

## GEOMETRÍA

1st Chapter 12

CUADRILATEROS TRAPEZOIDES





#### **HELICO | MOTIVATING**

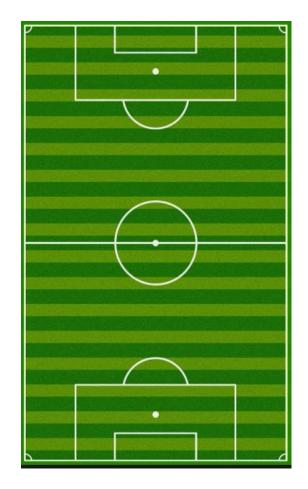










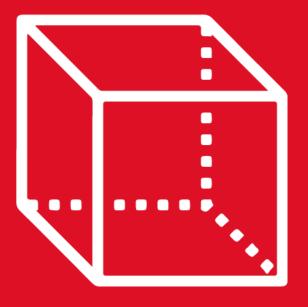




# GEOMETRÍA

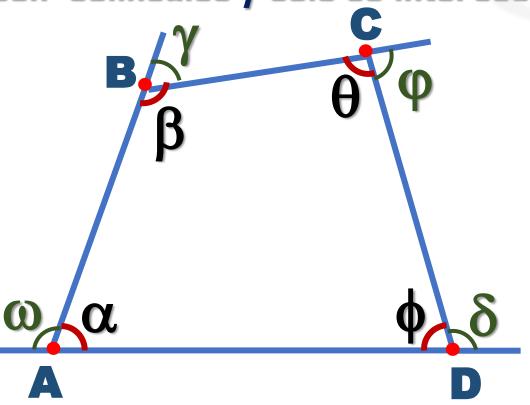


**HELICO THEORY** 





Definición: Es la figura que resulta de la reunión de 4 segmentos de recta unidos en sus extremos de tal forma que cualquier par de ellos no son colineales y solo se intersecan en sus extremos.



- VÉRTICES: A, B, C y D
- · LADOS: AB, BC, CD y Al

### **TEOREM**

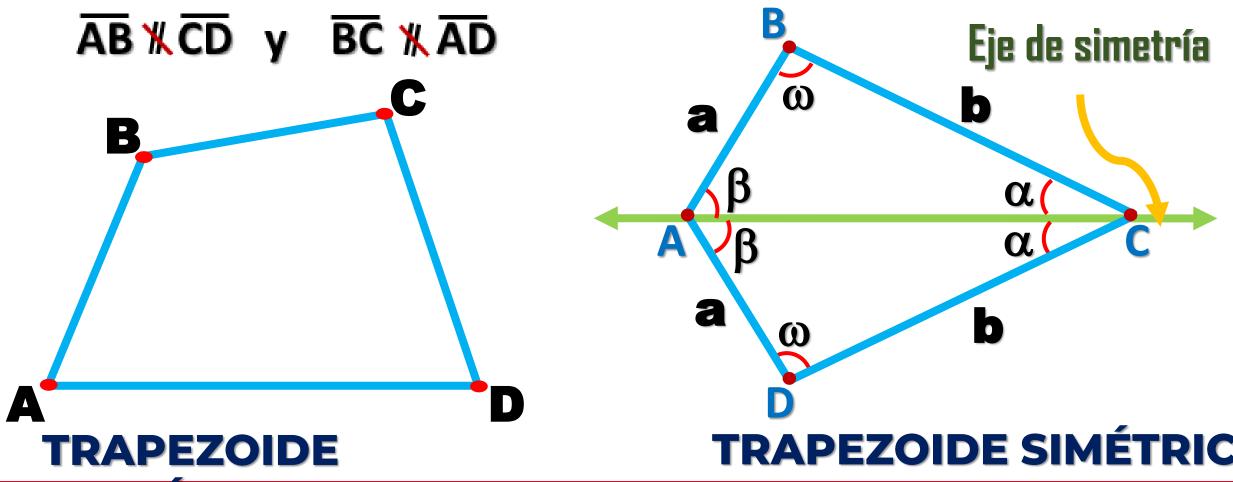
$$\alpha + \beta + \theta + \phi = 360^{\circ}$$

$$\omega + \gamma + \varphi + \delta = 360^{\circ}$$

## CLASIFICACIÓN



TRAPEZOIDE.- Es aquel cuadrilátero que no tiene lados opuestos paralelos.

