GEOMETRÍA

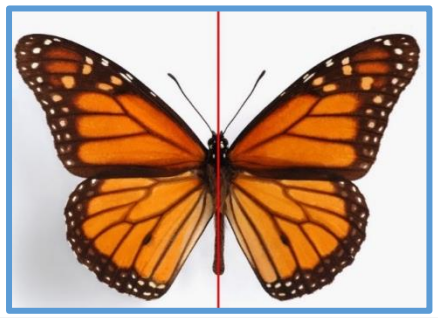
Capítulo 9

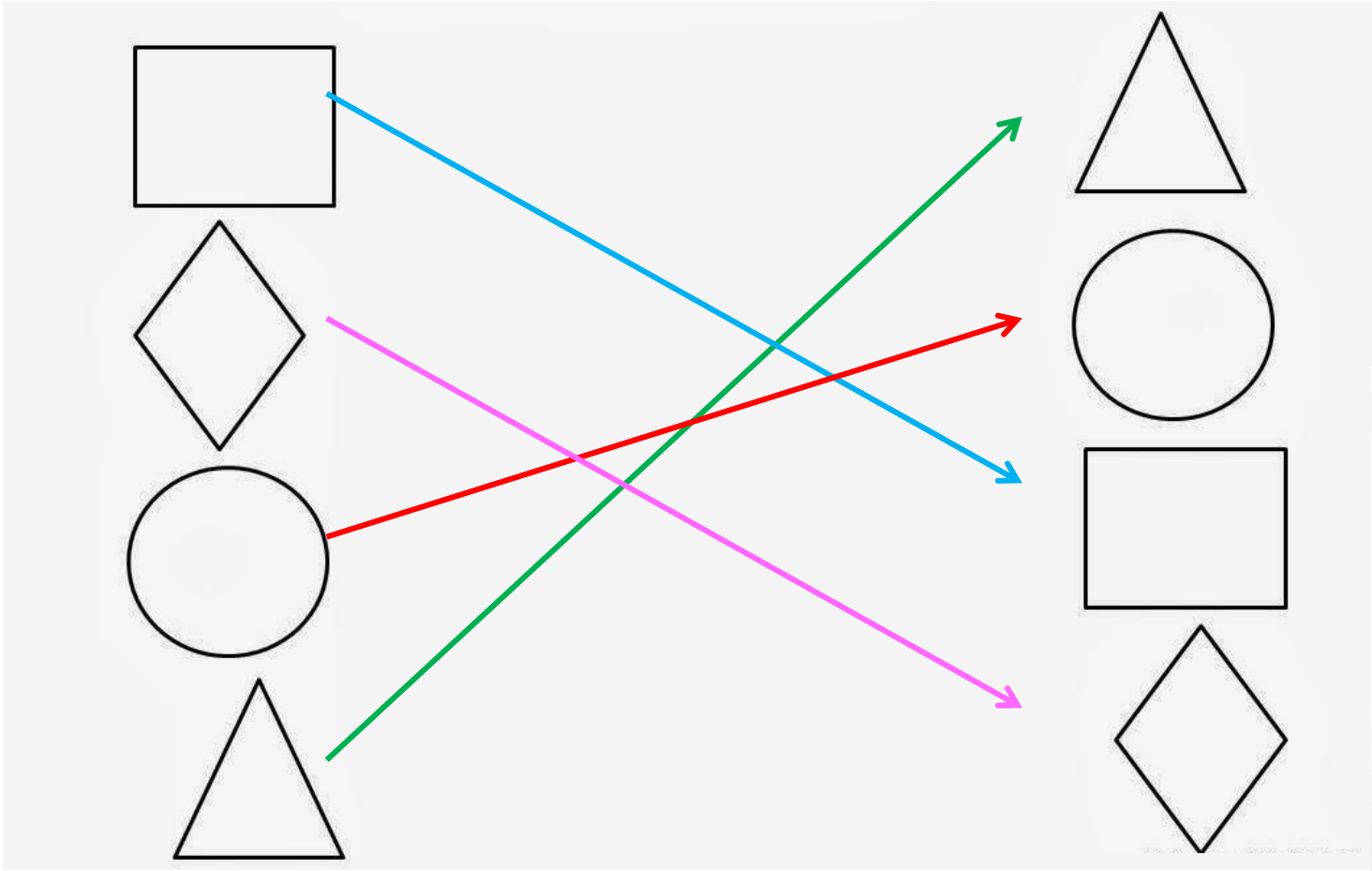
3rd
SECONDARY

Aplicaciones de la congruencia

SACO OLIVEROS

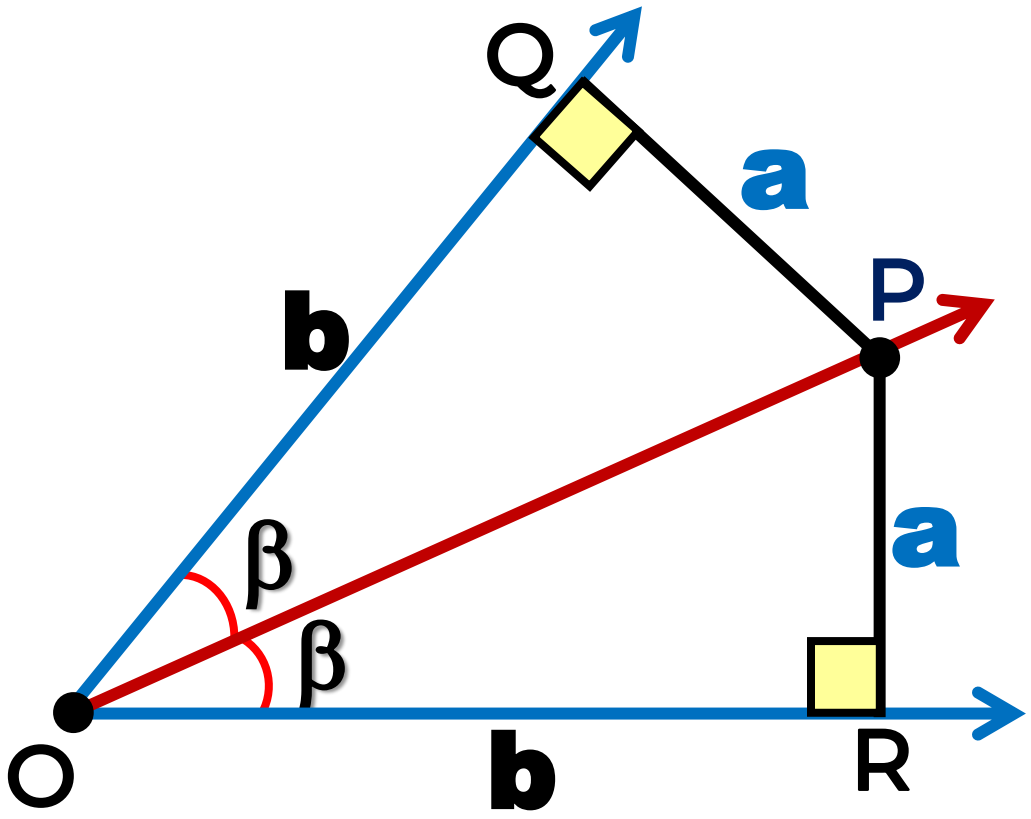
