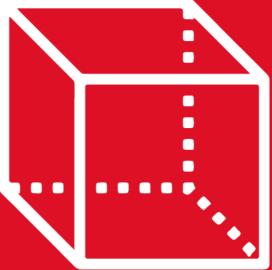
# GEOMETRÍA Capítulo 12





**ÁREAS DE REGIONES TRIANGULARES** 



#### **MOTIVATING | STRATEGY**







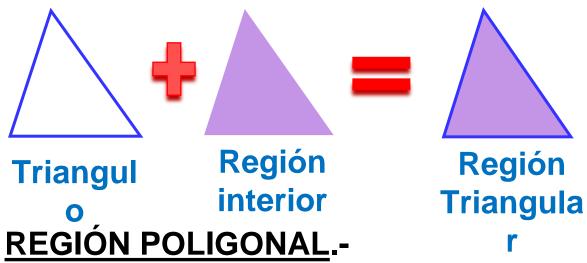


# **ÁREA DE REGIONES TRIANGULARES**

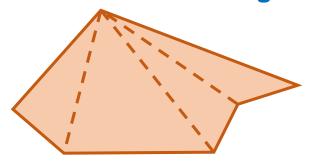


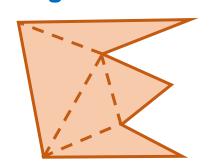
## **REGIÓN TRIANGULAR.-**

Es la reunión de un triángulo y su interior.



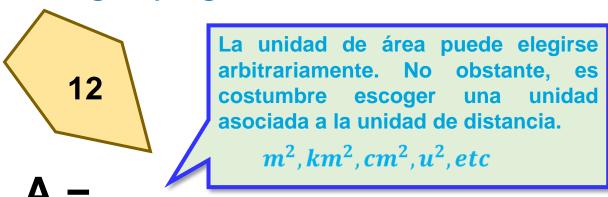
Es una figura plana que se forma al reunir un número finito de regiones triangulares.





## ÁREA.-

Es un número positivo único que se le asigna a toda región poligonal.



# REGIONES EQUIVALENTES.-

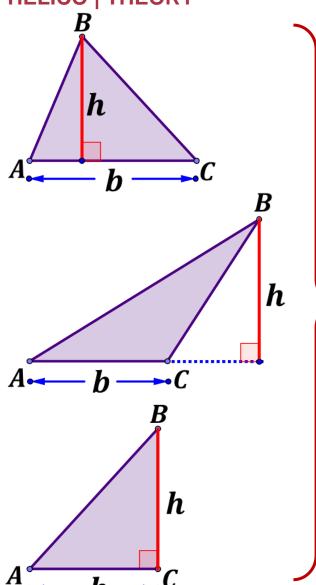
Son aquellas regiones que tienen igual área

9 u<sup>2</sup>

#### **HELICO | THEORY**

# **TEOREMAS**

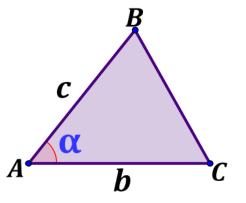




**Teorema** básico:

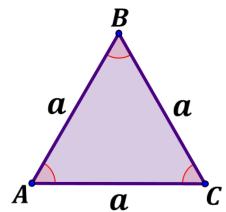
$$S_{ABC} = \frac{bh}{2}$$

Teorema trigonométrico:



$$S_{ABC} = \frac{bc}{2} \cdot sen\alpha$$

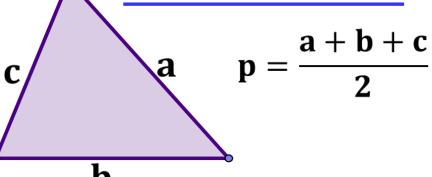
Área de una región triangular equilátera:



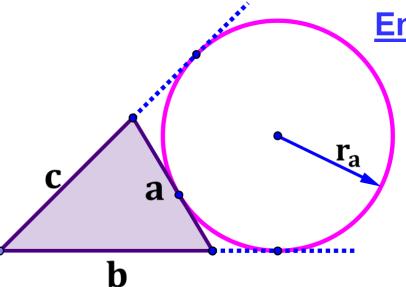
$$S_{ABC} = a^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$







$$S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

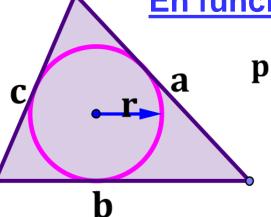


#### En función al exradio

$$\mathbf{p} = \frac{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}}{2}$$

