

1. Defina os conceitos de:

Reta

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Semirreta

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Segmento de reta

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1.

**Reta**

É uma linha que não tem princípio nem fim.

**Semirreta**

É uma linha que tem princípio e não tem fim.

**Segmento de reta**

É uma linha que tem princípio e fim.

1. Defina os conceitos de:

Retas paralelas

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Retas concorrentes

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Retas perpendiculares (concorrentes perpendiculares)

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Retas oblíquas (concorrentes oblíquas)

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1.

**Retas paralelas**

São linhas que nunca se encontram.

**Retas concorrentes**

São linhas que se encontram num ponto.

**Retas perpendiculares (concorrentes perpendiculares)**

São linhas que se encontram num ponto e formam ângulos retos entre si.

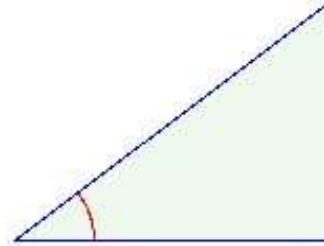
**Retas oblíquas (concorrentes oblíquas)**

São linhas que se encontram num ponto e formam ângulos agudos ou obtusos entre si.

1. Estabelece a ligação entre os tipos de ângulos e as figuras.

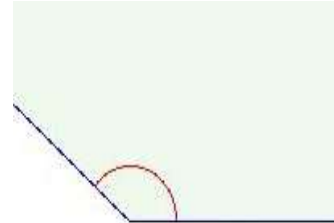
Ângulo reto

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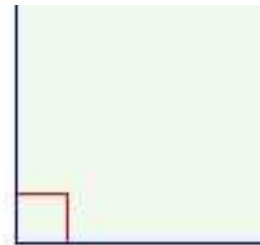
Ângulo obtuso

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Ângulo agudo

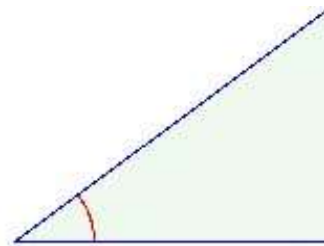
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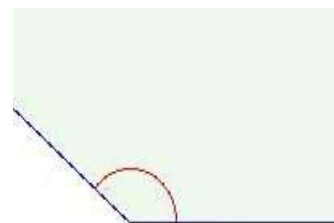
Ângulo reto

• •



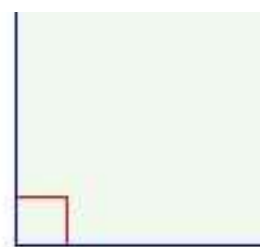
Ângulo obtuso

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Ângulo agudo

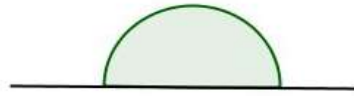
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1. Estabelece a ligação entre os tipos de ângulos e as figuras.

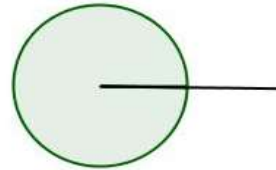
Ângulo raso

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Ângulo giro

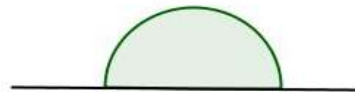
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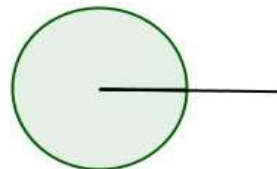
Ângulo raso

• → •



Ângulo giro

• → •



1, Defina cada um dos seguintes conceitos.

Ângulo reto.

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Ângulo agudo.

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Ângulo obtuso.

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1.

Ângulo reto.

É um ângulo que tem  $90^\circ$  de amplitude.

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Ângulo agudo.

É um ângulo que tem menos do que  $90^\circ$  de amplitude.

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Ângulo obtuso.

É um ângulo que tem mais de  $90^\circ$  de amplitude.

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1, Defina cada um dos seguintes conceitos.

Ângulo giro

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Ângulo raso

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1.

Ângulo giro

É um ângulo que mede  $360^\circ$  de amplitude.

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Ângulo raso

É um ângulo que mede  $180^\circ$  de amplitude.

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1. Desenha:

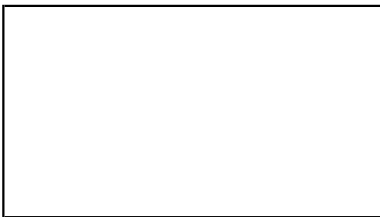
Um ângulo agudo.



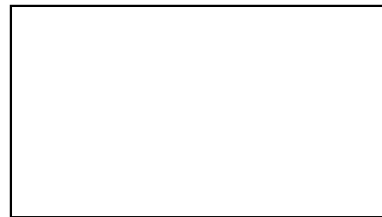
Um ângulo reto



Duas retas paralelas

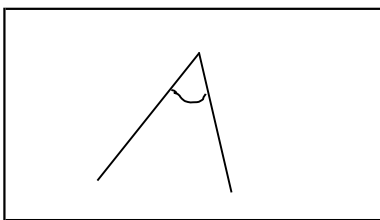


Um ângulo obtuso

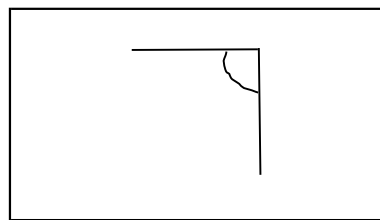


1.

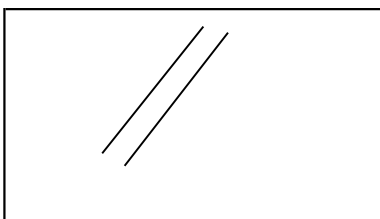
Um ângulo agudo.



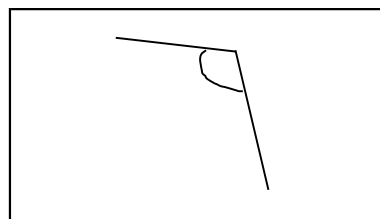
Um ângulo reto



Duas retas paralelas



Um ângulo obtuso



Existem outras opções. Se tiveres dúvidas na resposta,  
conversa com um colega ou com o professor.

