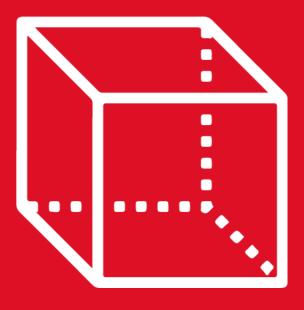


GEOMETRÍA Capítulo 16

1st

SECONDARY

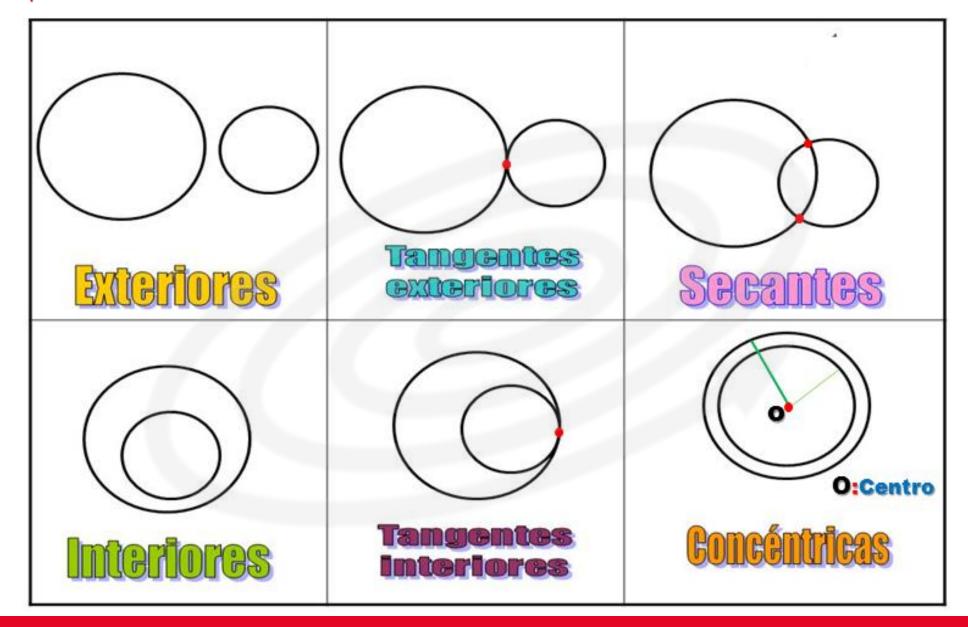


Líneas asociadas a la circunferencia



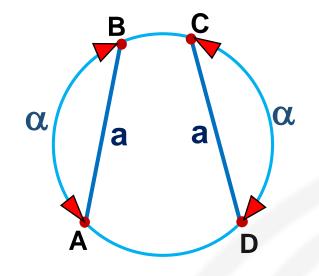
MOTIVATING | STRATEGY

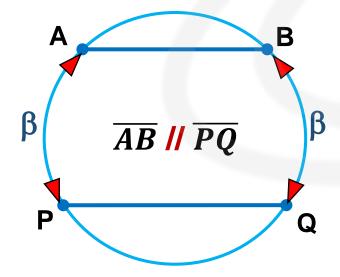


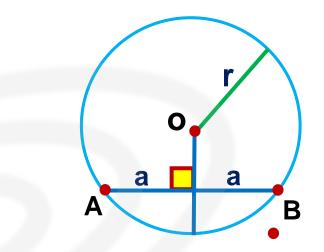