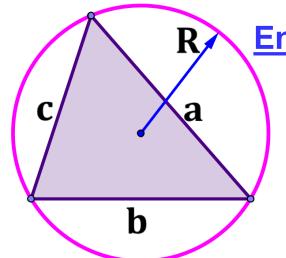
$$S = (p - a) \cdot \mathbf{r_a}$$

#### En función al inradio



$$\mathbf{p} = \frac{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}}{2}$$

$$S = p \cdot r$$

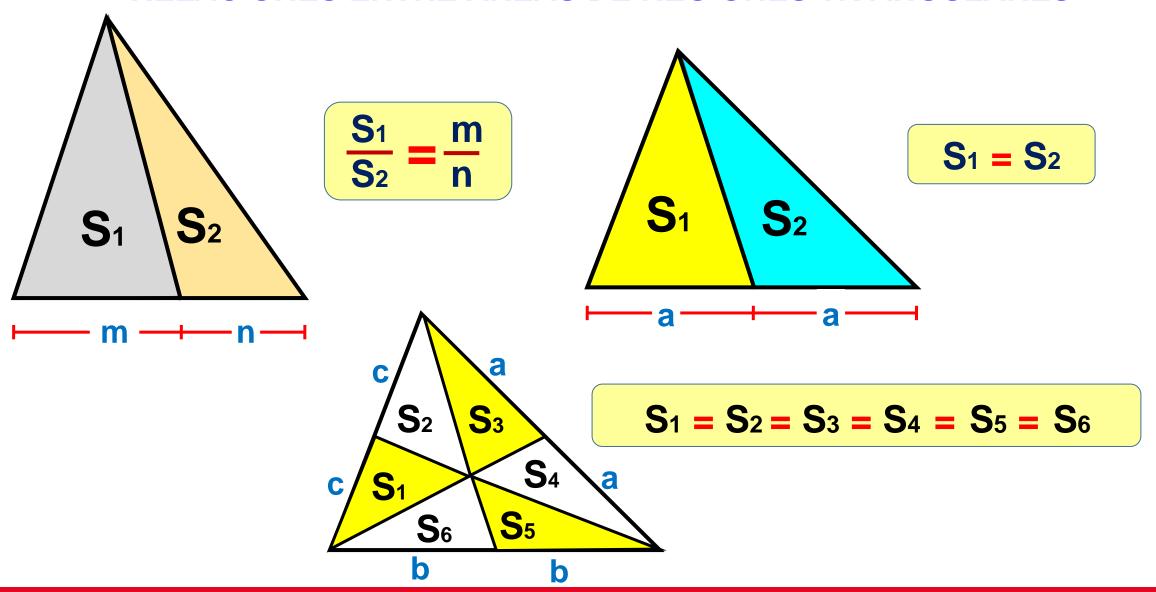


#### En función al circunradio

$$S = \frac{abc}{4R}$$



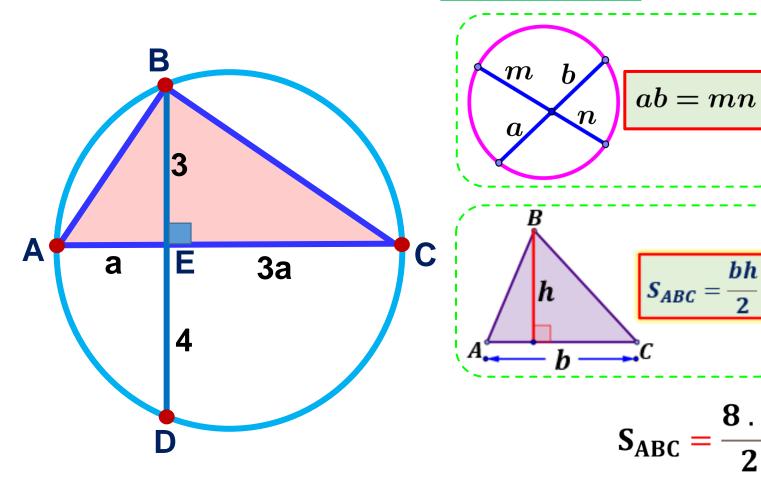
#### RELACIONES ENTRE ÁREAS DE REGIONES TRIANGULARES