1. Desenha:

Um ângulo de  $90^\circ$



Três semiretas



Duas retas concorrentes

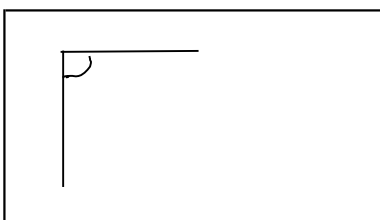


4 segmentos de reta

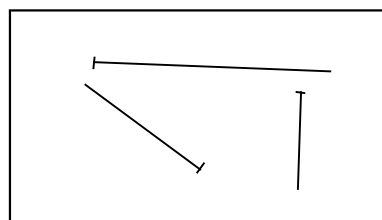


1.

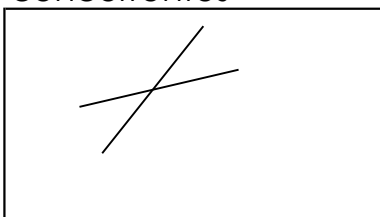
Um ângulo de  $90^\circ$



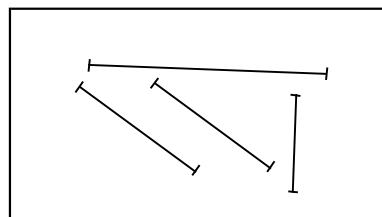
Três semiretas



Duas retas concorrentes



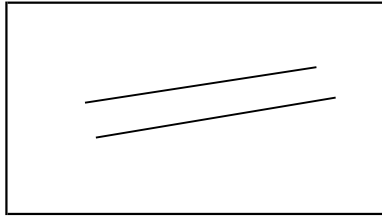
4 segmentos de reta



Existem outras opções. Se tiveres dúvidas na resposta, conversa com um colega ou com o professor.

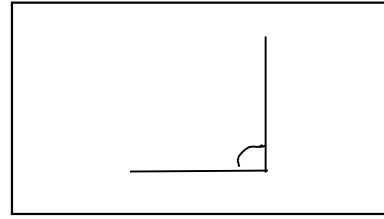


1. Faz a legenda das figuras.



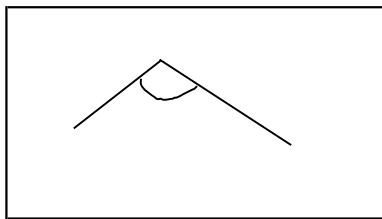
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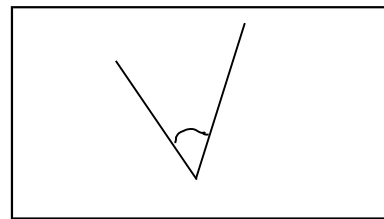
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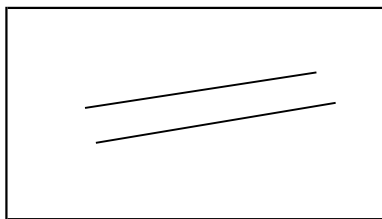
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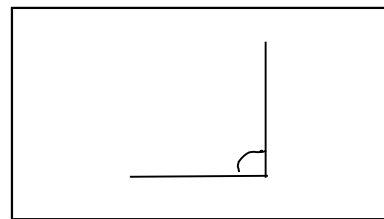
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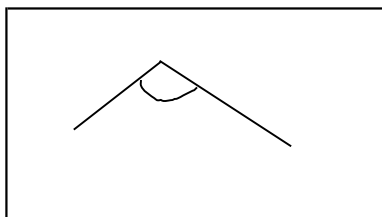
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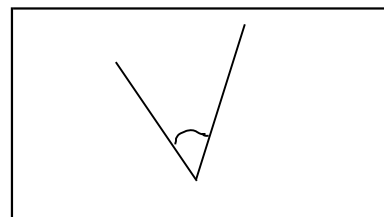
Retas paralelas



Ângulo reto

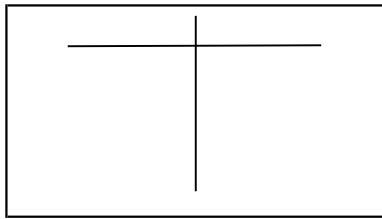


Ângulo obtuso



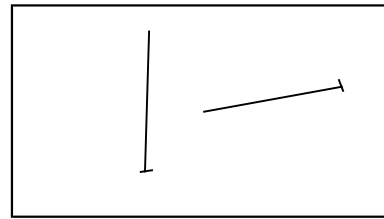
Ângulo agudo

1. Faz a legenda das figuras.



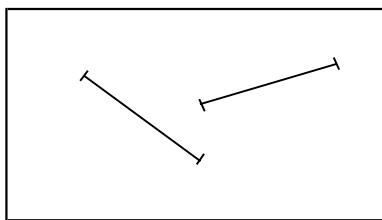
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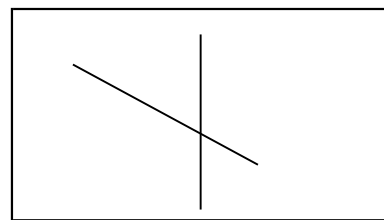
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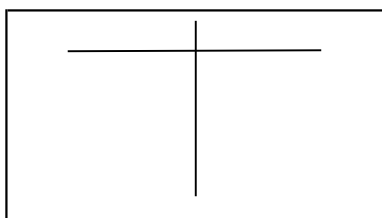
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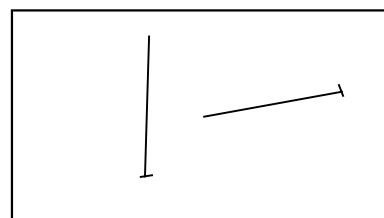
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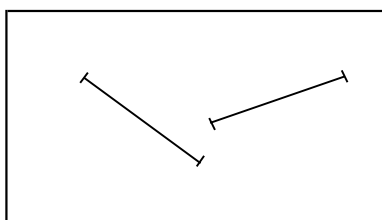
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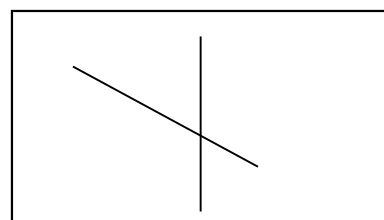
Retas concorrentes  
perpendiculares



