

GEOMETRÍA Capítulo 13

1st SECONDARY

Trapecio





MOTIVATING | STRATEGY











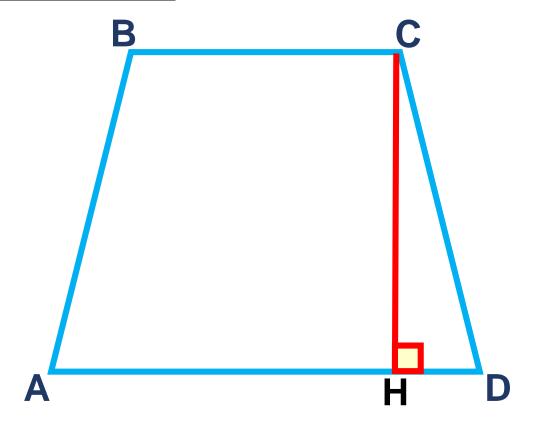




TRAPECIO



Definición: Es el cuadrilátero que tiene solo dos lados paralelos.

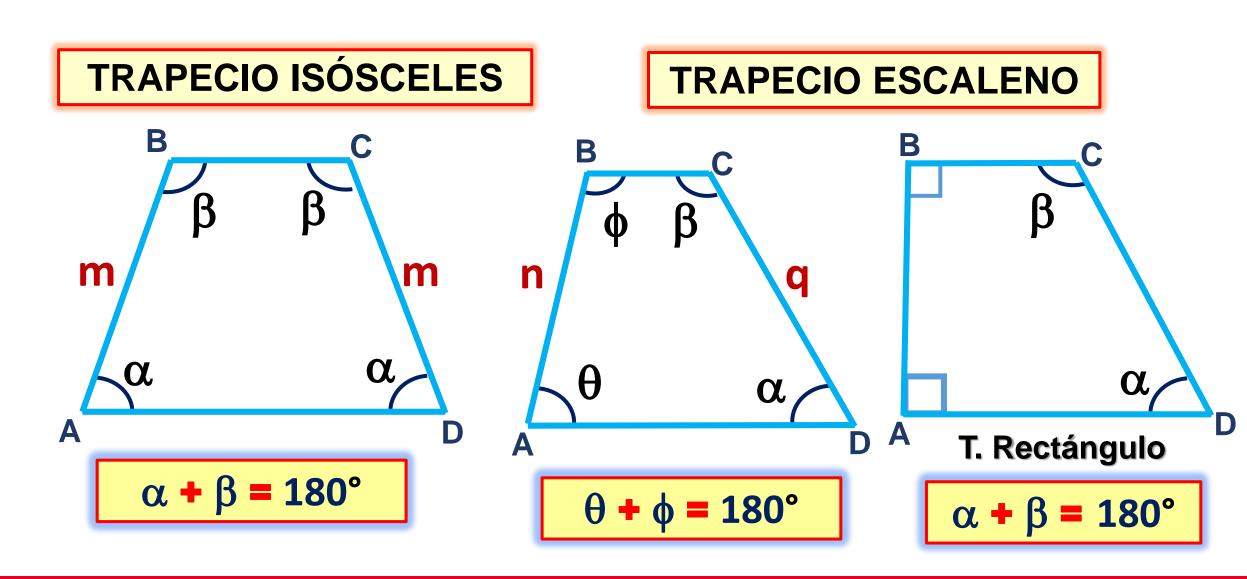


$\overline{AD} /\!\!/ \overline{BC}$

- Bases: Son los lados paralelos del trapecio (AD y BC)
- Lados laterales: Son los lados no paralelos (AB y CD).
- Altura: Es el segmento perpendicular a las bases del trapecio (BH).

