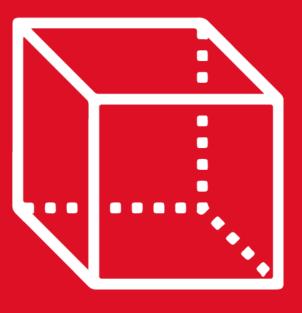


GEOMETRÍA

Capítulo 15

3rd SECONDARY

SEGMENTOS PROPORCIONALES







1. PROPORCIÓN ÁUREA

También llamada
sección áurea, se
halla presente en la
naturaleza, el arte y
la arquitectura.

Los griegos la
conocieron en el
estudio del cuerpo
humano y la
utilizaron, en la
escultura y la
arquitectura y la
definieron como una
característica
fundamental en su
estética.

























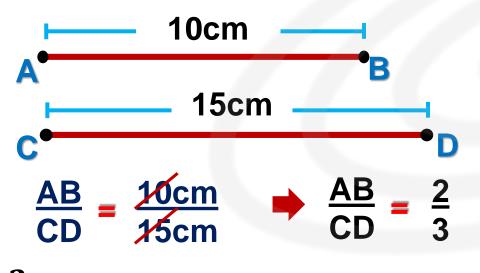


SEGMENTOS PROPORCIONALES



RAZÓN GEOMÉTRICA DE DOS SEGMENTOS.-

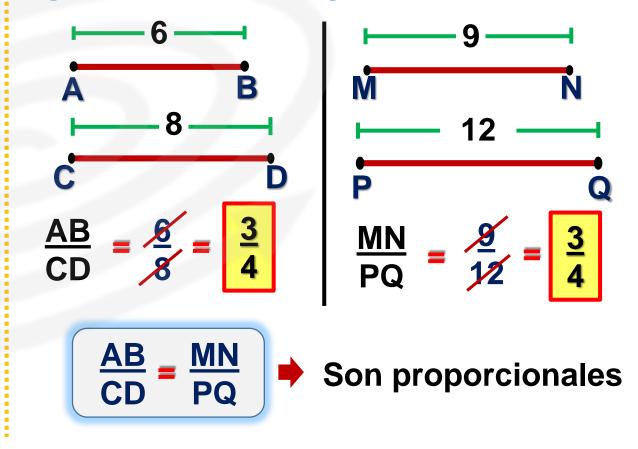
Es el cociente que se obtiene al dividir las longitudes de dos segmentos que tienen la misma unidad de medida.



 $\frac{2}{3}$: razón geométrica de \overline{AB} y \overline{CD}

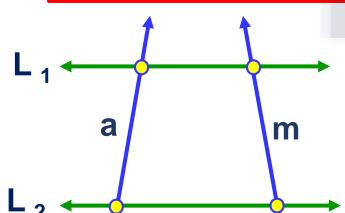
SEGMENTOS PROPORCIONALES

Es la igualdad de dos o más razones geométricas de segmentos.