MOTIVATING | STRATEGY



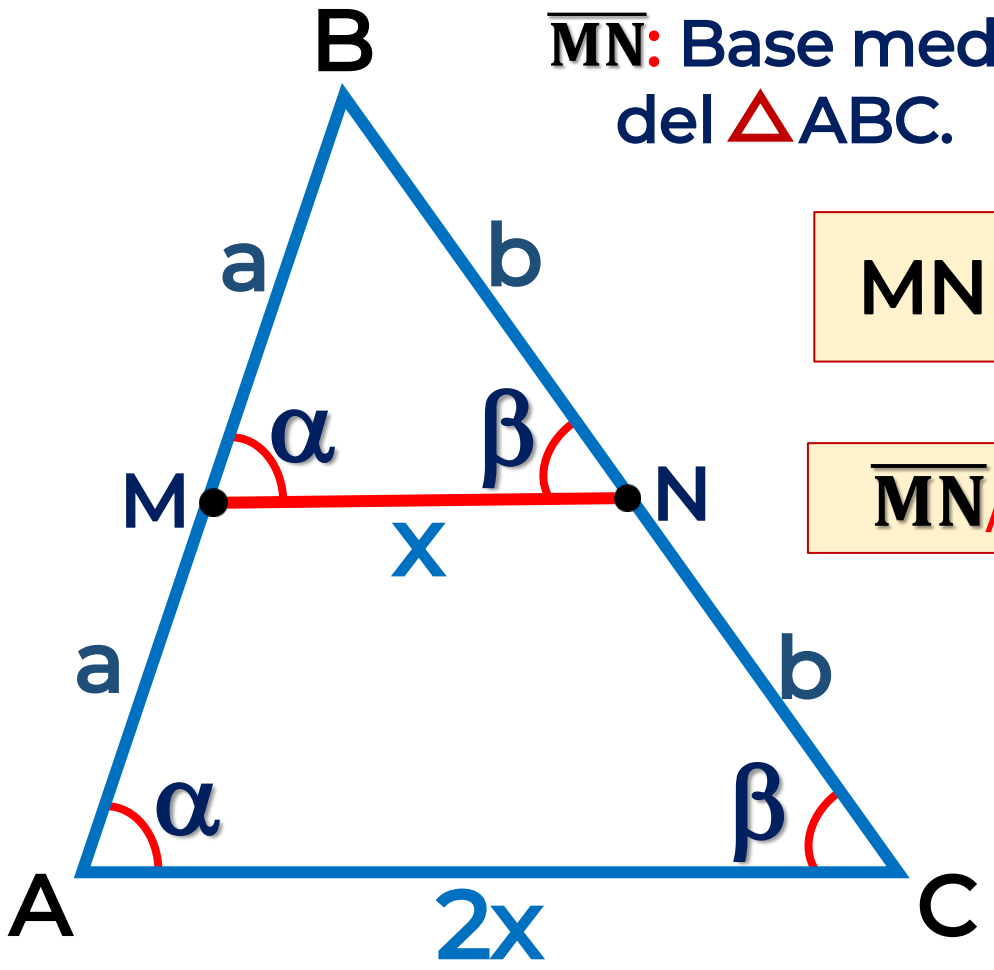


Aplicaciones de la congruencia

1 TEOREMA DE LA BISECTRIZ



2 TEOREMA DE LA BASE MEDIA



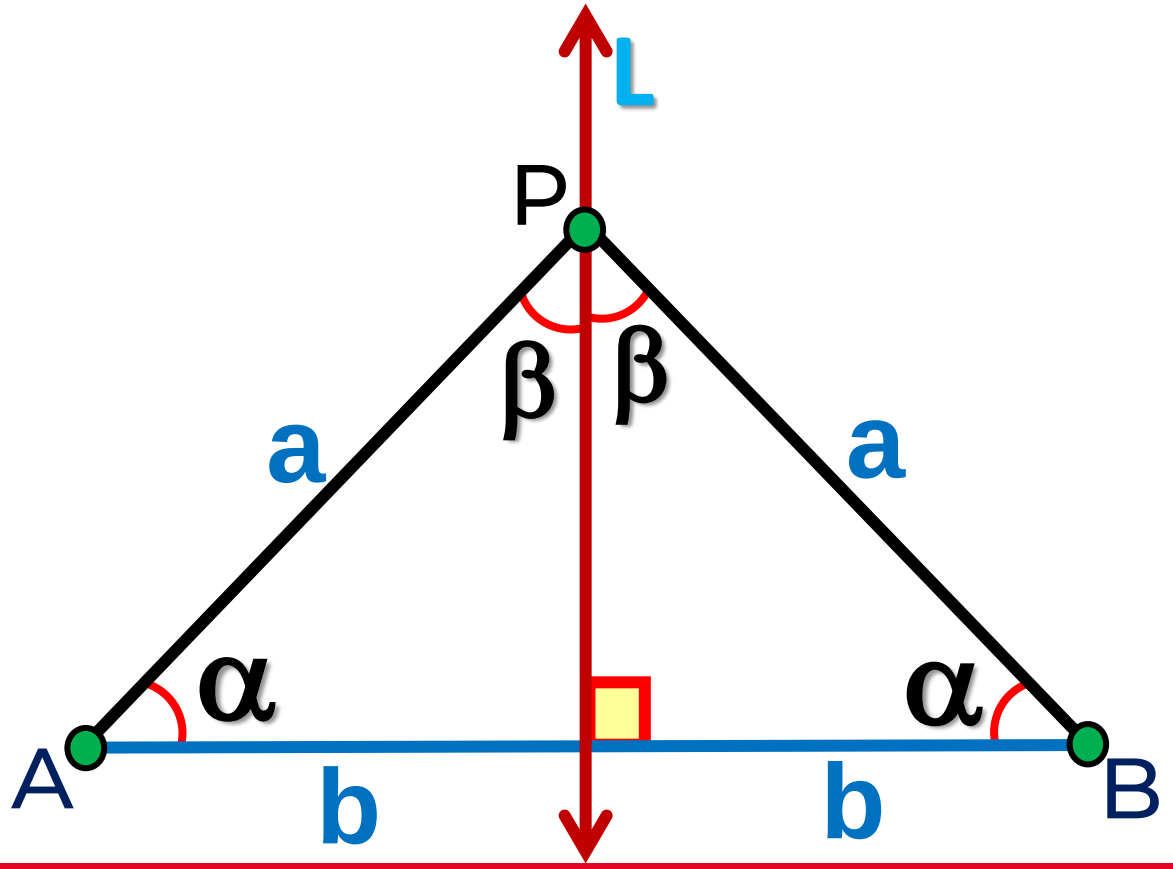
