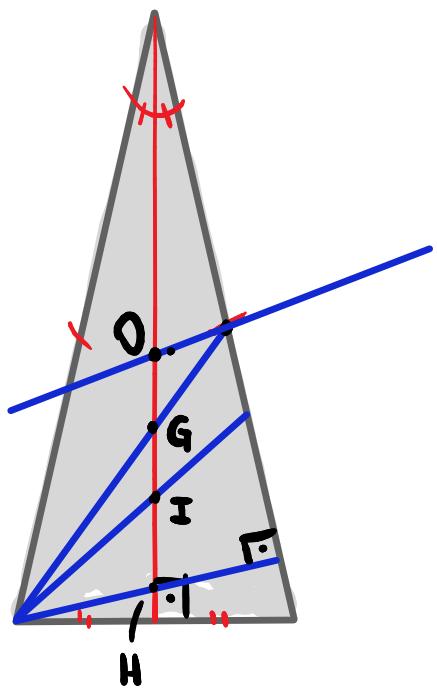
$$\underline{x = 75^\circ}$$



## EXEMPLO

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



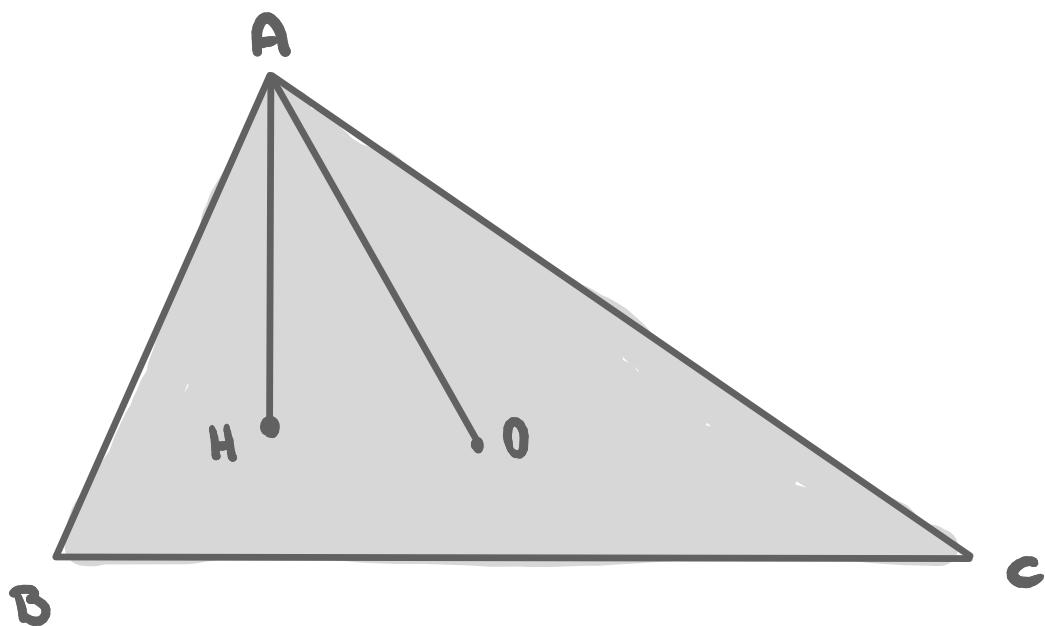


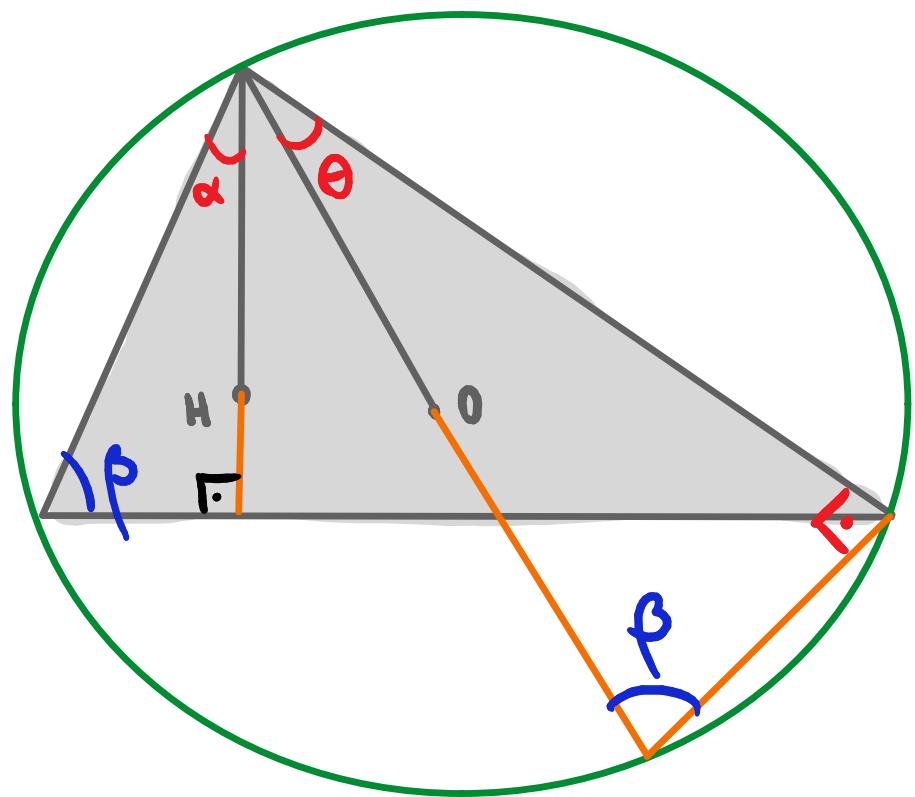
## EXEMPLO

SEJA O TRIÂNGULO ABC ABAIXO.

H É O ORTOCENTRO E O É O CIRCUNCENTRO.

MOSTRE QUE  $H\hat{A}B = O\hat{A}C$ .





$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = 90^\circ \\ \theta + \beta = 90^\circ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\alpha - \theta = 0$$

