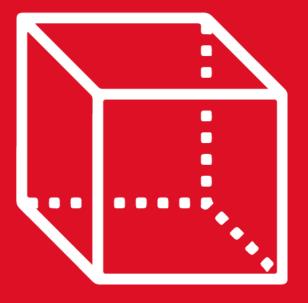


# GEOMETRÍA

2do
SECONDARY

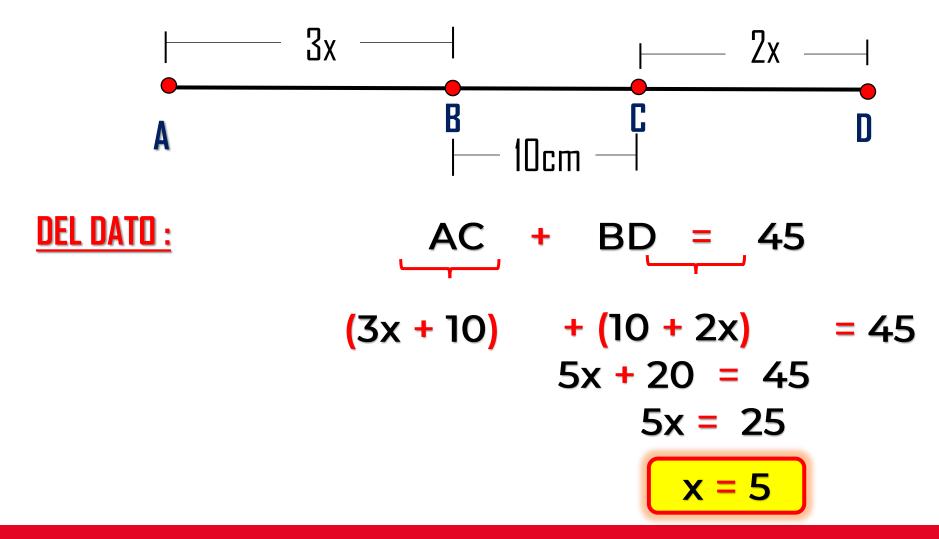


Asesoría



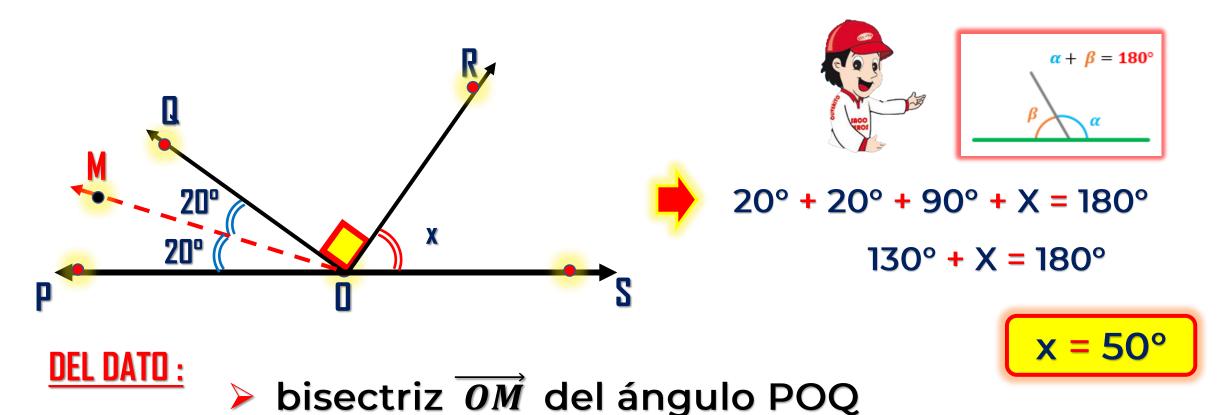


## 1.En la siguiente figura, AC + BD = 45 cm. Halle el valor de x.





2.Se tiene los ángulos consecutivos POQ, QOR y ROS, tal que los rayos  $\overrightarrow{OP}$  y  $\overrightarrow{OS}$  son rayos opuestos, m  $\angle$ QOR = 90°. Se traza la bisectriz  $\overrightarrow{OM}$  del ángulo POQ. Si m  $\angle$ POM = 20°, calcule m  $\angle$ ROS.