$\overline{MN}$: Base media del $\triangle ABC$.

$$MN = \frac{AC}{2}$$

$$\overline{MN} // \overline{AC}$$

3 TEOREMA DE LA MEDIATRIZ

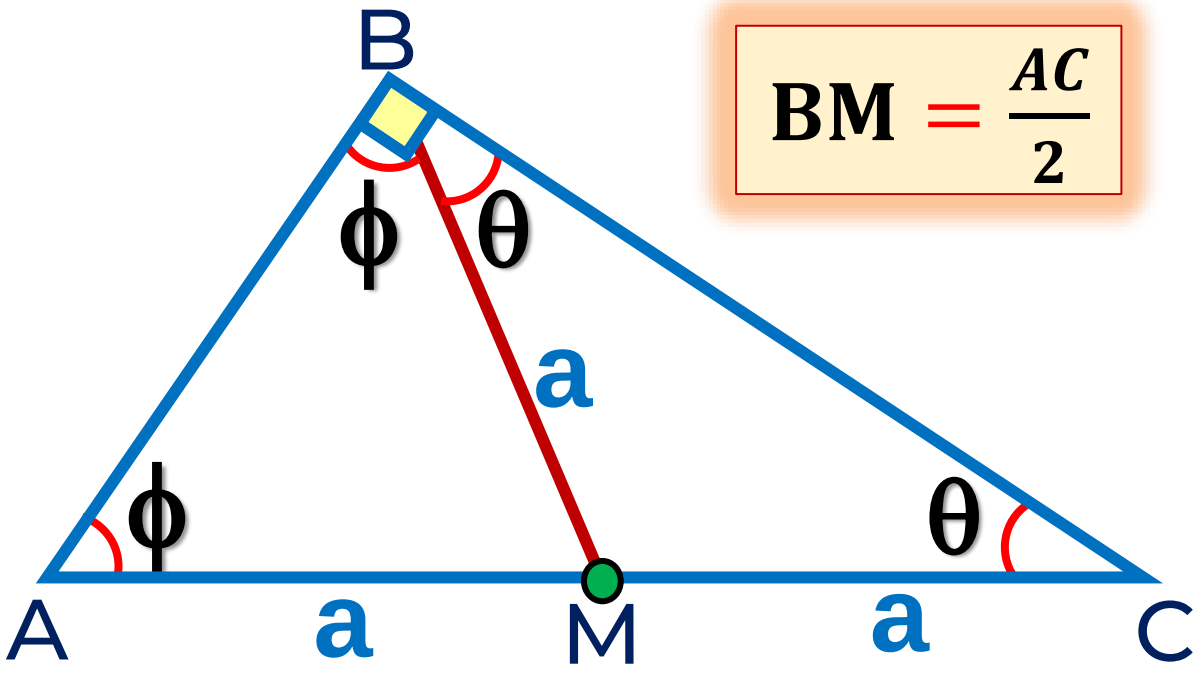
$\overleftrightarrow{L}$: Mediatriz del $\overline{AB}$