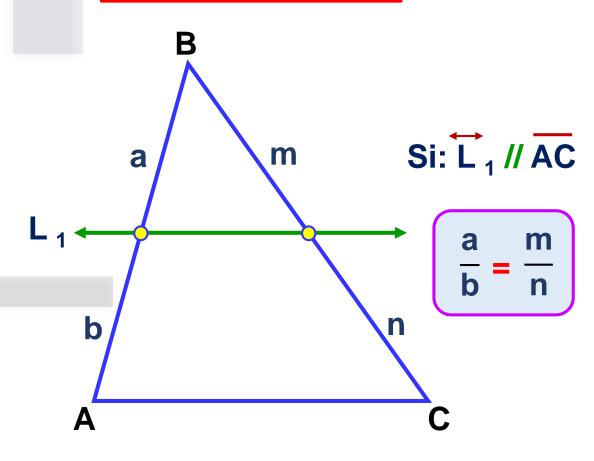
HELICO | THEORY

Teorema de Tales



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

Teorema de Tales

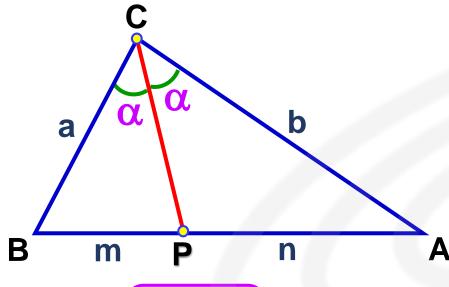


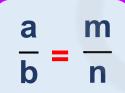
b

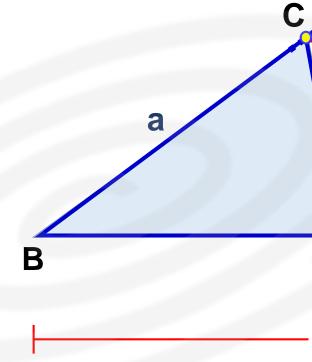


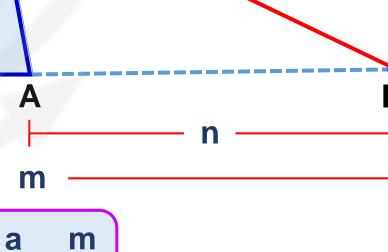
Teorema de la bisectriz Interior

Teorema de la Bisectriz Exterior



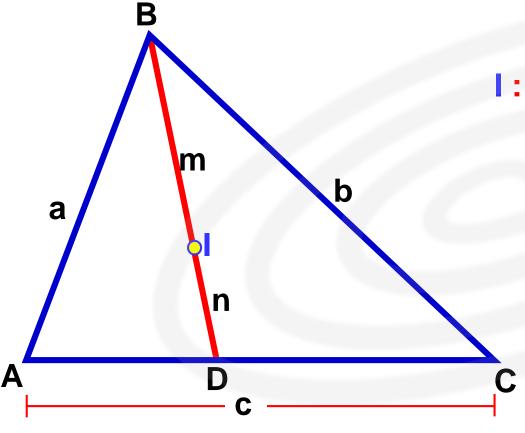








Teorema del incentro

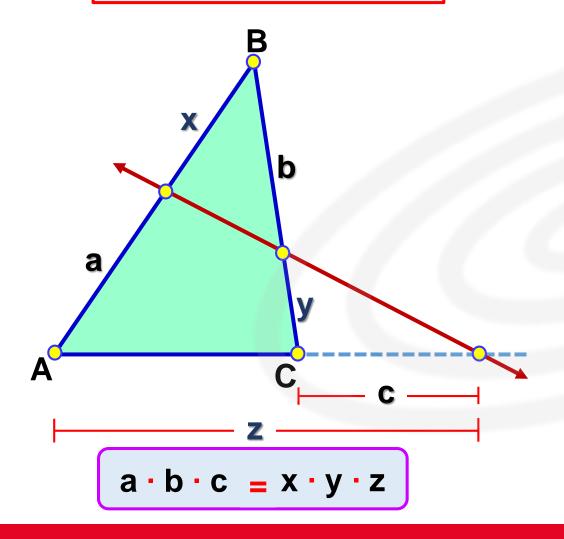


I: Incentro del △ABC

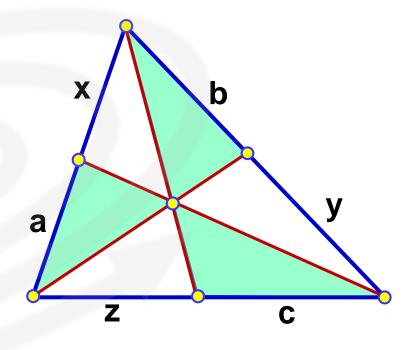
$$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{a+b}{c}$$



