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Ciclo

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UNI**



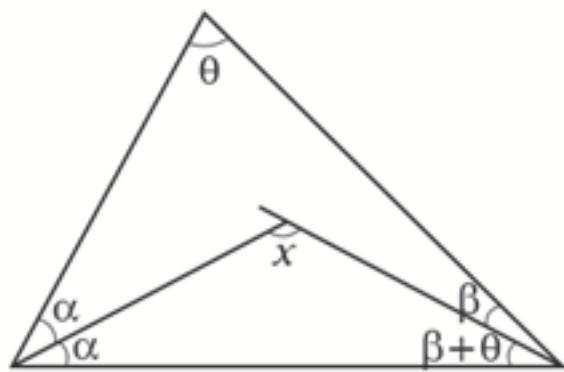
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**GEOMETRÍA**

Tema:  
**TRIANGULOS**

1. A partir del gráfico, calcule  $x$ .

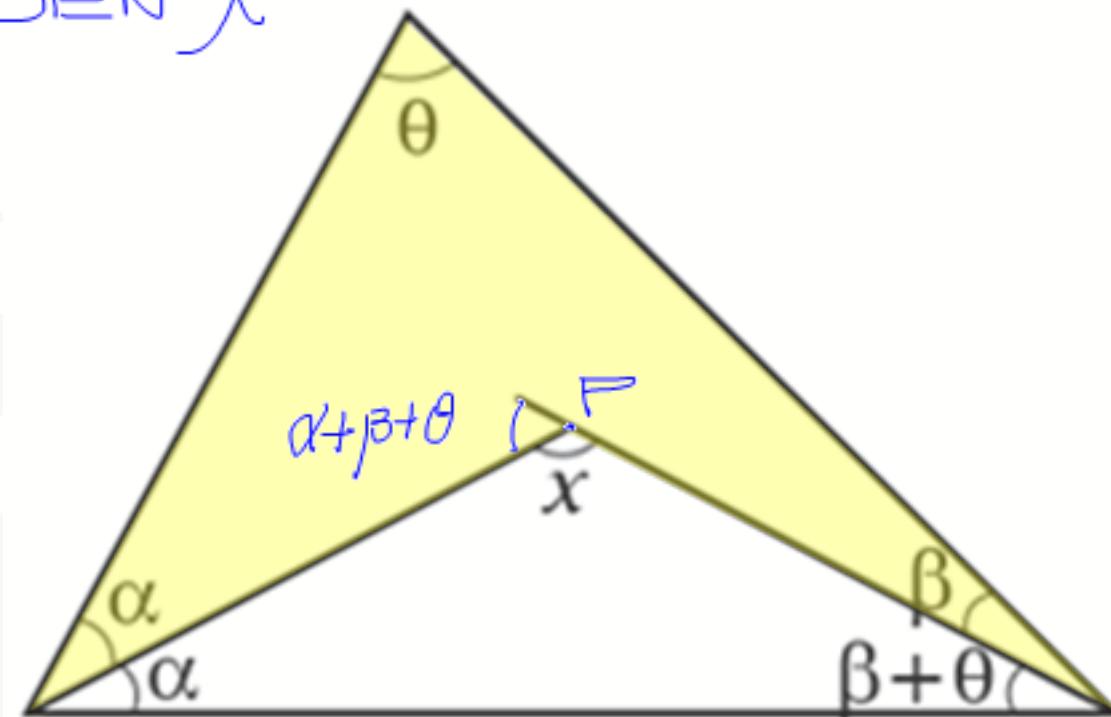


- A)  $80^\circ$   
D)  $120^\circ$

B)  $90^\circ$

- C)  $100^\circ$   
E)  $110^\circ$

Piden  $x$



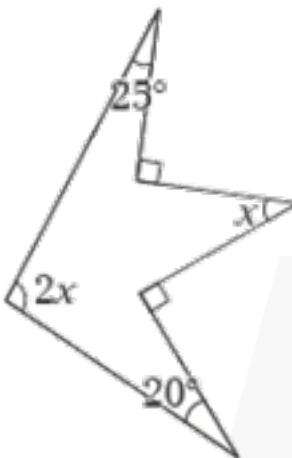
. :  $x = \alpha + \beta + \theta$

. En "P":  $x + \underbrace{\alpha + \beta + \theta}_{x} = 180^\circ$

Clave B

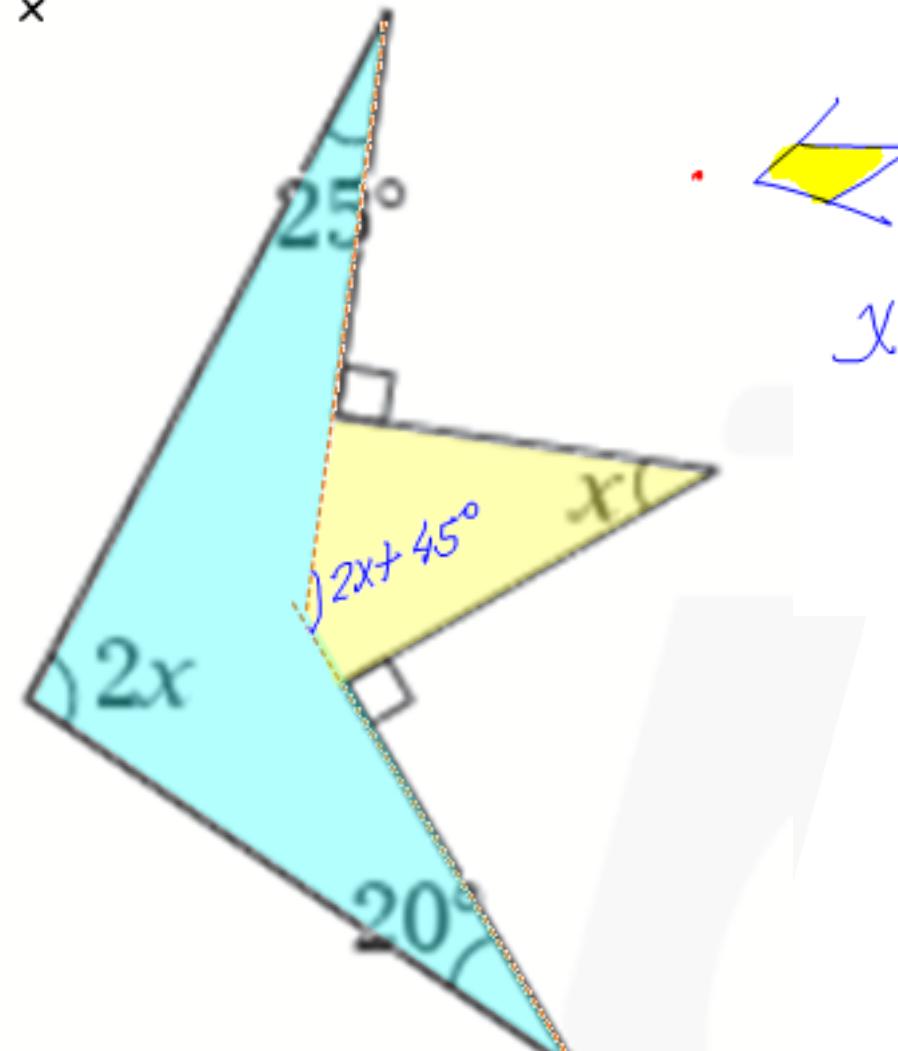
$\therefore x = 90^\circ$

2. Del gráfico, calcule  $x$ .



- A)  $45^\circ$
- B)  $30^\circ$
- C)  $60^\circ$
- D)  $20^\circ$
- E)  $25^\circ$

PIDEN  $x$



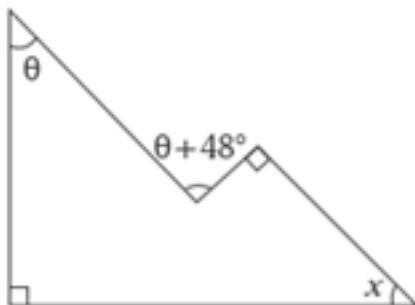
$$x + 2x + 45^\circ = 90^\circ + 90^\circ$$

$$3x = 135^\circ$$

$$x = 45^\circ$$

*Clave*

3. Según el gráfico, calcule  $x$ .



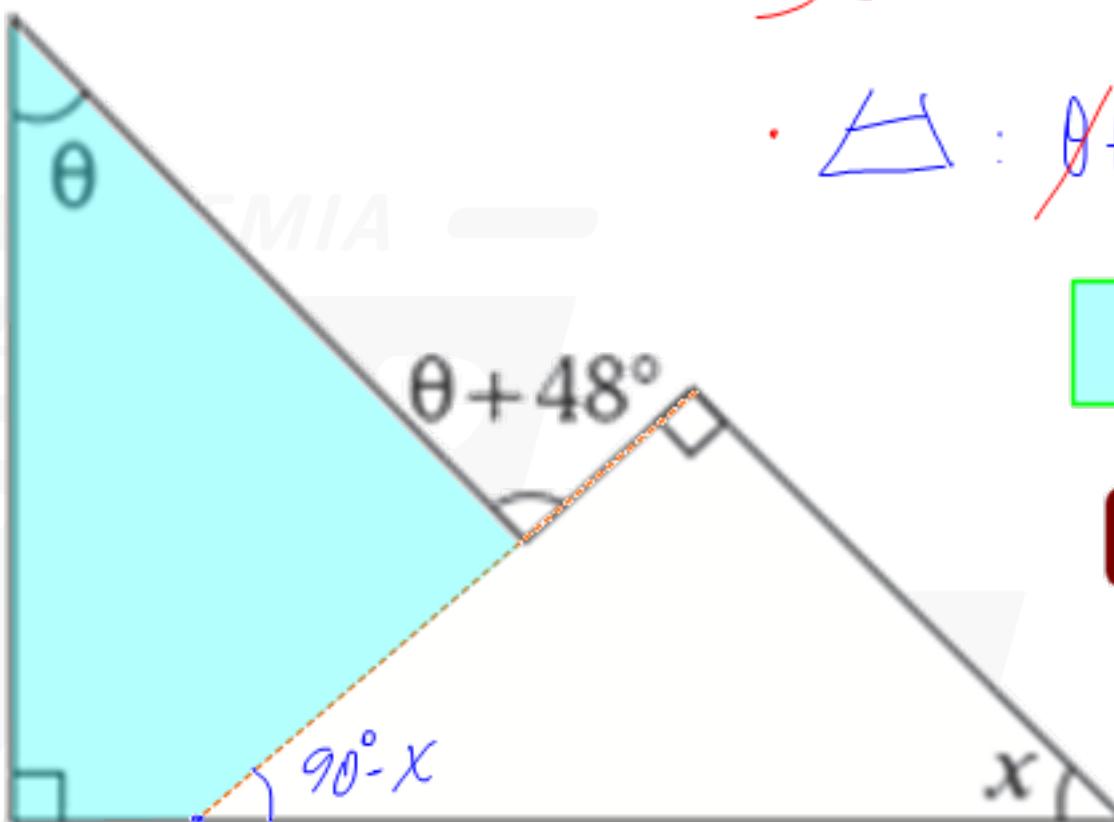
- A)  $40^\circ$   
B)  $24^\circ$   
C)  $16^\circ$   
D)  $48^\circ$   
E)  $22^\circ$

RIDEN  $\chi$

$$\text{• } \triangle : \cancel{\theta} + 90^\circ = 90 - \chi + \cancel{\theta} + 48^\circ$$

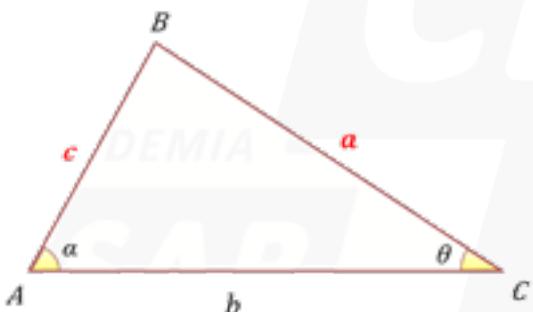
$$\therefore \chi = 48^\circ$$

Clave **D**



4. En un triángulo  $ABC$ , el perímetro de su región es 20. Calcule el mayor valor entero que puede tomar uno de sus lados.