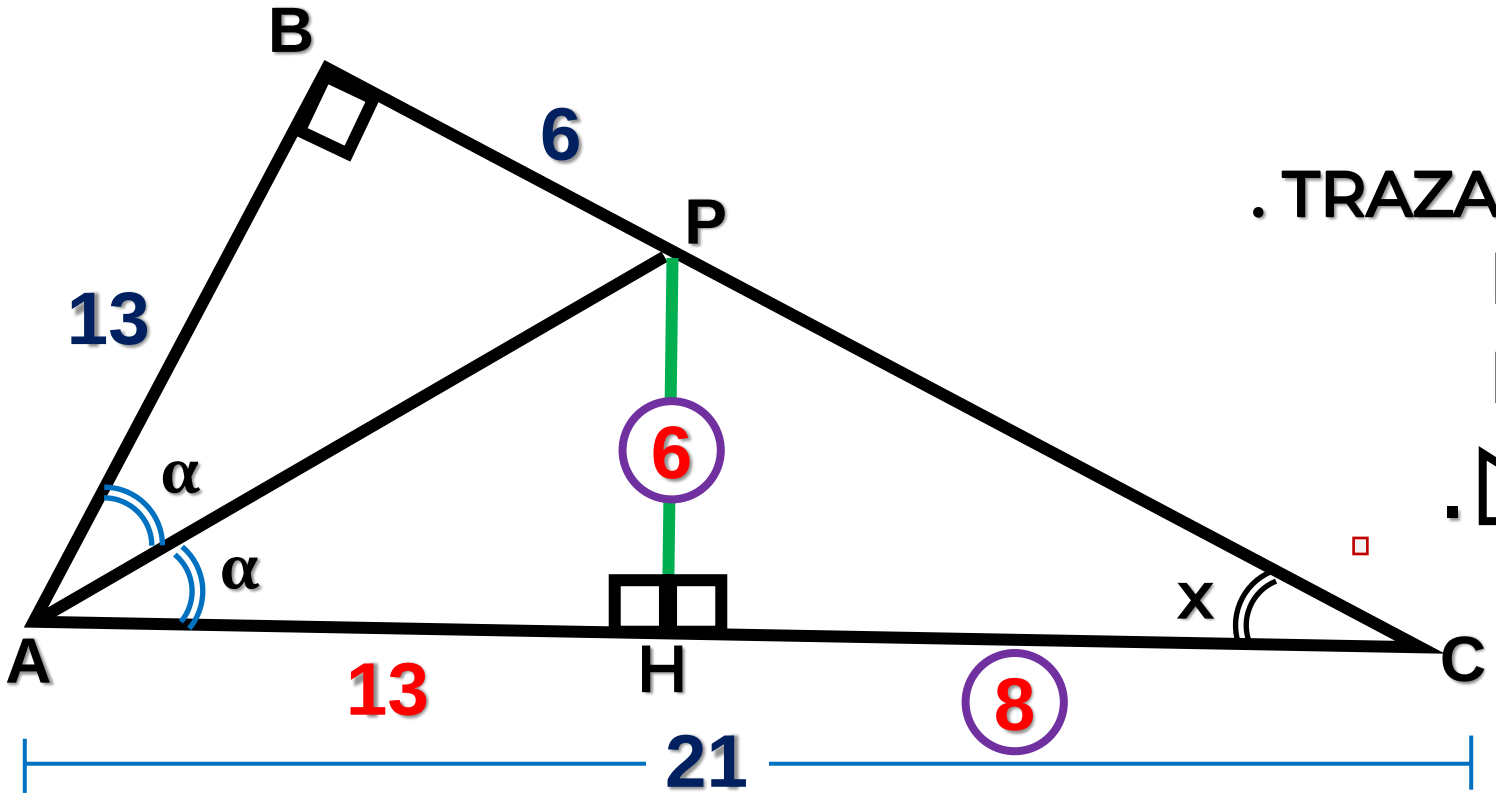
4 TEOREMA DE LA MEDIANA RELATIVA A LA HIPOTENUSA

$\overline{BM}$: Mediana relativa a la hipotenusa.

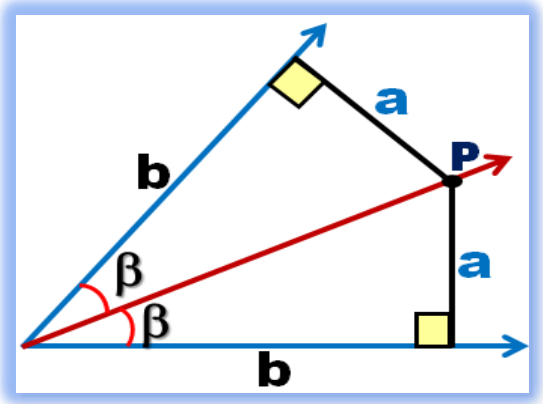
$$BM = \frac{AC}{2}$$



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



TEOREMA DE LA BISECTRIZ

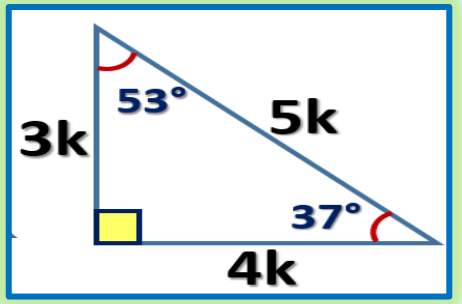


. TRAZAMOS LA ALTURA $\overline{PH}$

BP = PH = 6

BA = AH = 13

. ◺ PHC: Notable (37°; 53°)