3.Si la suma del complemento y el suplemento de un ángulo es 130°, calcule el complemento de dicho ángulo.

# **SOLUCIÓ**

N

Un ángulo = x

# **DEL DATO**:



Complemento (C)
$$C_{\alpha} = 90^{\circ} - \alpha$$

Suplemento (S)
$$S_{\alpha} = 180^{\circ} - \alpha$$

$$C(x) + S(x) = 130^{\circ}$$

$$90^{\circ} - x + 180^{\circ} - x = 130^{\circ}$$

$$270^{\circ} - 2x = 130^{\circ}$$

$$140^{\circ} = 2x$$

$$70^{\circ} = x$$

Luego:

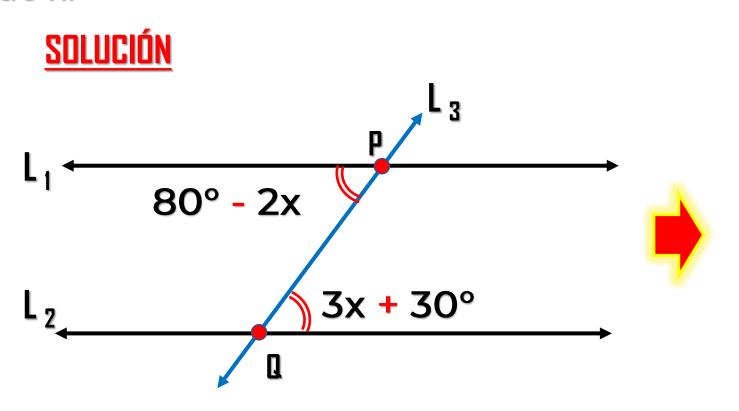
$$C(x) = 90^{\circ} - x$$

$$C(70^{\circ})=90^{\circ}-70^{\circ}$$

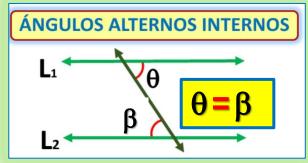
$$\Gamma(70^{\circ}) = 20^{\circ}$$



4.  $\overrightarrow{L_1}$  y  $\overleftarrow{L_2}$  son rectas paralelas, se traza una recta transversal  $\overleftarrow{L_3}$  donde  $\overleftarrow{L_1}$  se interseca con dicha recta en P y  $\overleftarrow{L_2}$  en Q.  $\overleftarrow{L_1}$  forma con PQ un ángulo de 80° - 2x y  $\overleftarrow{L_2}$  forma 3x + 30° con PQ en el lado opuesto. Halle el valor de x.