- A) 9  
B) 8  
C) 7  
D) 6  
E) 5



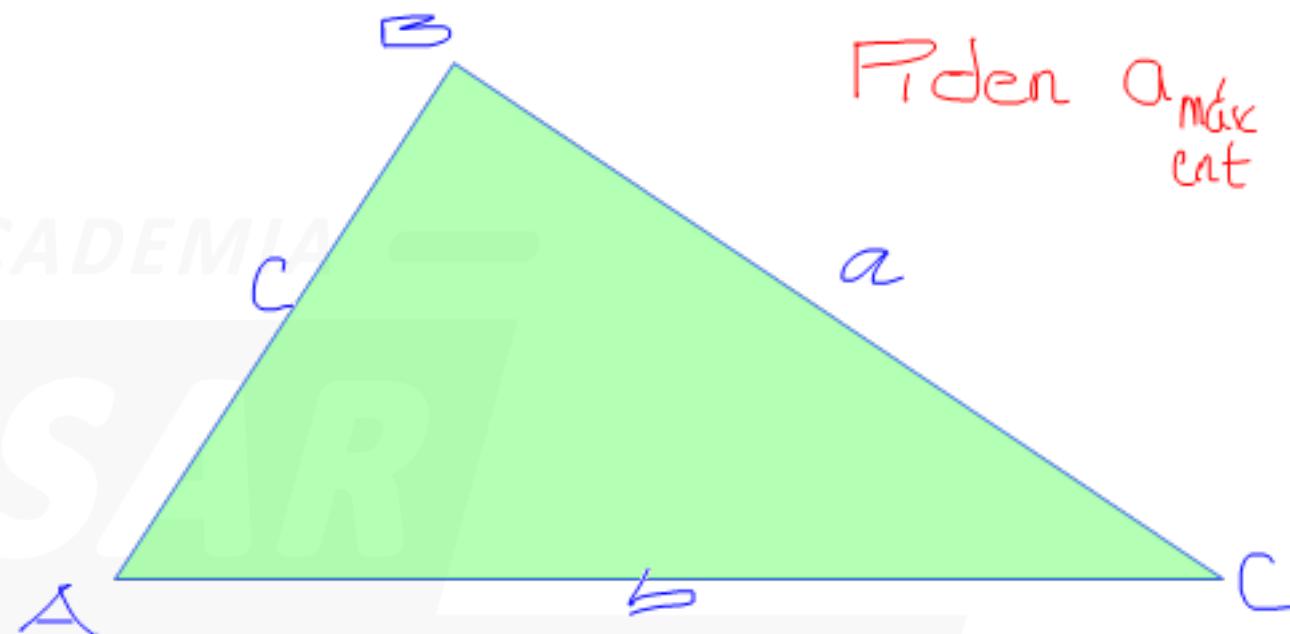
**Teorema de Existencia**

$c < a < b$

$$b - c < a < b + c$$

$$a - c < b < a + c$$

$$b - a < c < b + a$$



Dato:  $a + b + c = 20$

$$b - c < \underline{a} < \underline{b + c}$$

$$a + a < b + c + a$$

$$2a < 20$$

$$\rightarrow a < 10$$

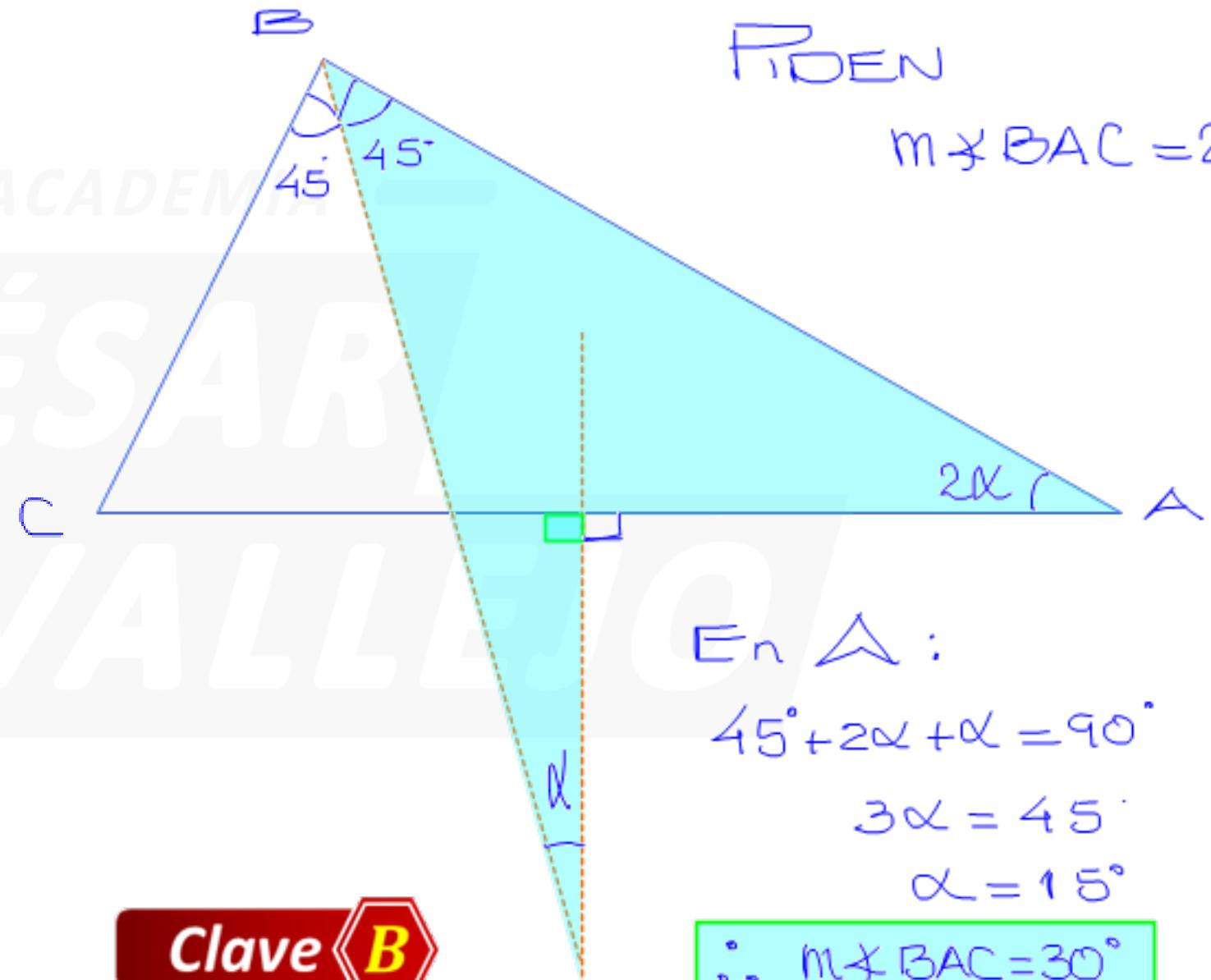
$$a = 9, 8, 7, \dots$$

$\therefore a_{\max}^{\text{ent}} = 9$

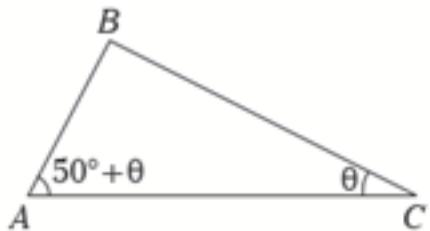
5. En un triángulo rectángulo  $ABC$ , recto en  $B$ , la  $m\angle BAC$  es el doble de la medida del ángulo, determinado por la bisectriz interior y la mediatriz relativos al lado  $\overline{AC}$ . Calcule la  $m\angle BAC$ .

- A)  $45^\circ$
- B)  $30^\circ$
- C)  $60^\circ$
- D)  $40^\circ$
- E)  $75^\circ$

**Clave** **B**

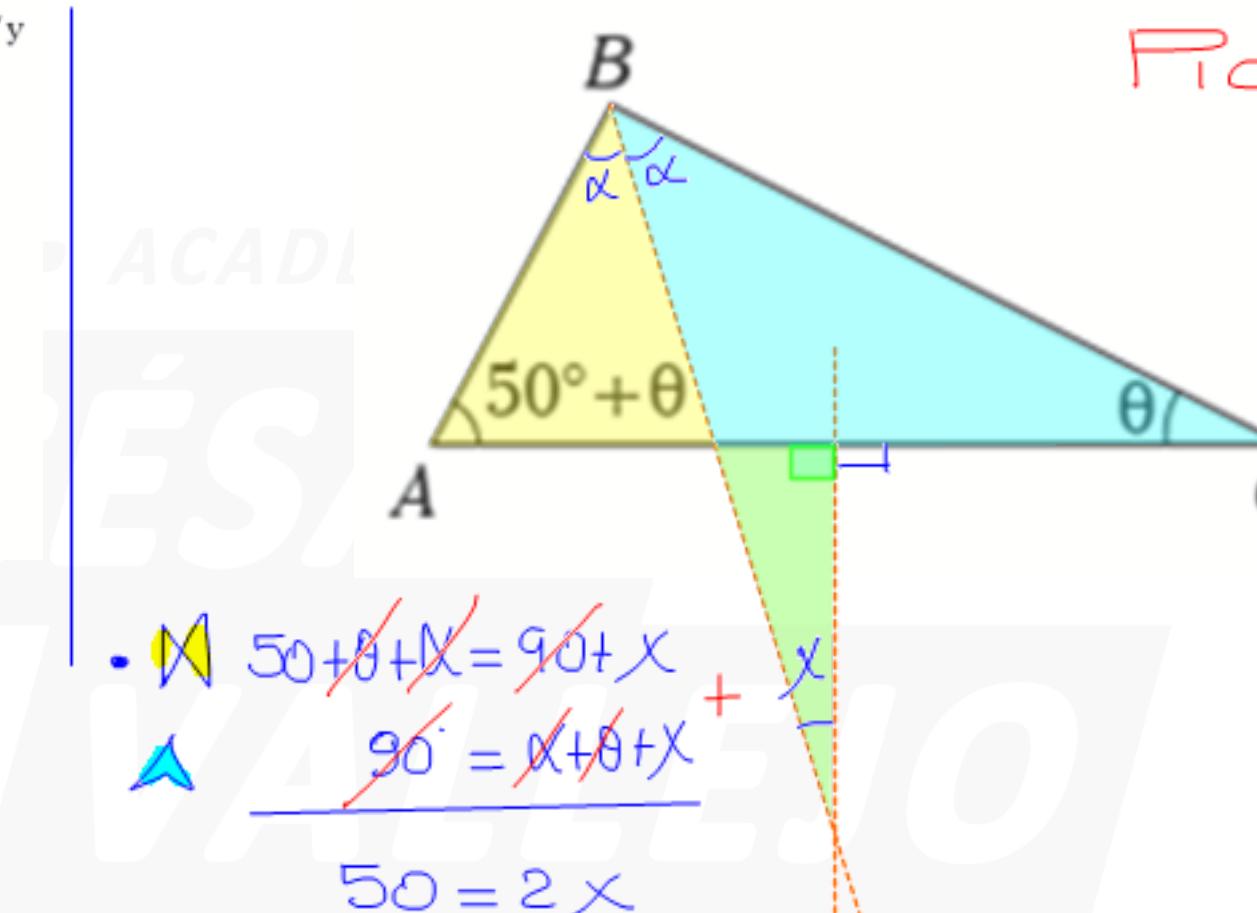


6. A partir del gráfico, calcule la medida del ángulo que determinan la bisectriz del ángulo  $ABC$  y la mediatrix de  $\overline{AC}$ .