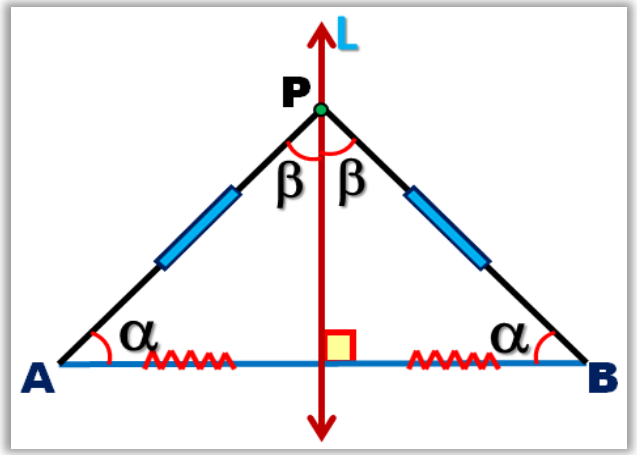


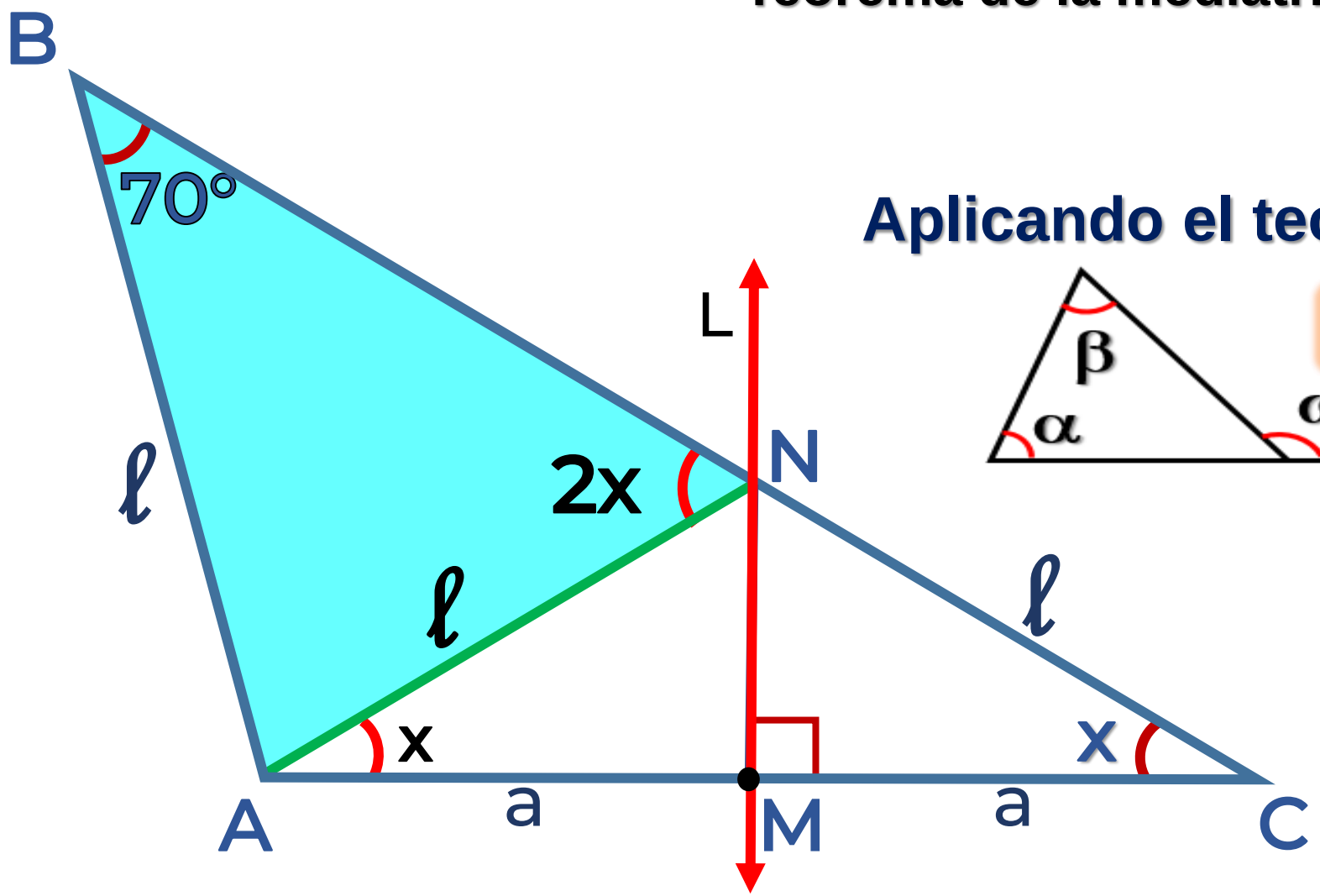
x = 37°

2. Halle el valor de x.

$\overleftrightarrow{L}$: Mediatriz del $\overline{AC}$

Teorema de la mediatriz.





Aplicando el teorema:

$\omega = \alpha + \beta$

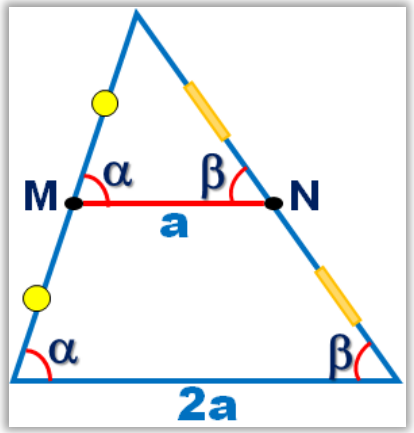
△ABN: Isósceles

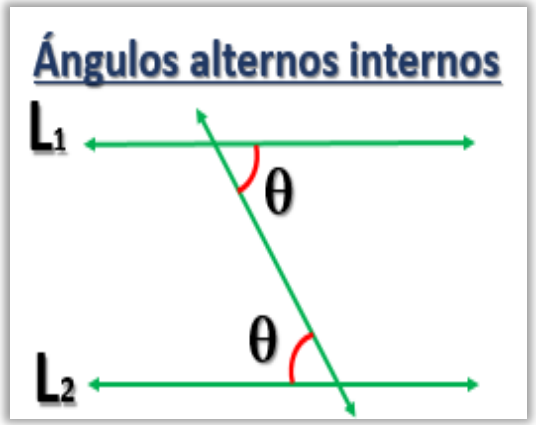
$2x = 70°$

$x = 35°$

3. Halle el valor de x.

- Trazamos $\overline{MN}$ (Base media)





