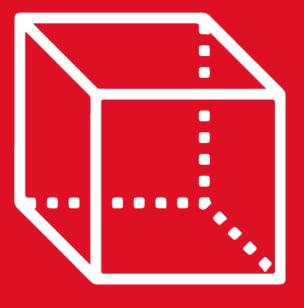
GEOMETRÍA Capítulo 4

2st SECONDARY

Rectas paralelas

















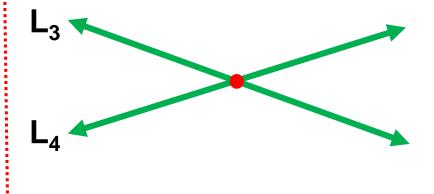
ÁNGULOS ENTRE DOS RECTAS PARALELAS Y UNA SECANTE

RECTAS PARALELAS:

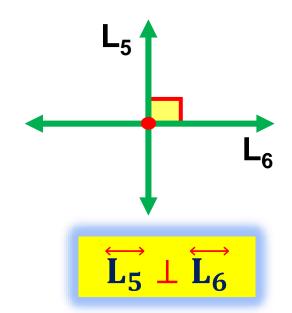
Son aquellas rectas coplanares que no tienen ningún punto en común.

Rectas paralelas L_1 L_2 L_1 L_2 L_1 L_2

Rectas secantes

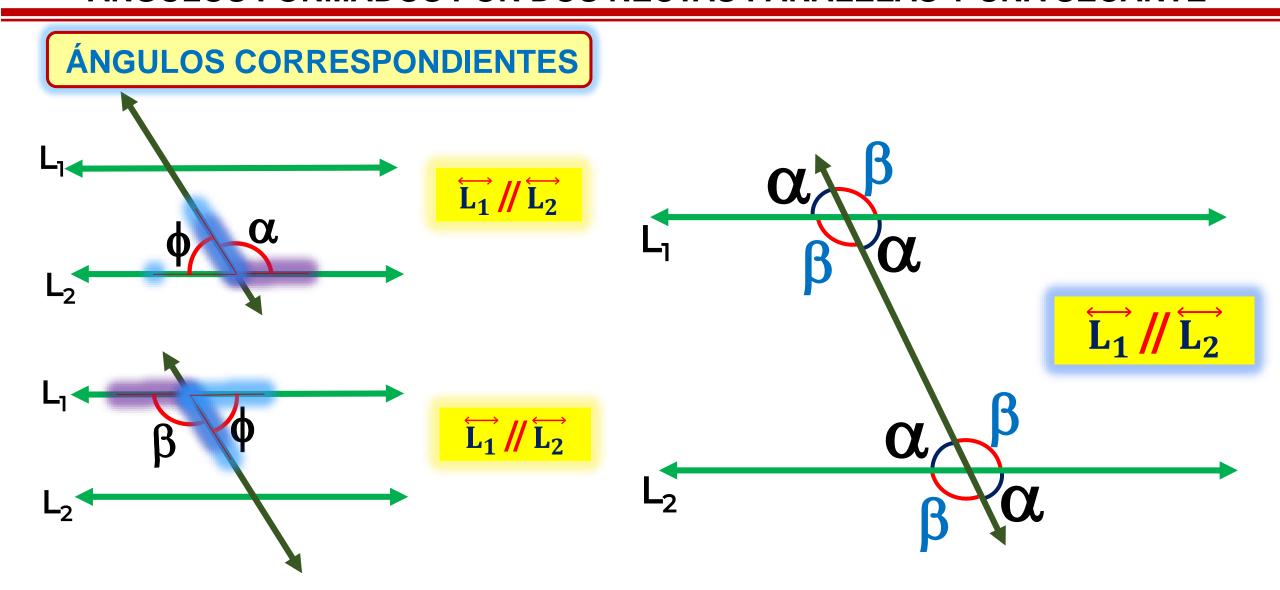


Rectas perpendiculares





ÁNGULOS FORMADOS POR DOS RECTAS PARALELAS Y UNA SECANTE

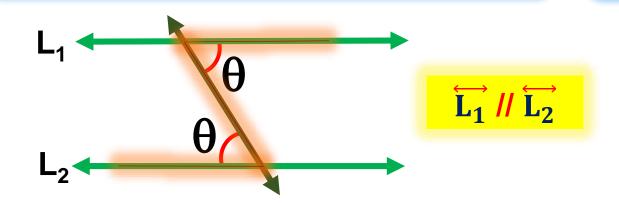


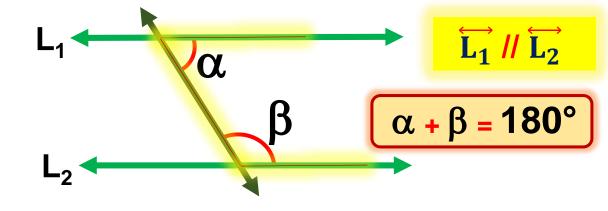


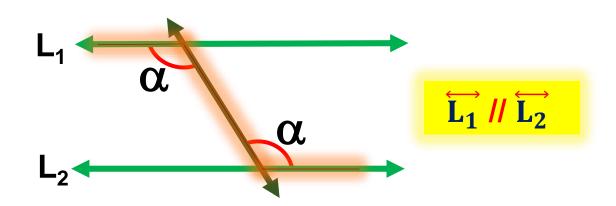
ÁNGULOS FORMADOS POR DOS RECTAS PARALELAS Y UNA SECANTE