Semirretas

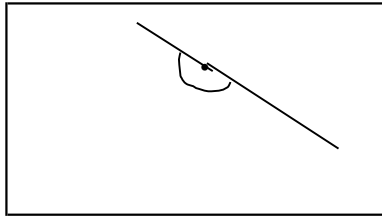


Segmentos de reta



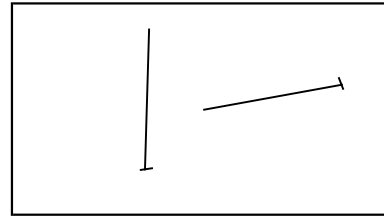
Retas concorrentes,  
obíquas.

1. Faz a legenda das figuras.



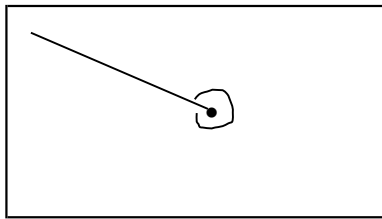
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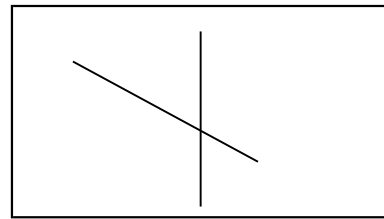
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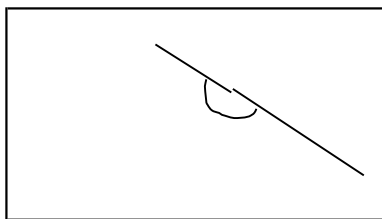
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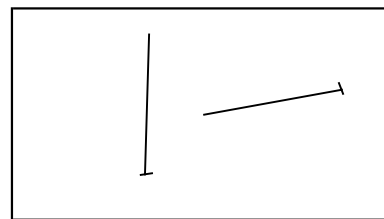
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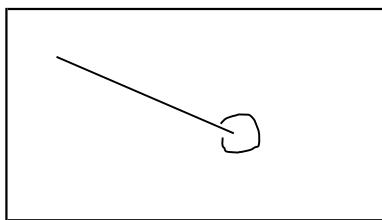
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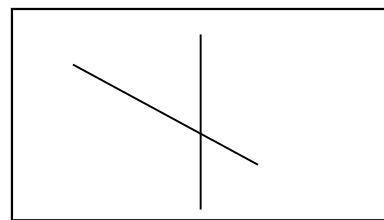
Ângulo raso



Semirretas



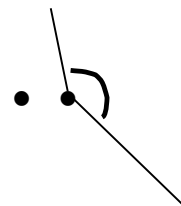
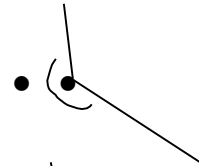
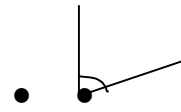
Ângulo Giro



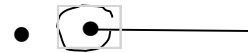
Retas concorrentes,  
obíquas.

1. Associa os ângulos à sua designação

Ângulo convexo •



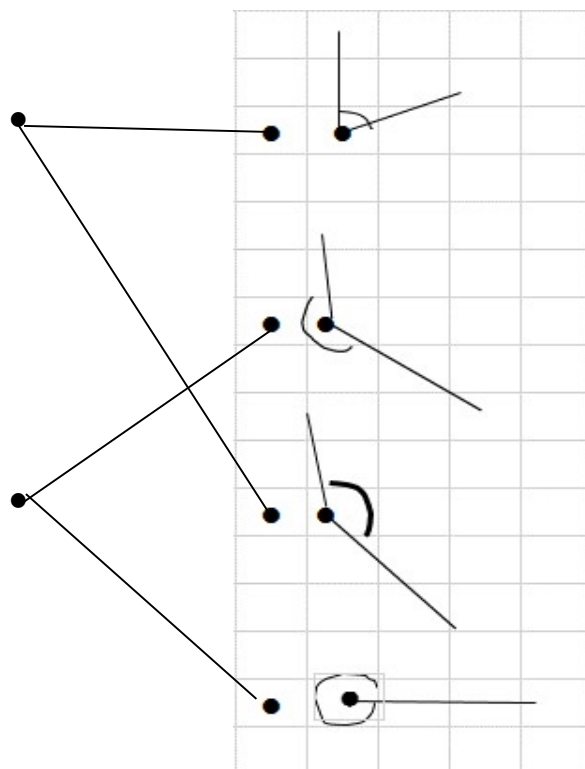
Ângulo côncavo •



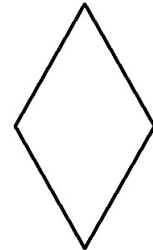
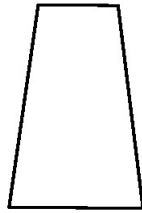
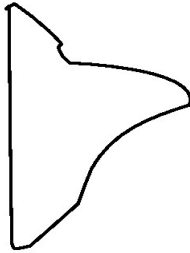
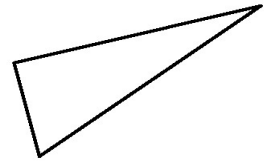
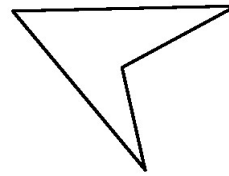
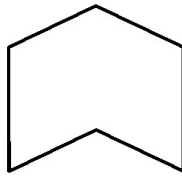
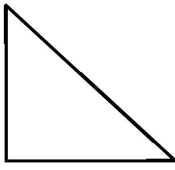
1.

