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Teste 4 Mat A 10º Ano
quinta-feira, 22 de maio de 2025
          Teste 4 - 10° ano - thatematica A
       \int \int (\mathbf{n}) = \varkappa^2 - 4\kappa + 3
                 a) f(x) = 0
(=1 x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0
                      \forall \chi = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \times 143}}{2 \times 1}
                    (=1 x=1 V x=3
                 f(x) = x^{2} - 4x + 3
= (x - 2)^{2} - 4 + 3
= (x - 2)^{2} - 4
                                                                         V(2,-1)
                  c) g(x) = \sqrt{g(x)}
                                \mathcal{D}_{g} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : f(x) \ge 0 \right\}
                                                                                               \chi^2-4\chi + 3 = 0

(a) \chi = 1 \ \forall \chi = 3

The alinear alinea
                               fa1≥0
(= x²-4n+3≥0
                               \mathbb{D}_{9} = ]-\infty, 1] \cup [3, +\infty[
      (n) = - | n-4|+5
                                                                                                                          |y-4| = \begin{cases} x-4 & \text{se } y-4 > 0 \\ -x+4 & \text{se } x-4 < 0 \end{cases}
                                     = \begin{aligned} & - & (n-4) + 5 & se & \times 
                                                                                                                                      = \{ -x+4+5 \ \se \ \n24
\]
=\{ \n24+5 \ \se \ \n24
                                 =\begin{cases} -x+9 & \text{se } x > 4\\ x+1 & \text{se } x < 4 \end{cases}
     3 P(K29, K-9, K29K), KERZ
                  O ponto P pentence co ex Ox se:
                              4p=01 Zp=0
                    0=He=N N 0= e-N (=)
                   (=1 K=3 / K(K-9)=0
                  (=) K=9 / (H=0 V K=9)
                 (= H = 9
                                                    Ne 193
                                                                                الم عموم
         A(-2,-1)
                         B(-6,3)
               ponto medio de [AB]
                  \mathcal{H}\left(\frac{-2-6}{2},\frac{-1+3}{2}\right)=\left(-4,1\right)\longrightarrow \mathbb{I}-b
               \overline{AB} = d(A, B)
= \sqrt{(-6+2)^2 + (3+1)^2}
               A(-z_i-1) \longrightarrow x \neq -1
                                                           3(-6,3) -> y > x -> 3>-6 V -> W - a)
       5 neta CB
       a) C(-4,-6) a = \frac{2-(-6)}{4-(-4)} = \frac{8}{8} = \frac{1}{4}

B(4,2) y = 1x + 5
                                               B(4,2) \longrightarrow 2 = 1 \times 4 + 5
(=) 2 - 4 = 5
(=) -2 = 5 \longrightarrow 9 = \pi - 2
                          (x+3)^2 + (y-1)^2 \le 50 / y \le x-2 / y \le 0
         b) Seje 6 o centro da cincunferência
                                6(-3,4)
              Como [DB] € un diâmetro
                    D=B+236
                             = (4,2) + 2 (-7,-1)
                                                                                                    \overrightarrow{BG} = 6 - B
= (-3, 1) - (4, 2)
= (-7, -1)
                           = (-10, 0)
                 (x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 13
          a) ponto A \longrightarrow x=0
                          (0+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 13
                 (3 (y-1)^2 = 9)
                 (=) y-1=-3 Vy-1=3
               (=1 y = -2 V y = 4
                     ponto A
                     A (0, -2)
               b) O centro da cincunfenência, G, tem coordenadas (-2,1)
                              \overrightarrow{AG} = 6 - A
= (-2, 1) - (0, -2)
= (-2, 3)
                             (x,y) = (0,-2) + H(-2,3), K \in \mathbb{Z}
                        HE pento medro de [BC]
                           \mathcal{H}\left(\frac{-1+2}{2},\frac{-2+3}{2}\right)=\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)
                         O banroento, G, divide a mediana na nazac de 2 para 1, lago:
                                        6= A + = A+
                                                                                                                                          A (-4,2)
                                                = \left(-4,2\right) + \frac{3}{3}\left(\frac{9}{2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right) \qquad \qquad \mathcal{H}\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)
                                                 =(-4,2)+(3,-1)
                                                                                                                                                              = \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \left(-4,2\right)\right)
                                                 = (-1, 4)
                                                                                                                                                             =\left(\frac{9}{2},-\frac{3}{2}\right)
                                              H\left(\frac{-1+2}{2}, \frac{-2+3}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)
                                             \mathcal{V}\left(\frac{-q-1}{2},\frac{2-2}{2}\right)=\left(-\frac{5}{2},0\right)
                                                                                                                                                                                             neta CID
a = \frac{3-0}{2-(-5)} = \frac{a}{3}
                                               a = \frac{2 - \frac{1}{2}}{-4 - \frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{3}
                                               (-4,2) \rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3} \times + 6
                                                                                                                                                                                                (2,3) \longrightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x + 6
                                                                         2 = -\frac{1}{3}x(-4) + b
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              2-4=6
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                3-4-5
                                                                          \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              \frac{5}{3} = 5 -\sqrt{y} = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{5}{5}
                                             \begin{cases} y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} = 3y = -x + 2 \\ y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} = 3y = 2x + 5 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = -3y + 2 \\ 3y = 2(-3y + 2) + 5 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 3y = -6y + 4 + 5 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 9y = 9 \\ 9y = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}
                                                                      Banicentaco (-1,1)
                                    مهرجم آآا
                               a) Como o triângulo & reténgulo o ontocentro, O, courcide com o ponto R
e o concuncentro, C coincide com o ponto médio da hipotenus, Rado [PO].
                              b) 70 = 92+122
                                                                                                                                                                          Pentmetre
                                     (=) PO = 225
                                                                                                                                                                         P = PR + RQ + PO
= 9 + 12 + 15
= 36
                                  Como Pa = un comprimento
                                                PO = \225
                                                PO = 15
                                                                                                   A[PQR] = \frac{9 \times 12}{2}
                                                                                         \frac{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}{PR \times R} = 54
\frac{PR \times R}{Z} + \frac{RO \times R}{Z} + \frac{PO \times R}{Z} = 54
                                                                                          (PR + RQ + PQ) \times R = 54
                                                                                         (=) <u>36xr2</u> _54
                                                                                       (=1 R = 54x2)
36
                                                                                      (2 R = 3
                       Sendo Do cincuncentro do triângulo [ABC], [DB] = reito da cincunfenência cincunsanta.
                                          R = DB = 10
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enter, o nero de cincunferência das 9 pontas é 5 (metede do nero da cincunferêcia cincunscrita.

Assim:

A cincumpenencia cincumsentia tem anec:

-soppio []

AOC = 11 × 102 = 100 17

AOq = Wx 52 = 254

Asombreada = 100 11 - 25 11