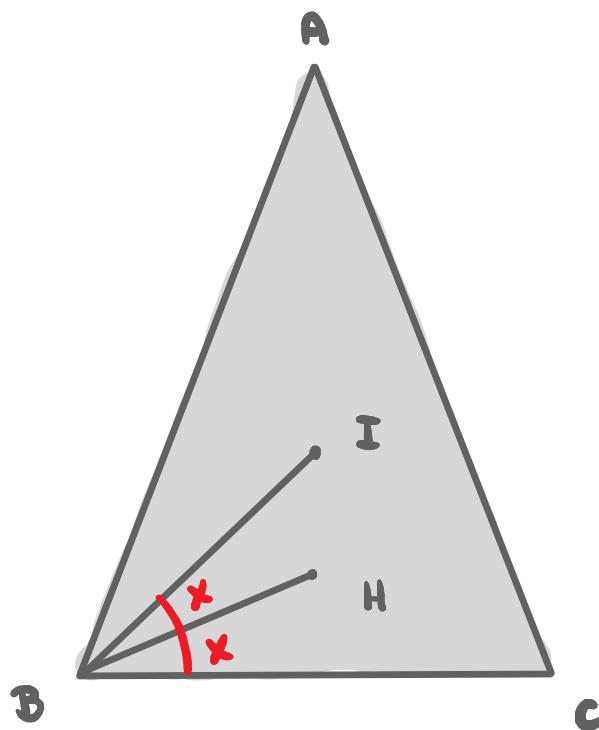
$$\alpha = \theta$$

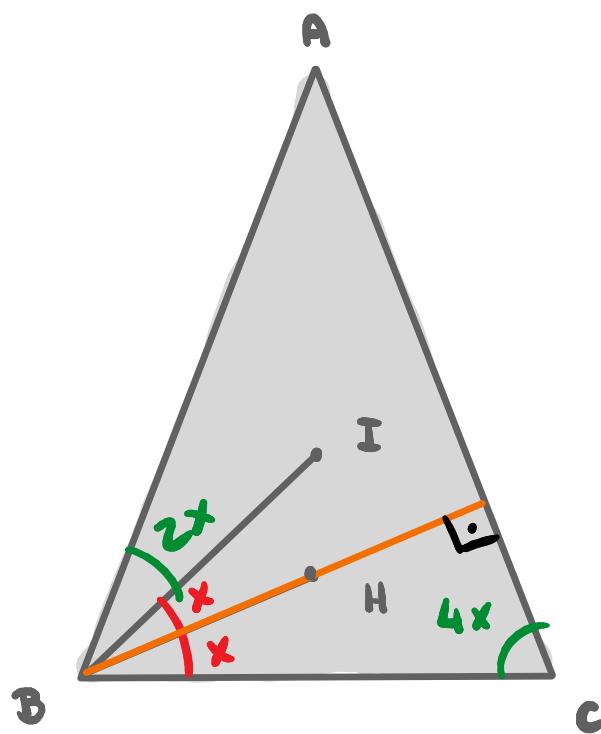


## EXEMPLO

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

CALCULE O VALOR DE  $x$ .





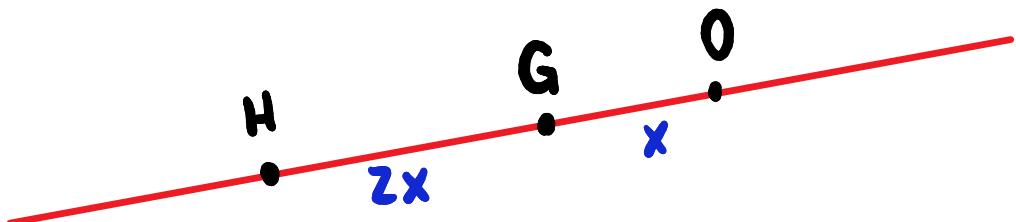
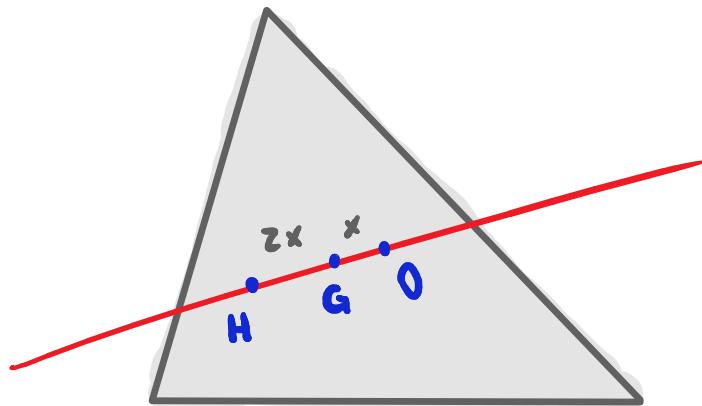
$$5x = 90^\circ$$