Ângulo convexo

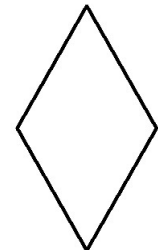
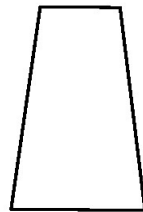
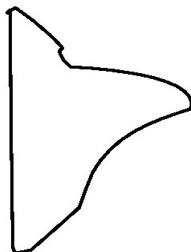
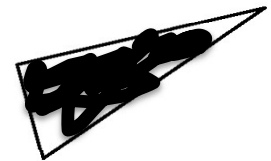
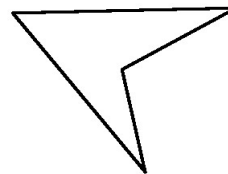
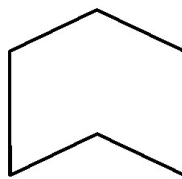
Ângulo côncavo



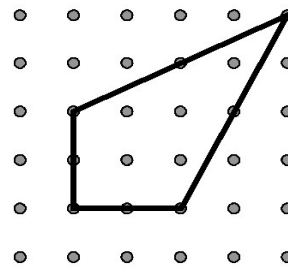
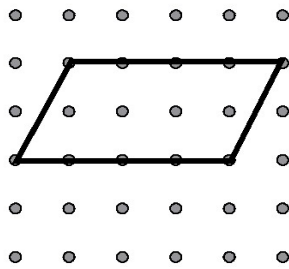
1. Pinta, com o teu lápis, todos os triângulos.



1.



1. Observa os quadriláteros representados no geoplano. Liga com um traço cada quadrilátero à etiqueta que lhe corresponde.



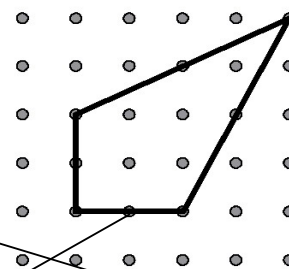
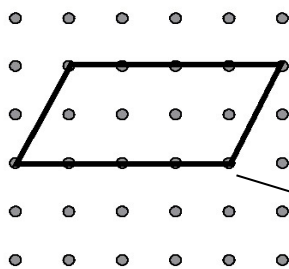
Tenho um ângulo reto, dois ângulos agudos e um ângulo obtuso.

Tenho um ângulo reto, dois ângulos obtusos e um ângulo agudo.

Tenho quatro ângulos retos.

Tenho dois ângulos obtusos e dois ângulos agudos.

1.



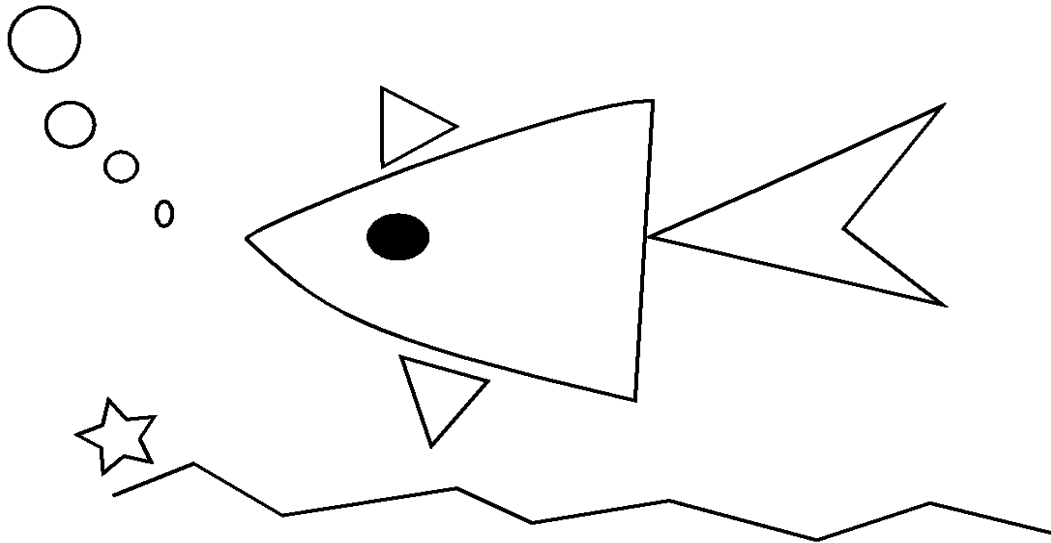
Tenho um ângulo reto, dois ângulos agudos e um ângulo obtuso.

Tenho um ângulo reto, dois ângulos obtusos e um ângulo agudo.

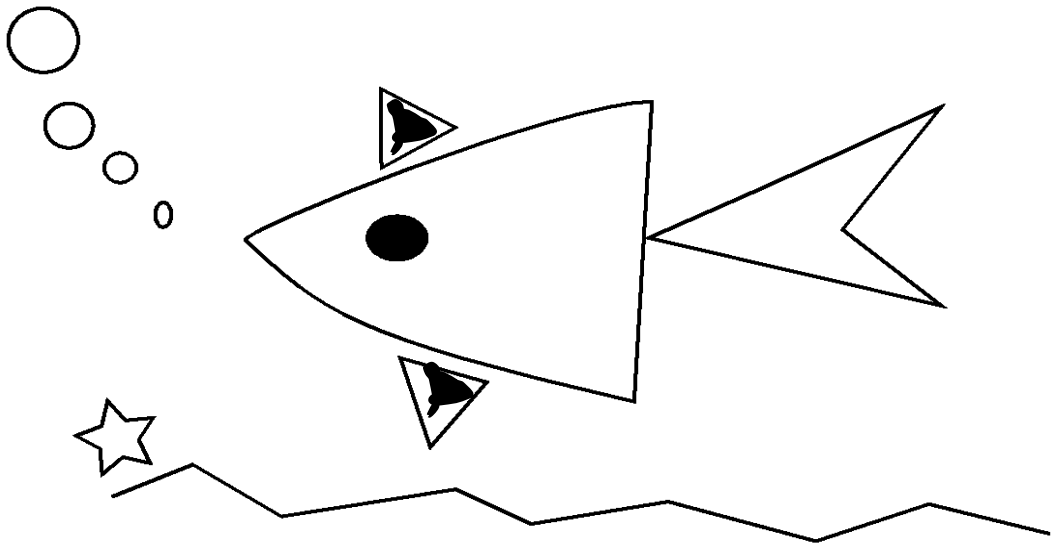
Tenho quatro ângulos retos.