- A) 20°      B) 50°      C) 25°  
D) 30°      E) 40°

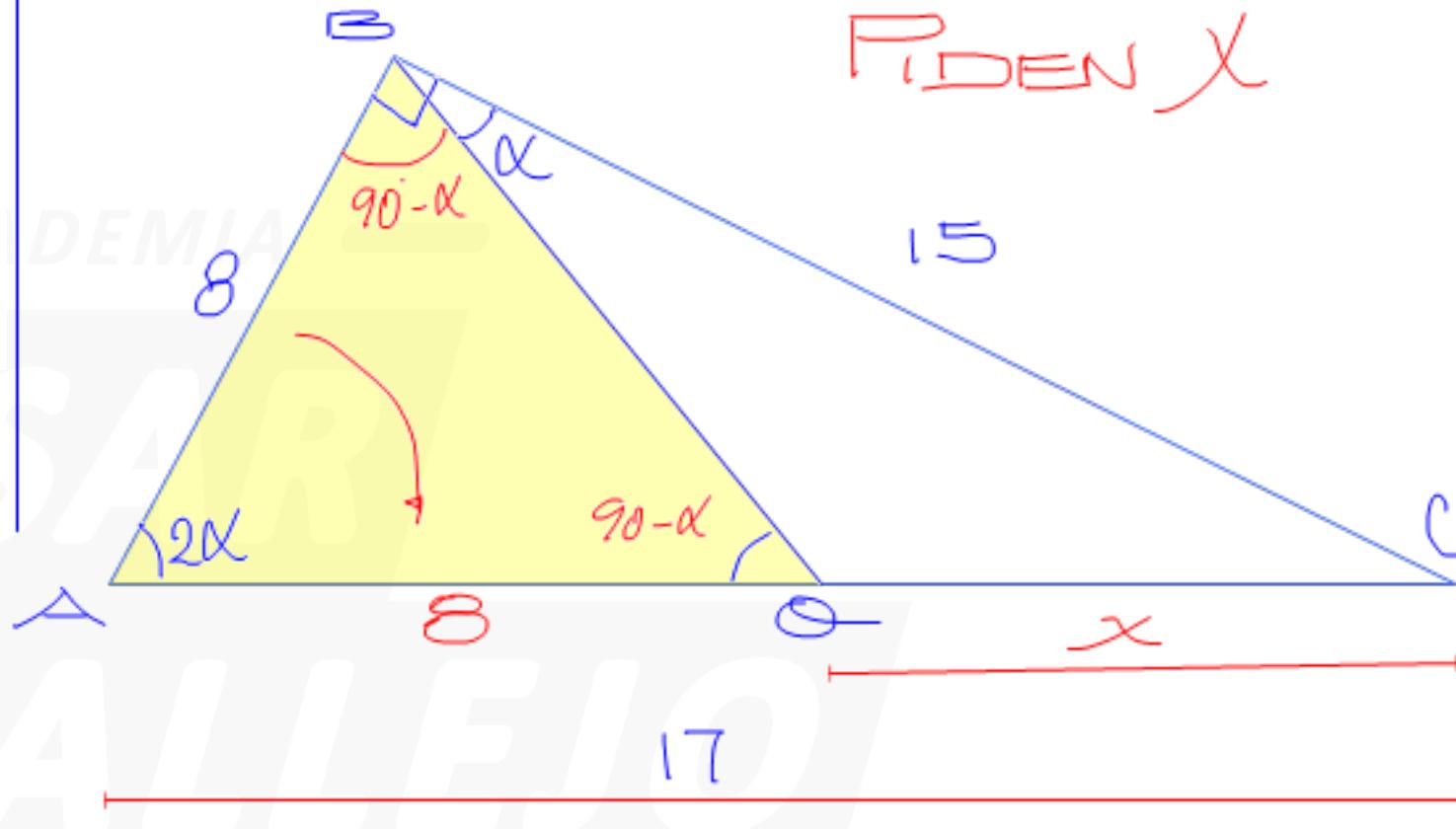
C)



Clave C

7. En un triángulo rectángulo  $ABC$ , recto en  $B$ , se traza la ceviana interior  $BQ$ , tal que  $m\angle BAC = 2m\angle QBC$ ,  $AB = 8$  y  $BC = 15$ . Calcule  $QC$ .

- A) 6  
B) 7  
C) 8  
D) 9  
E) 10



$$x + 8 = 17$$

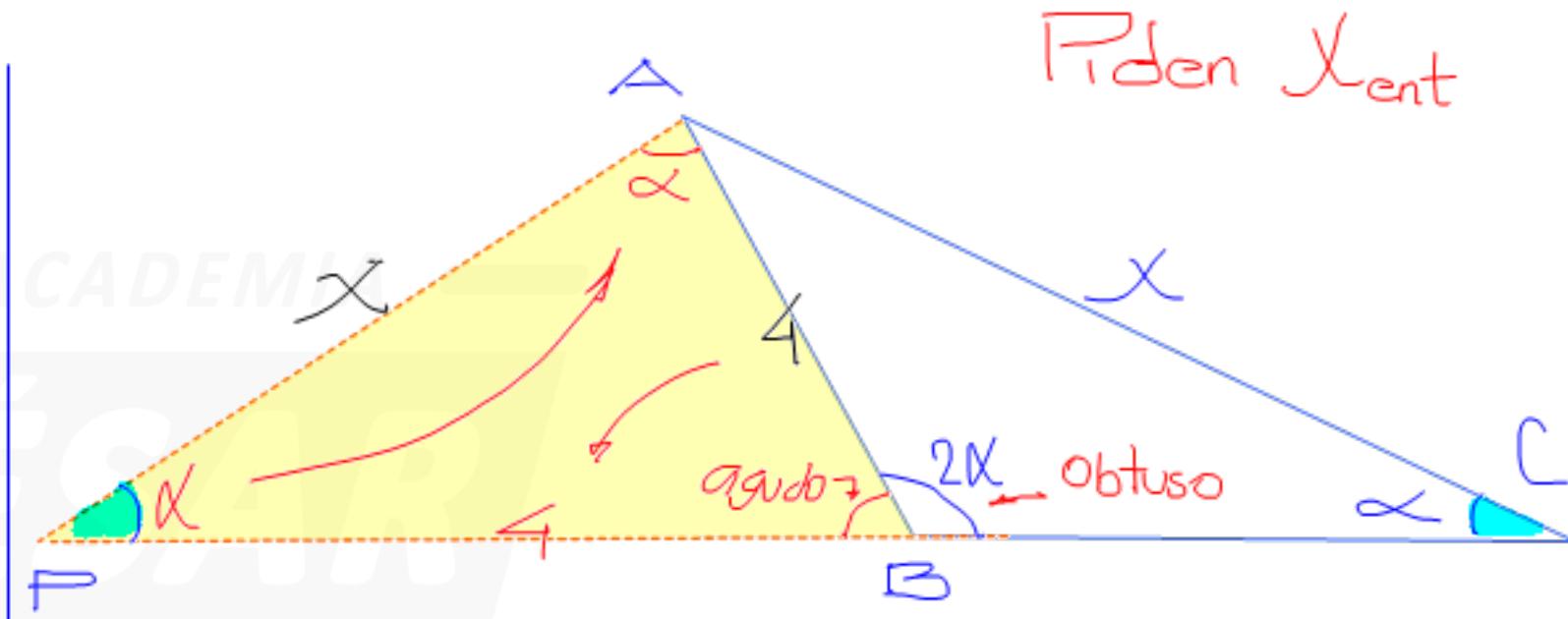
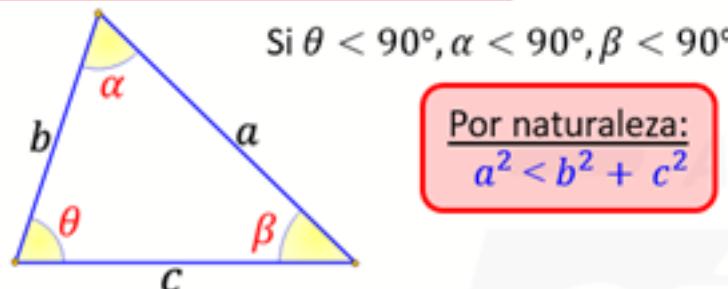
$$\therefore x = 9$$

Clave **D**

8. En un triángulo  $ABC$ , obtuso en  $B$ ,  $m\angle ABC = 2m\angle BCA$ . Si  $AB = 4$ , calcule el valor entero que puede tomar  $AC$ .

- A) 5  
B) 6  
C) 7  
D) 8  
E) 10

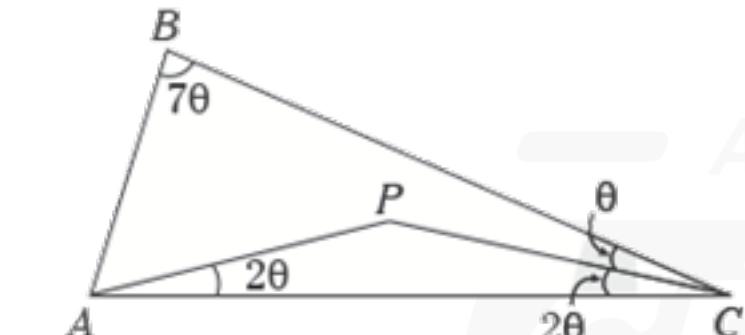
### TRIÁNGULO ACUTÁNGULO



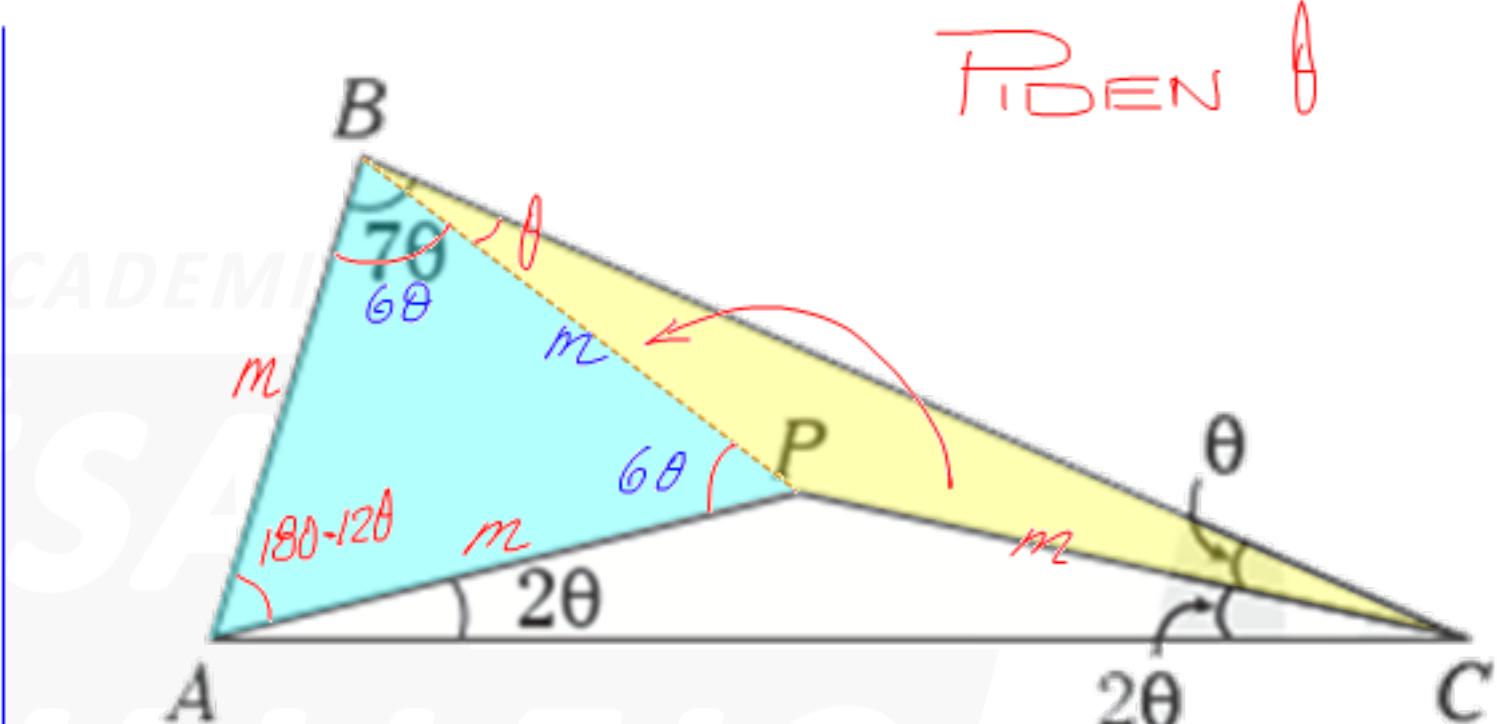
- T Correspondencia: Como  $2x > \alpha \rightarrow x > 4$
  - Trazar  $\overline{AP}$  tal que  $m\angle APC = \alpha$   
→  $\triangle APC$  es isósceles  $AP = AC = x$
  - $\triangle APB$  isósceles:  
 $x^2 < 4^2 + 4^2$     $x^2 < 32$     $x < 5,64$
  - $\rightarrow 4 < x < 5,64$
- Piden  $x$  ent  $\therefore x = 5$