△MNT: Isósceles

Teorema: Suma de las medidas de los ángulos internos

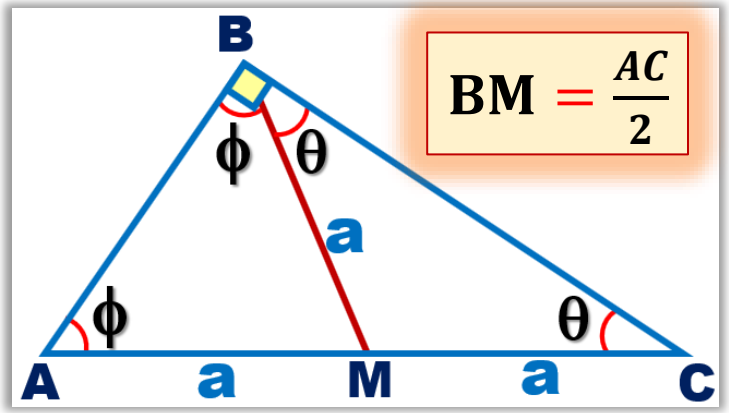
$$x + 67° + 67° = 180°$$

$$x + 134° = 180°$$

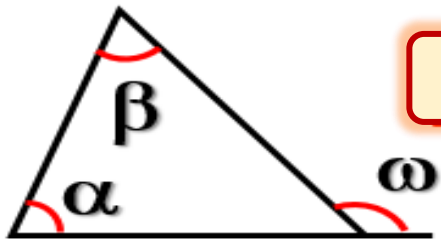
$$x = 46°$$

4. Halle el valor de x.

$\overline{BM}$: Mediana relativa a la hipotenusa.



$$BM = \frac{AC}{2}$$



$$\omega = \alpha + \beta$$

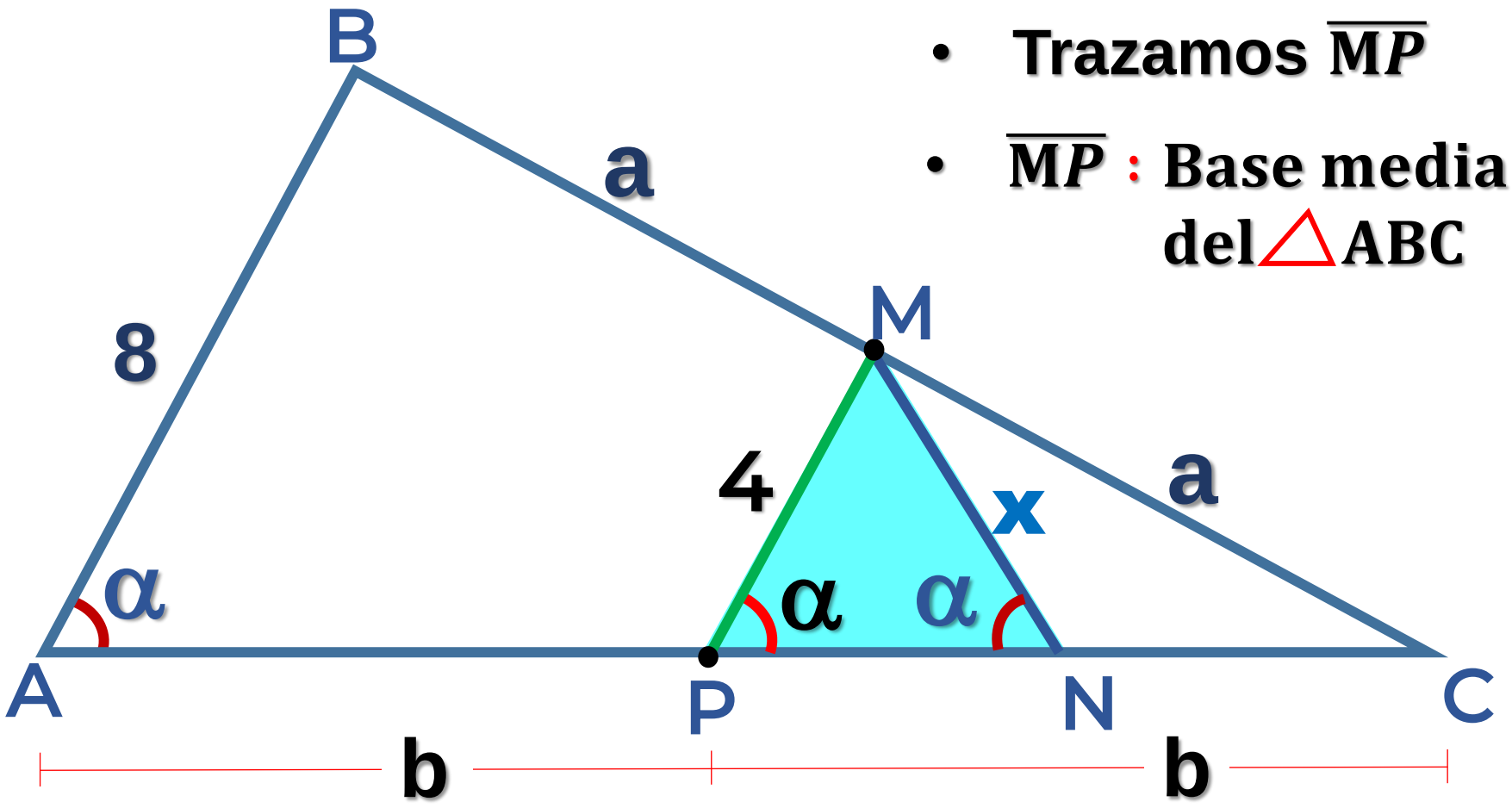
△BCE y △BDE : Isósceles

Aplicando el teorema:

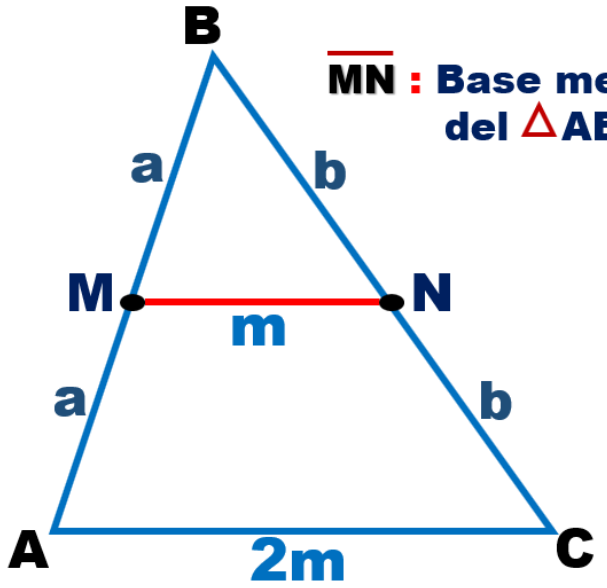
$$x = 15° + 15°$$

$$x = 30°$$

5. Halle el valor de x.



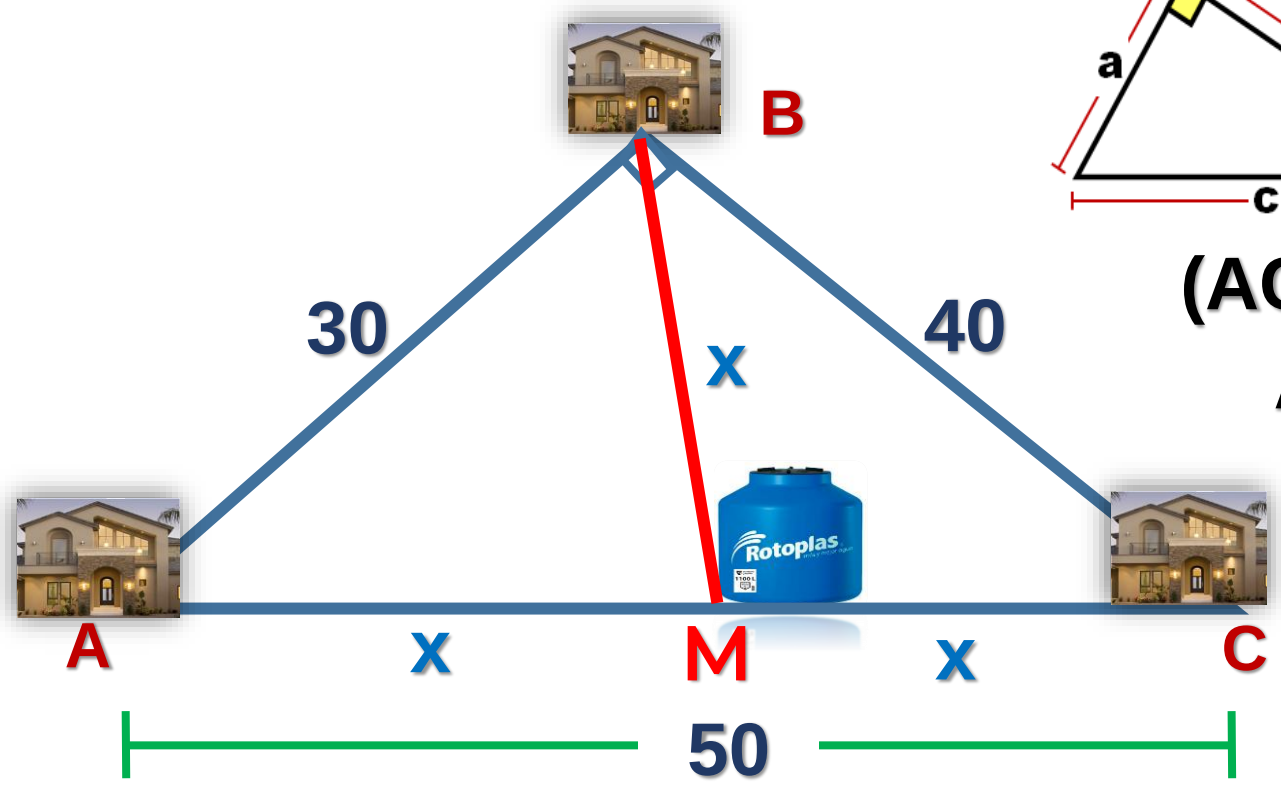
- Ubicamos el punto medio P del $\overline{AC}$.
- Trazamos $\overline{MP}$
- $\overline{MP}$: Base media del $\triangle ABC$

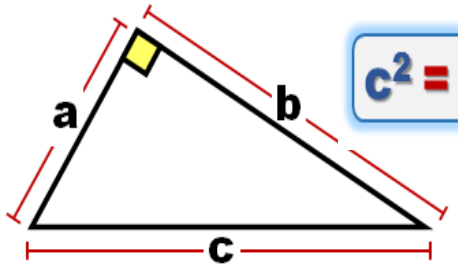


- $(\overline{MP} \parallel \overline{AB})$
- $\triangle PMN$: Isósceles

$$x = 4$$

6. Se instala un tanque con agua para abastecer las casas A, B y C tal que equidiste de dichas casas. Si la casa A está a 30 m de la casa B y B a 40 m de la casa C, halle la distancia entre el tanque y la casa B.



