

# GEOMETRY

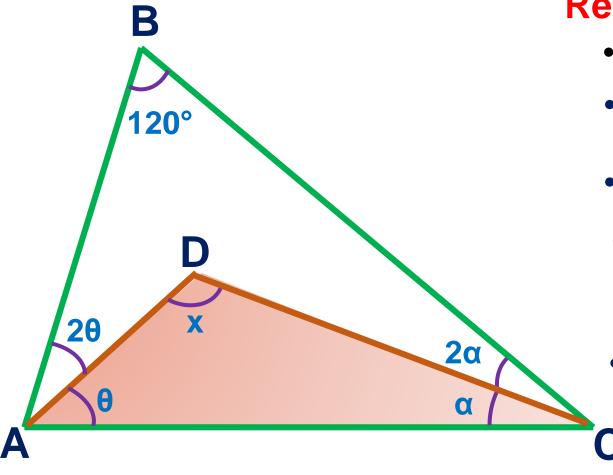
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4th SECONDARY

RETROALIMENTACIÓN







#### Resolución

- Piden: x
- △ADC:

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

• **∆ABC**:

$$2\theta + \theta + 2\alpha + 2\alpha + 120^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

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

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

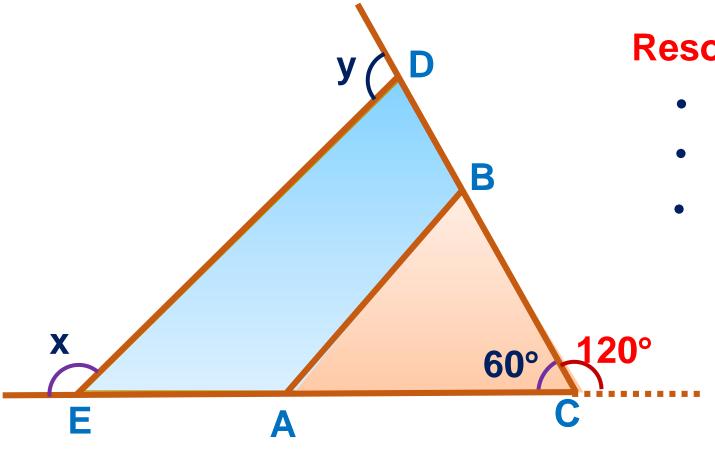
Reemplazando:

$$X + (20^{\circ}) = 180^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{160}^{\circ}$$



## 2. En la figura, el ∆ABC es equilátero. Halle el valor de x + y.



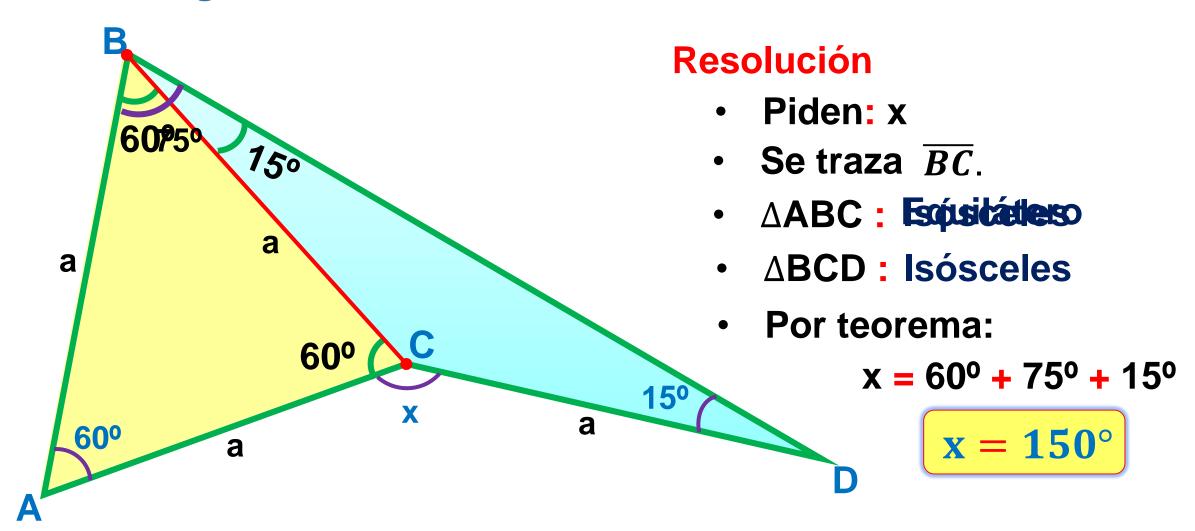
- Piden: x + y
- △ABC: Equilátero
- △EDC: Aplicando el teorema