LÌNEAS ASOCIADAS A LA CIRCUNFERENCIA

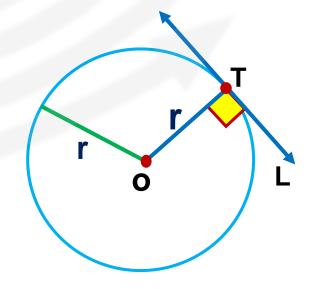








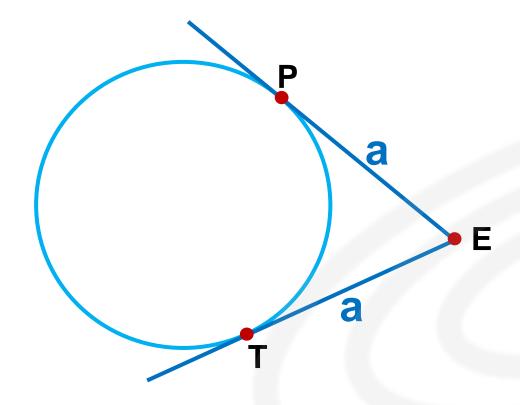
O: Centro



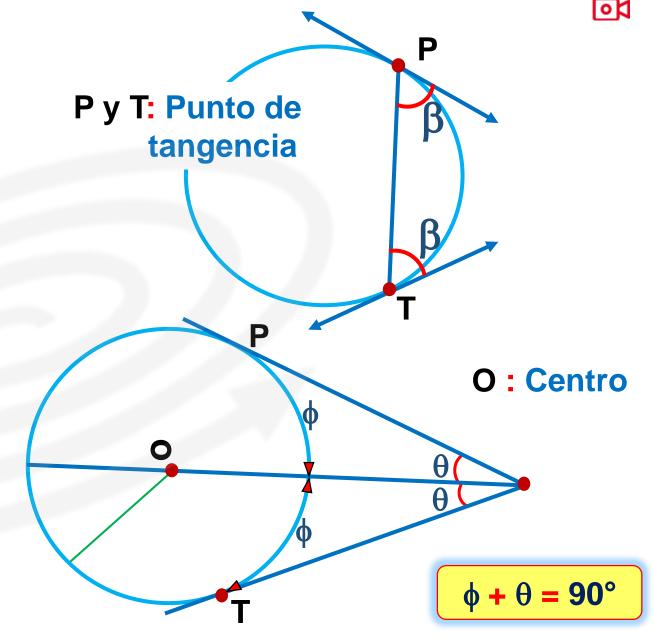
O: Centro

T: Punto de tangencia



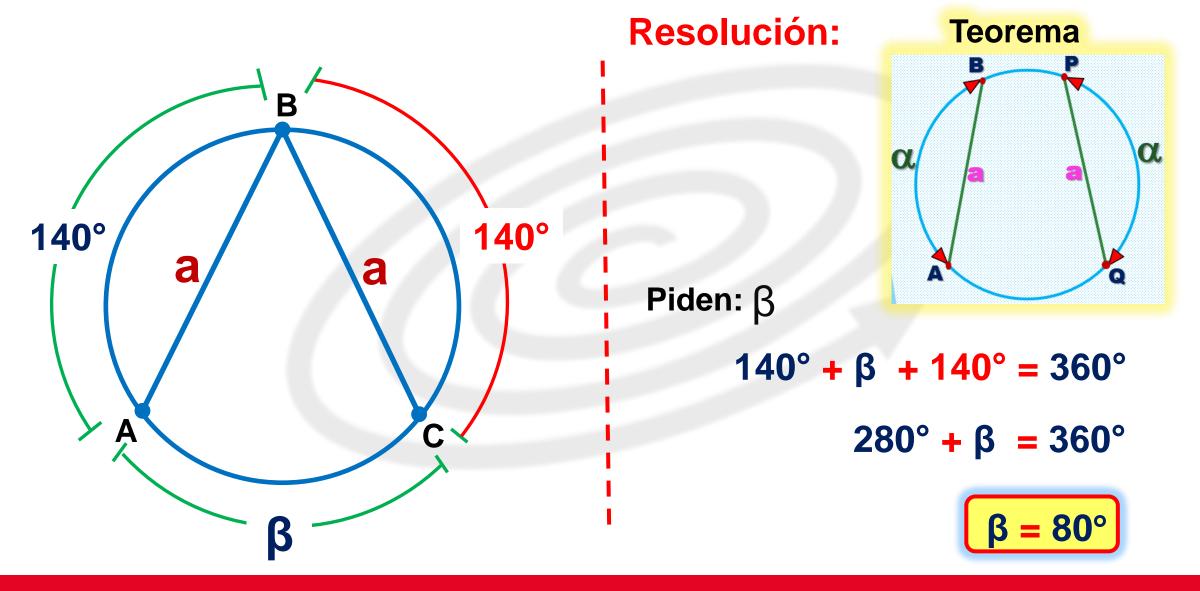


Si P y T son puntos de tangencia entonces: PE = TE



