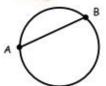
# RELACIONES METRICAS EN LA CIRCUNFERENCIA

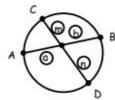
#### 1. TEOREMA DE LAS CUERDAS



### ¿QUÉ ES CUERDA?



AB: Es cuerda (segmento que une 2 puntos de la circunferencia).



AB y CD son cuerdas:

 $a \times b = m \times n$ 

Ejemplo: Hallar "x"

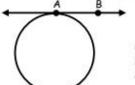


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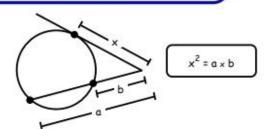
#### 2. TEOREMA DE LA TANGENTE

¿QUÉ ES UNA TANGENTE?





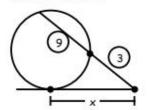
AB: Es tangente, (Recta que corta a la circunferencia en un solo punto).



x : Tangente a : Secante

b : Parte externa de la secante

Ejemplo: Hallar "x"

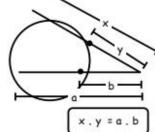


#### 3. TEOREMA DE LAS SECANTES

¿QUÉ ES UNA SECANTE?



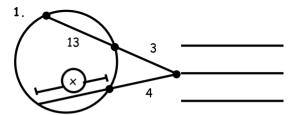
AB : Es una secante.
(Recta que intersecta a la circunferencia en 2 puntos)

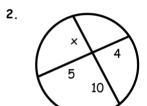


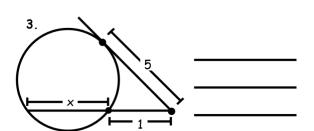
a, x: Secantes

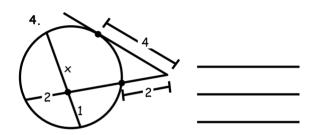
b , y : Partes externas de las secantes.

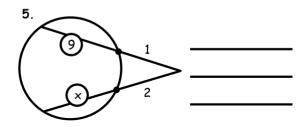
www.RecursosDidacticos.org	
2	
В	
D	
Ejemplo: Hallar "x"	
Cjempio. Flandi X	
- TEODEMA DE LA TANCENTE	
2. TEOREMA DE LA TANGENTE	
Ejemplos: Halla "x" en los siguientes	
casos:	

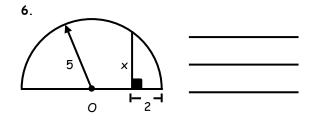


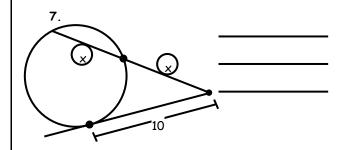






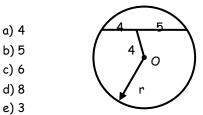




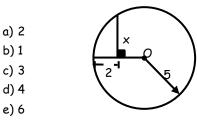


## **EJERCICIOS DE APLICACIÓN**

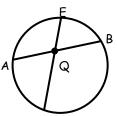
1. Hallar: "r"; "O" es centro.



2. Hallar: "x"; "O" es centro.



3. EF biseca
a AB; EQ
= 4, QF =
9. Hallar:
"AB"

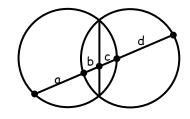


b) 12 c) 9 d) 14 e) 10

a) 8

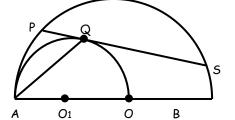
4. Indicar la relación correcta:

- a) ab = cd
- b) ac = bd
- c) a + b = c + d
- d) a + c = b + d
- e)  $\frac{a^2}{b^2} \square \frac{c^2}{d^2} \square 1$



- 5. Hallar: "x"
  - a) 3
  - b) 4
  - c) 5
  - d) 2
  - e) 1
- 6. Si: "O" y " $O_1$ " son centros, hallar: "AQ"

- a) 14b) 13
- c) 10
- d) 15
- e) 12



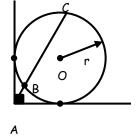
7. Hallar: "x"



