

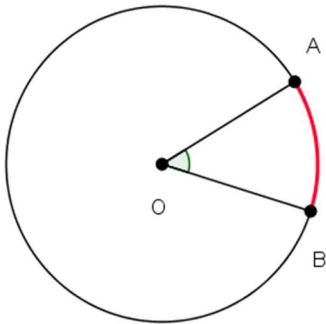


## FRENTE B, GP: aula 09

### ÂNGULOS NA CIRCUNFERÊNCIA

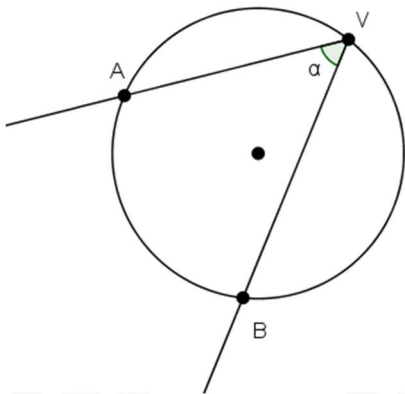
#### 01. ÂNGULOS NA CIRCUNFERÊNCIA:

**Ângulo central:** é o ângulo que tem o vértice no centro da circunferência.



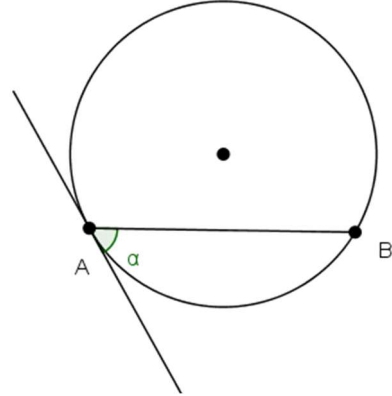
A medida de um arco de circunferência é igual à medida do ângulo central correspondente.

**Ângulo inscrito:** é o ângulo que tem o vértice na circunferência e os lados são secantes a ela.

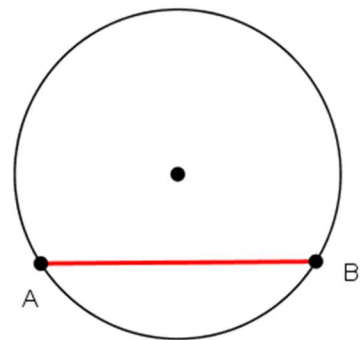


**IMPORTANTE!**

**Ângulo de segmento:** (ou ângulo semi-inscrito) é o ângulo que tem o vértice na circunferência, um lado secante e o outro lado tangente à circunferência.



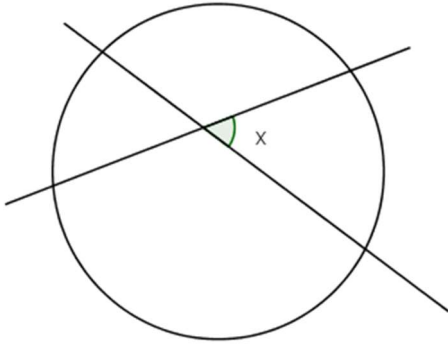
**Arco capaz:** é o lugar geométrico dos pontos do plano do qual um segmento é visto sob um mesmo ângulo.



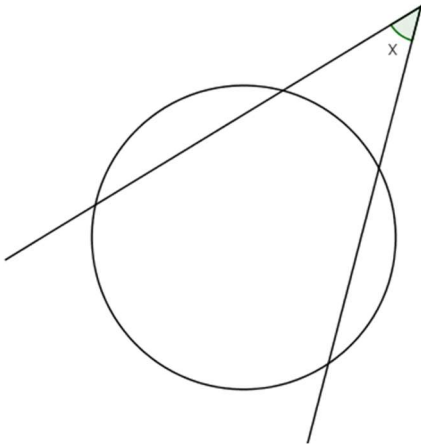


## 02. ÂNGULOS EXCÊNTRICOS:

(a) INTERIOR:

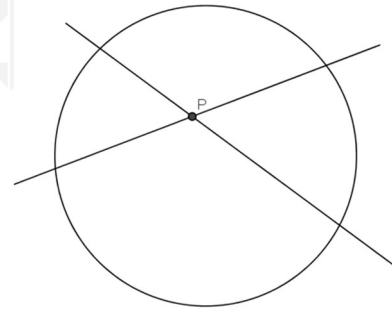


(b) EXTERIOR:

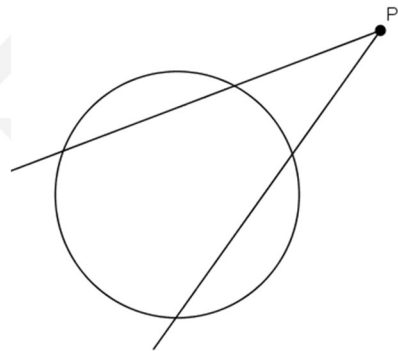


## 03. POTÊNCIA DE PONTO:

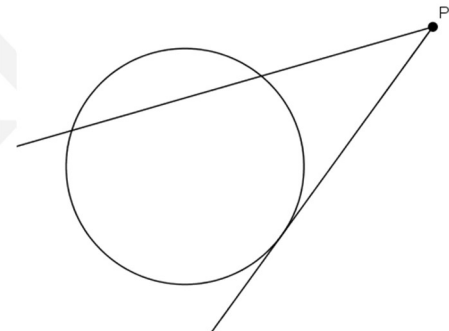
(1º CASO):



(2º CASO):



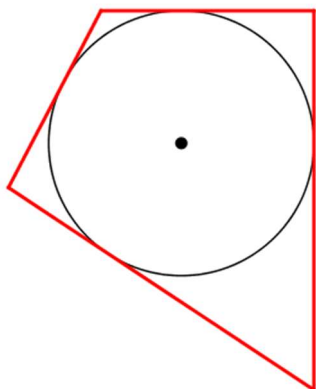
Caso particular:



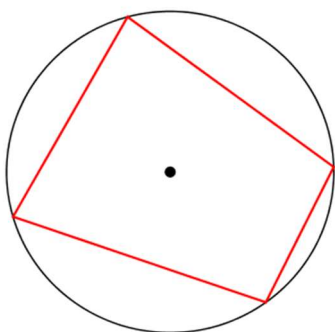


### 04. QUADRILÁTEROS INSCRITÍVEIS E CIRCUNSCRITÍVEIS:

**Quadriláteros circunscritíveis:** são quadriláteros que possuem seus quatro lados tangentes a uma circunferência.



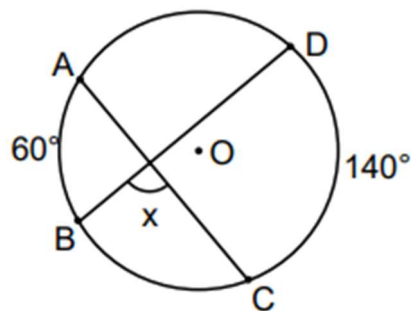
**Quadriláteros inscritíveis:** são quadriláteros que possuem seus vértices numa circunferência.



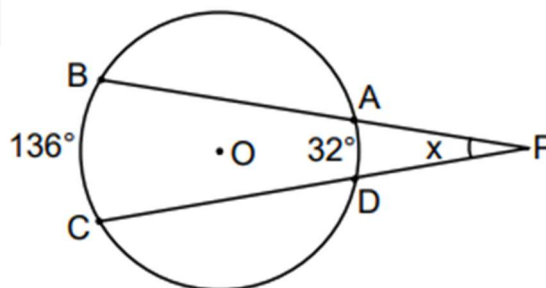
### EXERCÍCIOS

01. Calcule o valor de  $x$ :

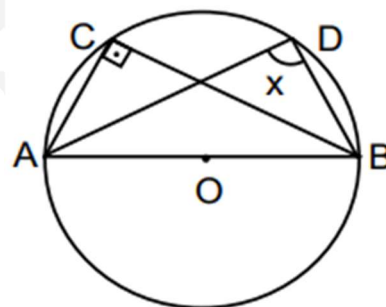
(a)



(b)

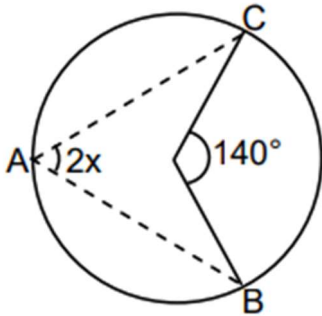


(c)

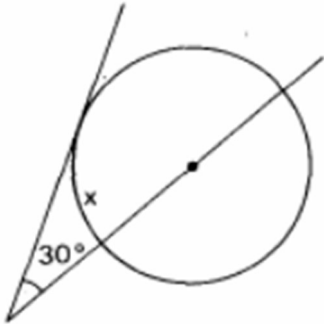




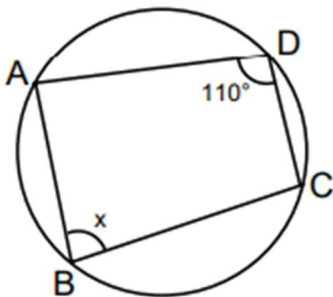
(d)