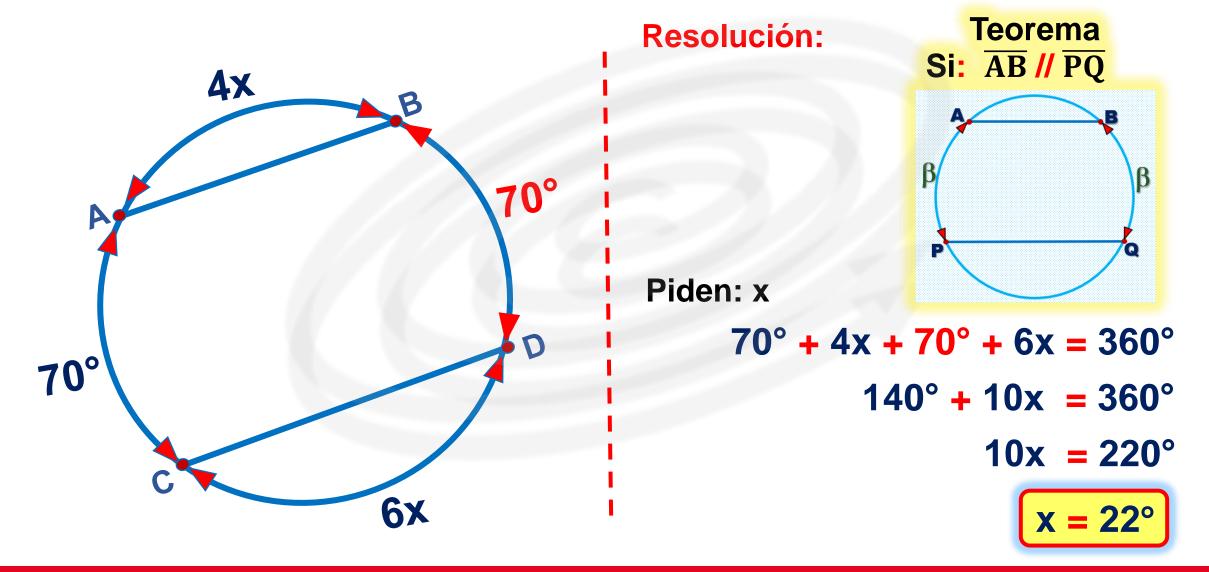


1. Del gráfico, si AB = BC, halle el valor de β .



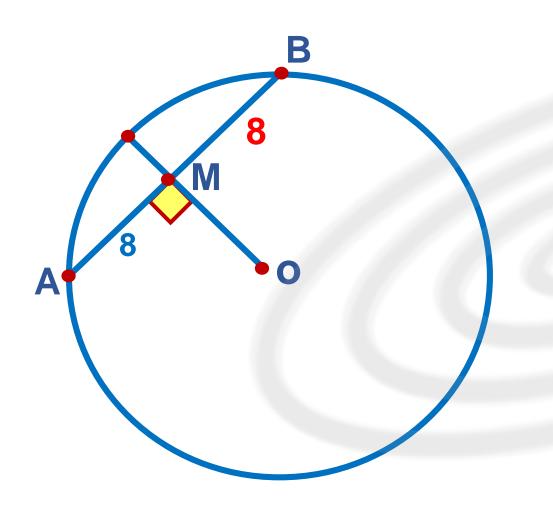


2. En la siguiente figura, AB // CD. Halle el valor de x.

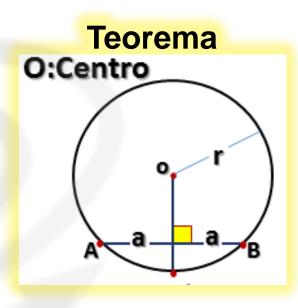




3. Si O es centro y AM = 8, halle AB.



Resolución:



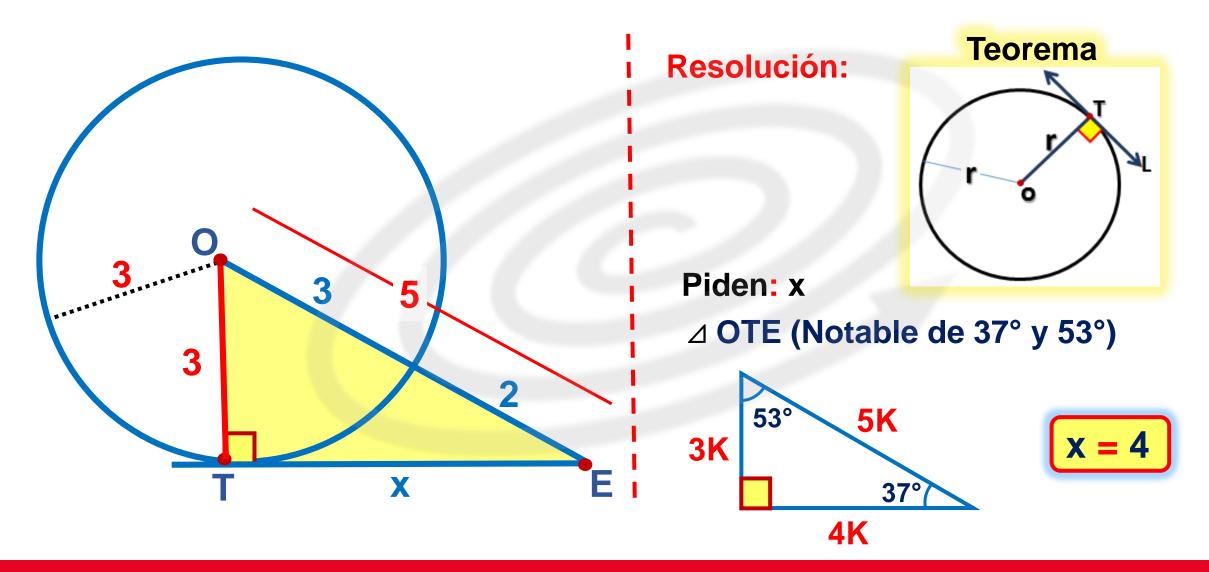
Piden: AB

$$AB = 8 + 8$$

$$AB = 16 u$$

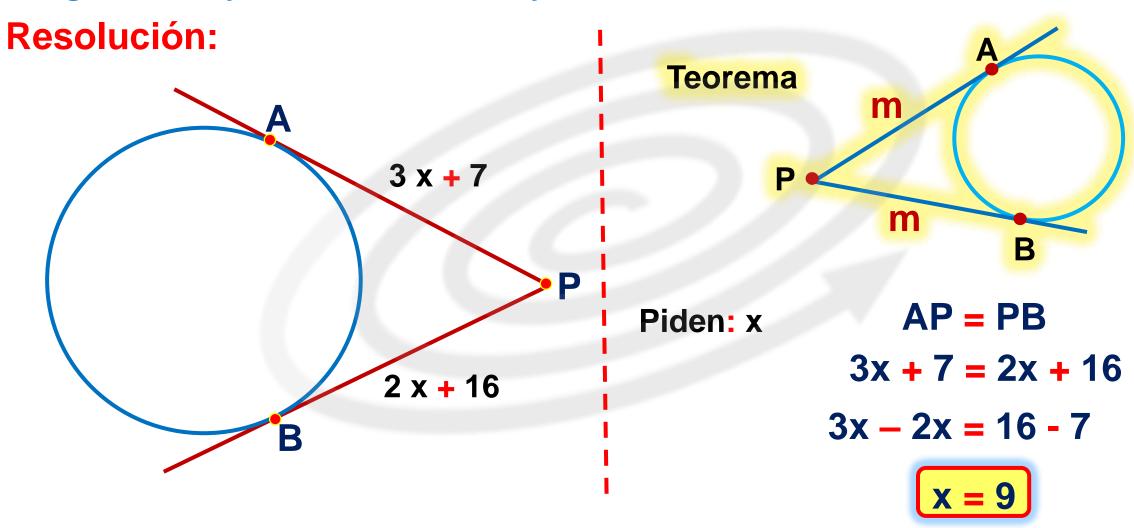


4. En la figura, O es centro y T punto de tangencia. Halle el valor de x.

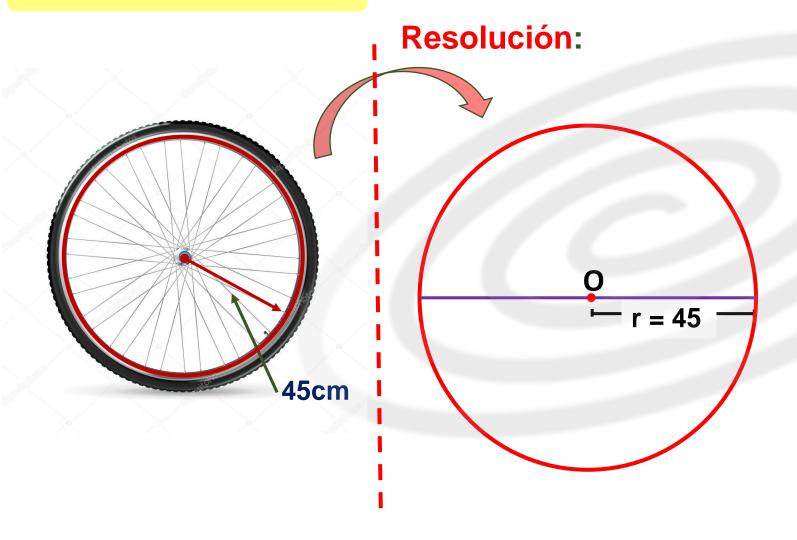




5. Desde un punto P exterior a una circunferencia se trazan los segmentos tangentes PA y PB. Si PA= 3x+7 y PB= 2x+16, halle el valor de x.