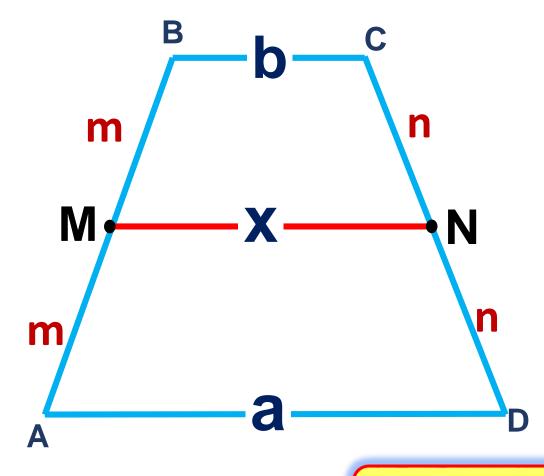


CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS TRAPECIOS



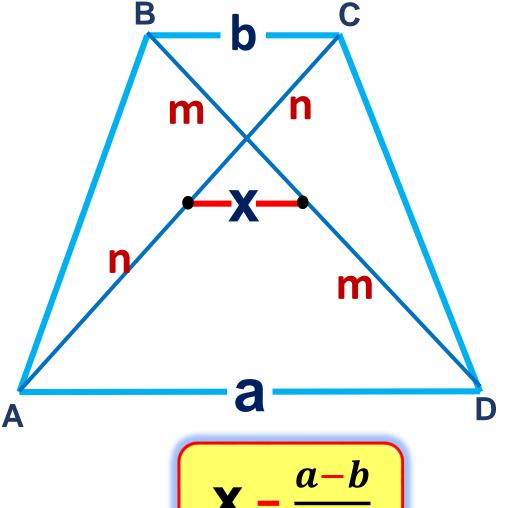
TEOREMAS





MN: Base media

$$X = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

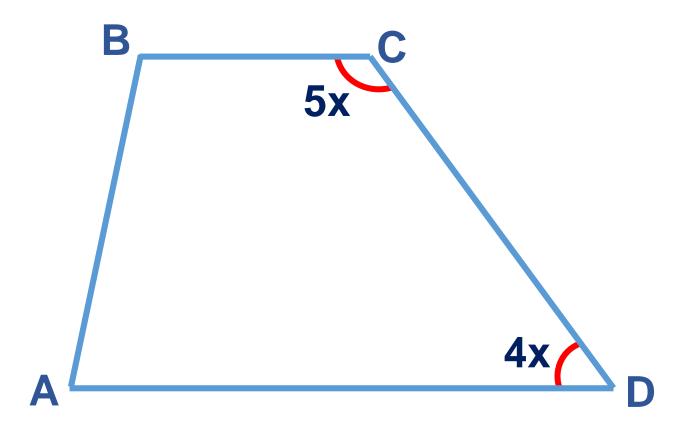


$$X = \frac{a - b}{2}$$

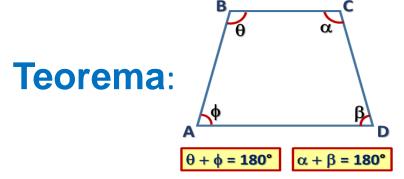


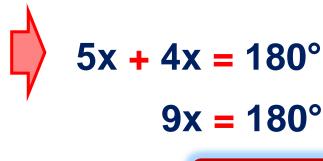
1. En el trapecio ABCD (\overline{BC} // \overline{AD}), halle el valor de x.

RESOLUCIÓN:



Piden: x



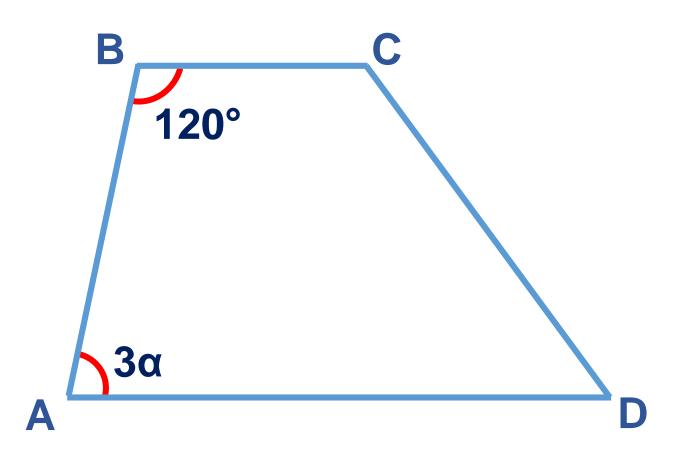


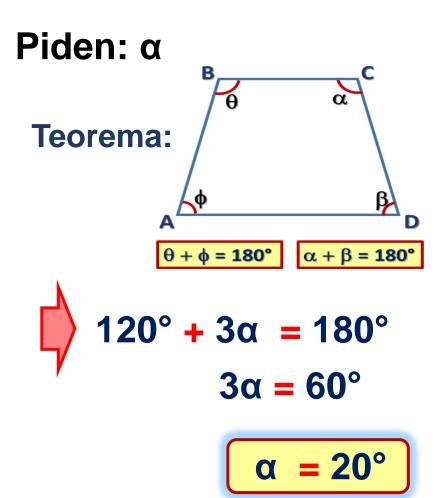
$$x = 20^{\circ}$$



2. En el trapecio ABCD (\overline{BC} // \overline{AD}), Si la m \checkmark ABC = 120° y m \checkmark BAD = 3 α . Calcule el valor de α .