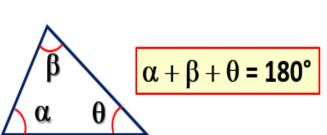




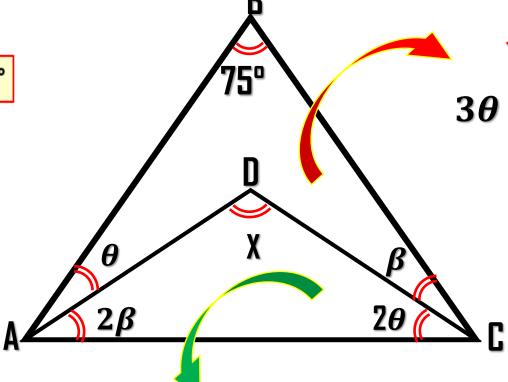
$$80^{\circ} - 2x = 3x + 30^{\circ}$$
  
 $50^{\circ} = 5x$ 



## 5.En el gráfico, halle el valor de x







# En el △ ABC

$$3\theta + 3\beta + 75^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$
  
 $3\theta + 3\beta = 105^{\circ}$   
 $\theta + \beta = 35^{\circ}$ 

$$2\theta + 2\beta + X = 180^{\circ}$$

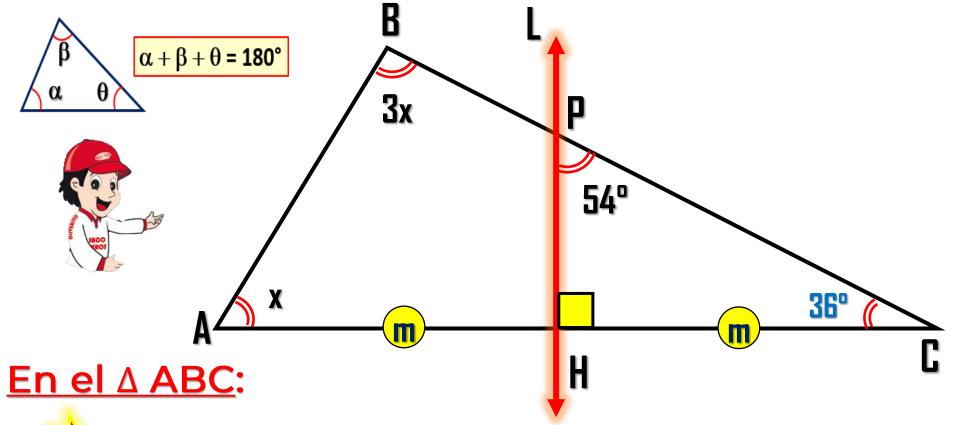
$$2(35^{\circ}) + X = 180^{\circ}$$

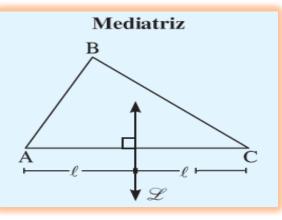
$$70^{\circ} + X = 180^{\circ}$$

 $x = 110^{\circ}$ 



## 6. Halle el valor de x si $\vec{L}$ es mediatriz del $\overline{AC}$ .





## En el A PHC

$$54^{\circ} + m < C = 90^{\circ}$$



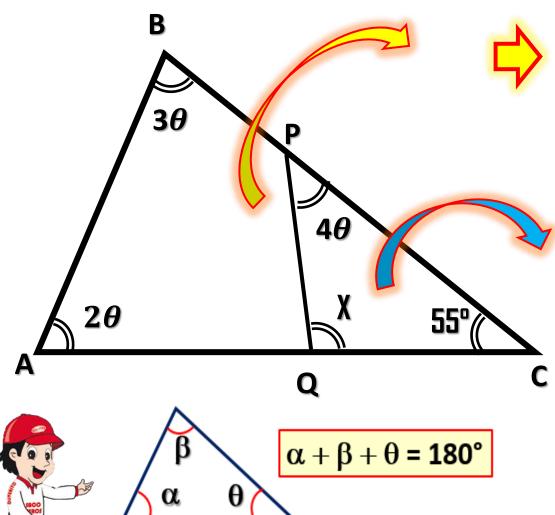
$$x + 3x + 36^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$4.x = 144^{\circ}$$

$$x = 36^{\circ}$$



## 7. Halle el valor de x



## **∆ ABC**:

$$3\theta + 2\theta + 55^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$
  
 $5\theta = 125^{\circ}$   
 $\theta = 25^{\circ}$ 

# <u>Δ PQC</u>:

$$4\theta + x + 55^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$4(25^{\circ}) + x + 55^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

