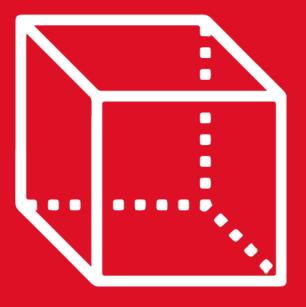
GEOMETRÍA Capítulo 13

1St SECONDARY

TRAPECIO





MOTIVATING | STRATEGY











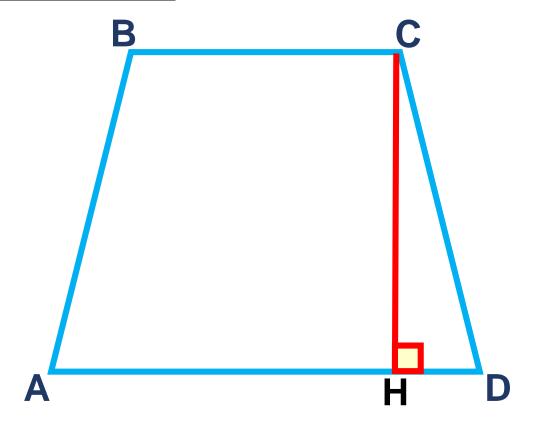




TRAPECIO



Definición: Es el cuadrilátero que tiene solo dos lados paralelos.

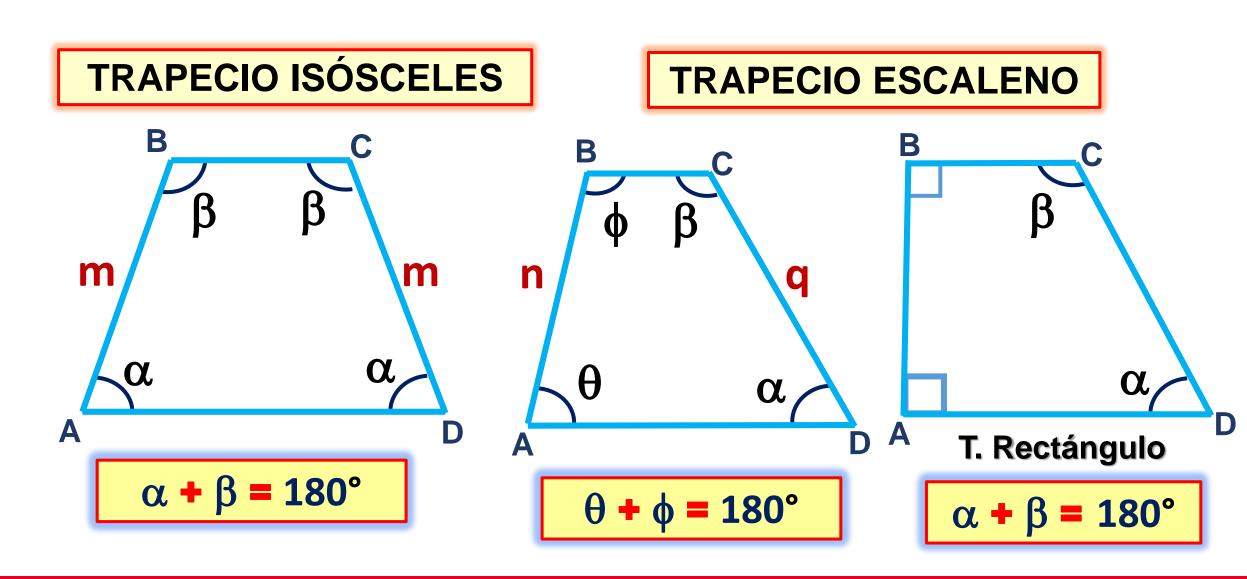


$\overline{AD} /\!\!/ \overline{BC}$

- Bases: Son los lados paralelos del trapecio (AD y BC)
- Lados laterales: Son los lados no paralelos (AB y CD).
- Altura: Es el segmento perpendicular a las bases del trapecio (BH).