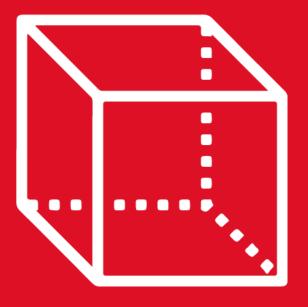




# GEOMETRÍA



**HELICO PRACTICE** 

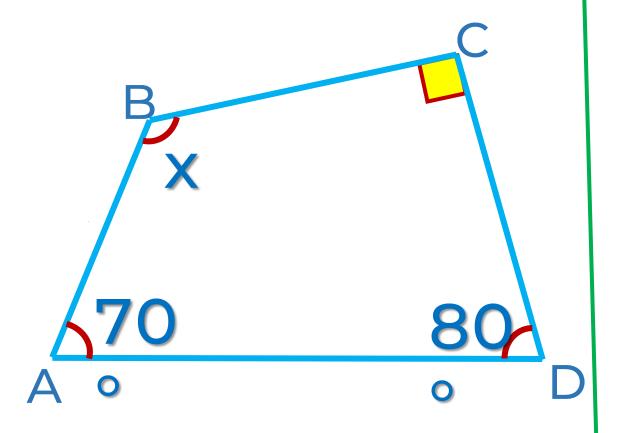




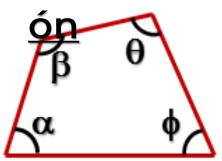


En el trapezoide ABCD, halle el

valor de x.



<u>Resoluci</u>



$$\alpha + \beta + \theta + \phi = 360^{\circ}$$

Aplicando la fórmula

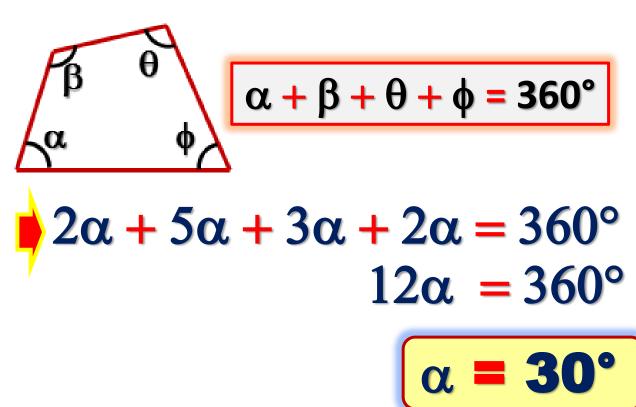
$$x + 70^{\circ} + 80^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} =$$
 $360^{\circ} \times + 240^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$ 
 $\times = 120^{\circ}$ 