Teorema de Menelao



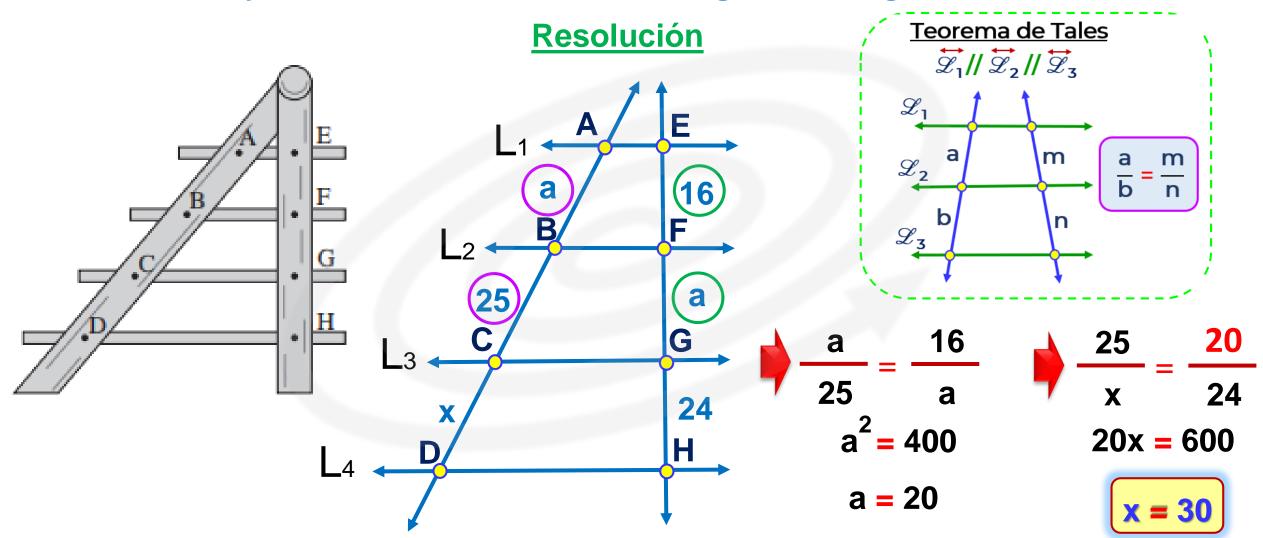
Teorema de Ceva



$$a \cdot b \cdot c = x \cdot y \cdot z$$

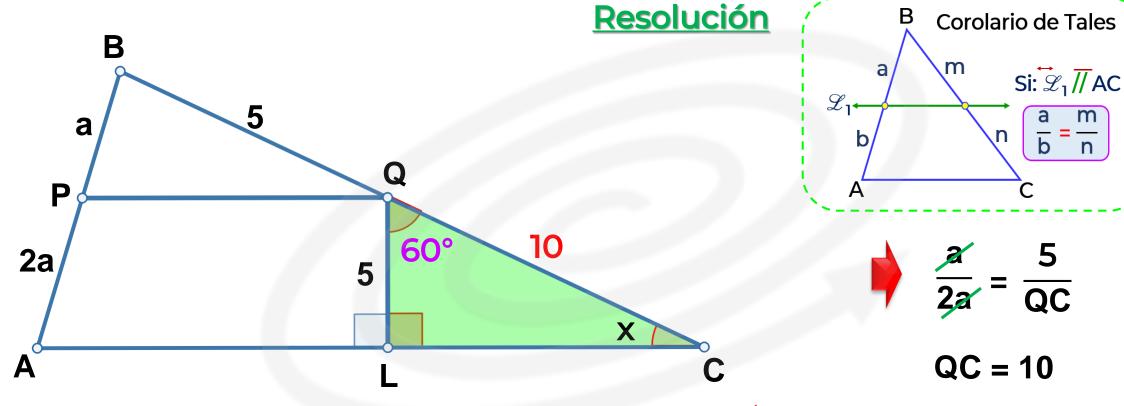


1. Se tiene una escalera con peldaños paralelos tal que AB = FG, BC = 25 cm, EF = 16 cm y GH = 24 cm. Determine la longitud de la grada CD.