Tenho dois ângulos obtusos e dois ângulos agudos.

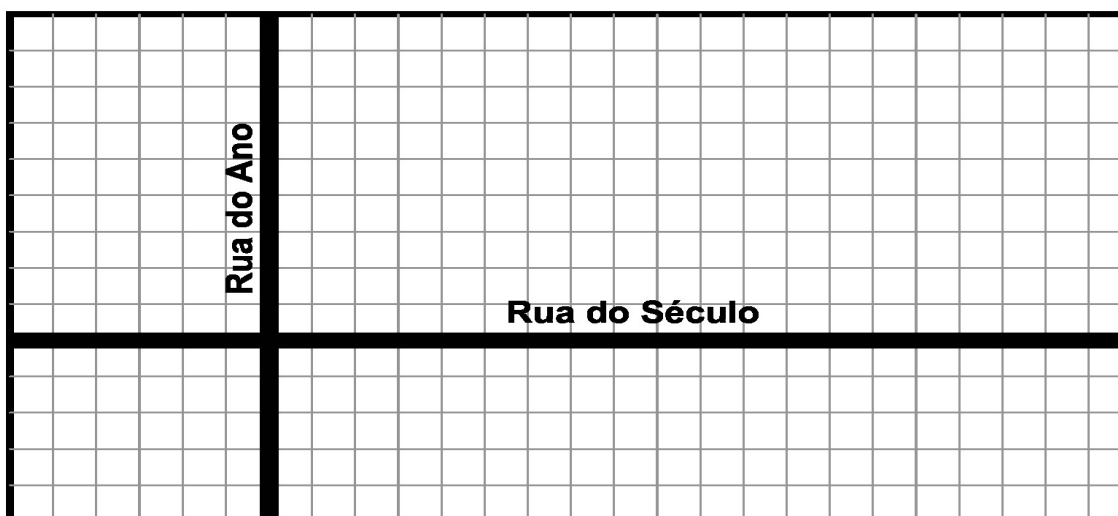
1. O desenho seguinte é composto por várias figuras geométricas. Pinta as figuras que são triângulos.



1.



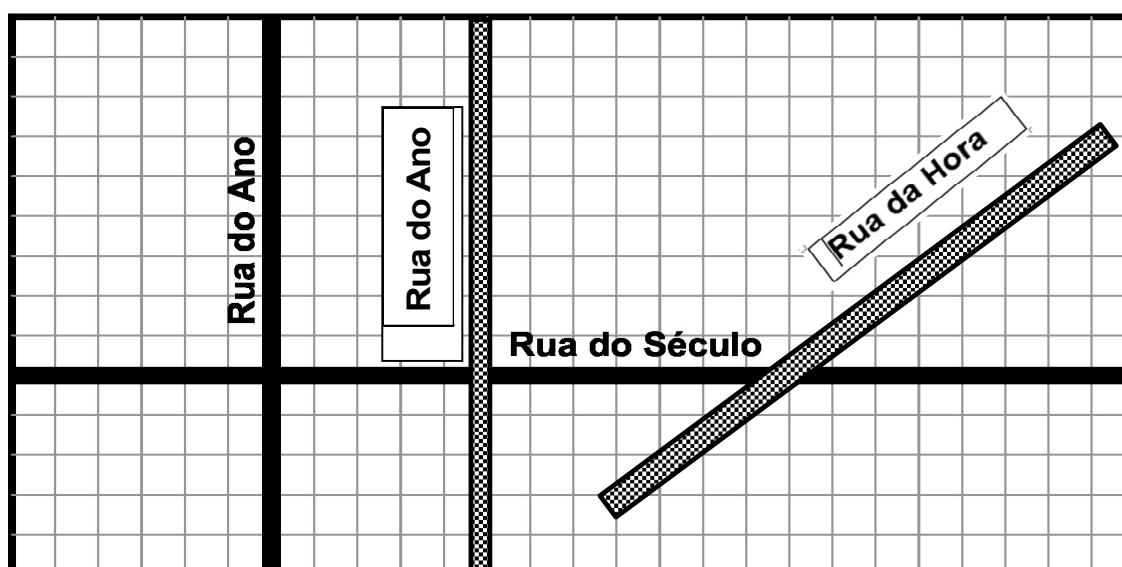
1. Completa o mapa da figura, de acordo com as instruções.



Desenha no mapa a **Rua do Tempo**, paralela à **Rua do Ano**.  
Escreve o seu nome.

Desenha a **Rua da Hora**, que não pode ser paralela à Rua do Século e também não pode ser perpendicular à Rua do Século. Escreve o seu nome

1.

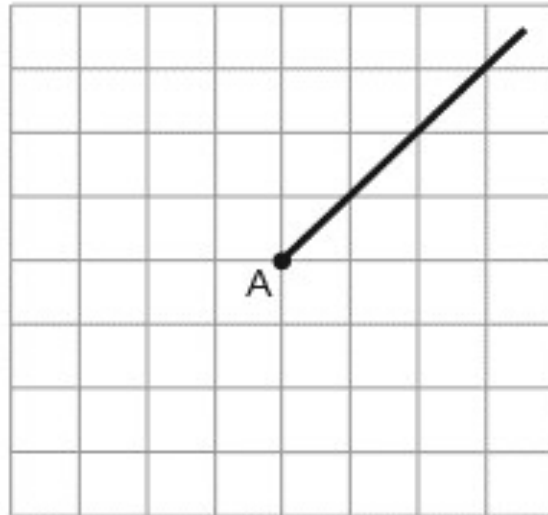


As ruas podem estar noutros lugares ou posições, deste que respeitem as condições descritas.