#### **HELICO | PRACTICE**



2. Las medidas de los ángulos internos de un trapezoide son valor de α.

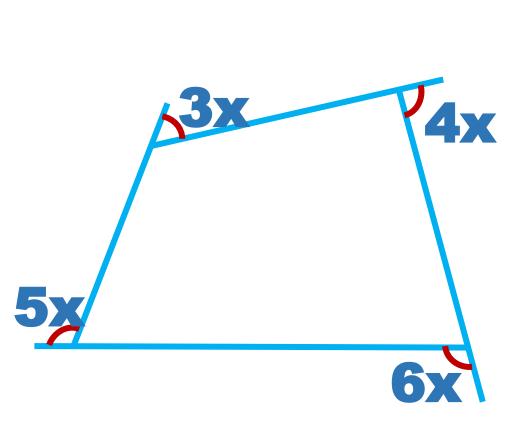
Resolución

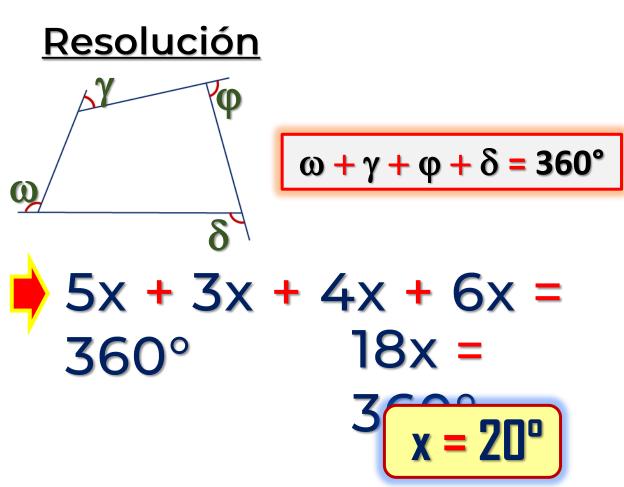


 $2\alpha$ ,  $5\alpha$ ,  $3\alpha$ , y  $2\alpha$ . Halle el



## 3. En el trapezoide, halle el valor de x.

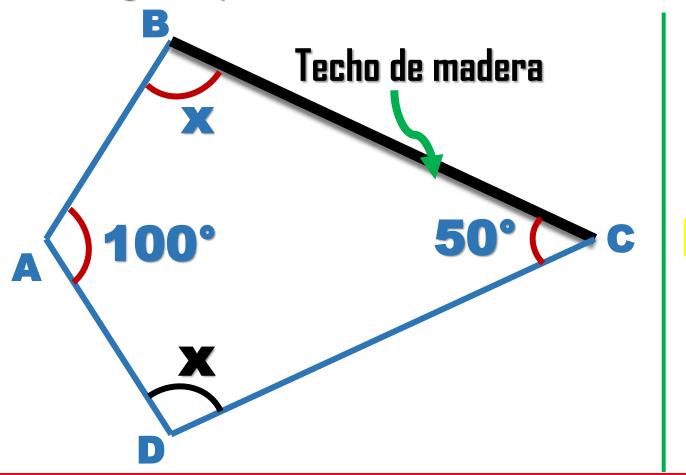


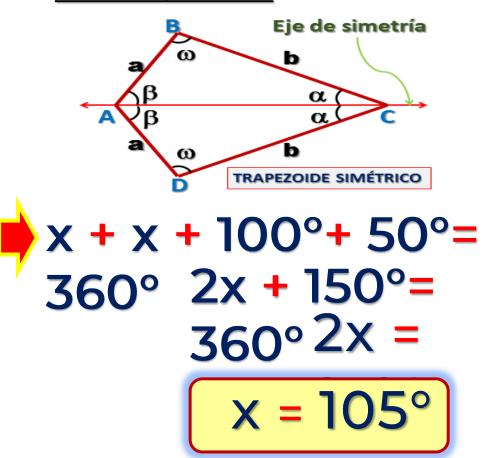


#### **HELICO | PRACTICE**

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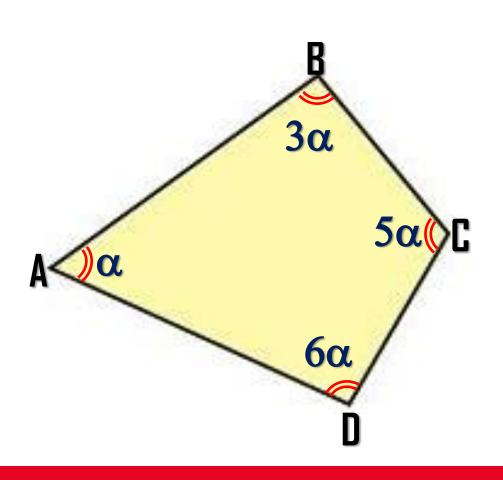
4. Se construye un techo de madera de forma de trapezoide simétrico ABCD, AB = AD y BC = CD. Calcule la medida del ángulo que debe cortarse la madera en le soquirión.

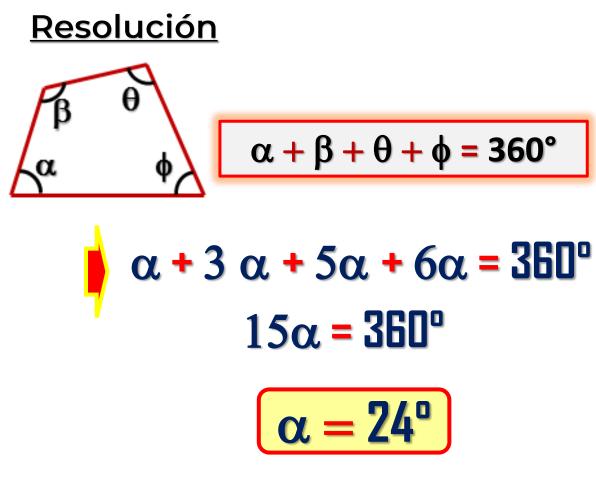






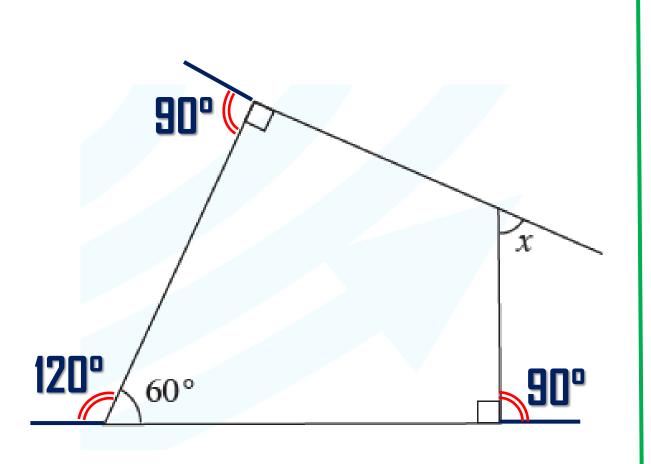
5. Las medidas de los ángulos internos de un trapezoide son  $\alpha$ ,  $3\alpha$ ,  $5\alpha$  y  $6\alpha$ . Halle el valor de  $\alpha$ .

