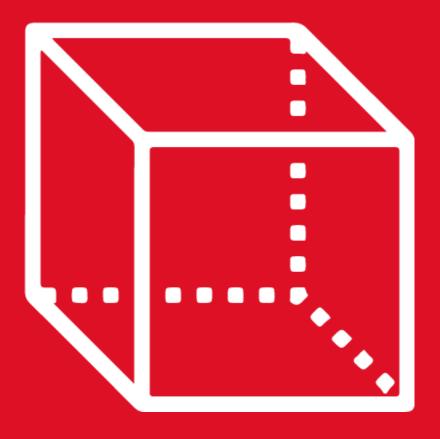


GEOMETRÍA

Capítulo 14



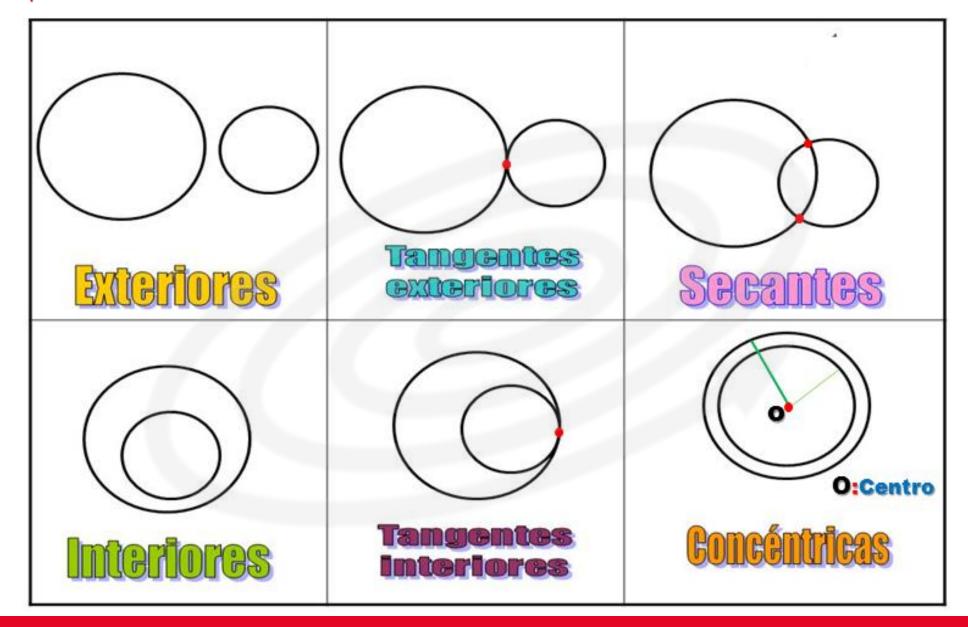
CIRCUNFERENCIA II





MOTIVATING | STRATEGY

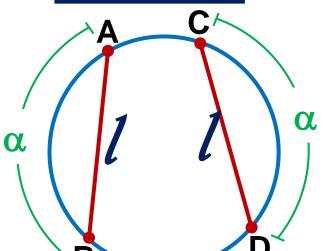




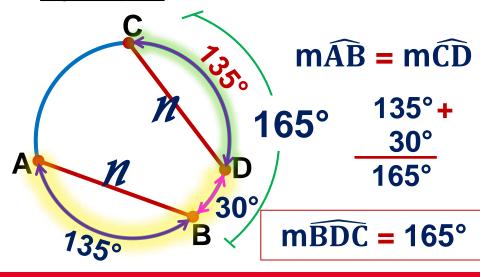
Líneas asociadas a la circunferencia



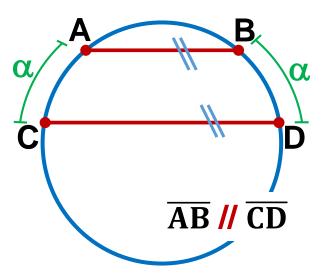




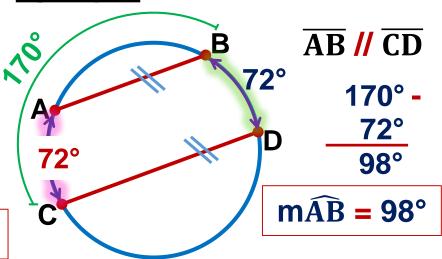
Ejemplo: Calcule mBDC



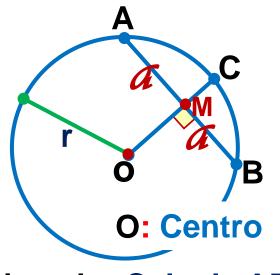
Teorema 02:



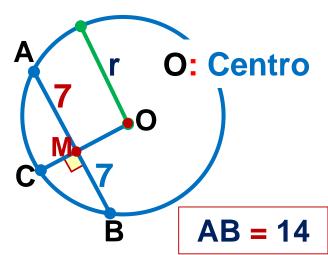
Ejemplo: Calcule mÂB



Teorema 03:

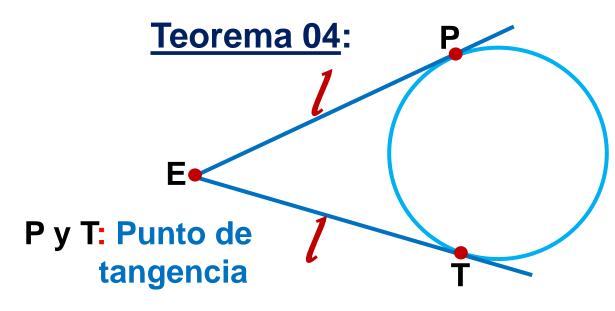


Ejemplo: Calcule AB

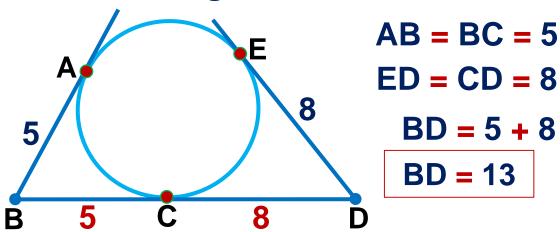


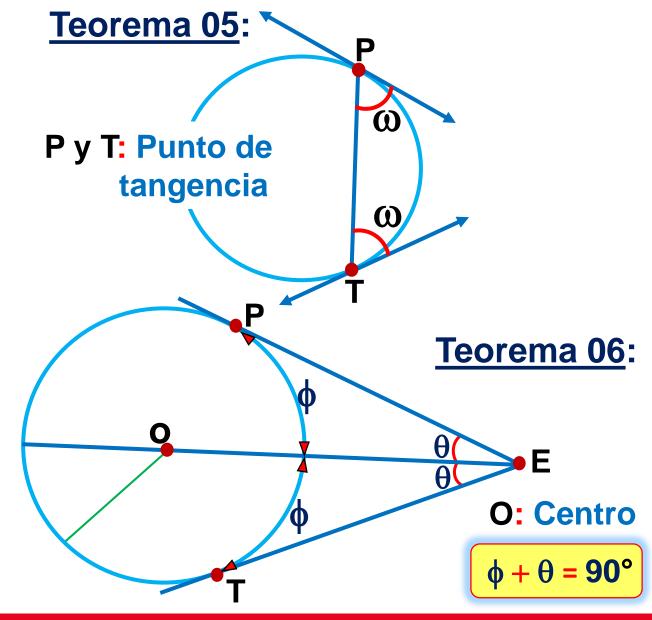
Líneas asociadas a la circunferencia





Ejemplo: Si A, C y E son puntos de tangencia, calcule BD.



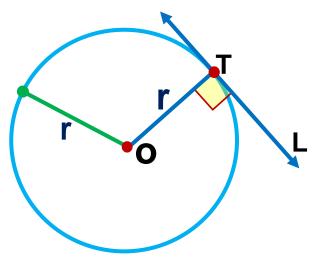


Líneas asociadas a la circunferencia



Teorema 07:

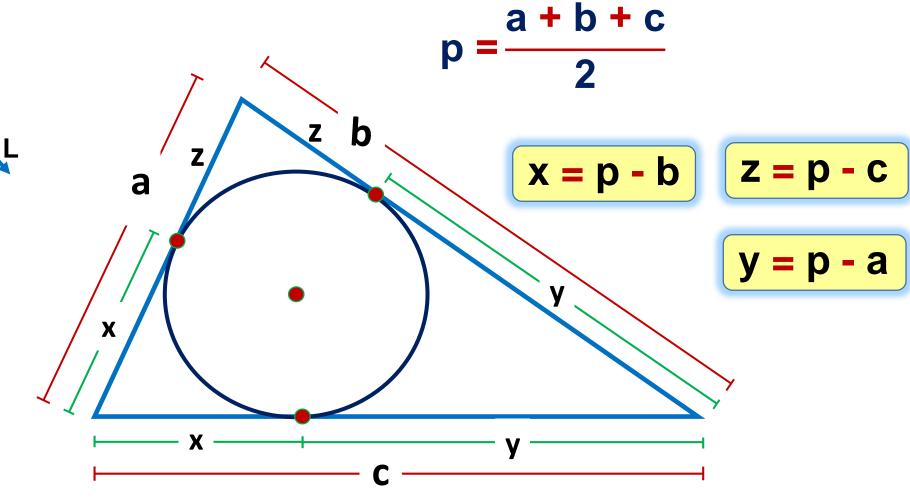
Teorema 08: p: semiperímetro



O: Centro

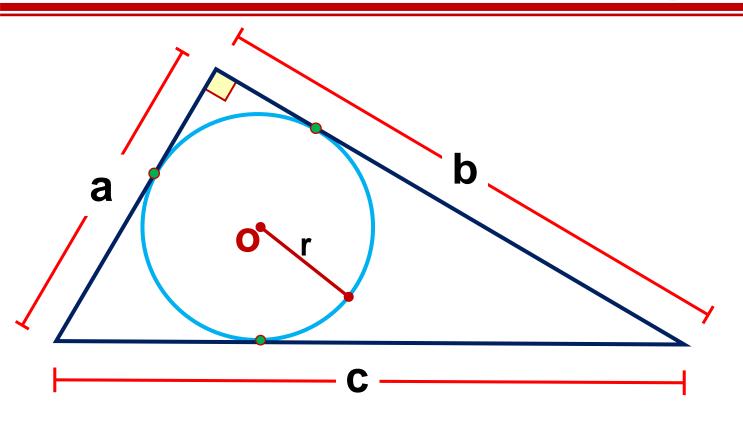
T: Punto de

tangencia



Teorema de Poncelet y teorema de Pitot

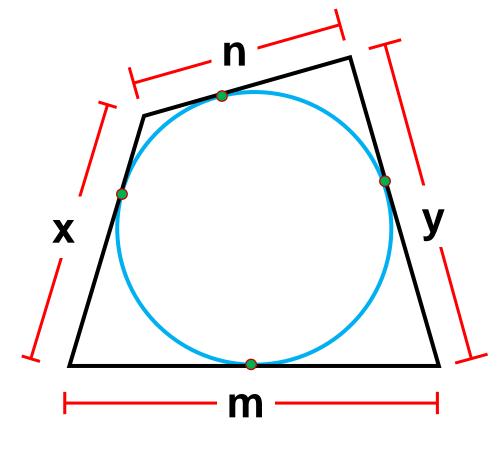




Teorema
de
Poncelet

r: medida del inradio

$$a + b = c + 2r$$

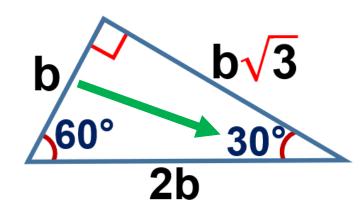


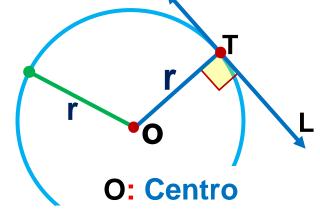
Teorema de Pitot

$$x + y = m + n$$

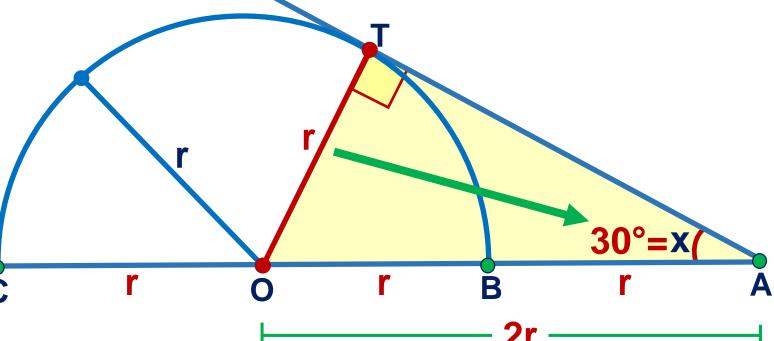
HELICO | PRACTICE

1. En la semicircunferencia de centro O y T es punto de tangencia, OC = AB. Calcule la m∢BAT.





T: Punto de tangencia



RESOLUCIÓN:

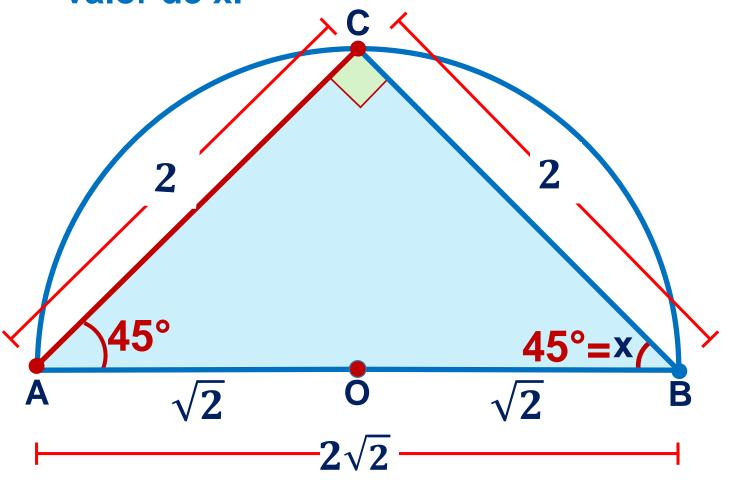
Piden: m∢BAT

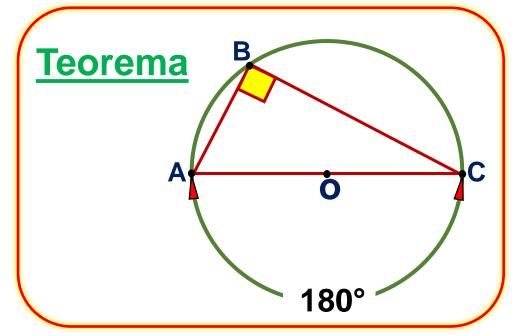
• **△ATO**: Notable de 30° y 60°.

m∢BAT = **30**°

HELICO | PRACTICE

2. En la semicircunferencia de centro O, BC = 2m y OA = $\sqrt{2}$ m, halle el valor de x.



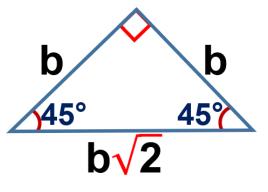


RESOLUCIÓN:

• Piden: x

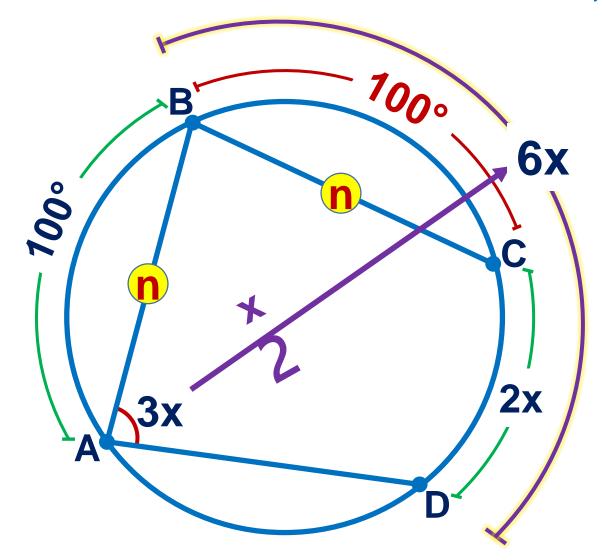
• OA = OB =
$$\sqrt{2}$$

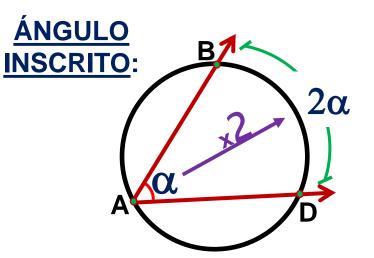
• ⊿ACB: Notable de 45° y 45°.