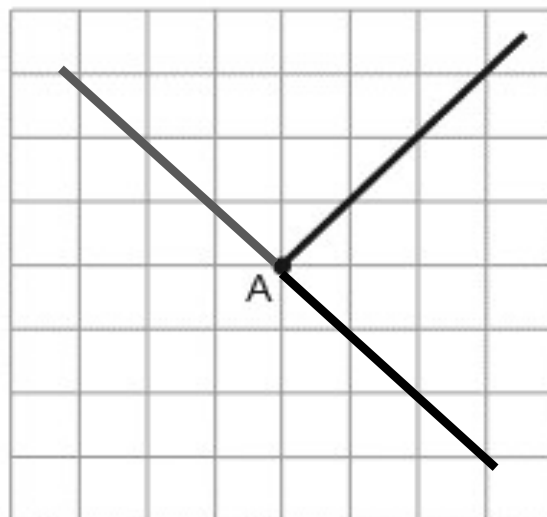


1. Representa, a lápis, no quadriculado abaixo, uma semirreta com origem em A, de modo a obtêres um ângulo reto com a semirreta já desenhada.

Utiliza a régua.



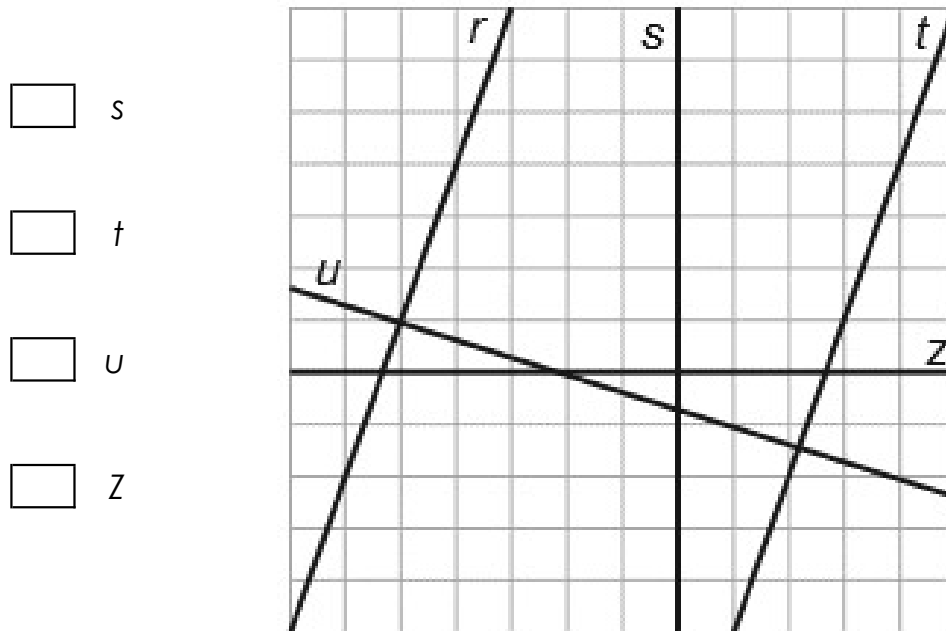
1.



Tanto pode ser a linha preta como a linha cinzenta.

1. No quadriculado seguinte, estão representadas cinco retas.

Assinala com X a opção que indica a reta paralela à reta  $r$ .



1.

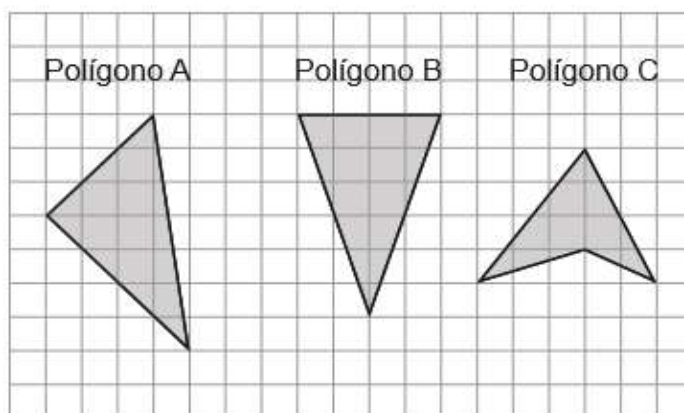
$s$

$t$

$u$

$z$

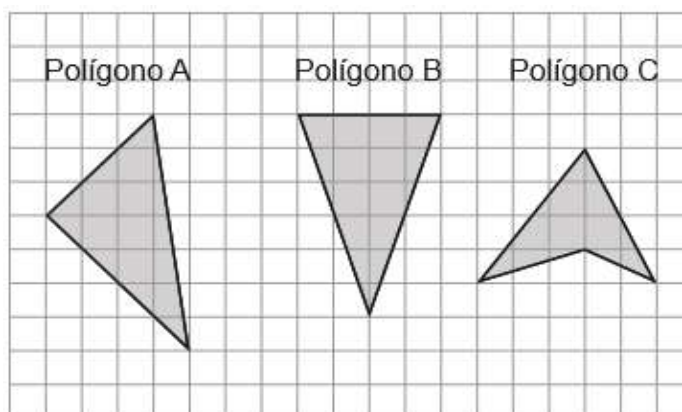
1. Num triângulo escaleno, todos os lados têm medidas de comprimento diferentes.  
A Marta representou três polígonos no quadriculado seguinte



Dois dos polígonos que a Marta desenhou não são triângulos escalenos.

Diz quais são. Polígono  Polígono

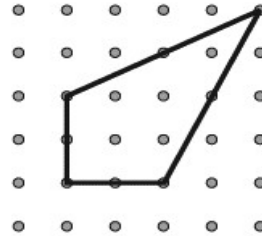
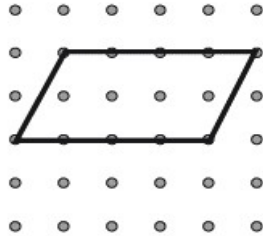
1.



Polígono  B  Polígono  C

1. Observa os quadriláteros representados no geoplano.

Liga com um traço cada quadrilátero à etiqueta que lhe corresponde.