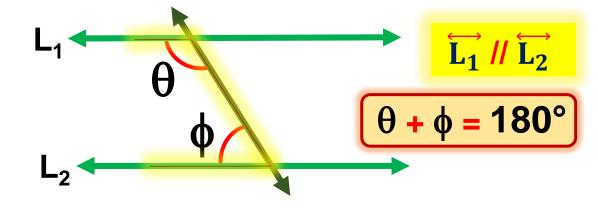
ÁNGULOS ALTERNOS INTERNOS

ÁNGULOS CONJUGADOS INTERNOS



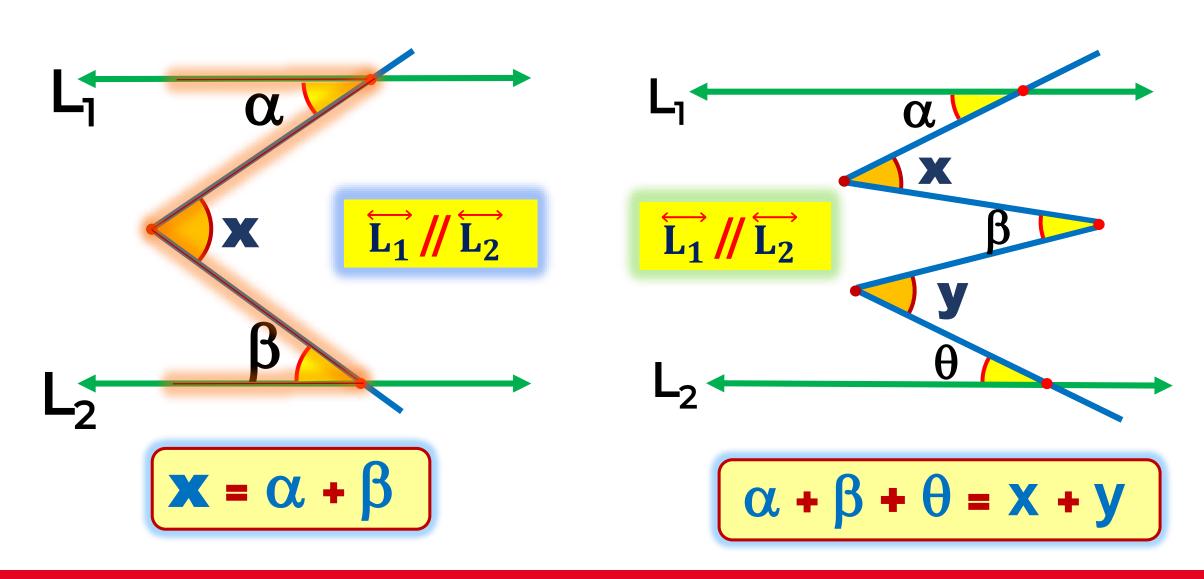




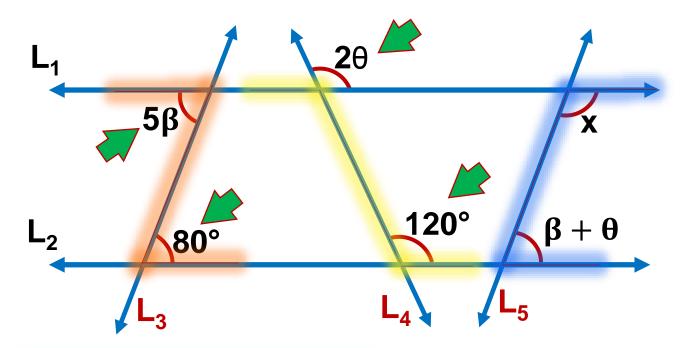


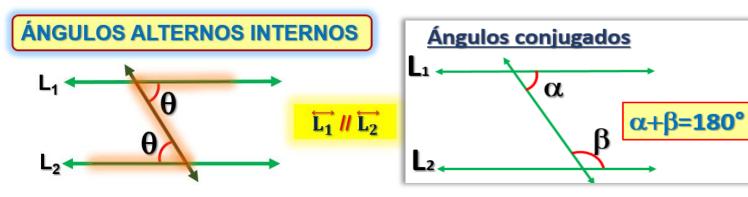
TEOREMAS





1. Si $\overrightarrow{L_1} /\!\!/ \overrightarrow{L_2}$, halle el valor de x.





Resolución

• En $\stackrel{\longleftrightarrow}{L_3}$: ángulos alternos internos.

$$5\beta = 80^{\circ}$$
 $\beta = 16^{\circ}$

• En $\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{L_4}$: ángulos correspondientes.