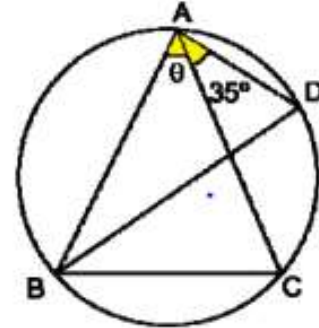
(e)



(f)

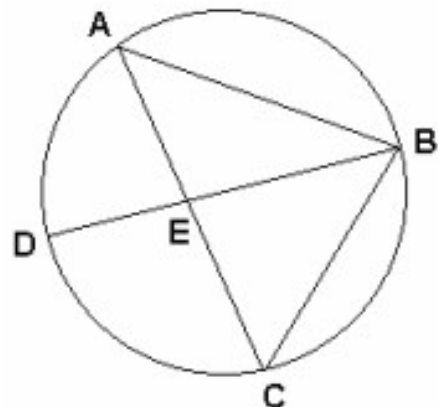


02. (UCS 1992) Na figura abaixo, o triângulo ABC é isósceles e BD é bissetriz do ângulo de vértice B. A medida do ângulo assinalado é:



- (a) 55°
- (b) 50°
- (c) 45°
- (d) 40°
- (e) 35°

03. (UFMG) Na figura abaixo, BD é diâmetro da circunferência circunscrita ao triângulo ABC, e os ângulos ABD e AED medem, respectivamente, 20° e 85°. Assim sendo, o ângulo CBD mede

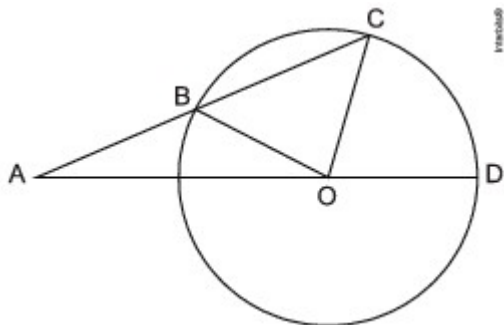


- (a) 25°
- (b) 35°
- (c) 30°
- (d) 40°



04. (FUVEST 2009) Na figura, B, C e D são pontos distintos da circunferência de centro O, e o ponto A é exterior a ela. Além disso,

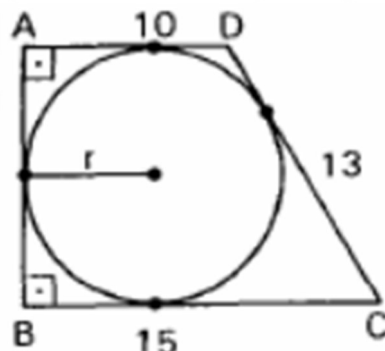
- (1) A, B, C e A, O, D são colineares;
- (2)  $AB = OB$ ;
- (3)  $\widehat{CÔD}$  mede  $\alpha$  radianos.



Nessas condições, a medida de  $\widehat{AÔO}$ , em radianos, é igual a:

- (a)  $\pi - \frac{\alpha}{4}$
- (b)  $\pi - \frac{\alpha}{2}$
- (c)  $\pi - \frac{2\alpha}{3}$
- (d)  $\pi - \frac{3\alpha}{4}$
- (e)  $\pi - \frac{3\alpha}{2}$

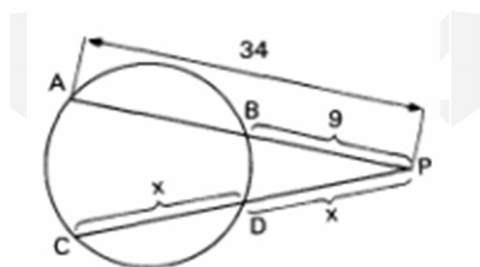
05. Calcule o raio r do círculo inscrito no trapézio retângulo.



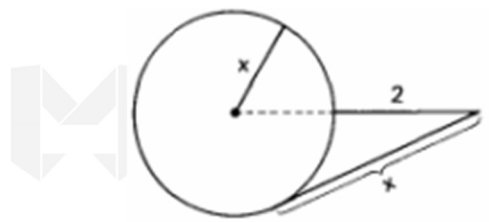


06. Determine  $x$ :

(a)



(c)



(b)