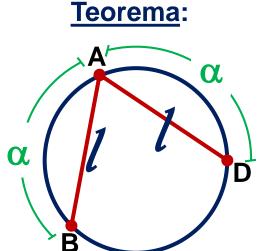


 $x = 45^{\circ}$

3. En la circunferencia mostrada, AB = BC. Halle el valor de x.







RESOLUCIÓN:

- Piden: x
- En BCD

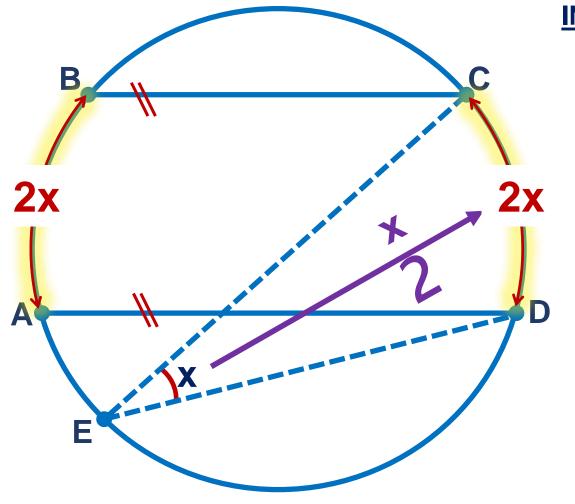
$$100^{\circ} + 2x = 6x$$

$$100^{\circ} = 4x$$

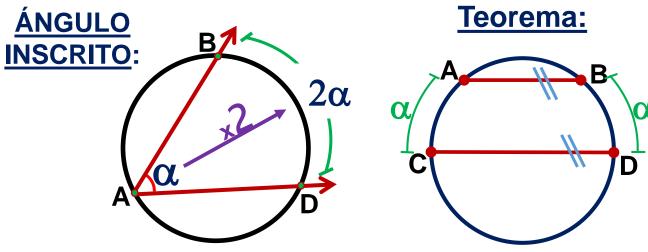
$$25^{\circ} = x$$



valor de x.



4. En la circunferencia mostrada, $\overline{BC} / \overline{AD}$ y $\overline{mBC} + \overline{mAD} = 200^{\circ}$. Halle el

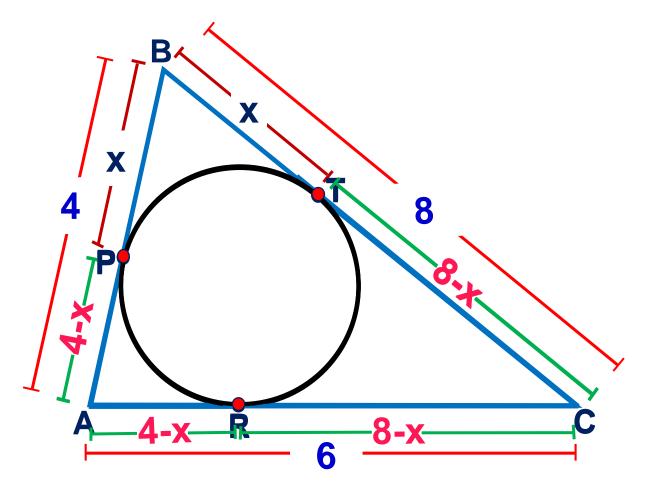


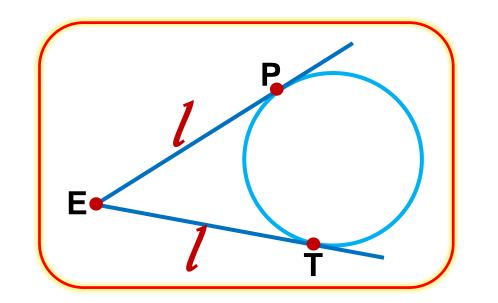
RESOLUCIÓN:

- Piden: x
- En la circunferencia:

$$m\widehat{AB} + m\widehat{CD} + \underline{m\widehat{BC} + m\widehat{AD}} = 360^{\circ}$$
 $2x + 2x + 200^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$
 $4x = 160^{\circ}$

5. En la figura, P, T y R son puntos de tangencia. Halle BT.





RESOLUCIÓN:

- Piden: BT
- En \overline{AC} :

$$AR + RC = AC$$

$$4-x + 8-x = 6$$

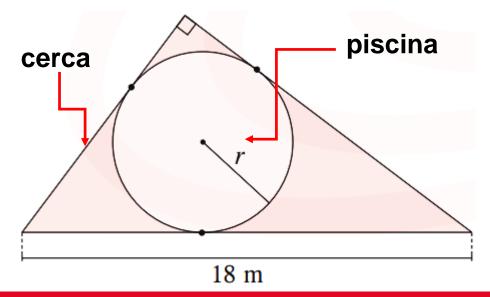
$$12-2x = 6$$

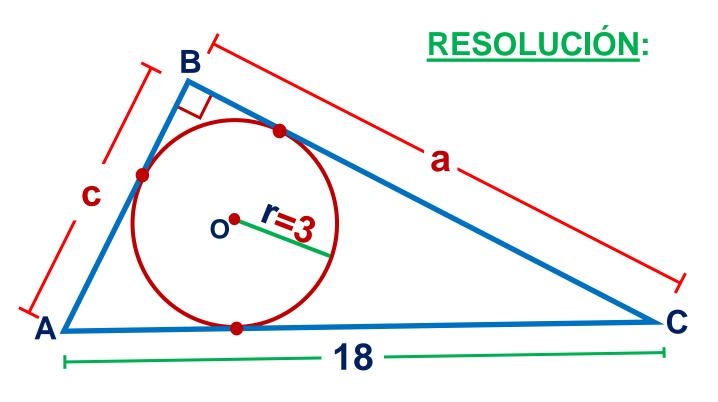
$$3 = x$$

-4-x--8-x BT = 3 u

HELICO | PRACTICE

6. José desea cercar para la protección de una piscina que está determinada por una circunferencia de 3 m de longitud de radio. Si cada lado de la cerca toca en un punto al borde de la piscina, determine su perímetro.





- Piden: 2p_{ABC}
- Aplicando teorema de Poncelet:

$$a + c = 18 + 2(3)$$

$$a + c = 24$$

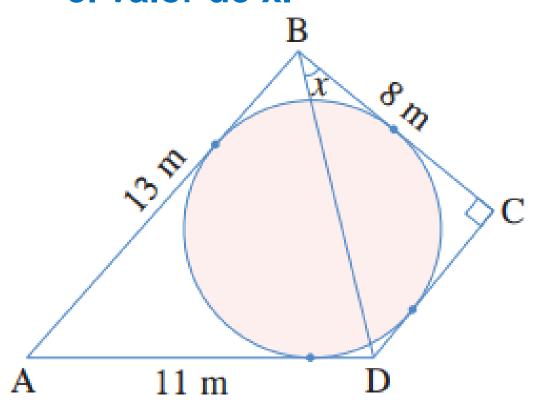
Calculando 2p_{ABC}

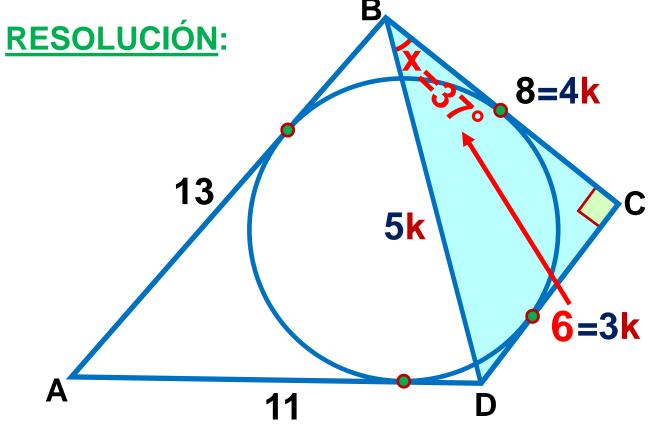
$$2p_{ABC} = a + c + 18$$

$$2p_{ABC} = 24 + 18$$

$$2p_{ABC} = 42m$$

7. Para hacer un jardín en un terreno ABCD se inscribe una circunferencia. Halle el valor de x.





- Piden: x
- Aplicando teorema de Pitot:

$$13 + CD = 8 + 11$$
 $CD = 6$

 ⊿BCD: Notable de 37° y 53°.

$$x = 37^{\circ}$$