2. Del gráfico, halle el valor de x, si PQ // AC.

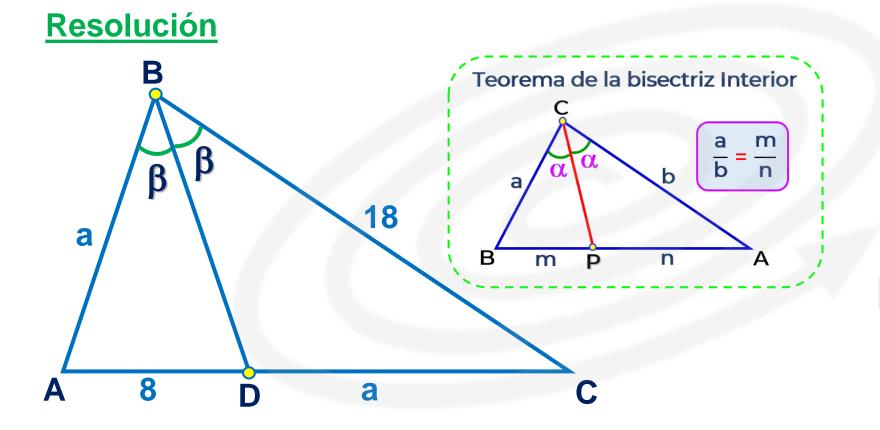


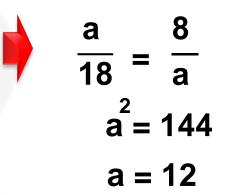
QLC: Notable de 30° y 60°

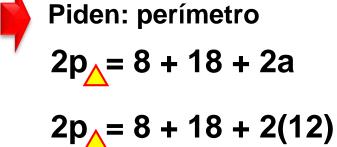
$$x = 30^{\circ}$$



3. En un triángulo ABC, se traza la bisectriz interior \overline{BD} . Calcule el perímetro del triángulo ABC, si AB = DC, AD = 8 m y BC = 18 m.