### 1. Calcule el área de la región triangular ABC, si BE = 3, ED = 4 y EC = 3(AE).

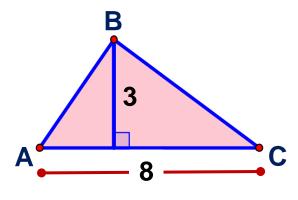
# Resolución



$$3a \cdot a = 3 \cdot 4$$

$$a^{2} = 4$$

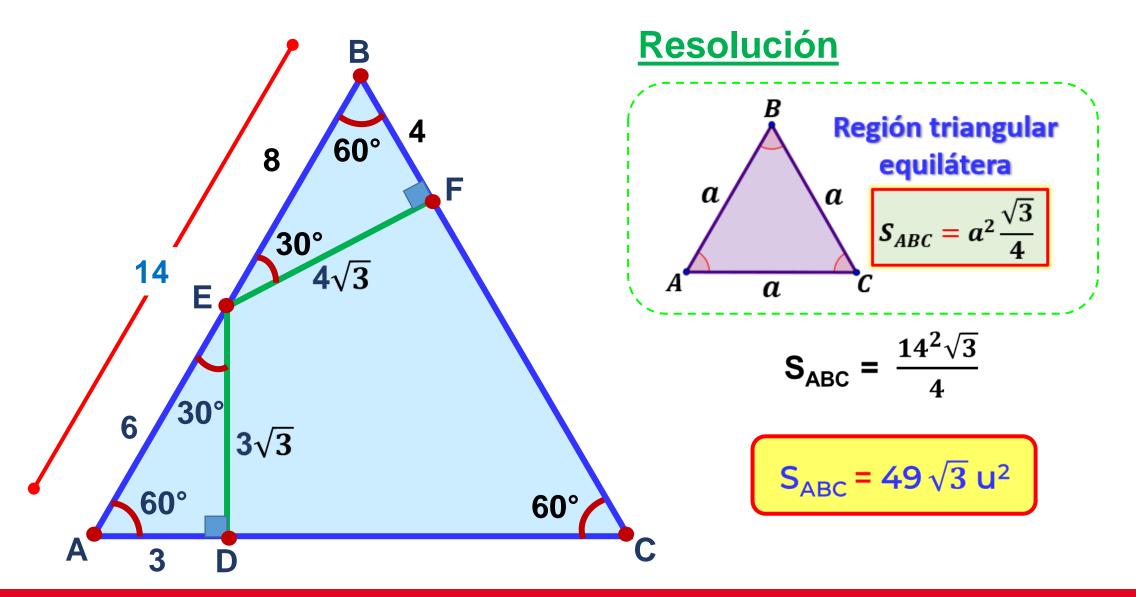
$$a = 2$$



$$S_{ABC} = 12 u^2$$



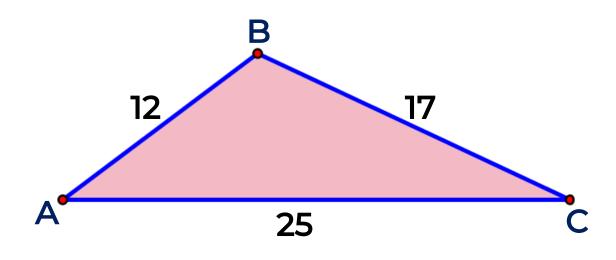
# 2. Calcule el área de la región triangular equilátera, si ED = $3\sqrt{3}$ y EF = $4\sqrt{3}$ .