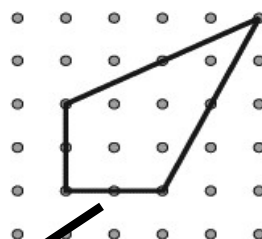
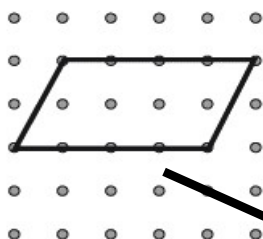
Tenho um ângulo reto, dois ângulos agudos e um ângulo obtuso.

Tenho um ângulo reto, dois ângulos obtusos e um ângulo agudo.

Tenho quatro ângulos retos.

Tenho dois ângulos obtusos e dois ângulos agudos.

1. Observa os quadriláteros representados no geoplano.

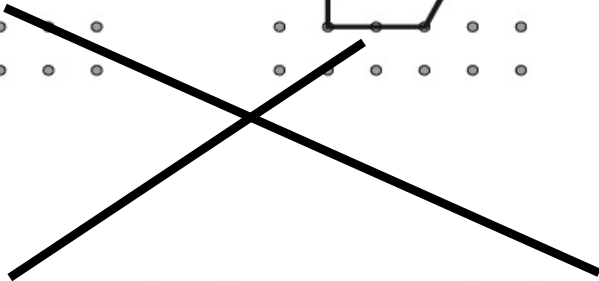


Tenho um ângulo reto, dois ângulos agudos e um ângulo obtuso.

Tenho um ângulo reto, dois ângulos obtusos e um ângulo agudo.

Tenho quatro ângulos retos.

Tenho dois ângulos obtusos e dois ângulos agudos.



1. Qual das figuras seguintes é formada apenas por linhas rectas?



Figura A

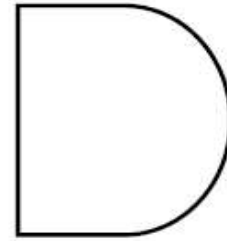


Figura B

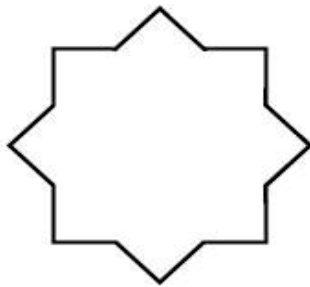


Figura C

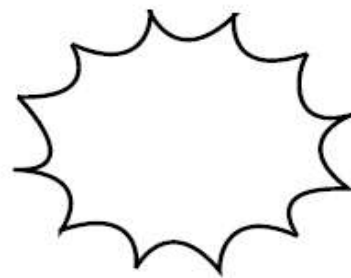


Figura D

1.

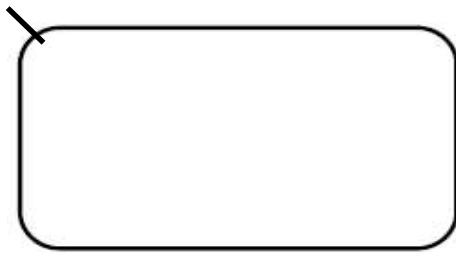


Figura A

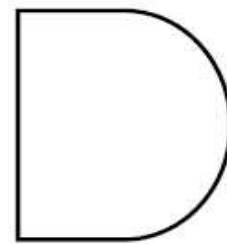


Figura B

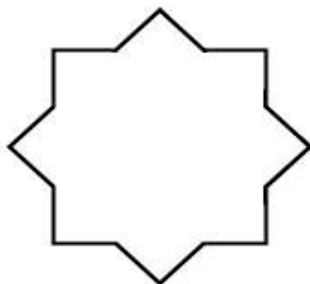


Figura C

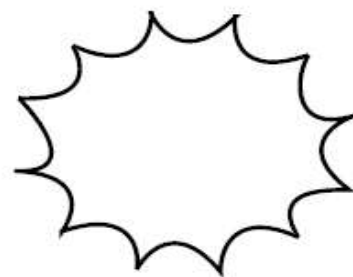
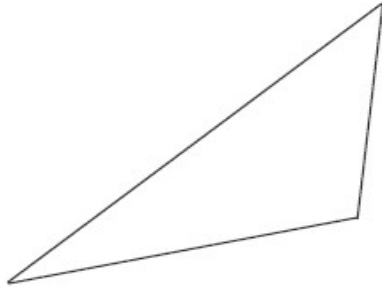


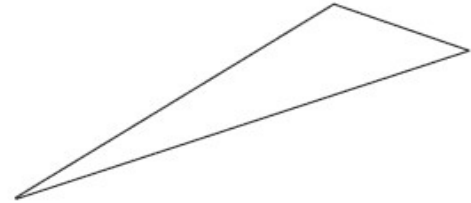
Figura D

1. Um triângulo isósceles tem dois lados com igual comprimento.

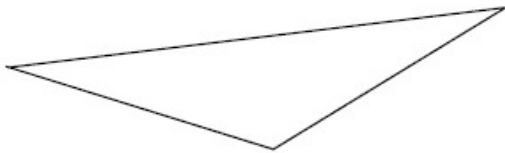
Assinala com X o triângulo que é isósceles.



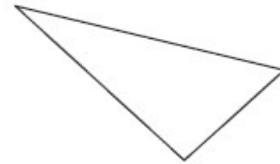
Triângulo A



Triângulo B

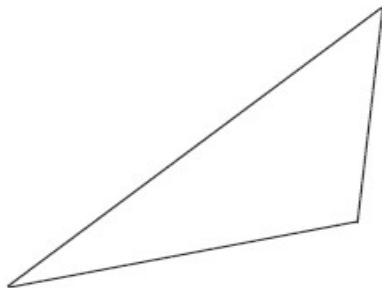


Triângulo C

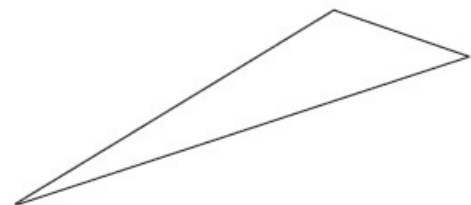


Triângulo D

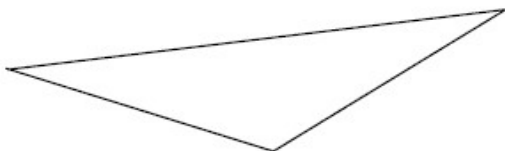
1.



