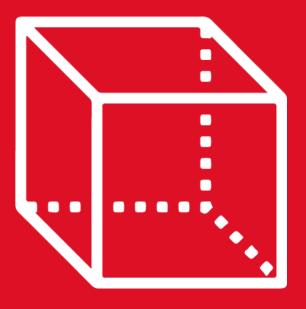


GEOMETRÍA Chapter 11







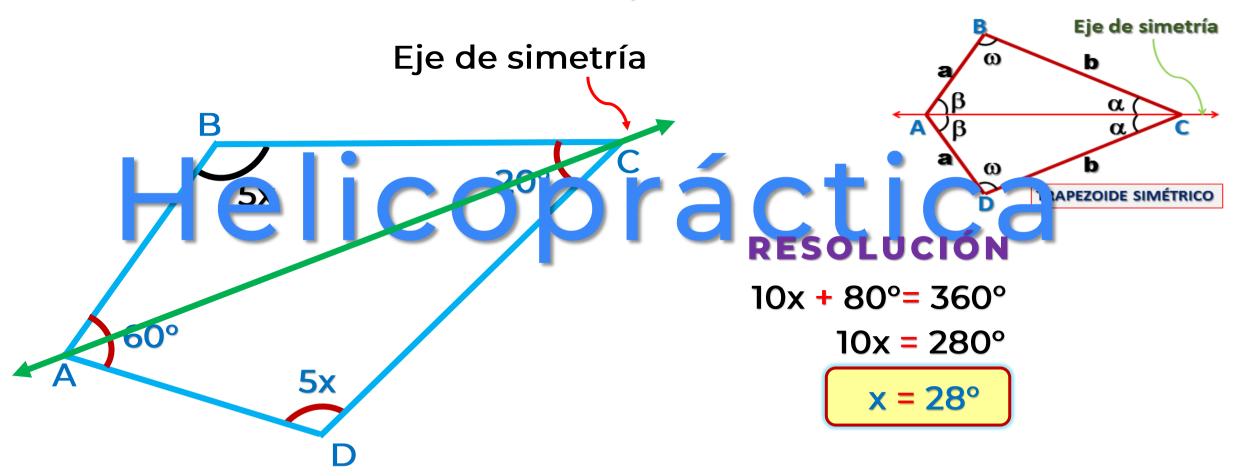


HELICO | PRACTICE

01

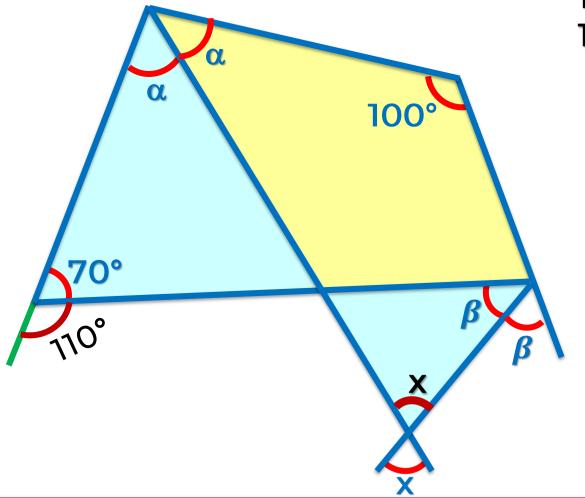
PROBLEMA 1

Halle el valor de x si ABCD es un trapezoide simétrico.



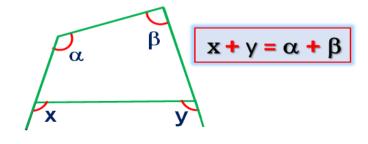
01

Halle el valor de x.