RESOLUCIÓN:

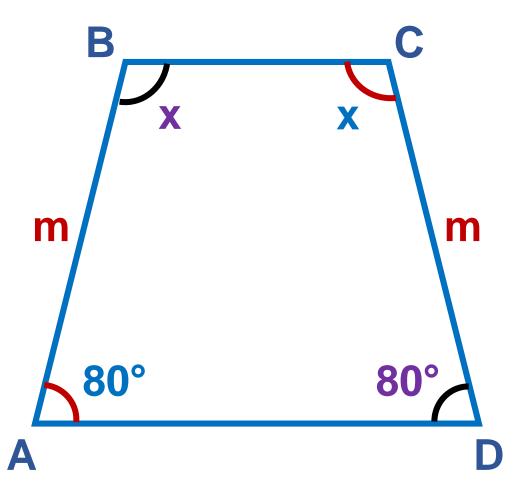




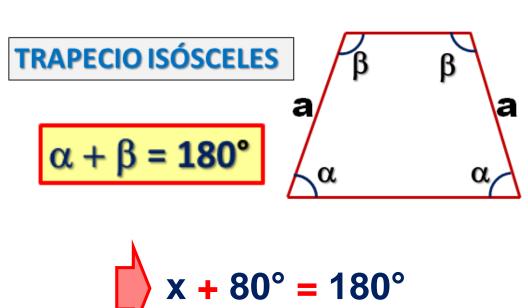


3. En un trapecio isósceles ABCD, AB = CD. Sabiendo que m∢BAD = 80°, halle m∢BCD.

RESOLUCIÓN:



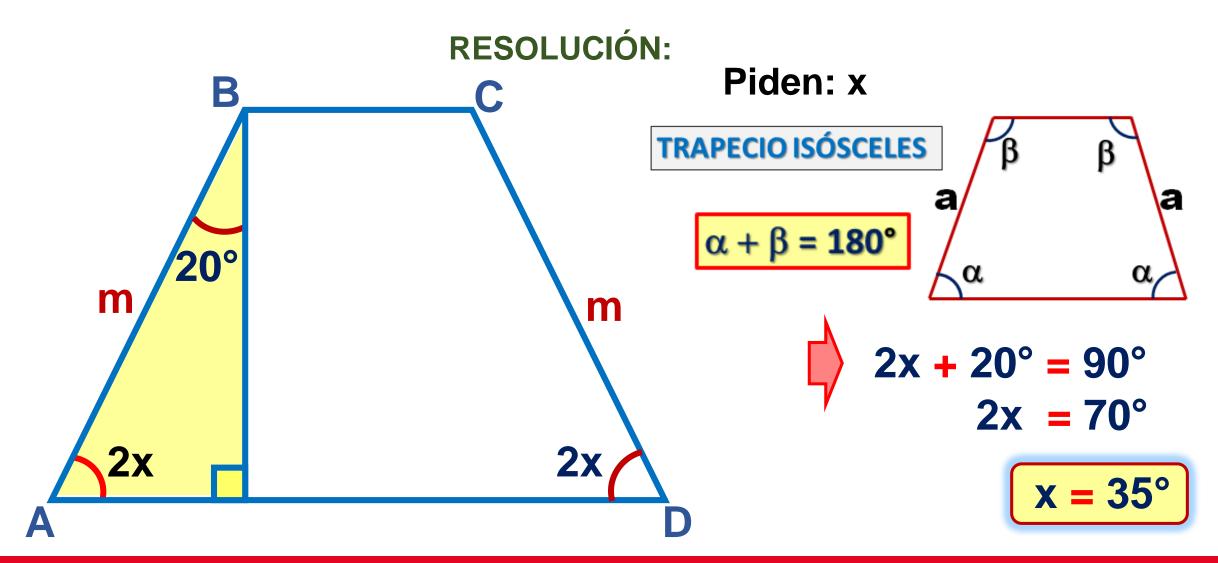
Piden: x



$$X = 100^{\circ}$$



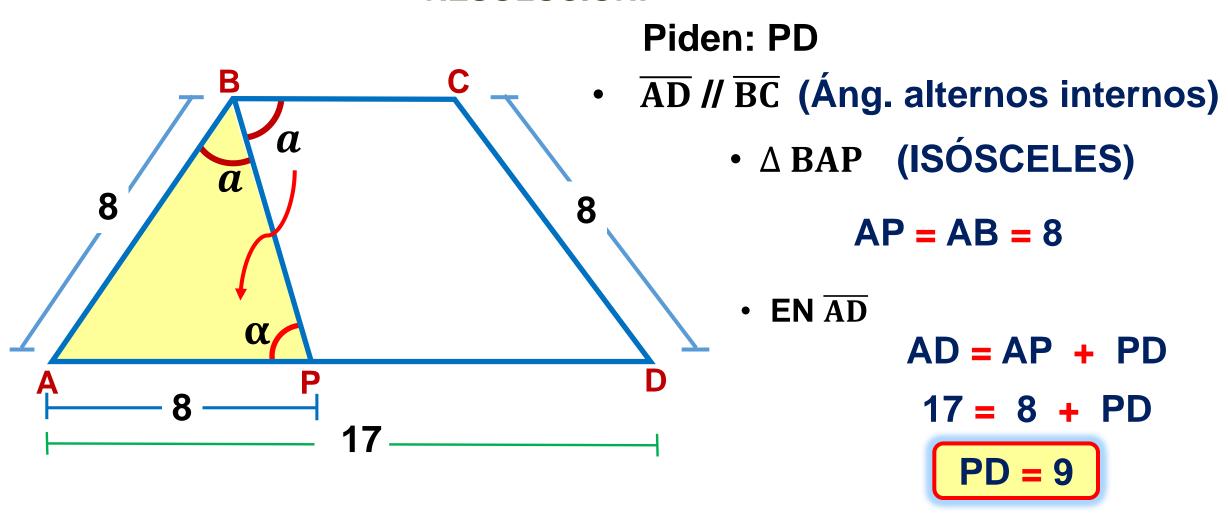
4. Si ABCD es un trapecio isósceles, halle el valor de x.