$$2\theta = 120^{\circ}$$
 $\theta = 60^{\circ}$

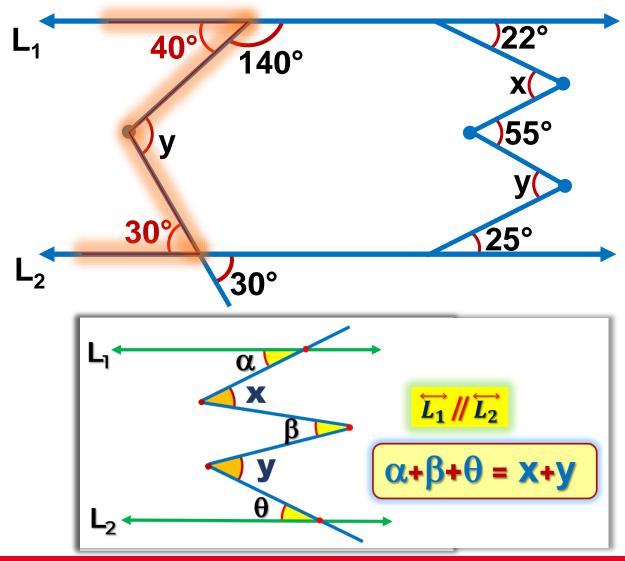
• En $\stackrel{\longleftarrow}{L_5}$: ángulos conjugados.

$$x + \beta + \theta = 180^{\circ}$$

$$x + 16^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$x = 104^{\circ}$$

2. Si $\overrightarrow{L_1} /\!\!/ \overrightarrow{L_2}$, halle el valor de x.



Resolución

- Piden: x
- Aplicando el teorema:

$$y = 40^{\circ} + 30^{\circ}$$

 $y = 70^{\circ}$

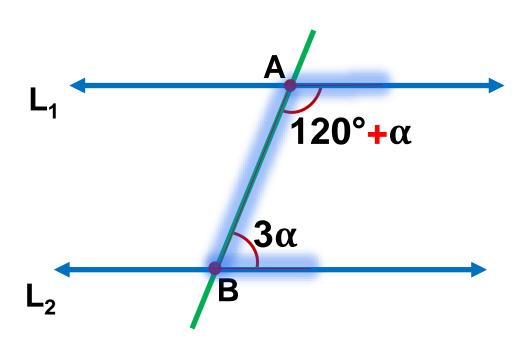
Aplicando el teorema:

$$x + y = 22^{\circ} + 55^{\circ} + 25^{\circ}$$

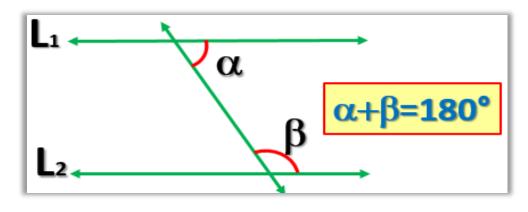
 $x + 70^{\circ} = 102^{\circ}$
 $x = 32^{\circ}$

3. Se tienen las rectas paralelas $\overrightarrow{L_1}$ y $\overrightarrow{L_2}$, donde $A \in \overrightarrow{L_1}$ y $B \in \overrightarrow{L_2}$. \overrightarrow{AB} forma con $\overrightarrow{L_1}$ y $\overrightarrow{L_2}$ hacia un mismo lado los ángulos 120°+ α y 3 α , respectivamente. Halle el valor de α .

Resolución



- Piden: α
- Ángulos conjugados:

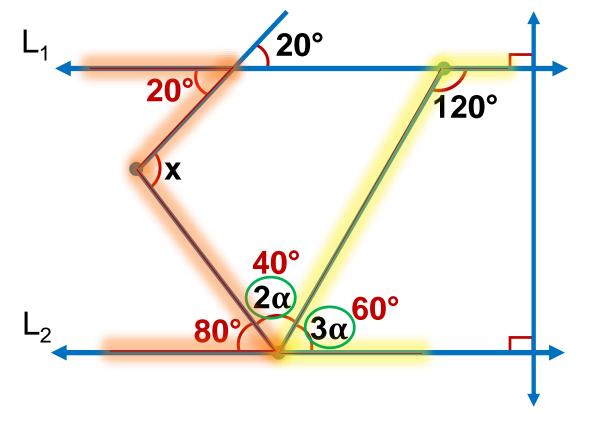


$$3\alpha + 120^{\circ} + \alpha = 180^{\circ}$$

$$4\alpha = 60^{\circ}$$

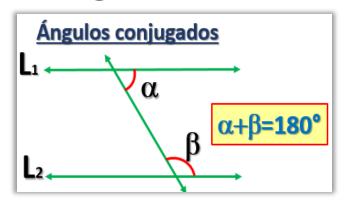
$$\alpha = 15^{\circ}$$

4. Si $L_1 /\!\!/ L_2$, halle el valor de x.



Resolución

- Piden: x
- En figura:

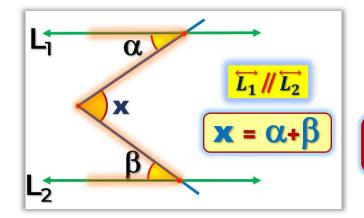


$$120^{\circ} + 3\alpha = 180^{\circ}$$

 $3\alpha = 60^{\circ}$

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

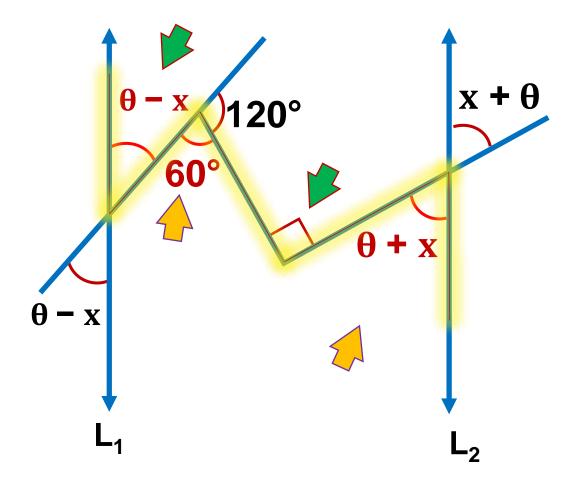
• En lafigura:



$$x = 80^{\circ} + 20^{\circ}$$

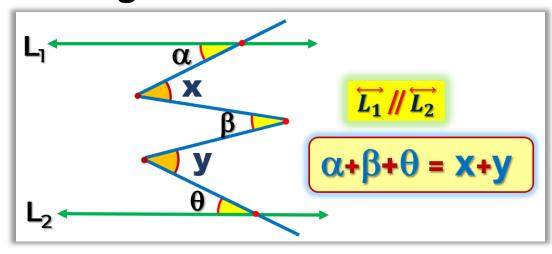
$$x = 100^{\circ}$$

5. Si $\overrightarrow{L_1} /\!\!/ \overrightarrow{L_2}$, halle el valor de x.



Resolución

- Piden: x
- En el gráfico:

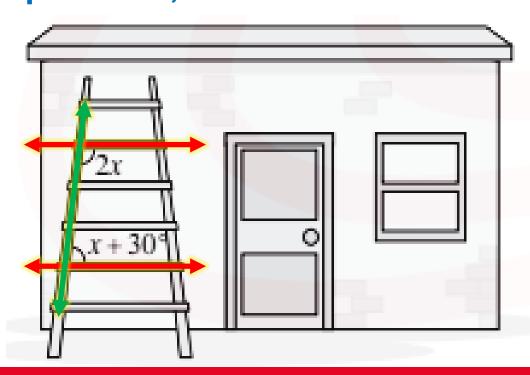


$$6/6 - x + 90^\circ = 60^\circ + 1/6 + x$$

 $90^\circ - 60^\circ = x + x$
 $30^\circ = 2x$

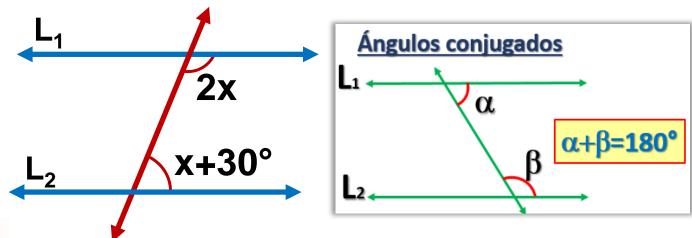
 $x = 15^{\circ}$

6. Diego, para poder pintar la parte alta de una casa, utiliza una escalera y como sabemos los peldaños están colocados paralelamente. Utilizando lo conocido sobre rectas paralelas, halle el valor de x.



Resolución

Piden: x

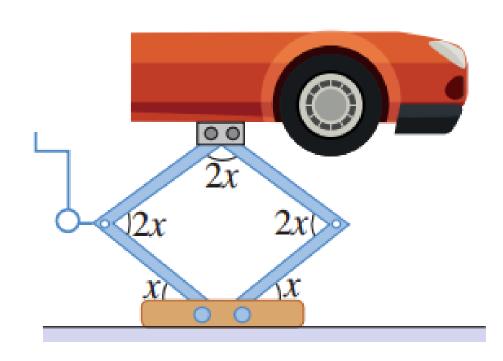


$$2x + x + 30^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

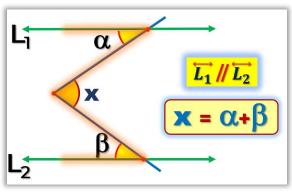
$$3x = 150^{\circ}$$

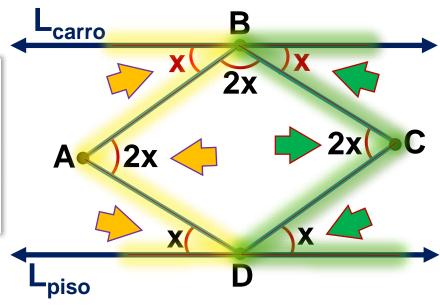
$$x = 50^{\circ}$$

7. En la figura se muestra una gata hidráulica para cambiar la llanta de un automóvil. Halle el valor de x.



Resolución





- Piden: x
- $\overleftarrow{L_{carro}}$ // $\overleftarrow{L_{piso}}$
- En el vértice B:

$$x + 2x + x = 180^{\circ}$$
 $4x = 180^{\circ}$