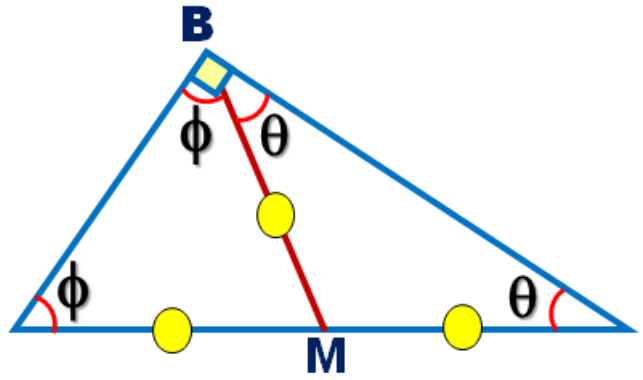


$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$(AC)^2 = 30^2 + 40^2$

$AC = 50$

$\overline{BM}$: Mediana relativa a la hipotenusa

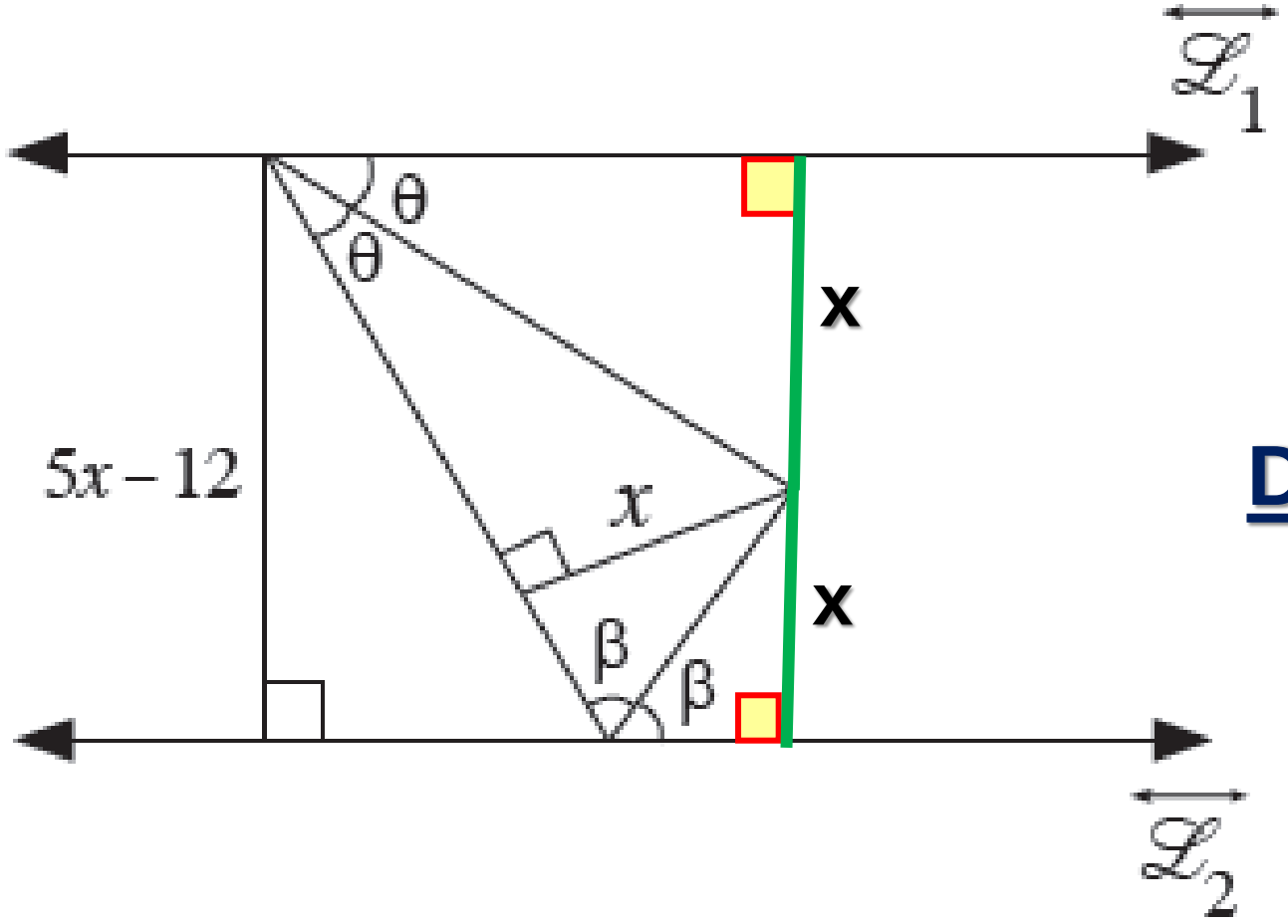


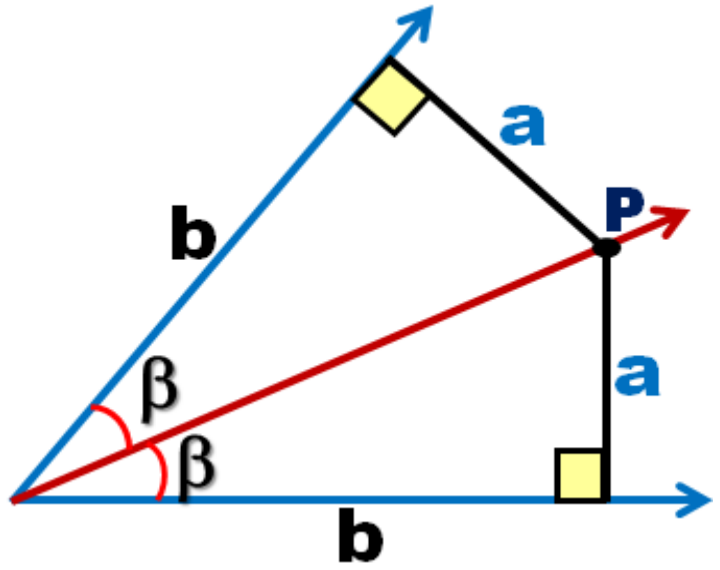
$x + x = 50$

$2x = 50$

$x = 25\ m$

7.Halle el valor de x, $\overleftrightarrow{L_1} // \overleftrightarrow{L_2}$.





Del gráfico

$$5x - 12 = 2x$$

$$3x = 12$$

$$\boxed{x = 4}$$