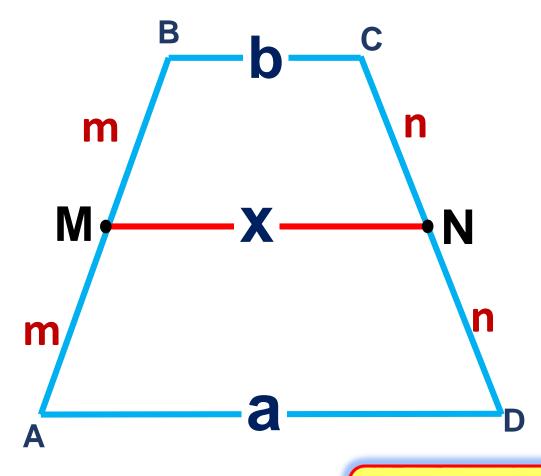


CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS TRAPECIOS



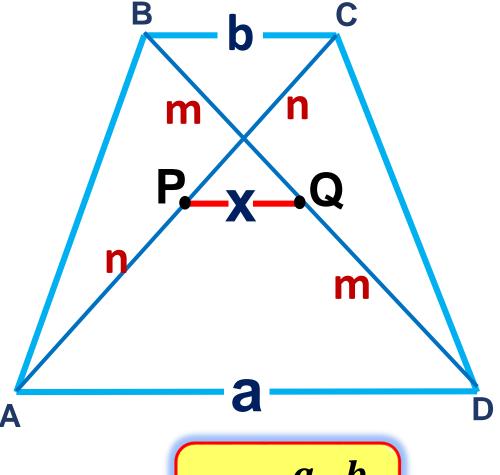






MN: Base media

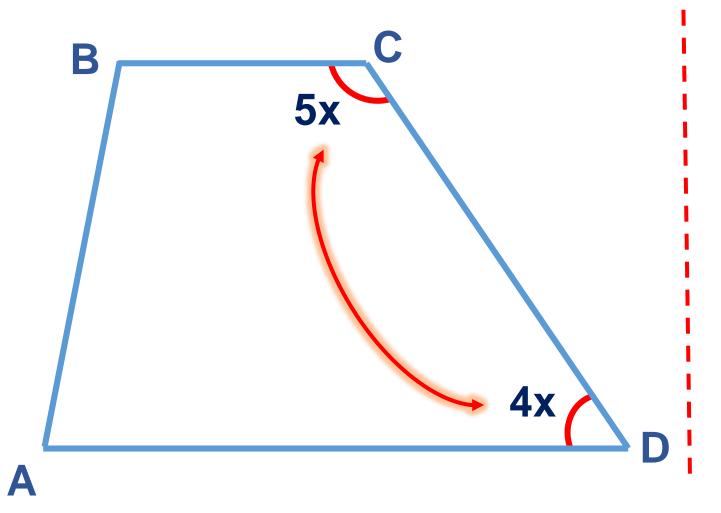
$$X = \frac{a+b}{2}$$



$$X = \frac{a-b}{2}$$

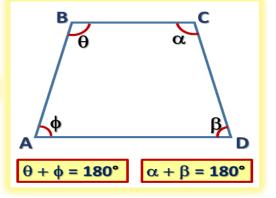


1. En el gráfico ABCD es un trapecio (\overline{BC} // \overline{AD}), halle el valor de x.



RESOLUCIÓN:

Teorema:



Piden: x

$$5x + 4x = 180^{\circ}$$

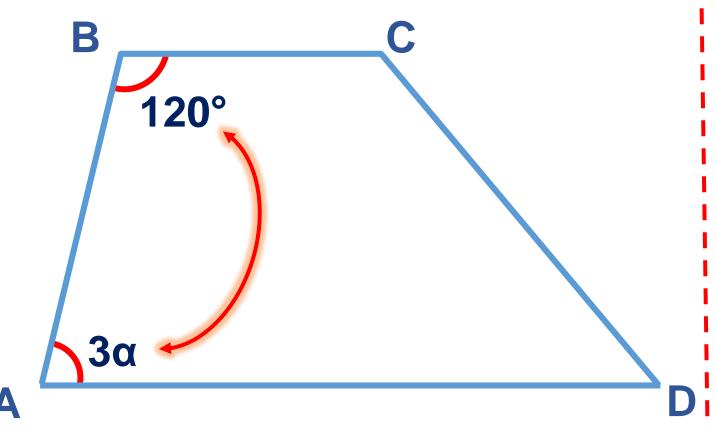
$$9x = 180^{\circ}$$

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

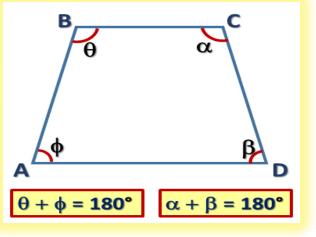


2. Se tiene un trapecio ABCD (\overline{BC} // \overline{AD}). Si la m $\angle ABC$ = 120° y m $\angle BAD$ = 3 α , halle el valor de α .





