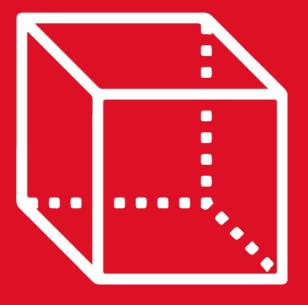
GEOMETRÍA

Tomo IV



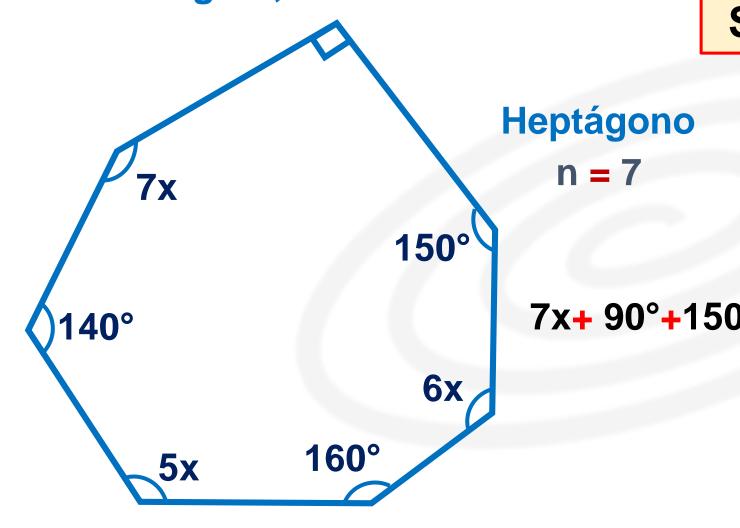
RETROALIMENTACIÓN







1. En la figura, calcule x.



$$S_{m \neq i} = 180^{\circ}(n-2)$$

$$S_{m \neq i} = 180^{\circ}(7-2)$$

$$S_{m \neq i} = 180^{\circ}(5)$$

$$S_{m \not = i} = 900^{\circ}$$

$$7x + 90^{\circ} + 150^{\circ} + 6x + 160^{\circ} + 5x + 140^{\circ} = 900^{\circ}$$

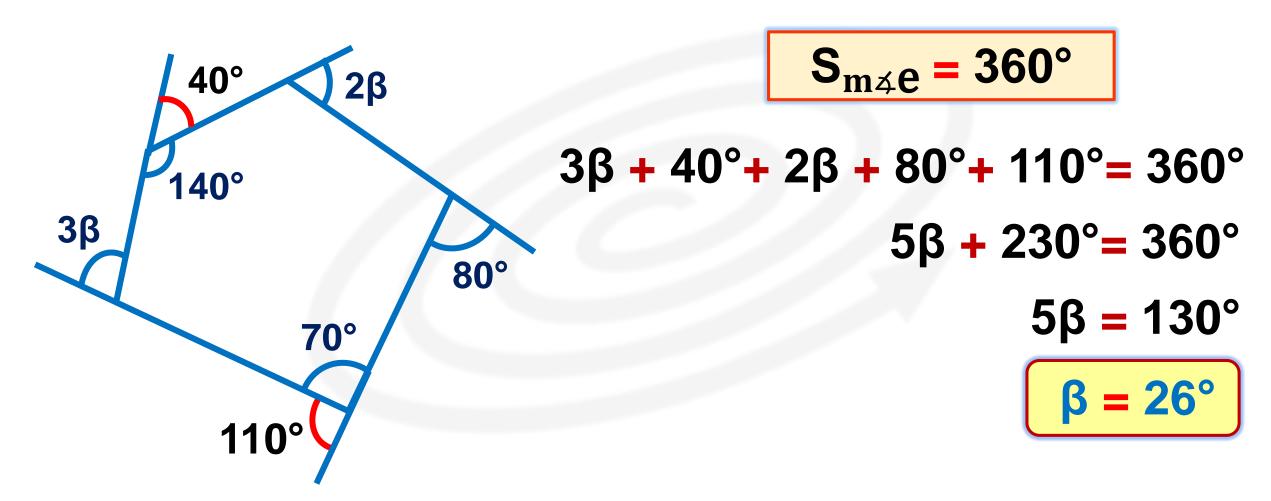
$$18x + 540^{\circ} = 900^{\circ}$$

$$18x = 360^{\circ}$$

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



2. En la figura, calcule β.





3. Calcule el número total de diagonales de un polígono convexo, cuya suma de las medidas de los ángulos internos es 1080°.

n : número de lados.