$$x + y + 120^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

$$x + y = 240^{\circ}$$

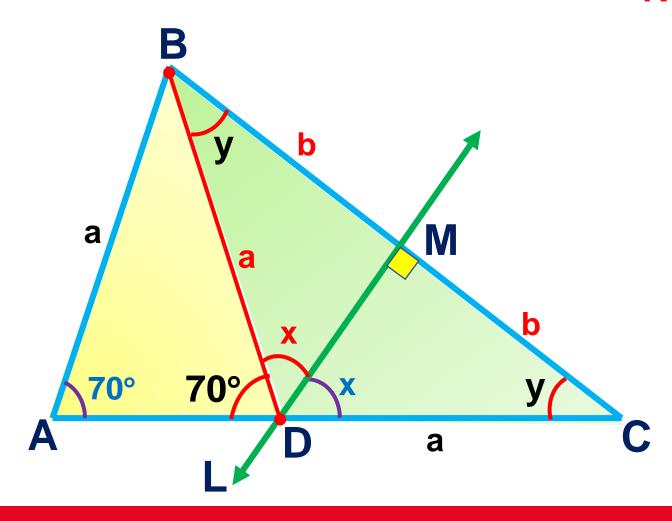


## 3. En la figura, AB = AC = CD. Halle el valor de x.





## 4. En la figura, $\overrightarrow{L}$ es mediatriz de $\overline{BC}$ . Halle el valor de x.

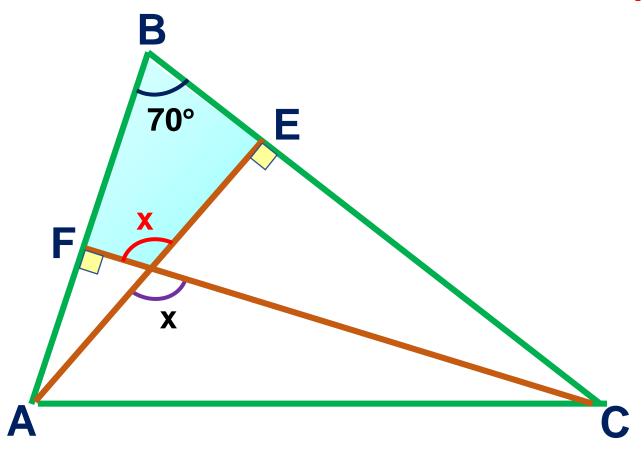


- Piden: x
- $\overrightarrow{L}$  es mediatriz de  $\overrightarrow{BC}$
- Se traza  $\overline{BD}$ .
- ABDC: Isósceles
- ABD: Isósceles
- En D:

$$70^{\circ} + x + x = 180^{\circ}$$
  
 $2x = 110^{\circ}$ 

$$x = 55^{\circ}$$

5. En la figura, AE y CF son alturas del triángulo ABC. Halle el valor de x.

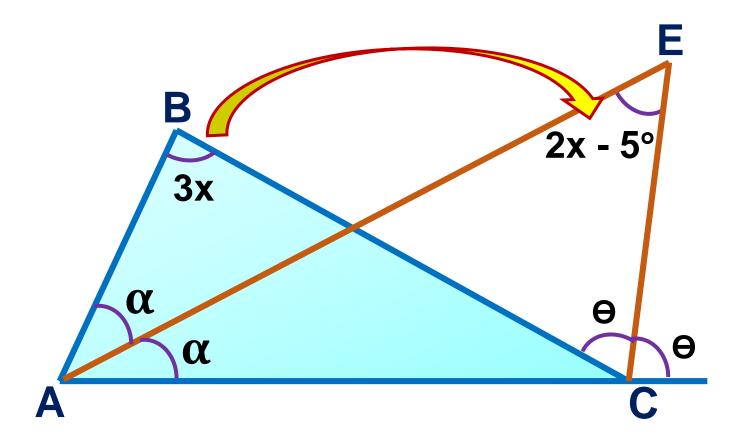


- Piden: x
- AE y CF son alturas del triángulo ABC
- Por teorema:

$$70^{\circ} + x = 90^{\circ} + 90^{\circ}$$
  
 $70^{\circ} + x = 180^{\circ}$ 

$$x = 110^{\circ}$$





- Piden: x
- Por teorema ∆ABC :