RESOLUCIÓN

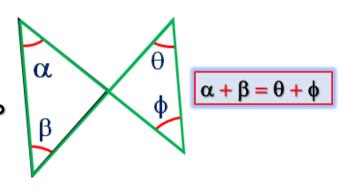
110° + 2
$$\beta$$
 = 2 α +
100° 10° = 2 α - 2 β
5° = α - β



$$x + \beta = \alpha + 70^{\circ}$$

$$x = \alpha - \beta + 70^{\circ}$$
5°

 $x = 75^{\circ}$

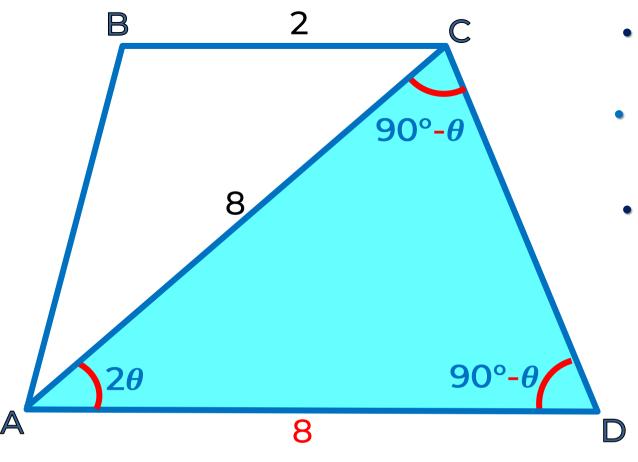


HELICO | PRACTICE



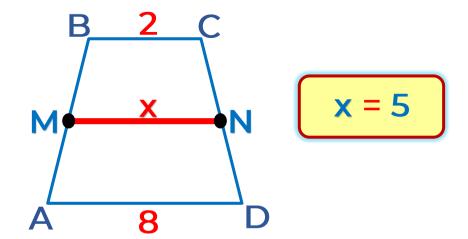
PROBLEMA 3

Halle la longitud de la mediana del trapecio ABCD.



RESOLUCIÓN

- \triangle CAD: Isósceles AC = AD= 8
- ABCD Trapecio
 MN Base media
 - Por Teorema de la base media



60°

Halle el valor de x si BC //AD // PQ.

RESOLUCIÓN



 \overline{PQ} :