Por dato

$$S_{m \neq i} = 1080^{\circ}$$
 $180^{\circ}(n-2) = 1980^{\circ}_{6}$
 $n-2=6$
 $n=8$

$$N_{TD} = \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$$

Piden:

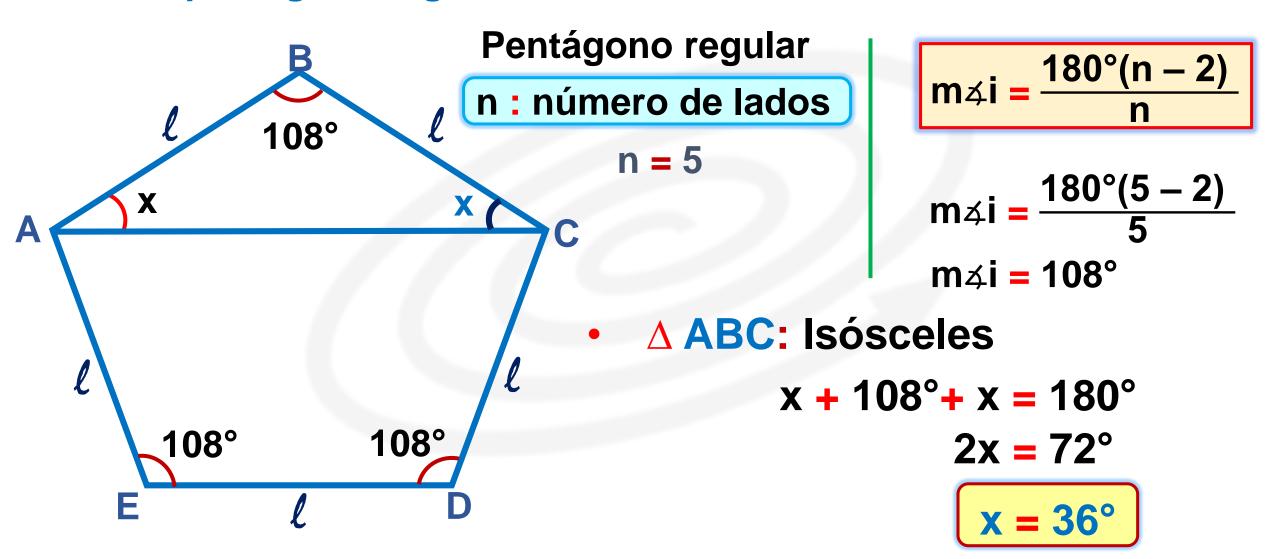
$$N_{\rm TD} = \frac{8(8-3)}{2}$$

$$N_{TD} = \frac{8(5)}{2}$$

$$N_{TD} = 20$$

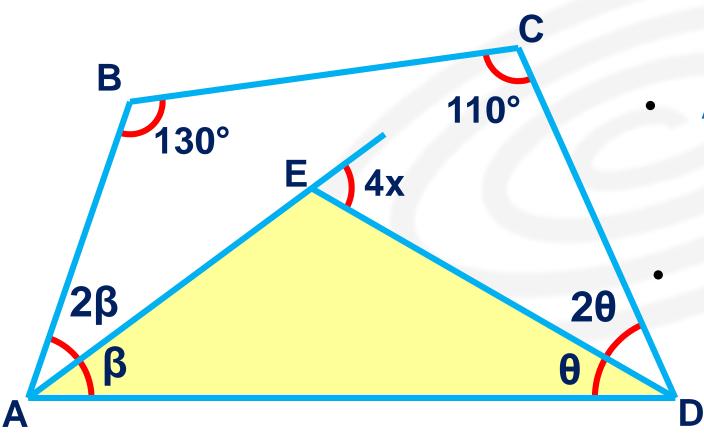


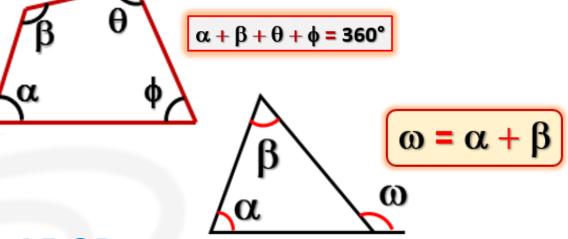
4. En el pentágono regular ABCDE. Calcule x.