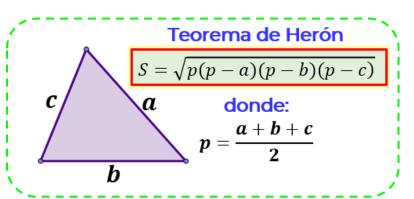


# 3. Las longitudes de los lados de una región triangular son: 12; 17 y 25. Calcule su área.

# Resolución



$$p = \frac{12 + 17 + 25}{2} = 27$$



$$S_{ABC} = \sqrt{27(27-12)(27-17)(27-25)}$$

$$S_{ABC} = \sqrt{27(15)(10)(2)}$$

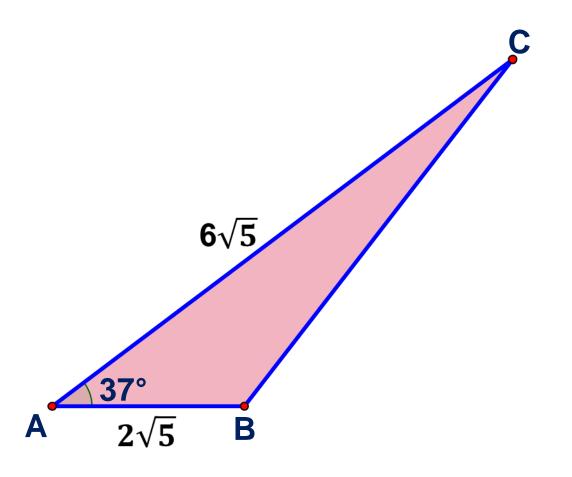
$$S_{ABC} = \sqrt{9 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}$$

$$S_{ABC} = 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2$$

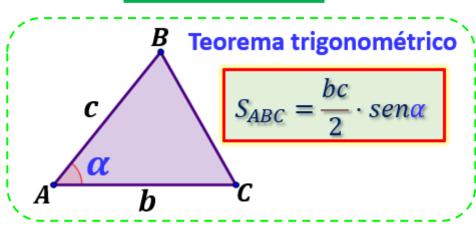
$$S_{ABC} = 90 u^2$$



4. Calcule el área de una región triangular ABC, si AB =  $2\sqrt{5}$  , AC =  $6\sqrt{5}$  y m<BAC = 37°.



# Resolución

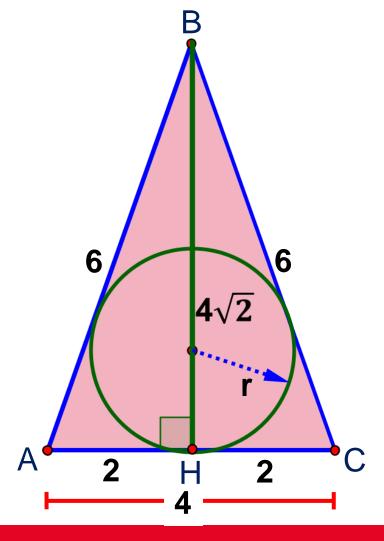


$$S_{ABC} = \frac{2\sqrt{5} \cdot 6\sqrt{5}}{2} \operatorname{sen} 37^{\circ}$$

$$S_{ABC} = 2\sqrt{6} \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

 $S_{ABC} = 18 u^2$ 

# 5. Las longitudes de los lados de un triángulo son: 4; 6 y 6. Halle la longitud de su inradio.



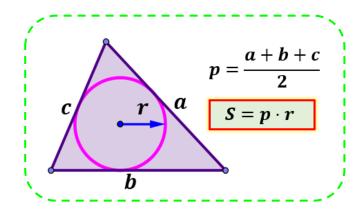
#### Resolución

◆ ABC : Isósceles



$$6^2 = (BH)^2 + 2^2$$

$$4\sqrt{2} = BH$$



$$S_{ABC} = \frac{4 \times 4\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$S_{ABC} = 8\sqrt{2}$$