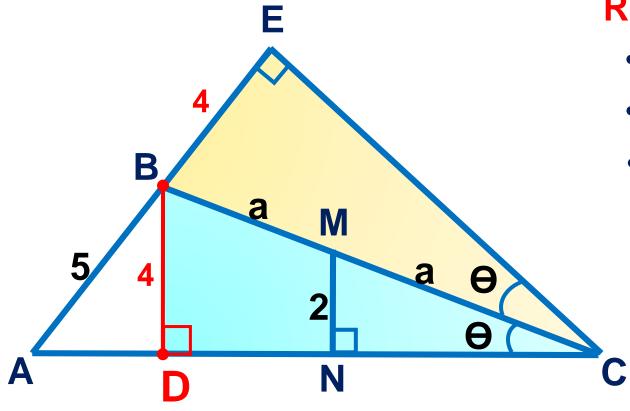
$$2x - 5^{\circ} = \frac{3x}{2}$$

$$4x - 10^{\circ} = 3x$$

$$x = 10^{\circ}$$



## 7. En la figura, calcule la longitud de $\overline{AE}$ .



#### Resolución

- Piden: AE
- Se traza la altura  $\overline{BD}$ .
- Por teorema de la base media:

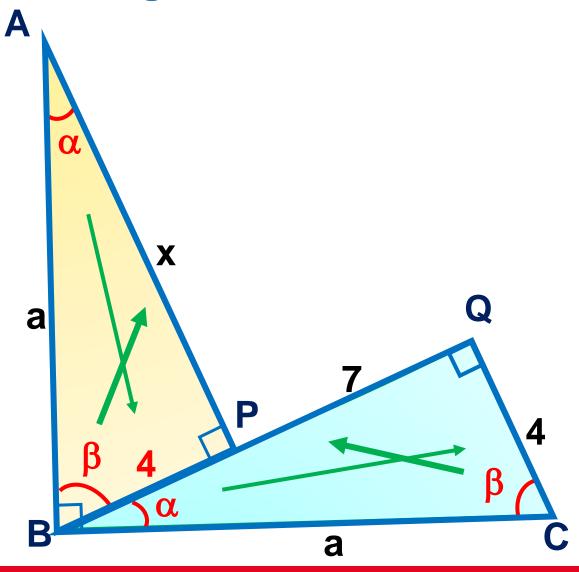
$$BD = 4$$

Por teorema de la bisectriz:

$$AE = 5 + 4$$

$$\mathbf{AE} = \mathbf{9}$$





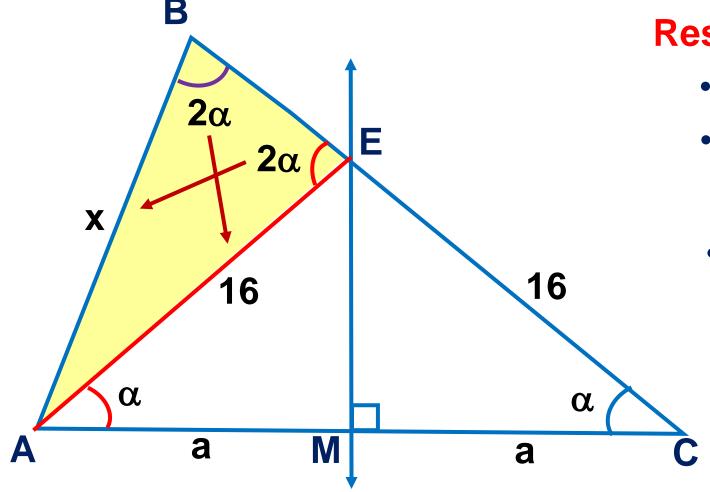
- Piden: x
- △APB ≅ △BQC
   (A-L-A)
  - Por lo tanto:

$$BP = QC = 4$$

$$x = 4 + 7$$

$$x = 11$$





#### Resolución

- Piden: x
- Por teorema de la mediatriz:

$$AE = EC = 16$$

ABAE : Isósceles

$$AB = AE = 16$$

$$x = 16$$