Clave **A**

9. Según el gráfico,  $AB = PC$ . Calcule  $\theta$ .



- A)  $6^\circ$   
B)  $8^\circ$   
C)  $10^\circ$   
D)  $12^\circ$   
E)  $13^\circ$



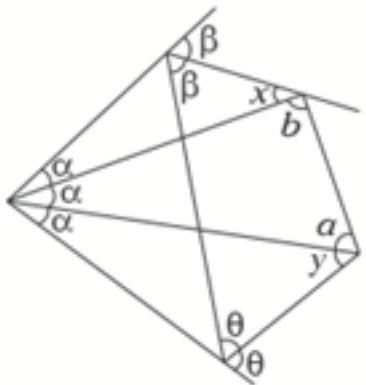
- $\triangle BPC$  ES ISÓSCELES  
 $BP = PC = m$
- $\triangle ABP$  ES EQUILÁTERO

$$6\theta = 60^\circ$$

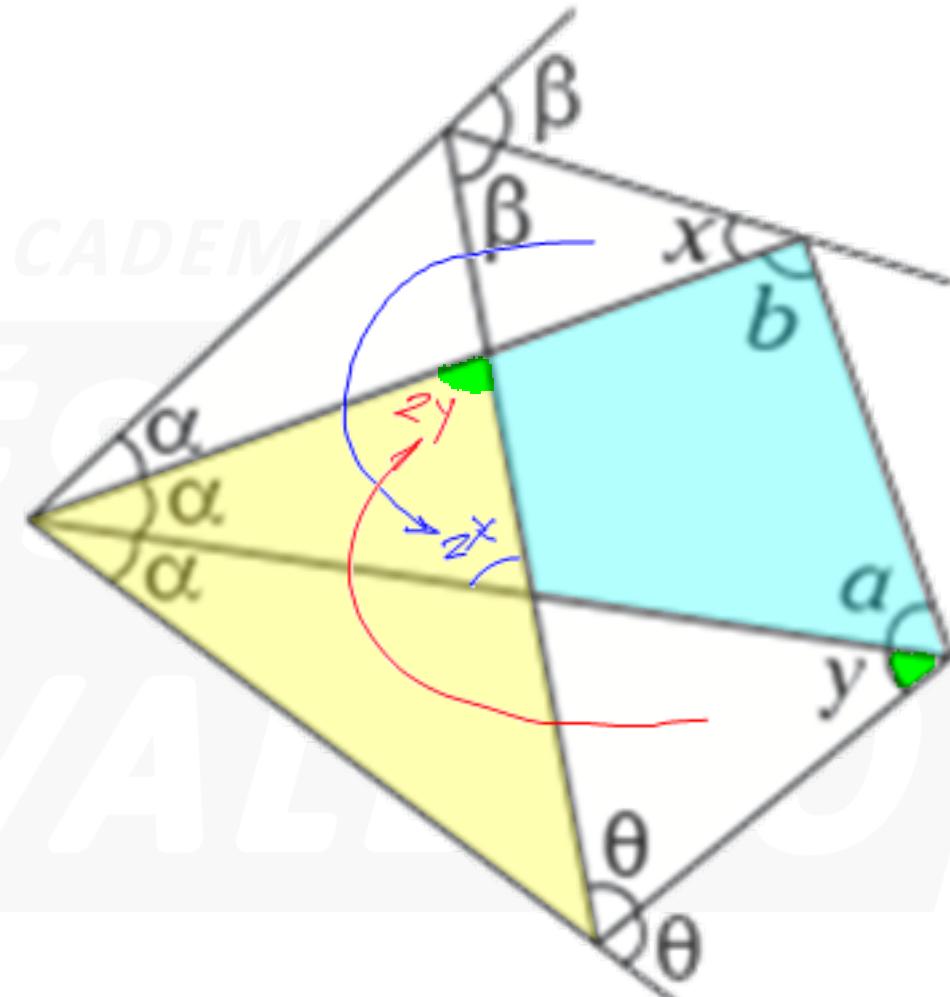
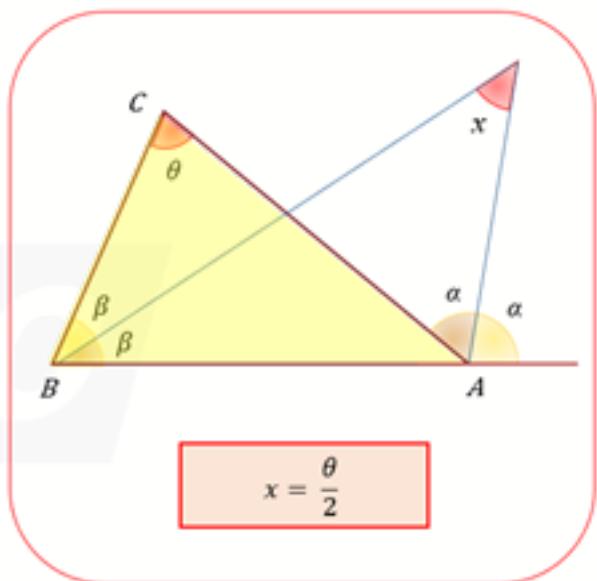
$$\therefore \theta = 10^\circ$$

Clave **C**

10. A partir del gráfico, calcule  $x+y$  si  $a+b=140^\circ$ .



- A)  $35^\circ$   
B)  $40^\circ$   
C)  $65^\circ$   
D)  $75^\circ$   
E)  $70^\circ$



$\triangle :$

$$2x+2y = a+b$$

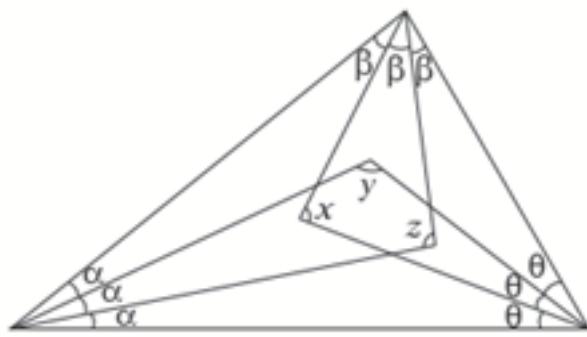
$$x+y = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$x+y = \frac{140}{2}$$

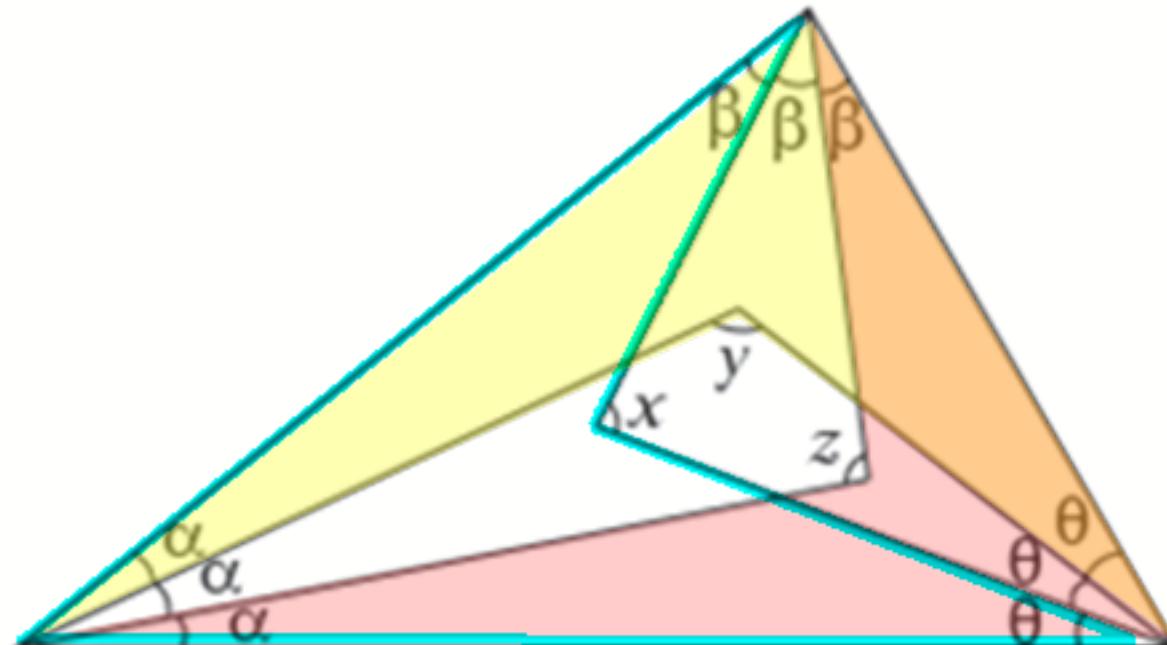
$x+y = 70^\circ$

Clave **E**

11. Del gráfico, calcule  $x+y+z$ .



- A)  $270^\circ$   
B)  $290^\circ$   
C)  ~~$300^\circ$~~   
D)  $350^\circ$   
E)  $400^\circ$



$$x = 3\alpha + \beta + \theta$$



$$y = \alpha + 3\beta + \theta$$



$$z = \alpha + \beta + 3\theta$$

$$\underline{x+y+z = 5\alpha+5\beta+5\theta}$$

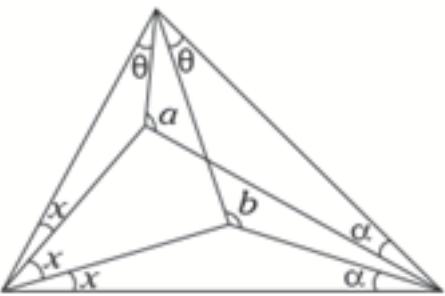
$$\triangle: 3\alpha+3\beta+3\theta=180^\circ$$

$$\alpha+\beta+\theta=60^\circ$$

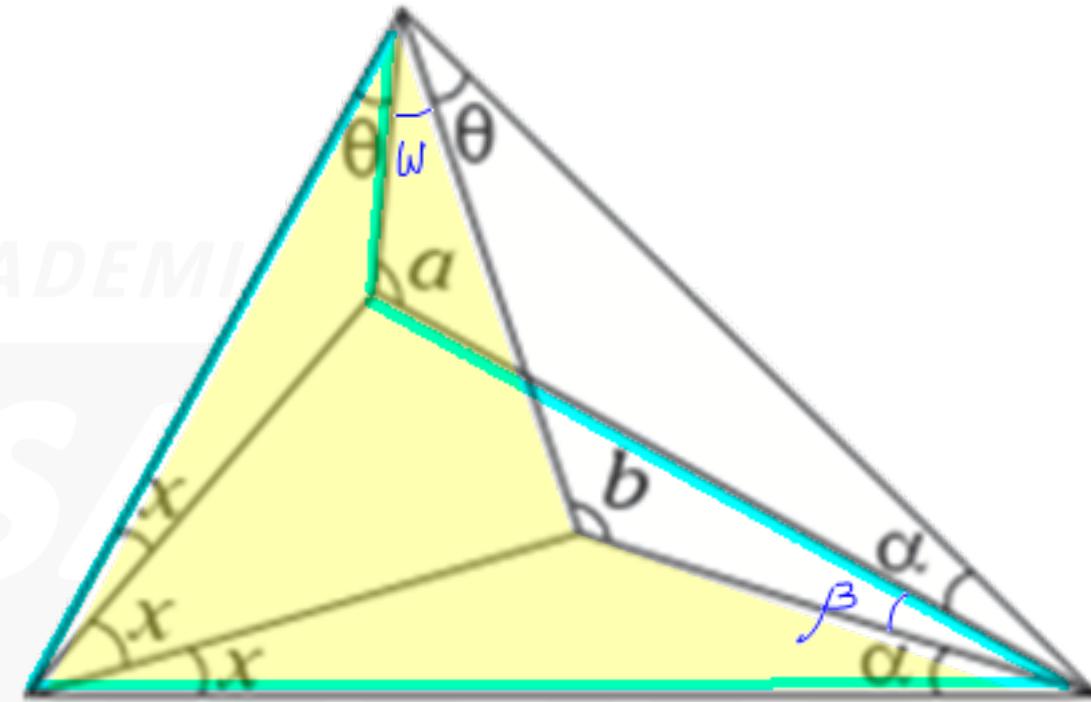
$$x+y+z=5(\alpha+\beta+\theta)$$

$$\therefore x+y+z=300^\circ$$

12. Según el gráfico,  $a+b=240^\circ$ . Calcule  $x$ .



- A)  $10^\circ$   
B)  $15^\circ$   
C)  $20^\circ$   
D)  $25^\circ$   
E)  $30^\circ$