5. En el trapecio ABCD isósceles (BC // AD), halle PD.

RESOLUCIÓN:

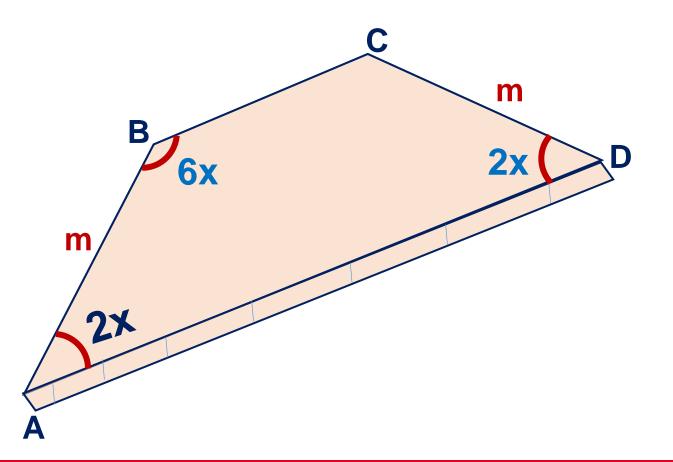


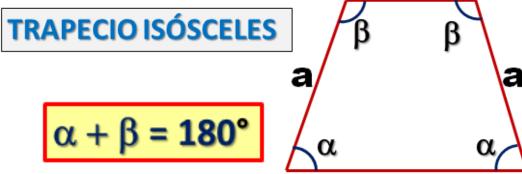


6. En el gráfico se muestra una tabla en forma de trapecio isósceles. Halle el valor de x.

RESOLUCIÓN:

Piden: x





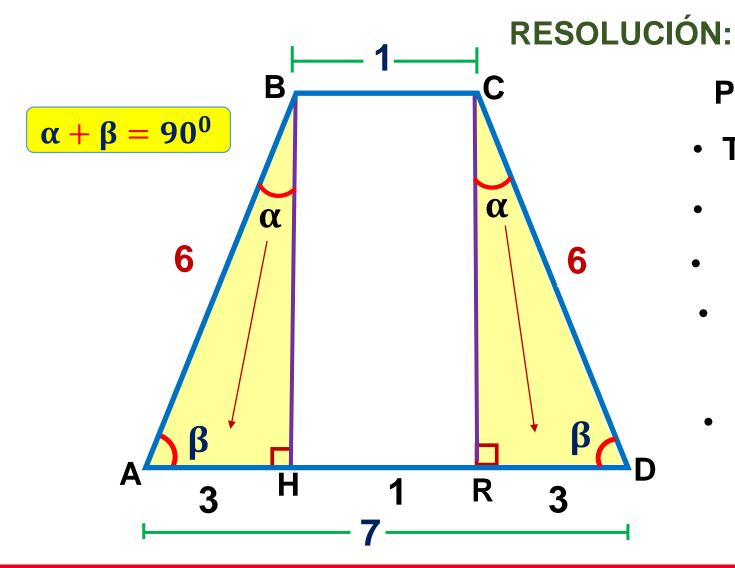
$$6x + 2x = 180^{\circ}$$

 $8x = 180^{\circ}$

$$x = 22.5^{\circ}$$



7. Se muestra una mesa trapecial isósceles, cuyas bases miden 7 m y 1 m; los lados laterales miden 6 m cada uno. Halle el valor de β.



Piden: β

- Trapecio ABCD (Isósceles)
- Se trazan las alturas \overline{BH} y \overline{CR}
- $\triangle AHB \cong \triangle RDC (A-L-A)$
- HBCR (Rectángulo)

$$BC = HR = 1$$

⊿ AHB (Notable 30° - 60°)

$$\beta = 60^{\circ}$$