Teorema:



Piden: α

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

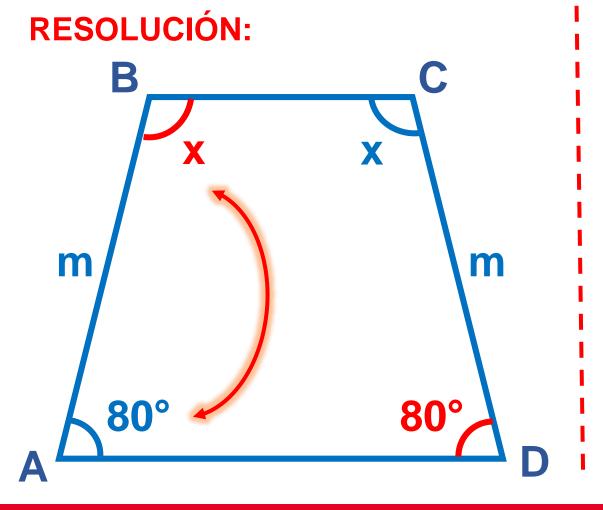
$$3\alpha = 60^{\circ}$$

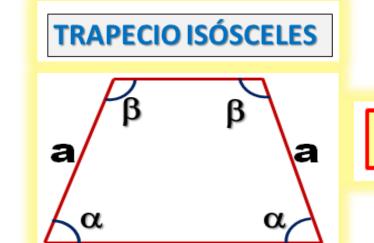
$$\alpha = 20^{\circ}$$



3. En un trapecio isósceles ABCD (\overline{BC} // \overline{AD}), AB = CD. Si la

m∢BAD = 80°, halle m∢BCD.