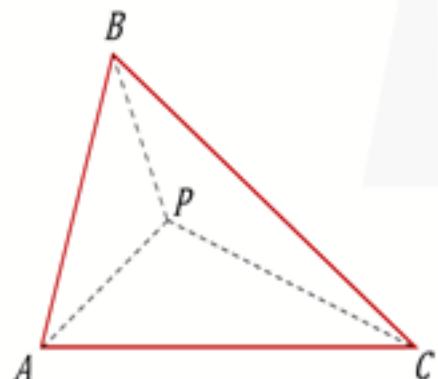


$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Left triangle: } & 3x + \theta + \alpha + \beta = 180^\circ \\
 \text{Right triangle: } & 3x + \theta + w + \alpha = 180^\circ \\
 \hline
 & 3x + 180^\circ = 240^\circ \\
 & 3x = 60^\circ \\
 & \therefore x = 20^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

Clave **C**

13. En la región interior de un triángulo  $ABC$ , se ubica el punto  $P$ , tal que  $PC=3$ ,  $PB=4$  y  $PA=5$ . Calcule el máximo valor entero que puede tomar el perímetro.

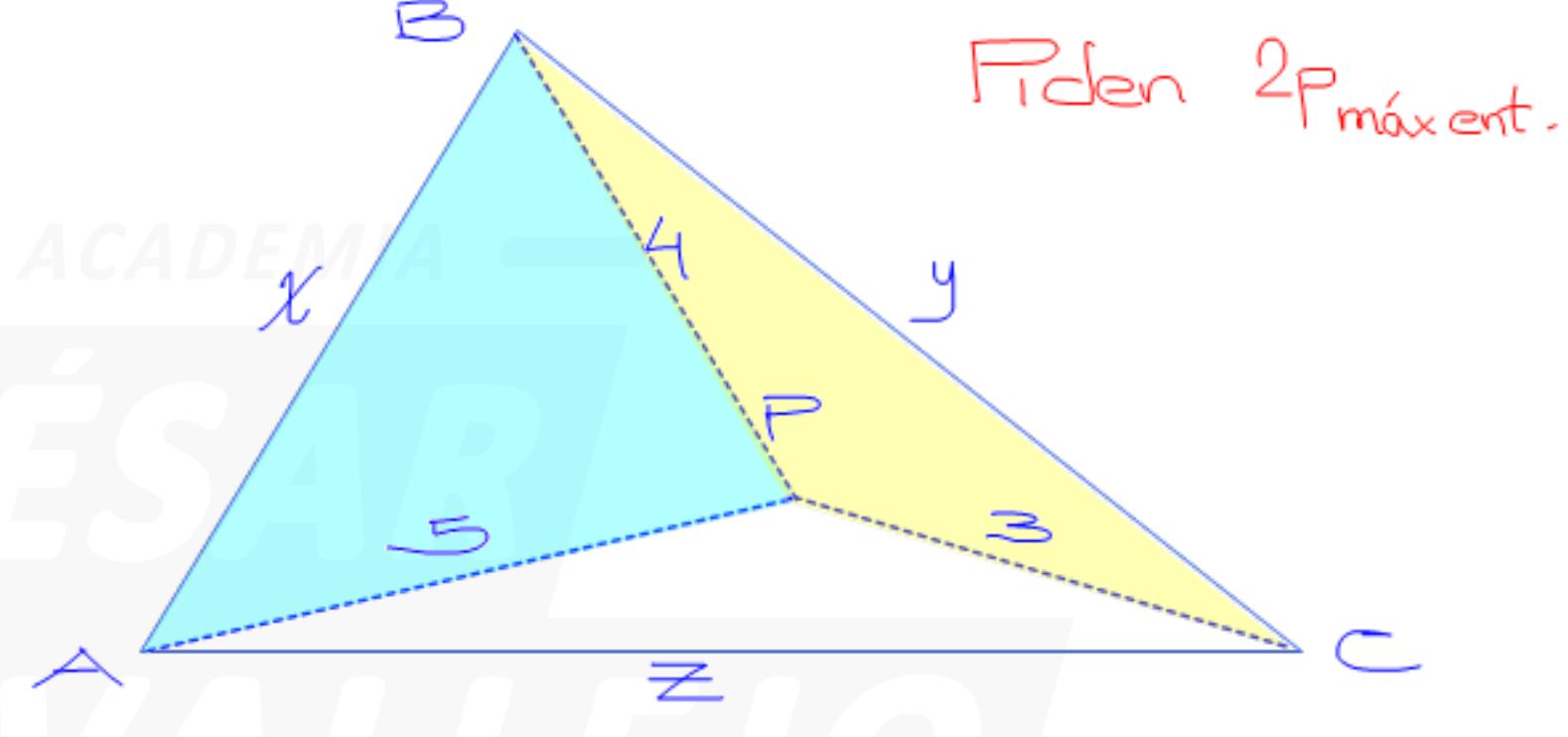
- A) 20  
B) 21  
C) 22  
~~D) 23~~  
E) 24



Siendo  $2p$ : perímetro del triángulo

Para todo punto  $P$  de su región Interior:

$$p < PA + PB + PC < 2p$$



T- Existencia :

$$\begin{aligned} x &< 4+5 \\ y &< 4+3 \\ z &< 5+3 \end{aligned}$$


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$$x+y+z < 24$$

•  $\therefore 2P_{\text{máx ent}} = 23$

Clave **D**

14. En la prolongación de  $AB$  de un triángulo  $ABC$ , se ubica el punto  $P$ , tal que la  $m\angle BCA = b$  y la  $m\angle PBC = 2b+a$ . Si  $AB=3$  y  $AC=4$ , calcule la suma de valores enteros que puede tomar  $BC$ .

- A) 9      B) 10      C) 11  
D) 12      E) 15

**Clave** 

Riden

Suma  $X_{ent}$

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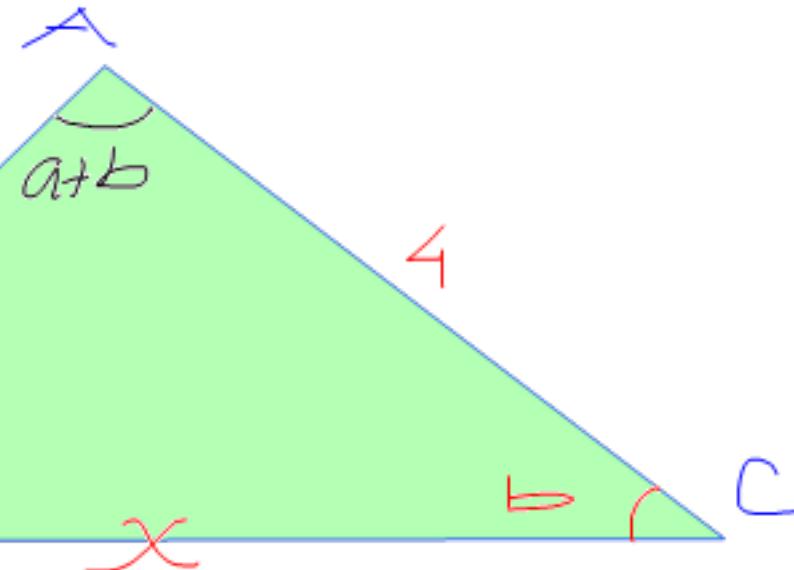
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- T. Existencia:  $4-3 < x < 4+3$

$$1 < x < 7$$

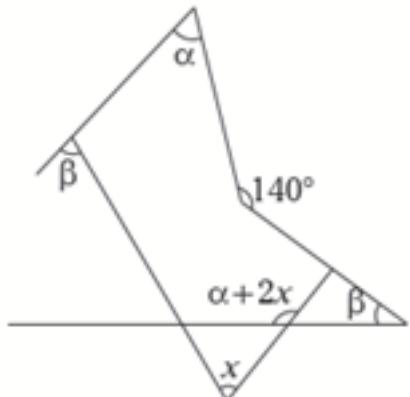
- T. Correspondencia:

como  $a+b > b \rightarrow x > 3$

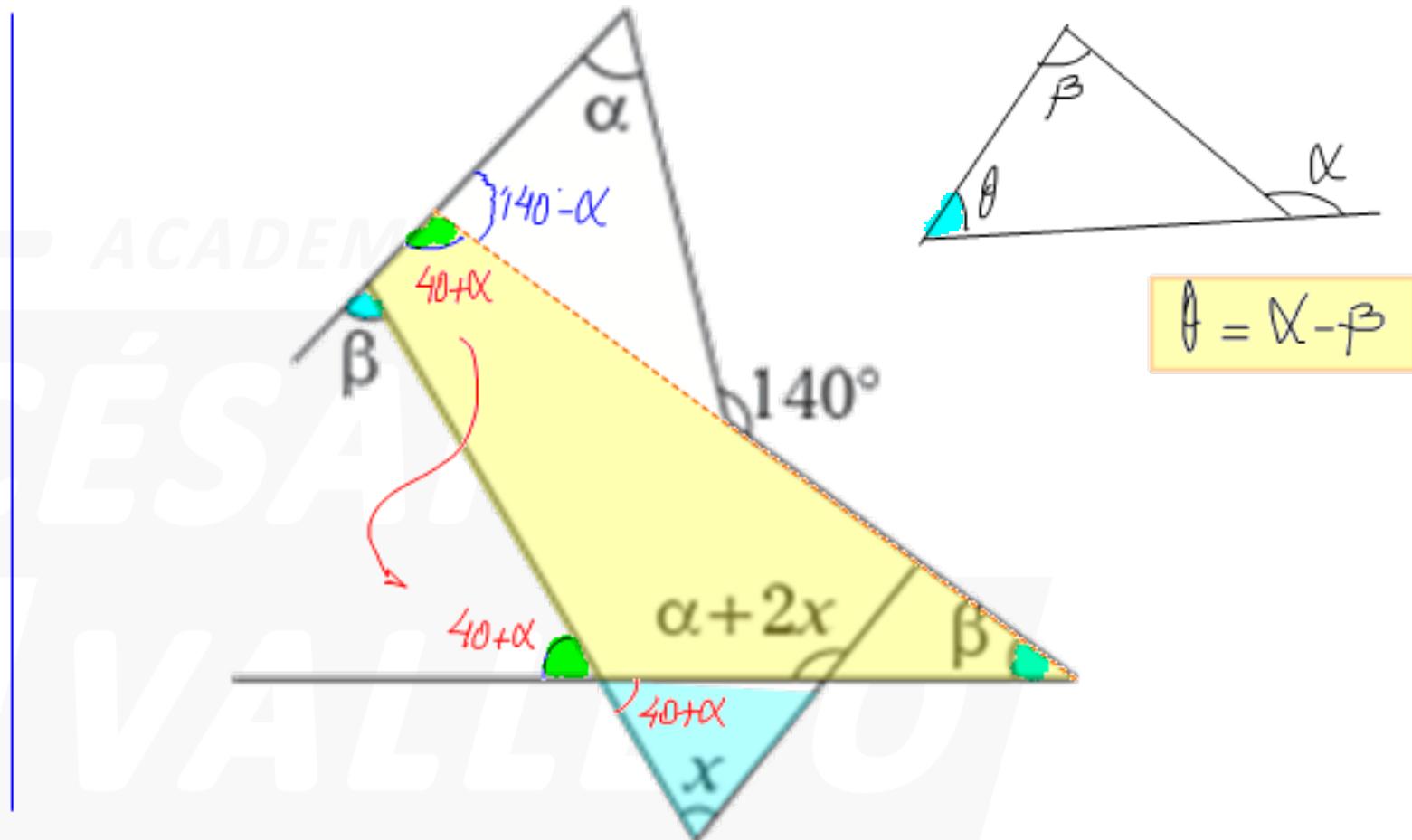
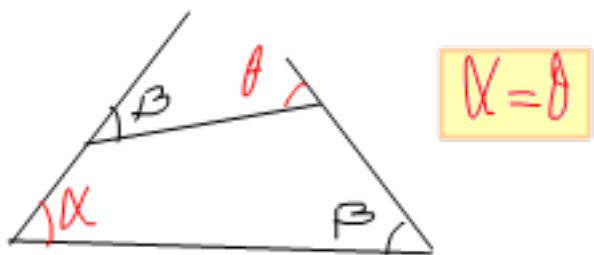
- $3 < x < 7 \rightarrow X_{ent} = 4, 5, 6$