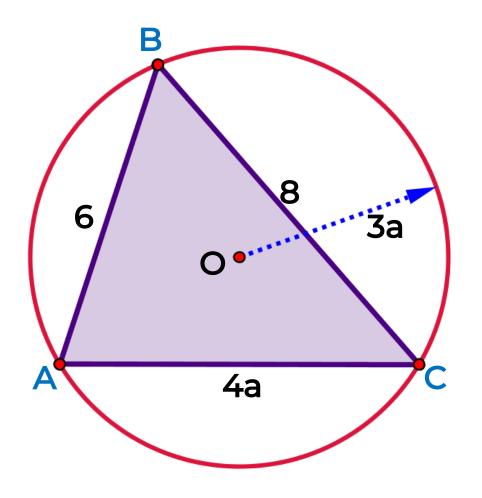
$$p \cdot r = 8\sqrt{2}$$

$$\mathbf{8} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{8}\sqrt{2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{2}$$

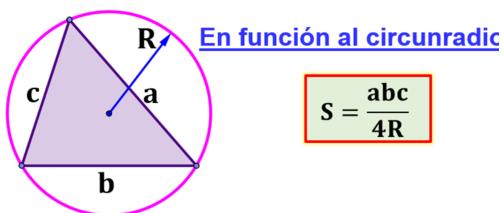


#### 6. Calcule el área de la región triangular ABC, si O es centro.



#### Resolución

Piden: S<sub>ABC</sub>

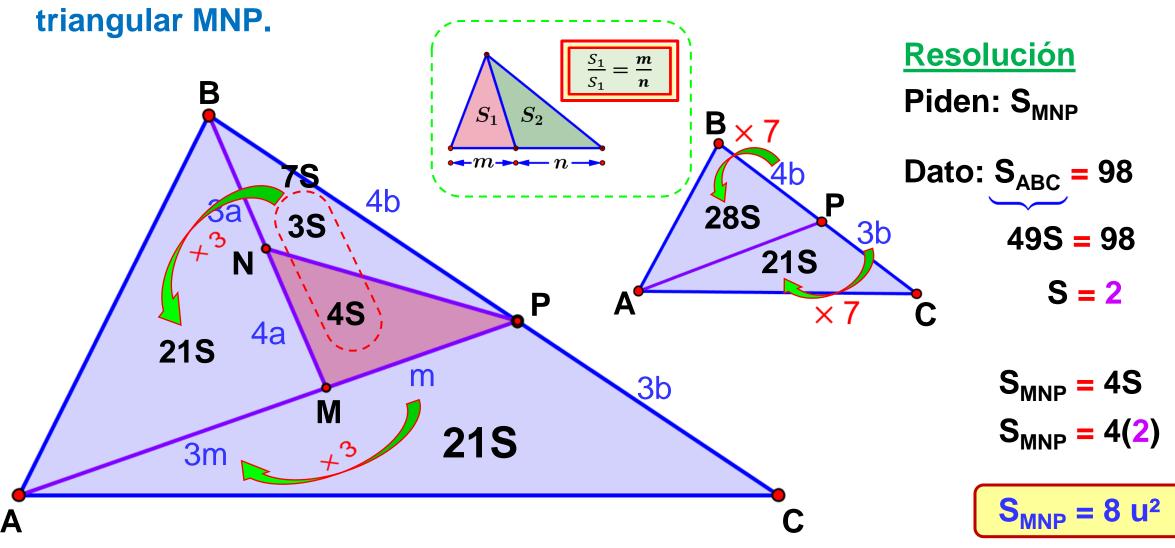


$$S_{ABC} = \frac{\binom{2}{\cancel{6}}(8)(\cancel{4}\cancel{2})}{\cancel{4}(\cancel{3}\cancel{2})}$$

$$S_{ABC} = 16 u^2$$



7. Si el área de la región triangular ABC es 98 u², calcule el área de la región

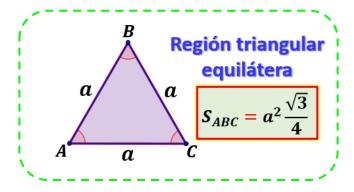




8. En el gráfico, se muestra una señal de tránsito donde la parte sombreada que se quiere pintar de color rojo, si tiene en sus contornos, dos triángulos equiláteros de lados 60 cm y 40 cm. Calcule el área de la franja roja.



### Resolución



$$S_{X} = \frac{60^{2}\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{40^{2}\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$S_x = 900 \sqrt{3} - 400 \sqrt{3}$$

$$S_X = 500 \sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$