6. En el gráfico; se muestra el aro de una bicicleta, halle el diámetro de la circunferencia menor.



Piden: Diámetro = 2r

Siendo la circunferencia menor el aro de la llanta

2r = 2 (45cm)

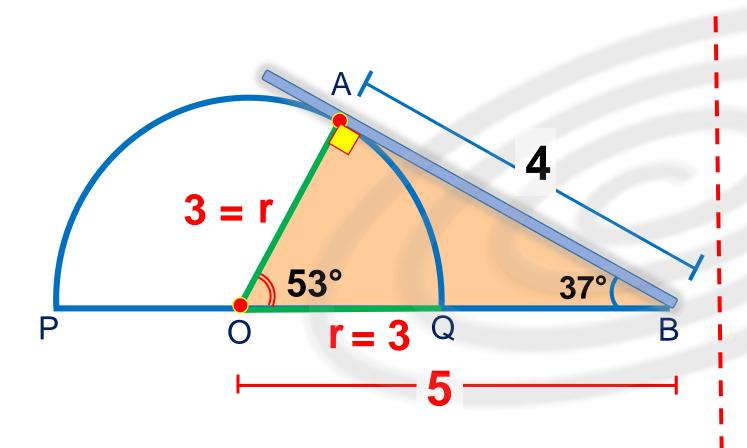
2r = 90cm

Diámetro = 90cm



7. Se muestra una varilla \overline{AB} . Si A es punto de tangencia y AB = 4m,

calcule QB.





Piden: QB

△ OAB (Notable 37° y 53°)

$$OB = 5$$

$$3 + QB = 5$$

$$QB = 2$$

$$QB = 2 m$$