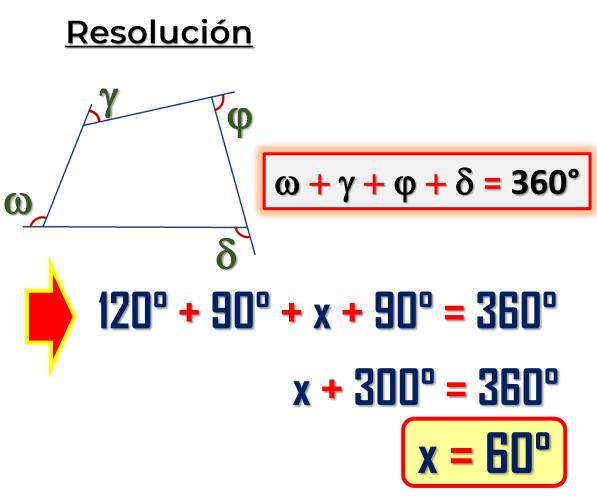






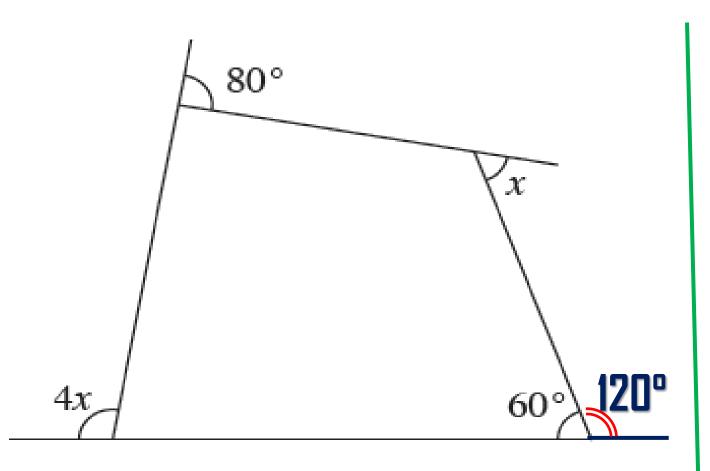
## 6. En el trapezoide, halle el valor de x.

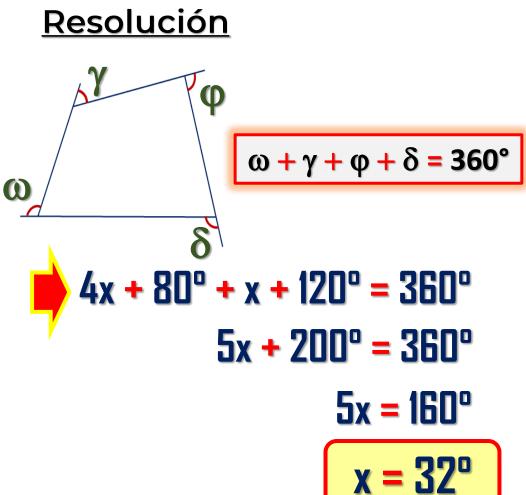






## 7. En el trapezoide, halle el valor de x.

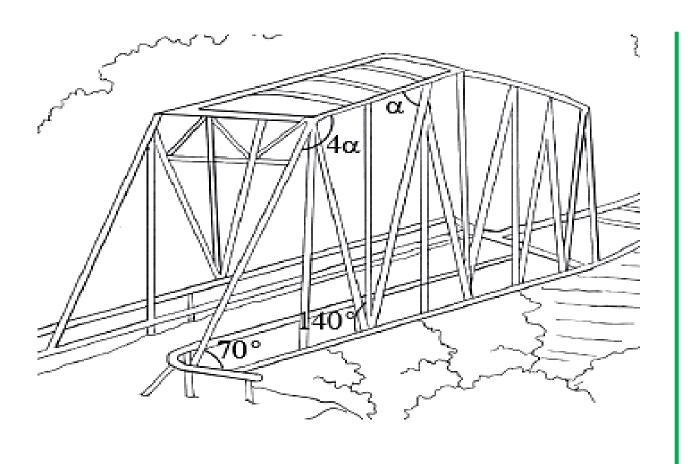




#### **HELICO | PRACTICE**



# 8. Se muestra un puente formado con estructuras trapezoidales. Halle el valor de $\alpha$ .



# Resolución $\alpha + \beta + \theta + \phi = 360^{\circ}$ $70^{\circ} + 4\alpha + \alpha + 140^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$ $5\alpha + 210^{\circ} = 360^{\circ}$ $5\alpha = 150^{\circ}$ $\alpha = 30^{\circ}$