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



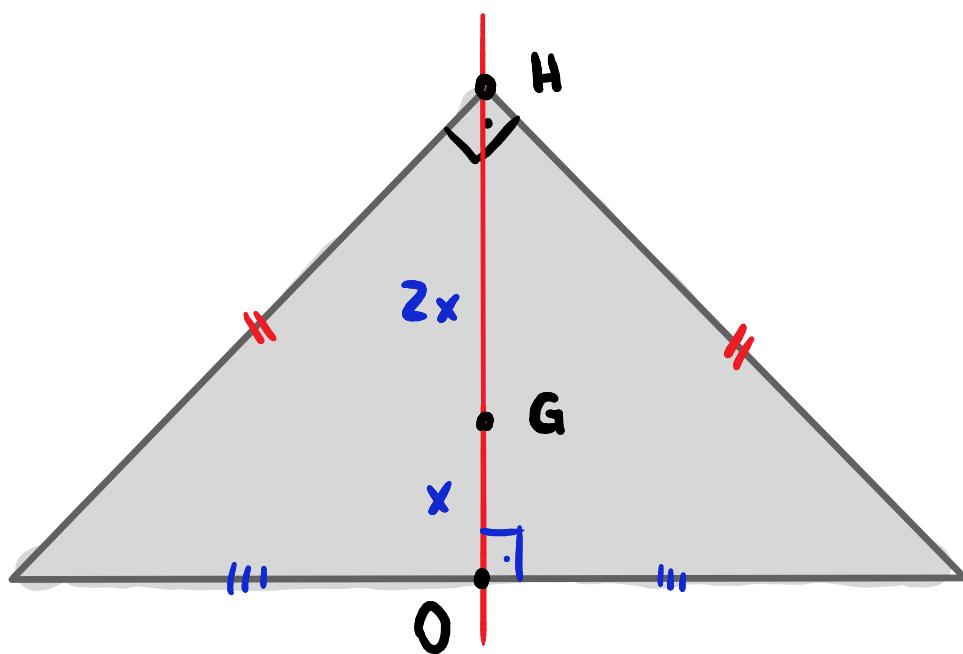
# RETA DE EULER

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



# COMO LEMBRAR?

## TRIÂNGULO RETÂNGULO ISÓCELES!

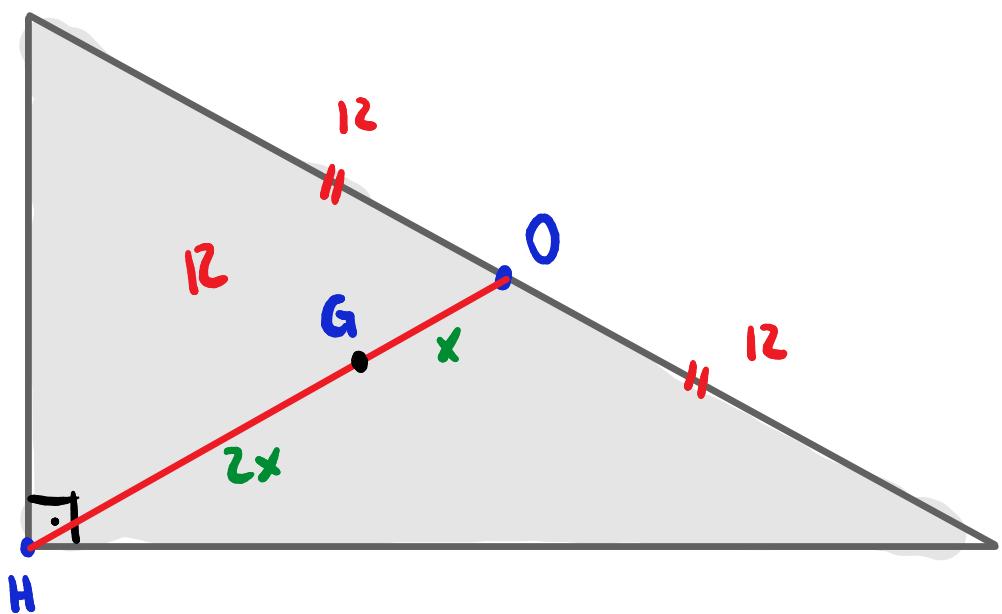


## EXEMPLO

A HIPOTENUSA DE UM TRIÂNGULO RETÂNGULO  
MEDE 24.

CALCULE A DISTÂNCIA DO ORTOCENTRO AO  
BARICENTRO DESSE TRIÂNGULO.





$$3x = 12$$

$$x = 4$$

$$GH = 2x = 8$$