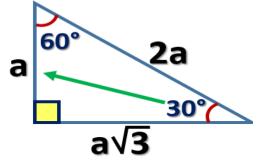
Base

Por Teorema degligase media

$$PQ = 7 + 17$$

$$PQ = 12$$

$$x = 6$$







110°

40°

30°

a

P

a

RESOLUCIÓN



Por Teorema de la base

___RBCMedia ☐ Tapecio

PQ:Base media

☐TBCU: Trapecio

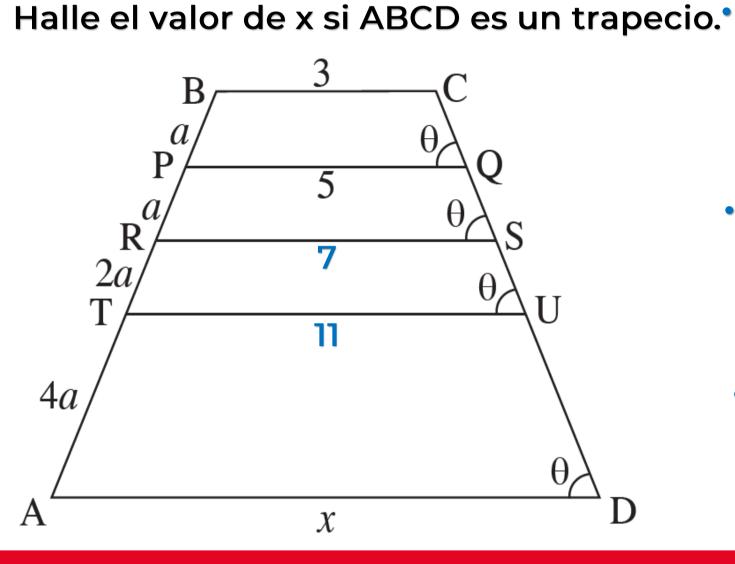
RS: Base media

$$7 = 3 + TU$$
 11 = TU

• △ABCD: Trapecio

TU: Base media

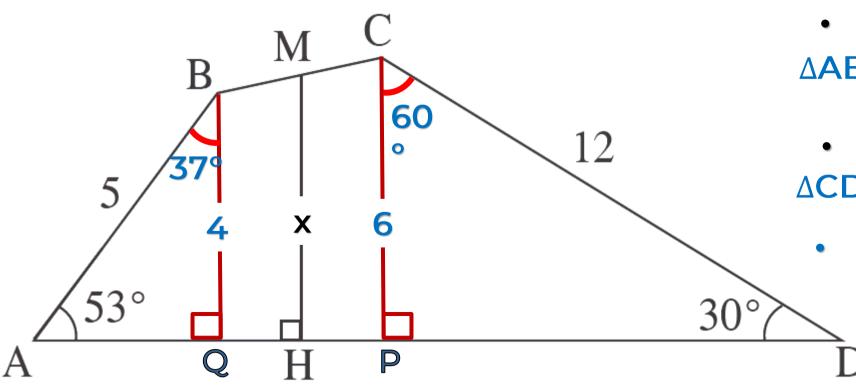
$$11 = \frac{3 + x}{2}$$
 $19 = x$



01

HELICO | PRACTICE PROBLEMA 6

Halle el valor de x si M es punto medio \overline{de} BC.



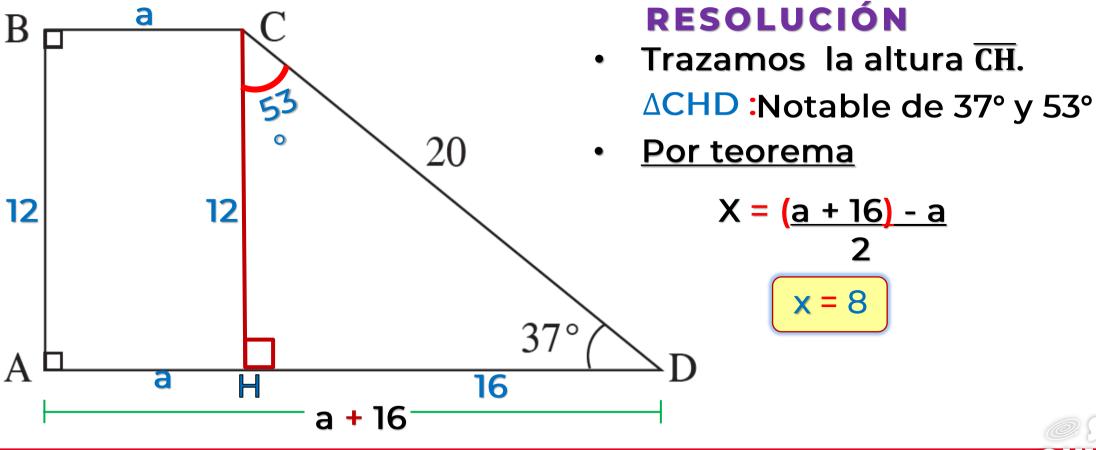
RESOLUCIÓN

- Trazamos la altura BQ
 △ABQ Notable de 37° y 53°
- Trazamos la altura CP.
 △CDP Notable de 30° y 60°

তিয়

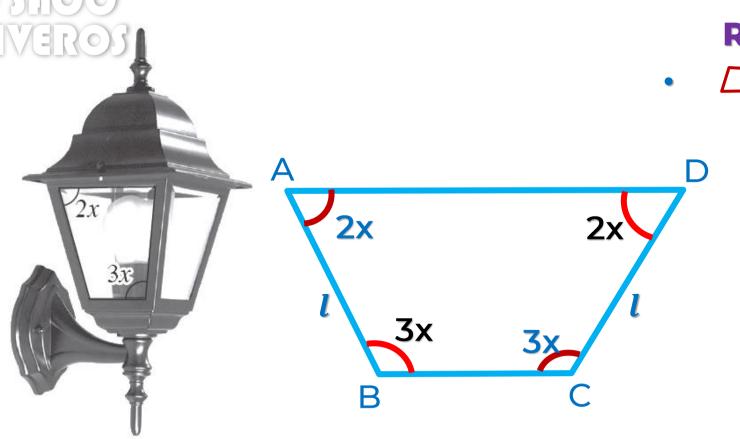
HELICO | PRACTICE PROBLEMA 7

Halle la longitud del segmento que une los puntos medios de las diagonales del trapecio mostrado.





María observa el farol de la casa de su abuela y se percata que las ventanas tienen forma de trapecios isósceles. Halle el valor de x.



RESOLUCIÓN

△ABCD Trapecio isósceles

$$2x + 3x = 180^{\circ}$$

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

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