$\therefore$  Suma = 15

15. Del gráfico, calcule  $x$ .



- A)  $35^\circ$   
B)  $45^\circ$   
C)  $50^\circ$   
D)  $30^\circ$   
E)  $40^\circ$

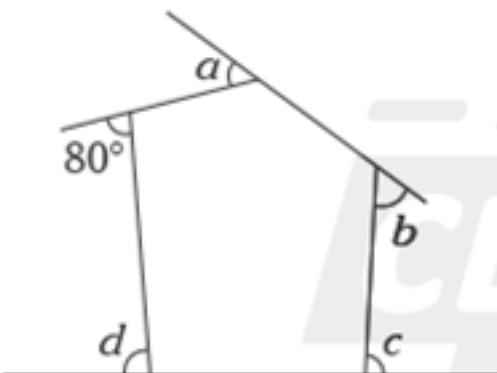


• :  $40 + \cancel{\alpha} + x = \cancel{\alpha} + 2x$

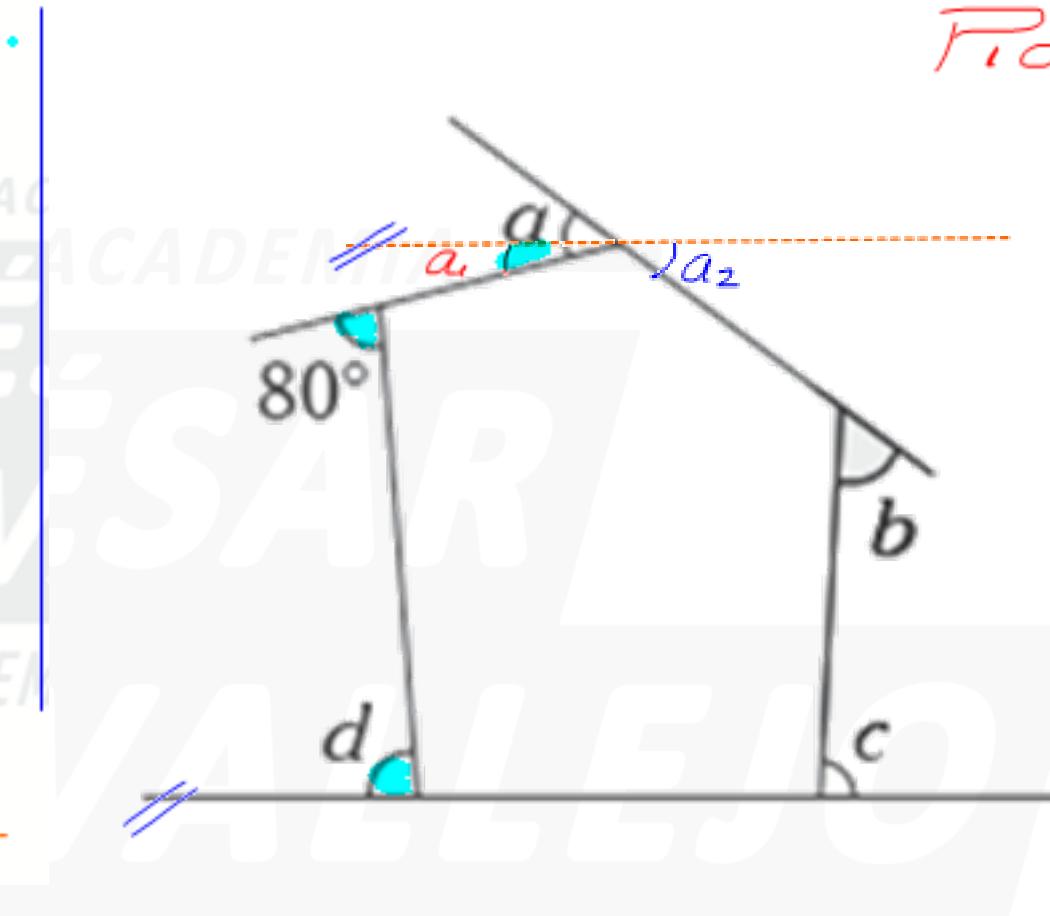
∴  $x = 40^\circ$

Clave E

16. En el gráfico, calcule  $a+b+c+d$ .



- A) 200°
- B) 210°
- C) 280°
- D) 230°
- E) 245°



Piden  $a+b+c+d$

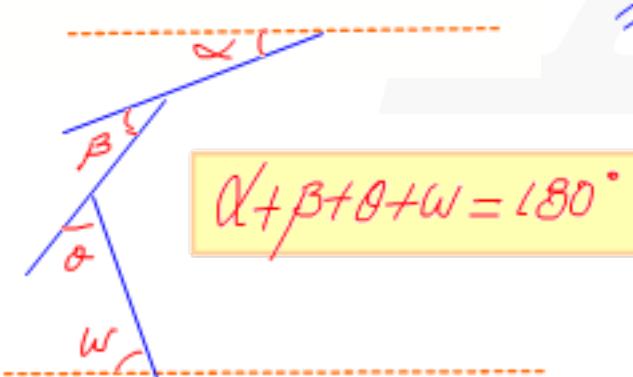
$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + 80 + d &= 180 \\ a_2 + b + c &= 180 \end{aligned}$$


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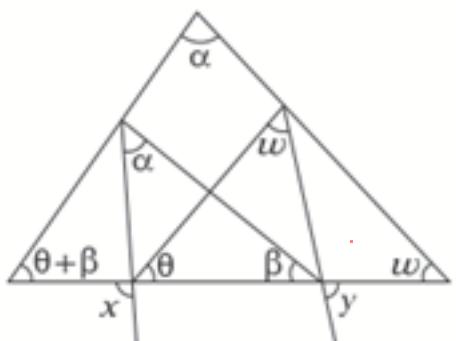
$$a + b + c + d + 80 = 360$$

$$\therefore a + b + c + d = 280$$

Clave **C**

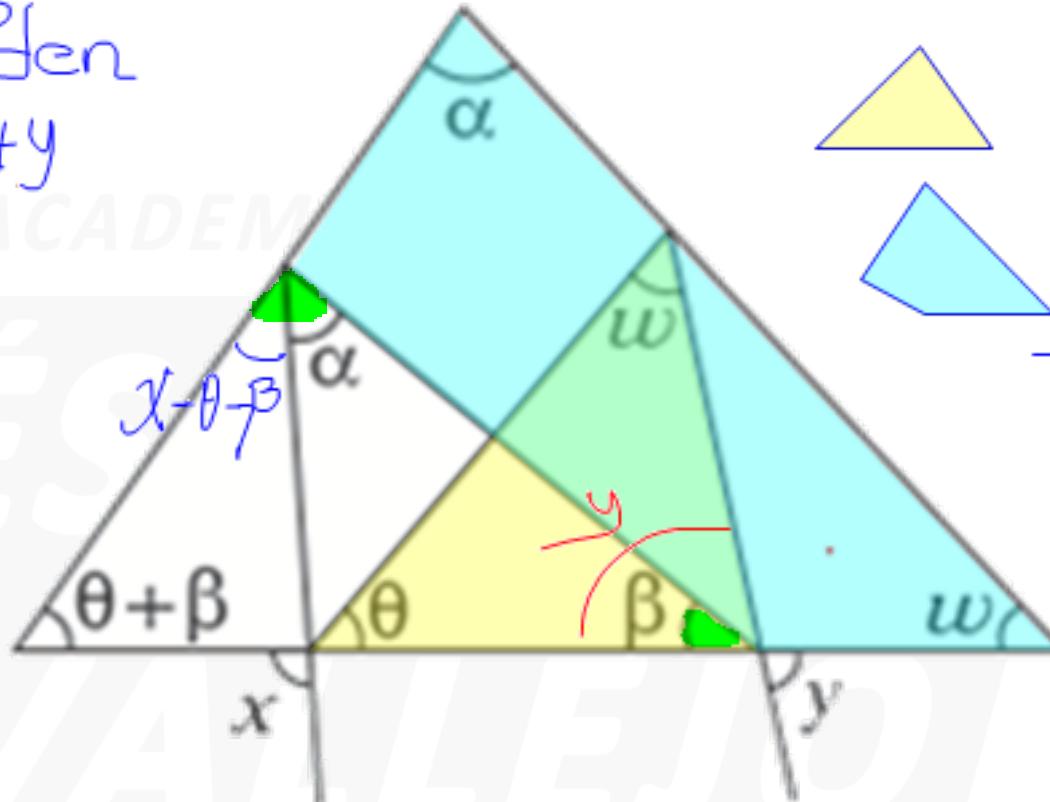


17. Según el gráfico, calcule  $x+y$ .



- A)  $90^\circ$   
B)  $120^\circ$   
C)  $150^\circ$   
D)  $180^\circ$   
E)  $195^\circ$

Piden  
 $x+y$



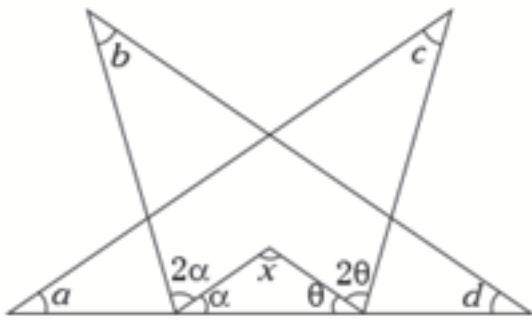
$$y + \cancel{\theta} + \cancel{w} = 180^\circ$$

$$\cancel{x} - \cancel{\theta} - \cancel{\beta} + \cancel{\alpha} + \cancel{\beta} = \cancel{x} + \cancel{w}$$