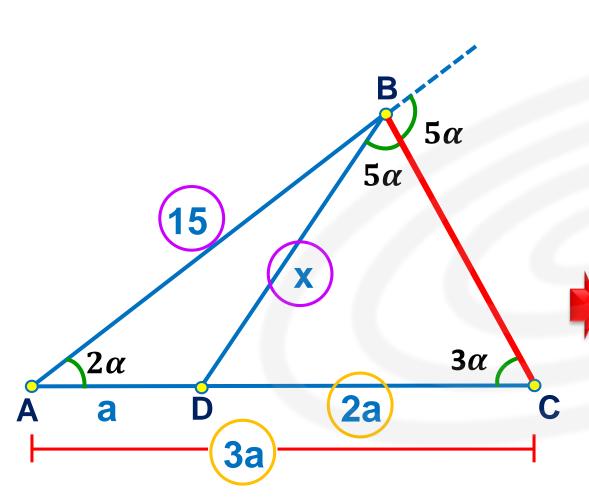




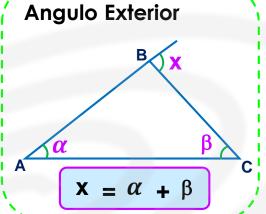


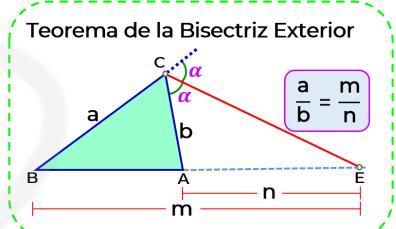


4. En la figura CD = 2(AD) y AB = 15 cm . Halle BD.



Resolución





Prolongamos AB

$$\angle$$
ext. B = $2\alpha + 3\alpha$

$$\angle$$
ext. **B** = 5 α

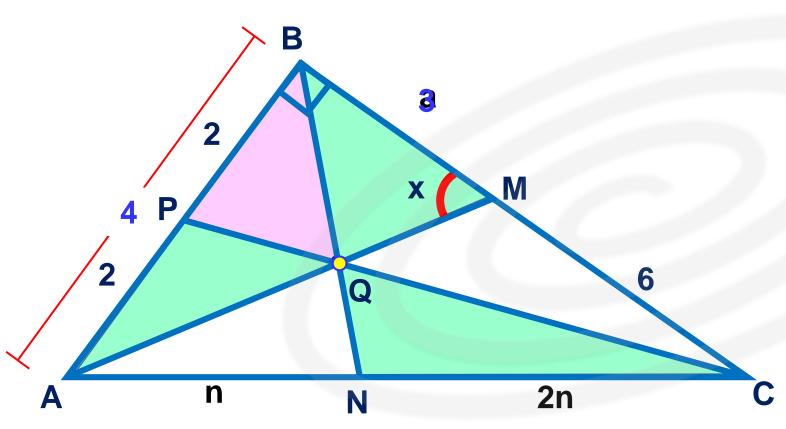
$$\frac{15}{x} = \frac{3a}{2a}$$

$$3x = 30$$

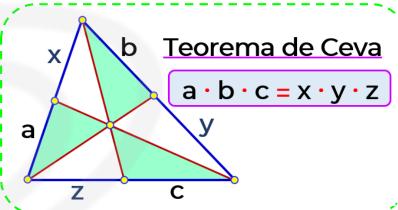
$$x = 10 cm$$



5. En la figura, halle el valor de x.



Resolución



(2)(a)(2n) = (2)(6)(n)

$$a = 3$$

ABM : Notable de 37° y 53°

x = 53°



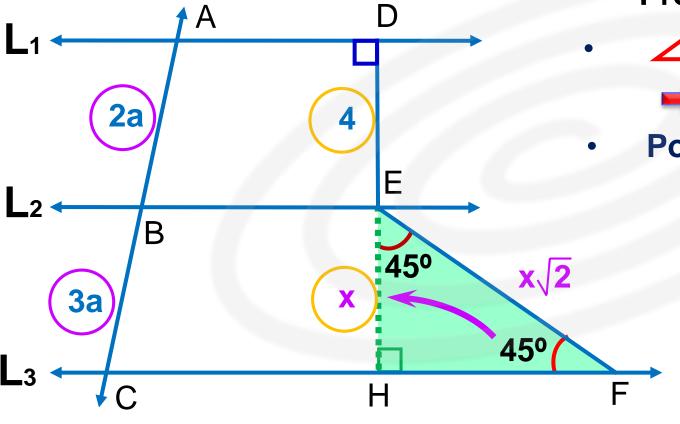
6. Se muestra las rectas paralelas y coplanares L_1 , L_2 y L_3 . Si 3(AB) = 2(BC), DE = 4 m y EF = $x\sqrt{2}$; determine valor de x.

Resolución

- Prolongamos DE hasta H
- EFH : Notable de 45° y 45°

$$\Rightarrow$$
 EH = x

Por el teorema de Tales:



$$\frac{2x}{3x} = \frac{4}{x}$$

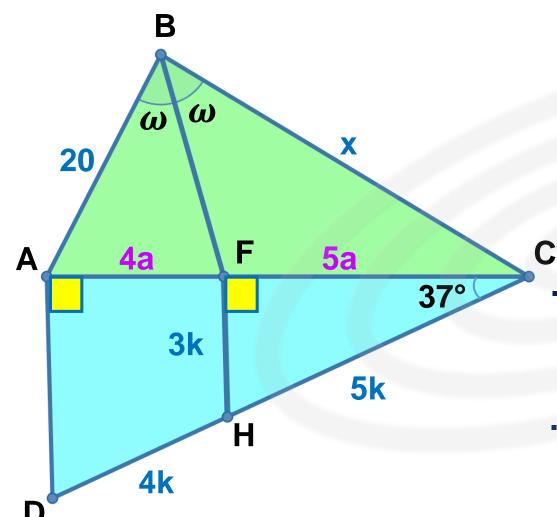
$$2x = 12$$

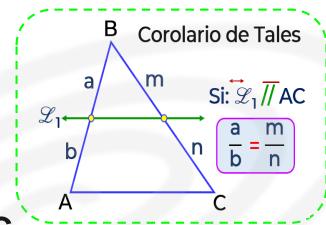
$$x = 6 \text{ m}$$



7. En la figura, halle el valor de x.

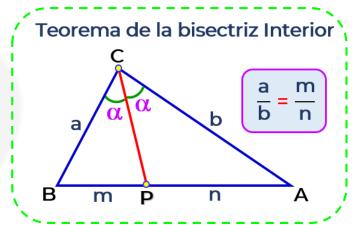
Resolución







. ACD: Corolario de Tales



$$\frac{20}{x} = \frac{4a}{5a}$$

$$4x = 100$$

$$x = 25$$