 $\alpha + \beta = 180^{\circ}$

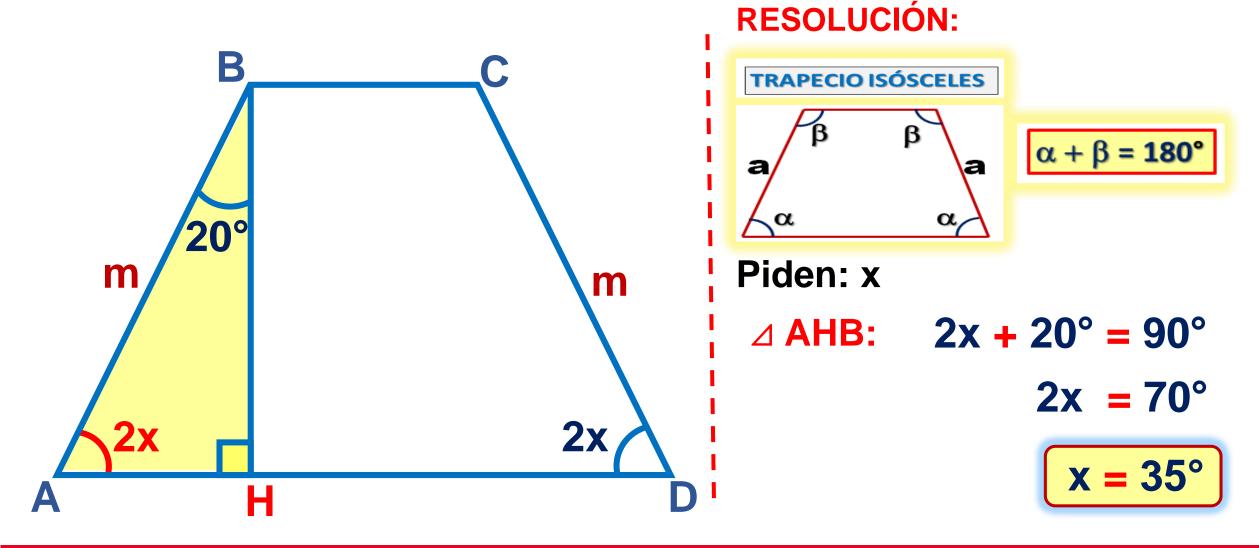
Piden: x

$$x + 80^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

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

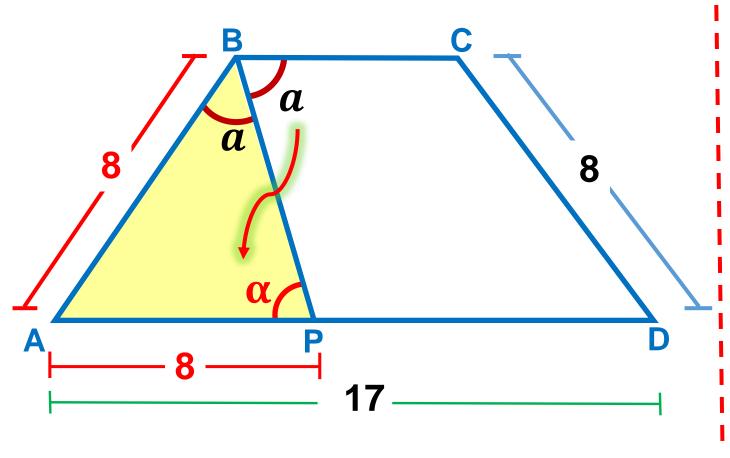


4. Si ABCD es un trapecio isósceles, halle el valor de x.





5. En el trapecio ABCD isósceles (BC // AD), halle PD.



RESOLUCIÓN:

' Piden: PD

- AD // BC (Áng. alternos internos)
- Δ BAP (Isósceles)

$$AP = AB = 8$$

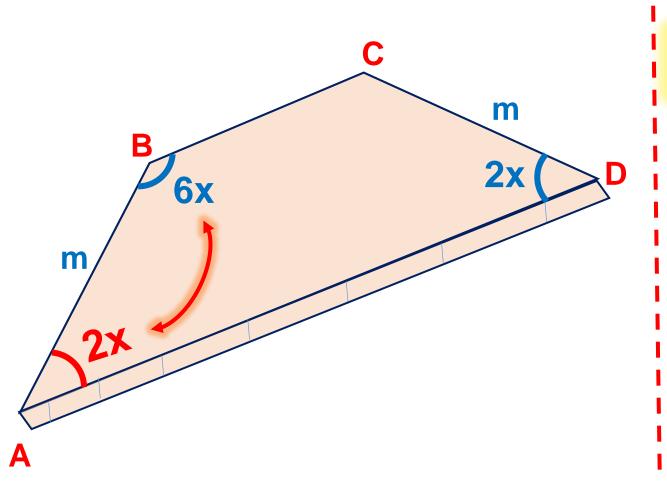
• EN \overline{AD}

$$AD = AP + PD$$

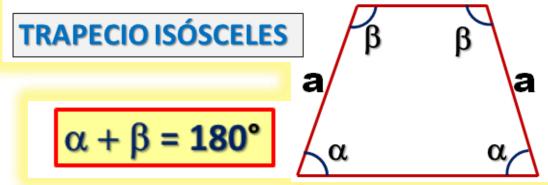
$$17 = 8 + PD$$



6. En el gráfico se muestra una tabla en forma de trapecio isósceles. Halle el valor de x.



RESOLUCIÓN:



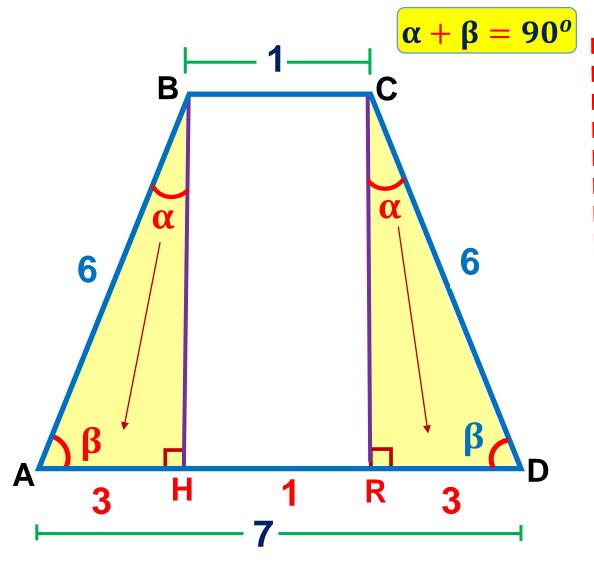
Piden: x

$$6x + 2x = 180^{\circ}$$

 $8x = 180^{\circ}$
 $x = 22.5^{\circ}$



7. Se muestra una mesa trapecial isósceles, cuyas bases miden 7 m y 1 m; los lados laterales miden 6 m cada uno. Halle el valor de β.



RESOLUCIÓN:

Piden: β

- Trapecio ABCD (Isósceles)
- Se trazan las alturas \overline{BH} y \overline{CR}
- \triangle AHB \cong \triangle CRD (A-L-A)
- ¬ HBCR (Rectángulo)

$$BC = HR = 1$$

△ AHB (Notable 30° - 60°)

$$\beta = 60^{\circ}$$