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





ABCD:

$$3\theta + 3\beta + 130^{\circ} + 110^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$$

 $3\theta + 3\beta = 120^{\circ}$
 $\theta + \beta = 40^{\circ}$

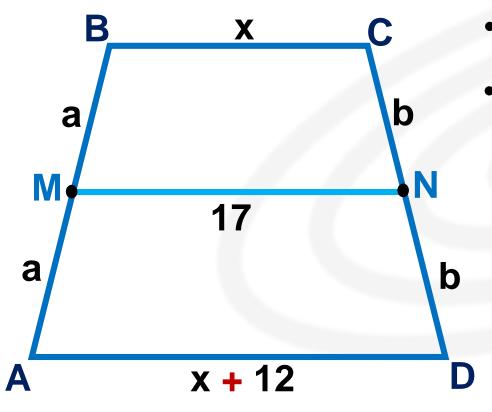
AED:

$$4x = \theta + \beta$$

$$40^{\circ}$$

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

6. Las longitudes de las bases de un trapecio se diferencian en 12 m y la longitud de la base media es 17 m. Calcule la longitud de la base menor.



- Piden: x
- MN: Base media del trapecio

$$17 = \frac{x + x + 12}{2}$$

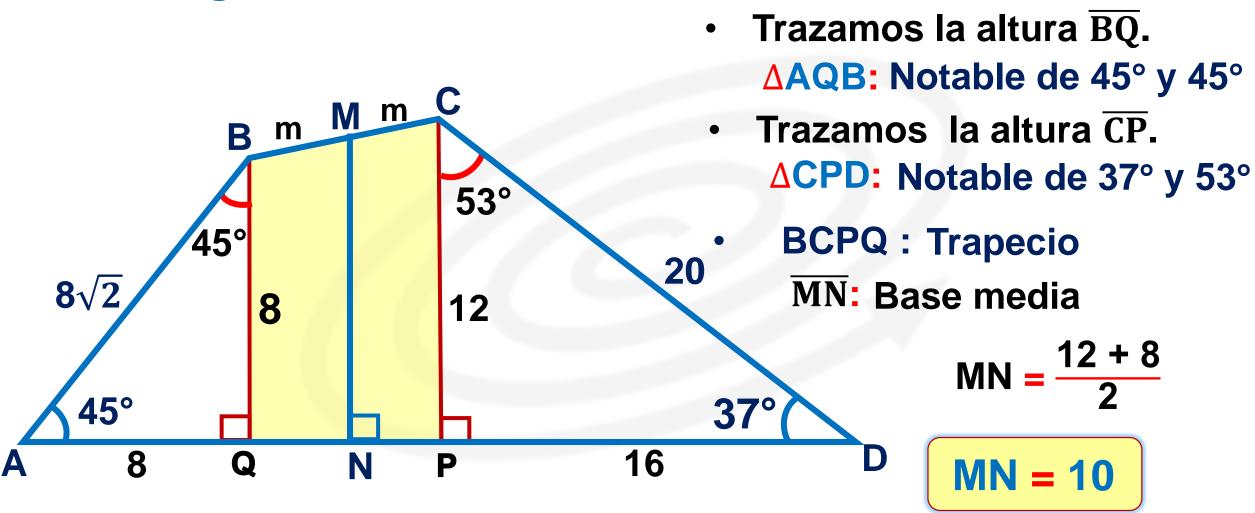
$$34 = 2x + 12$$

$$22 = 2x$$

$$x = 11$$



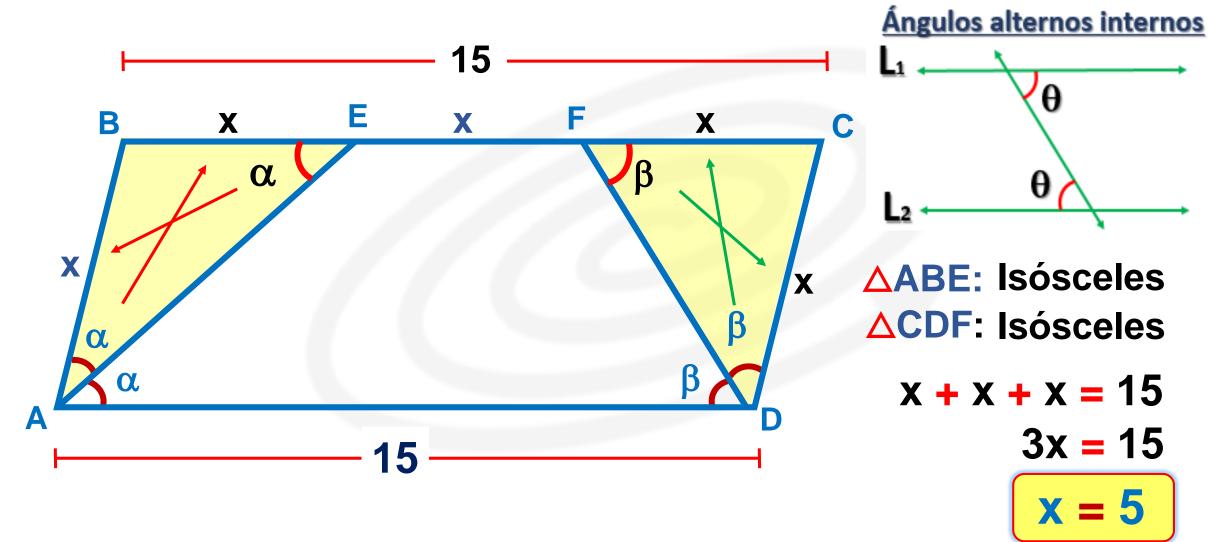
7. En la figura, BM = CM. Calcule MN.



HELICO | PRACTICE



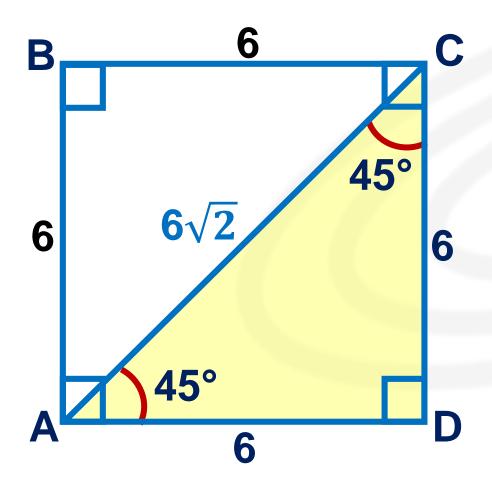
8. En el romboide ABCD mostrado, AD = 15 y AB = EF = x. Calcule x.

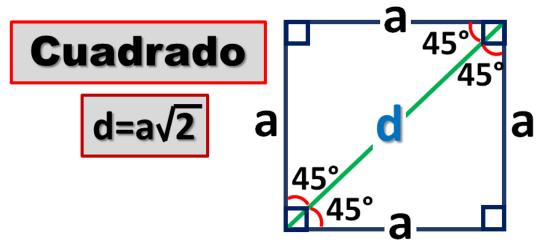


HELICO | PRACTICE

9. Calcule el perímetro de un cuadrado ABCD, si la longitud de su

diagonal es de $6\sqrt{2}$.





△ADC: Notable de 45° y 45°

$$2p_{(ABCD)} = 6 + 6 + 6 + 6$$

$$2p_{(ABCD)} = 4(6)$$

$$2p_{(ABCD)} = 24 u$$



10. En los siguientes cuadrados ABCD y DEFG. Calcule BE.