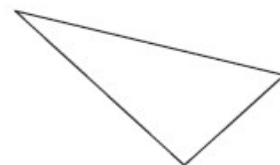
Triângulo A



Triângulo B



Triângulo C



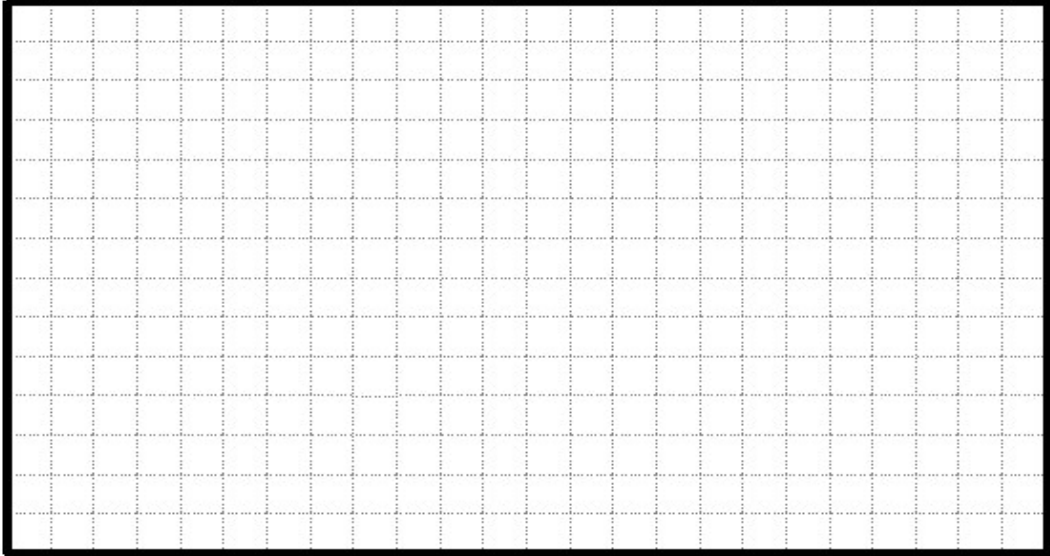
Triângulo D

1. Na aula, a Cátia disse:

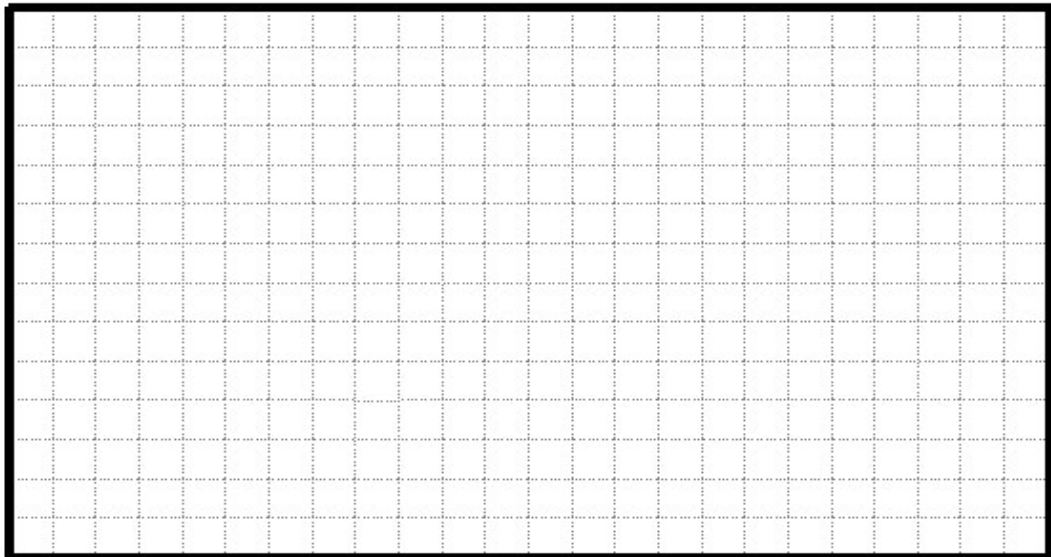
— Há triângulos que têm um ângulo obtuso.

Desenha, no quadriculado abaixo, um triângulo que mostre que a Cátia tem razão.

Utiliza a tua régua.

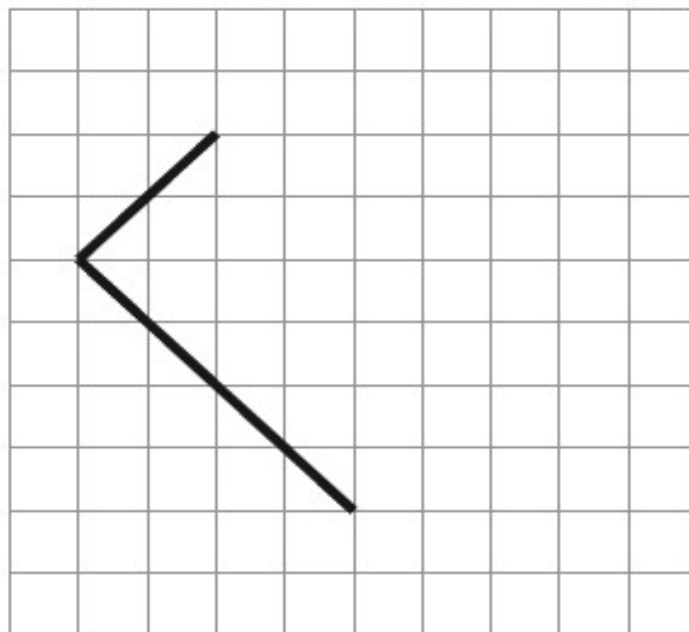


1.



Podes ter desenhado outro triângulo, que também esteja correto.  
Discute a tua resposta com o professor ou com um colega.

1. Desenha a linhas que faltam de forma a formares um retângulo. Usa a régua.



1.