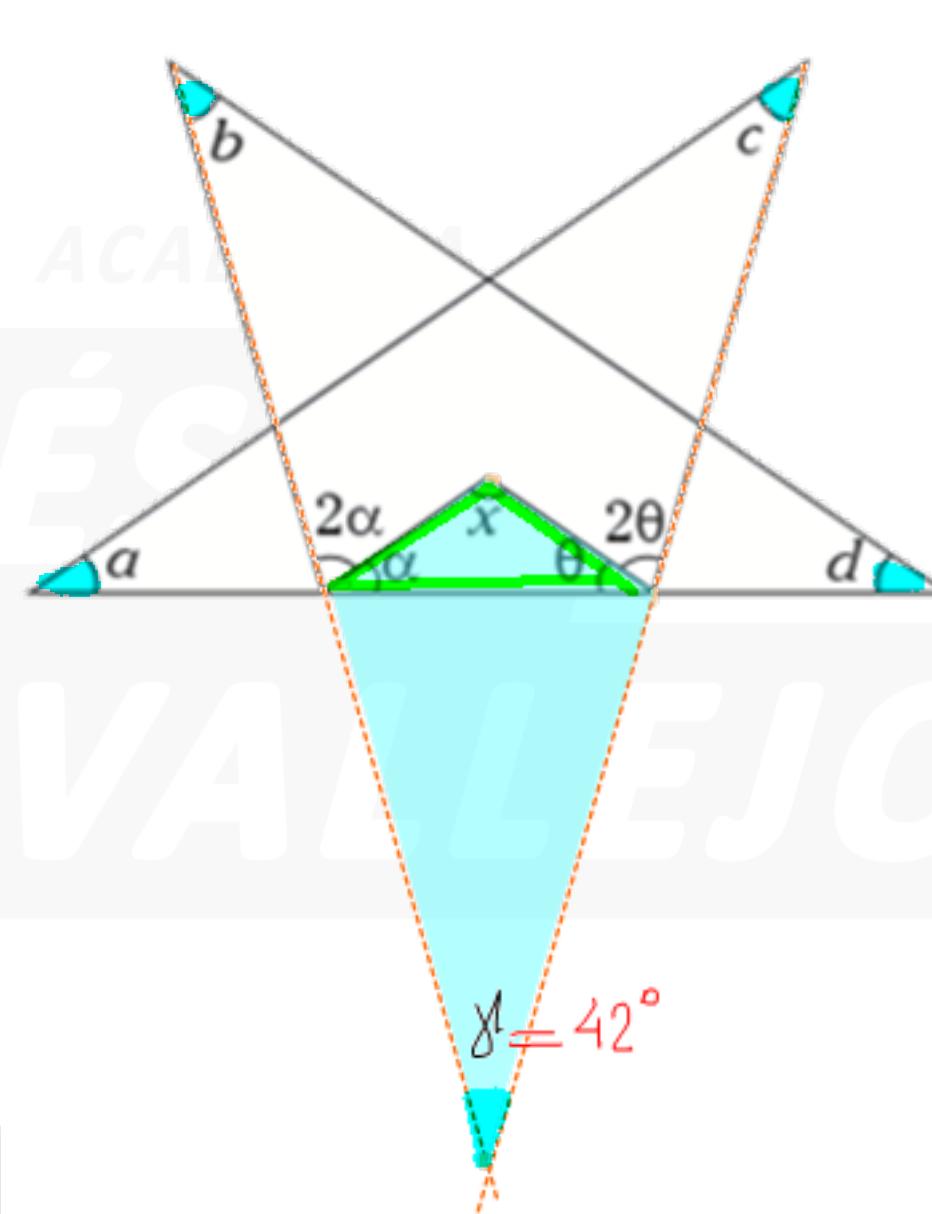
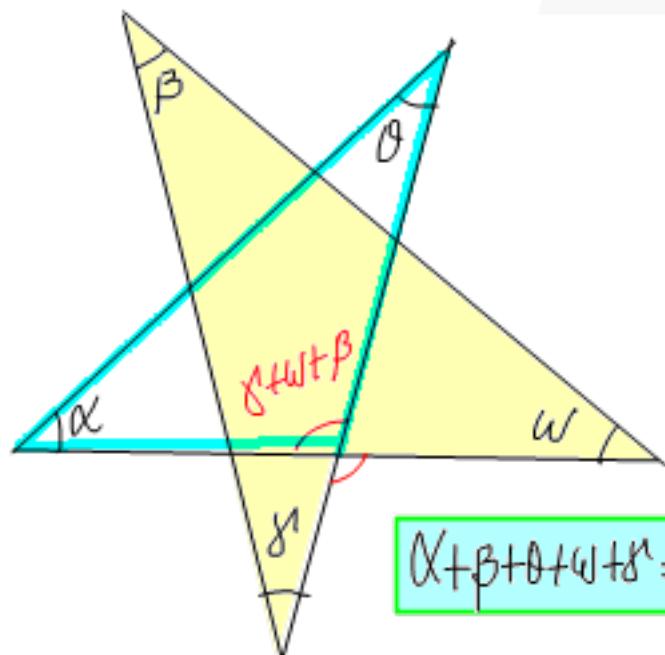
$$x + y = 180^\circ$$

Clave **D**

18. Sea  $a+b+c+d=138^\circ$ . Calcule  $x$ .



- A)  $106^\circ$   
B)  $100^\circ$   
C)  $110^\circ$   
D)  $120^\circ$   
E)  $126^\circ$



Roden X

Teorema:

$$\frac{a+b+c+d+\gamma}{138^\circ} = 180^\circ$$

$$\gamma = 42^\circ$$

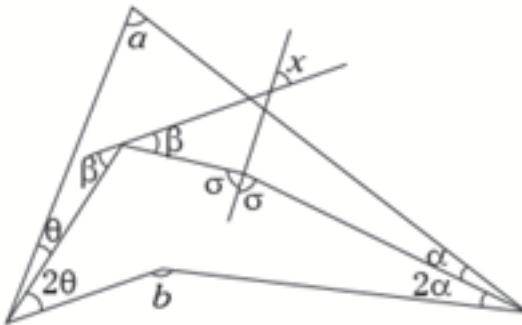
$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{2\alpha + 2\theta} &= x + 42^\circ \\ 2 \times 180^\circ &= 2x + \cancel{2\alpha + 2\theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$360 - 42 = 3x$$

$$\therefore x = 106^\circ$$

Clave **A**

19. Del gráfico, calcule  $x$  en función de  $a$  y  $b$ .



- A)  $\frac{b+2a}{6}$
- B)  $\frac{b+3a}{6}$
- C)  $\frac{b+a}{3}$
- D)  $\frac{2b+a}{3}$
- E)  $\frac{2b+3a}{6}$

**Clave A**

$$\theta + \alpha + \alpha = 2x$$

$$x = \frac{\theta + \alpha + \alpha}{2} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$3\theta + 3\alpha + 3\alpha = b$$

$$3(\theta + \alpha) = b - a$$

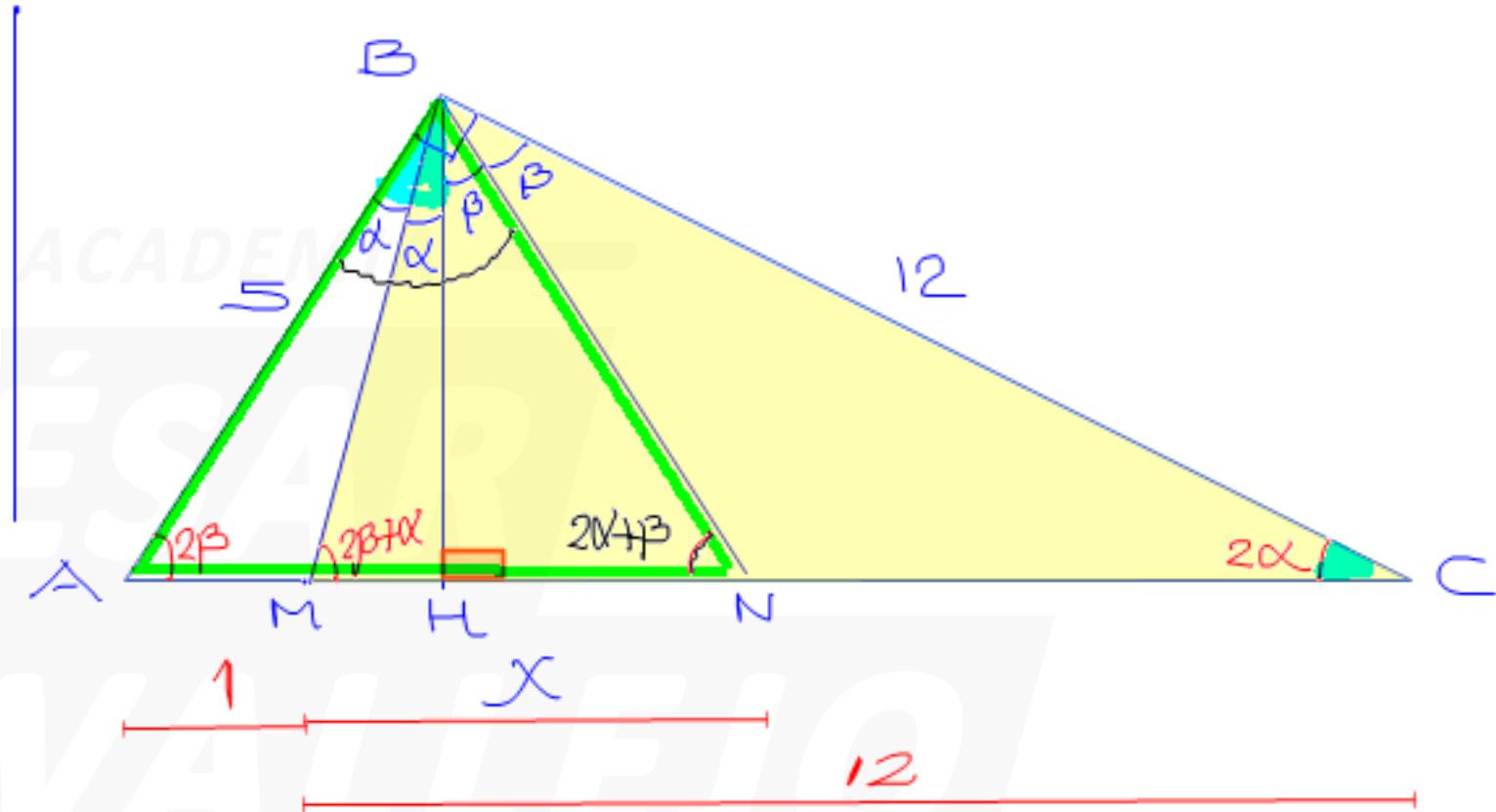
$$\theta + \alpha = \frac{b - a}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{b - a}{3} + \alpha$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{b + 2a}{6}$$

20. En un triángulo rectángulo  $ABC$ , recto en  $B$ , se traza la altura  $BH$ , luego se trazan las bisectrices interiores  $BM$  y  $BN$  de los ángulos  $ABH$  y  $HBC$ . Calcule  $MN$  si  $AB=5$  y  $BC=12$ .

- A) 4,5      B) 2,5      C) 3  
D) 3,5      E) 4

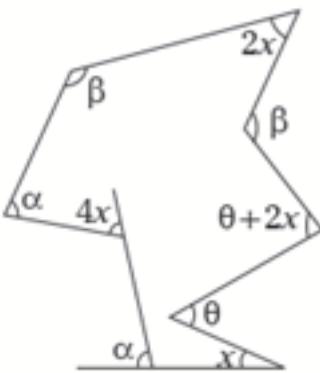


- $\triangle MBC$  es isósceles  $MC = BC = 12$
- $\triangle ABN$  es isósceles  $x+1 = 5$