- b) √5
- c) 6
- d) 3
- e) 4
- Hallar: AB; BC = 12; r = 8. "O" es centro

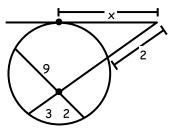


- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4
- e) 5

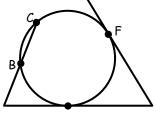


9. Hallar: "x"

- a) √20
- b)  $\sqrt{22}$
- c) 4
- d) 3
- e) 2



- 10. AB, BC, AQ y FE son valores enteros consecutivos. Hallar: AE
  - a) 6
  - b) 13
  - c) 10
  - d) 15
  - e) 5



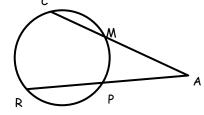
ΑE

11. Hallar: (x . y); AB = 4, BC = 5; CD = 3

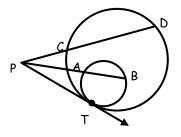
Q



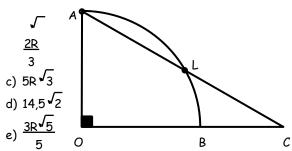
- b) 8√6
- c) 12 \( \sqrt{6} \)
- d) 12√3
- e) 8<sup>√</sup>3
- 12. Hallar: "AC"; MC = 2, AR = 8, PR = 5
  - a) 4
  - b) 8
  - c) 5
  - d) 10 e) 6



13. Hallar: CD; AB = 2, PC = 3, PA = 4

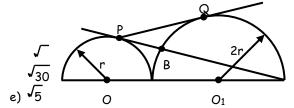


14. Hallar: "CL"; AO = OB = BC = R



- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5
- e) 6
- a) R 5
- b)

**15**. Hallar: "PQ"; PB □ √6



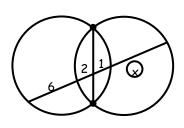
- a) 5
- b) 2,5
- c) 25
- d)

## **TAREA DOMICILIARIA Nº6**

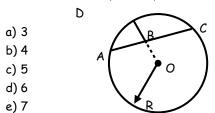
1. Hallar: "x"



- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4
- e) 5



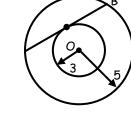
2. Hallar: "R"; DB = 2, AB = 4, BC = 5



3. Hallar: "AB"



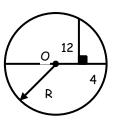
- b) 8
- c) 5
- d) 6
- e) 7



4. Hallar: "R"



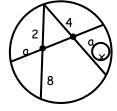
- b) 22
- c) 23
- d) 20
- e) 19



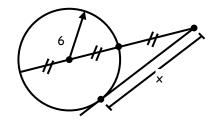
5. Hallar: "x"



- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4
- e) 5



- 6. Hallar: "x"
  - a) 2√3
  - b) 2√2
  - c) 2
  - d) 3
  - e) 4
- 7. Hallar: "x"
  - a) 6
  - b)  $6\sqrt{2}$
  - c)  $6\sqrt{3}$
  - d) 7
  - e) 8

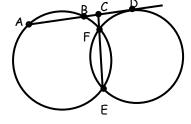


- a) 5
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) 3√3
- e) 3√2 8. Hallar: "x"
- 9. Hallar: "AB"; r = 16, BC = 24
  - a) 2
  - b) 10
  - c) 4
  - d) 6
  - e) 8



10. Hallar: "CD"; AB = 6, BC = 2

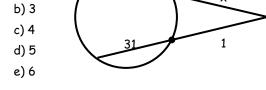
- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4
- e) 6



- 11. Hallar: "x"
  - a) 8
  - b) 12
  - c) 6
  - d) 10

  - e) 9
- 12. Hallar: "x"



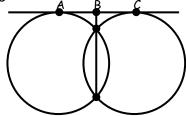


13

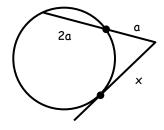
13. Hallar: <u>AB</u>



- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4
- e) 5



- 14. Hallar: "x"
  - a) √a
  - b) √2a
  - c) √3a
  - d) 2√a
  - e) a√3



15. Hallar: "x"



c) 3



e) 5