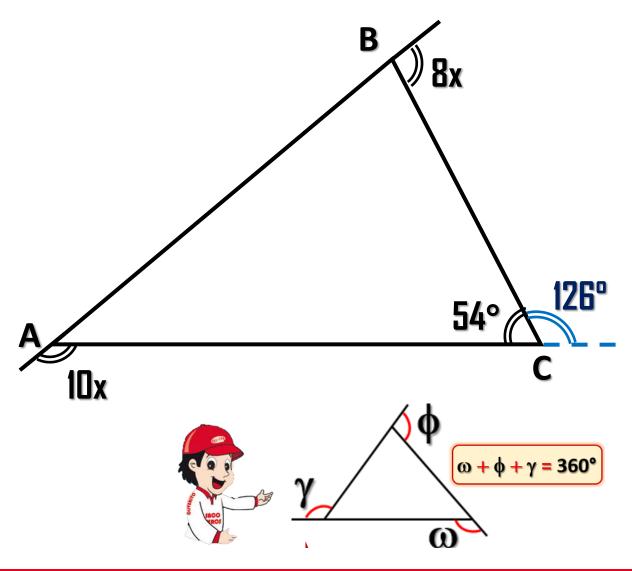
$$100^{\circ} + x + 55^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$155^{\circ} + x = 180^{\circ}$$

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

#### **0**1

#### 8. Halle el valor de x



- $\triangleright$  Se prolonga  $\overline{AC}$
- $\Rightarrow m \not \in C \text{ (externo)} = 126^{\circ}$

## ΔABC:

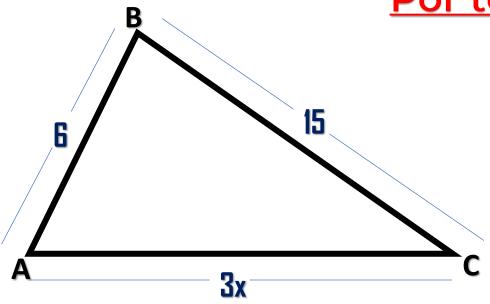
$$\Rightarrow$$
 10x + 8x + 126° = 360° 18x = 234°

$$x = 13^{\circ}$$

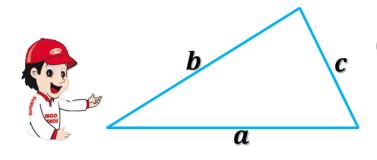


9.Las longitudes de los lados de un triángulos son 6, 15 y 3x. Calcule la suma valores enteros que puede tomar x.

## Por teorema de la existencia:



$$15-6 < 3 \times < 15+6$$
 $9 < 3 \times < 21$ 
 $3 < \times < 7$ 
Valores enteros [4, 5, 6] de x

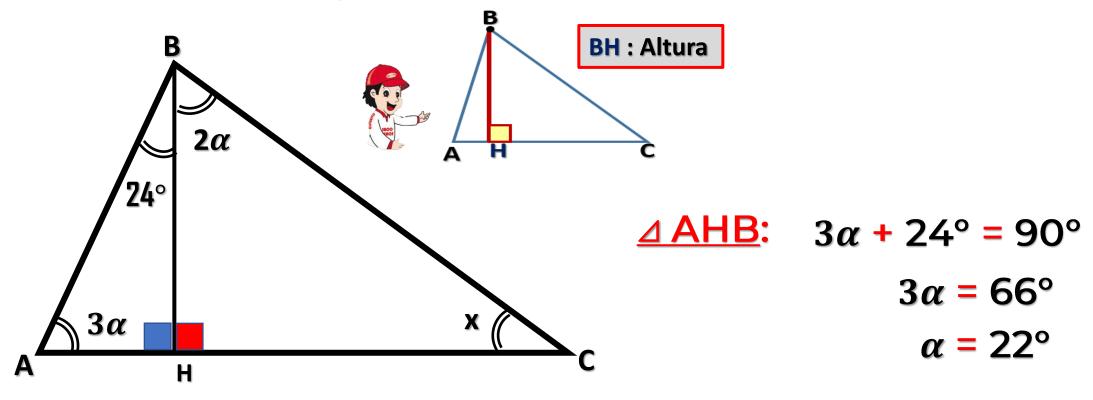


donde: c < b < a

**Suma = 15** 



## 10. Halle el valor de x, si $\overline{BH}$ es altura.



A CHB: 
$$2\alpha + x = 90^{\circ}$$
  
2 (22°) + x = 90°  
 $44^{\circ} + x = 90^{\circ}$ 

$$x = 46^{\circ}$$