**Clave**

$\therefore x = 4$

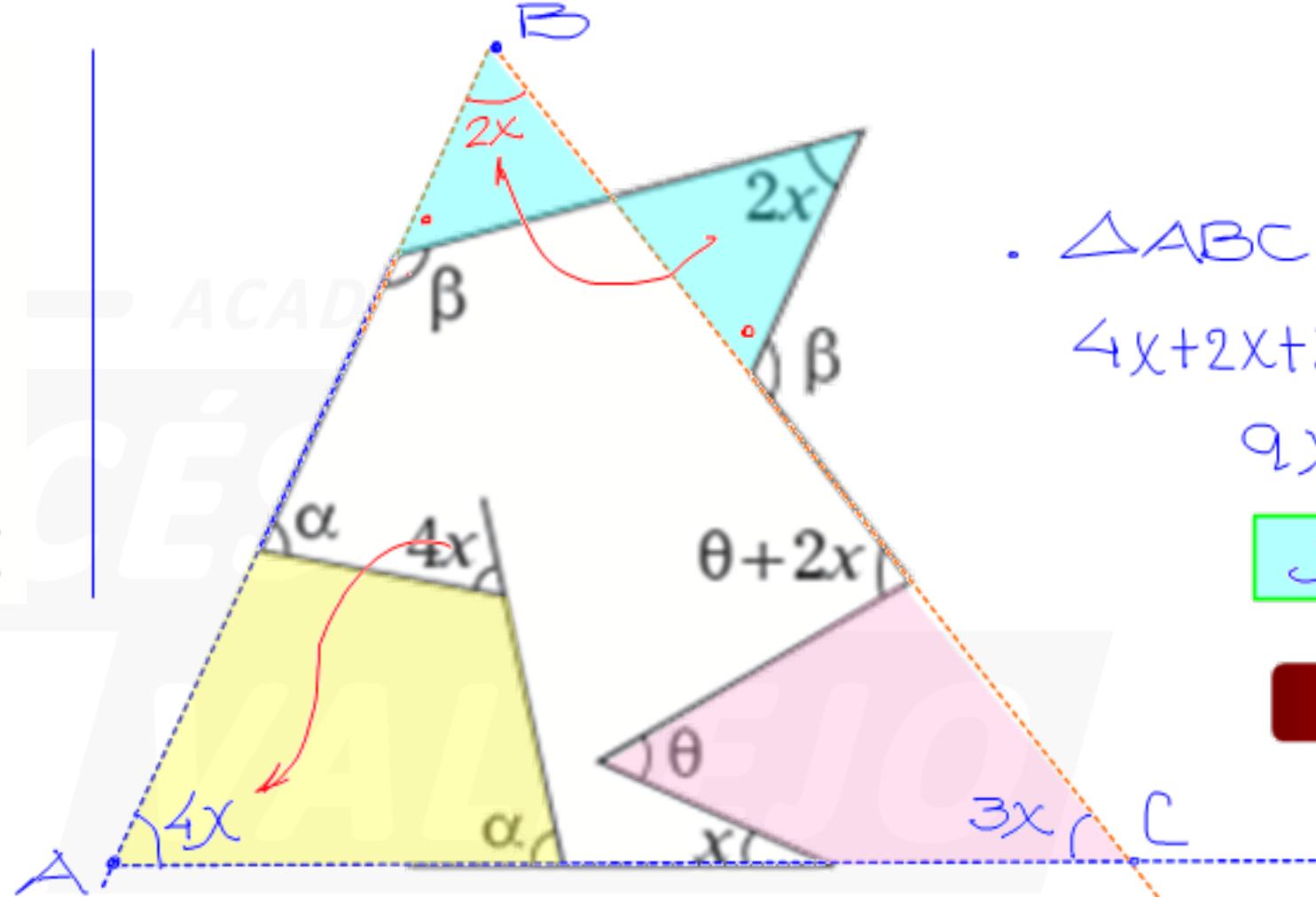
21. Del gráfico, calcule  $x$ .



A)  $10^\circ$   
D)  $20^\circ$

B)  $12^\circ$

C)  $15^\circ$   
E)  $24^\circ$



$$\cancel{w} + \cancel{\theta} = \cancel{\theta} + 2x + x$$

$w = 3x$

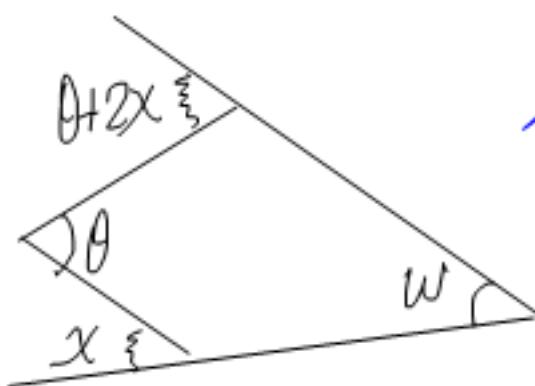
•  $\triangle ABC$ :

$$4x + 2x + \beta x = 180^\circ$$

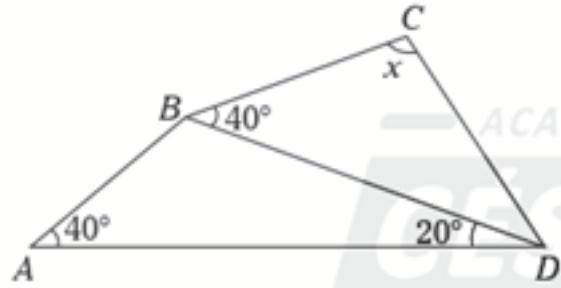
$$9x = 180^\circ$$

$x = 20^\circ$

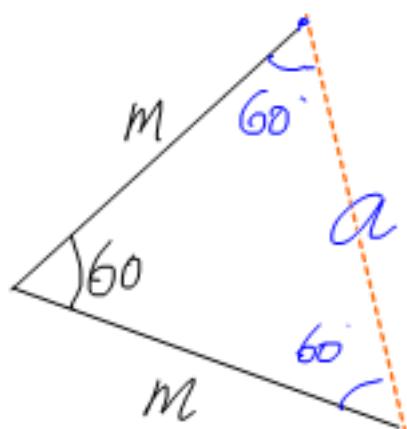
Clave **D**



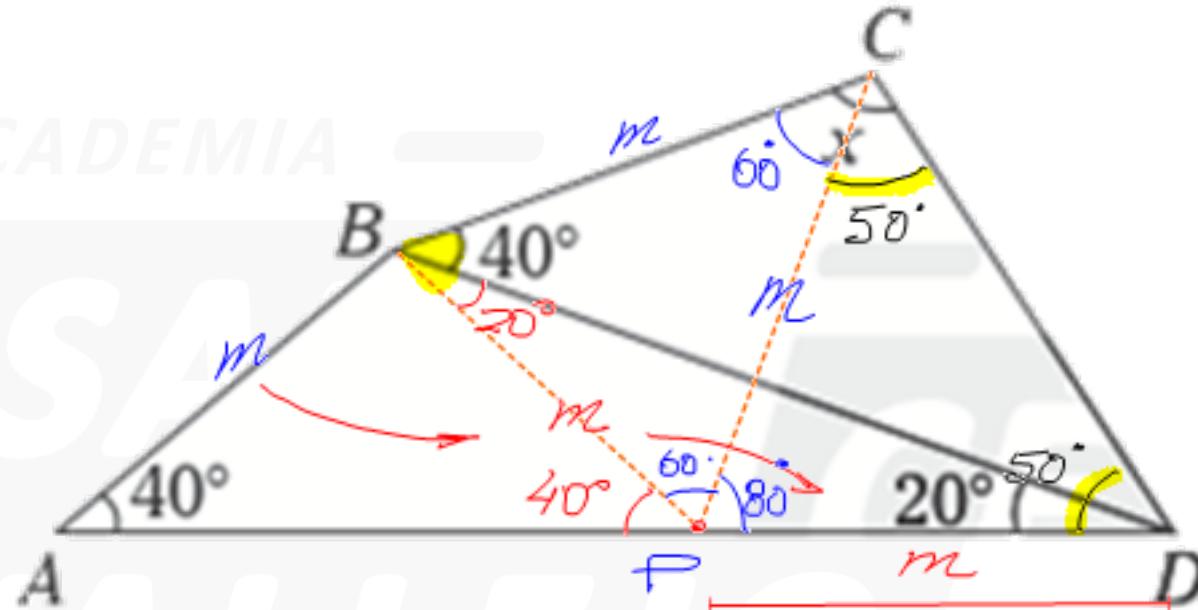
22. Según el gráfico,  $AB=BC$ . Calcule  $x$ .



- A)  $100^\circ$   
B)  $105^\circ$   
C)  $110^\circ$   
D)  $115^\circ$   
E)  $120^\circ$



$$a = m$$

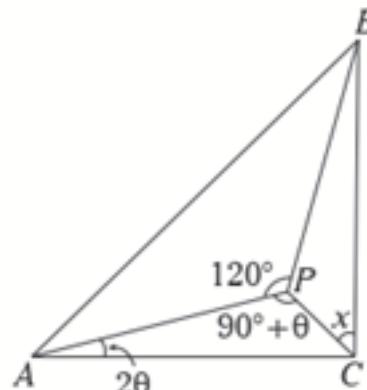


•  $\triangle BPC$  es equilátero

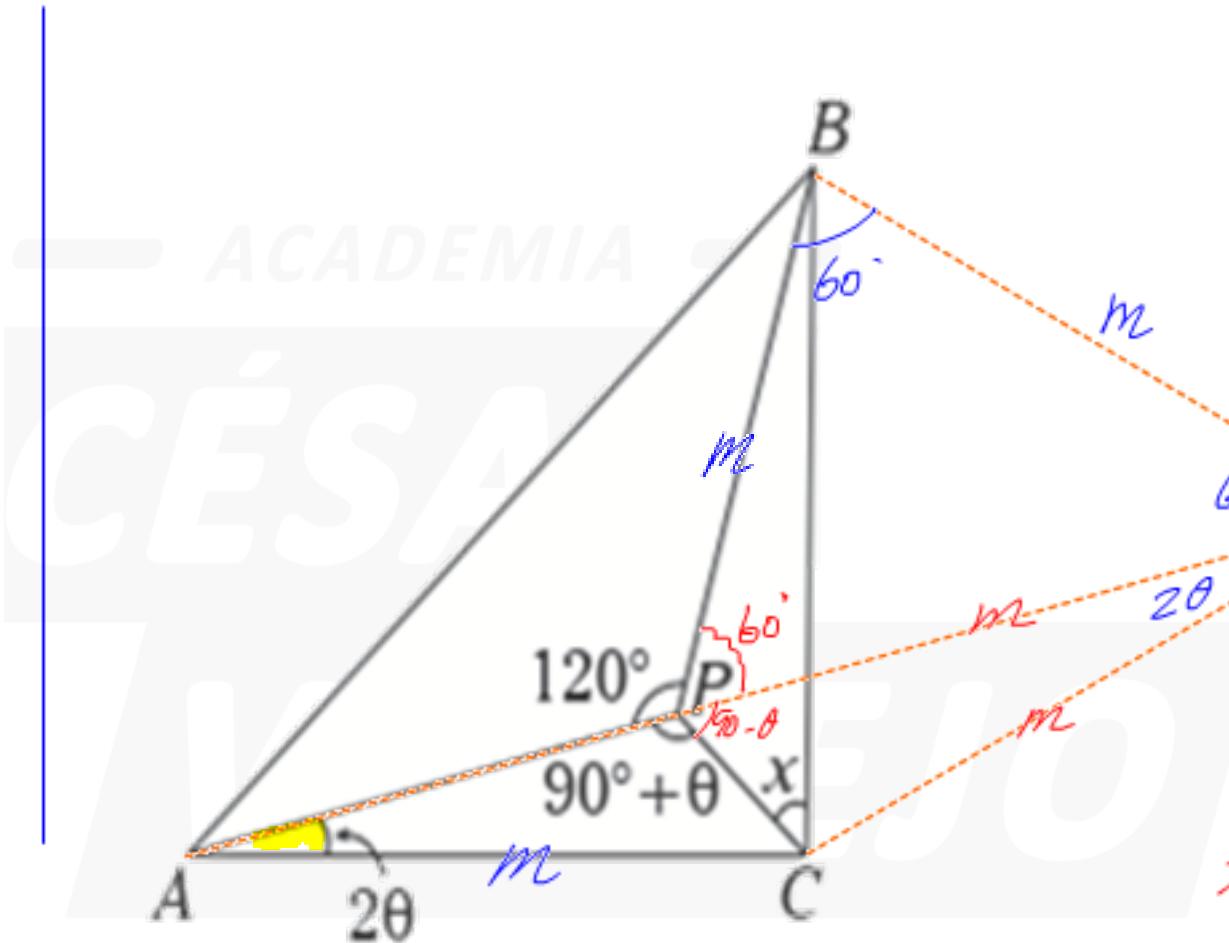
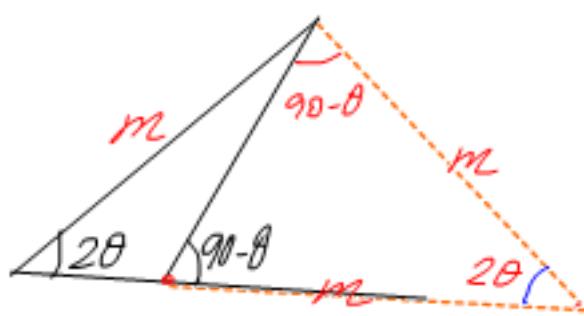
$$\therefore x = 110^\circ$$

Clave **C**

23. En el gráfico,  $AC = BP$ . Calcule  $x$ .



- A)  $20^\circ$
- B)  $25^\circ$
- C)  $30^\circ$
- D)  $35^\circ$
- E)  $40^\circ$



**Clave**

$$x = \frac{60^\circ}{2}$$

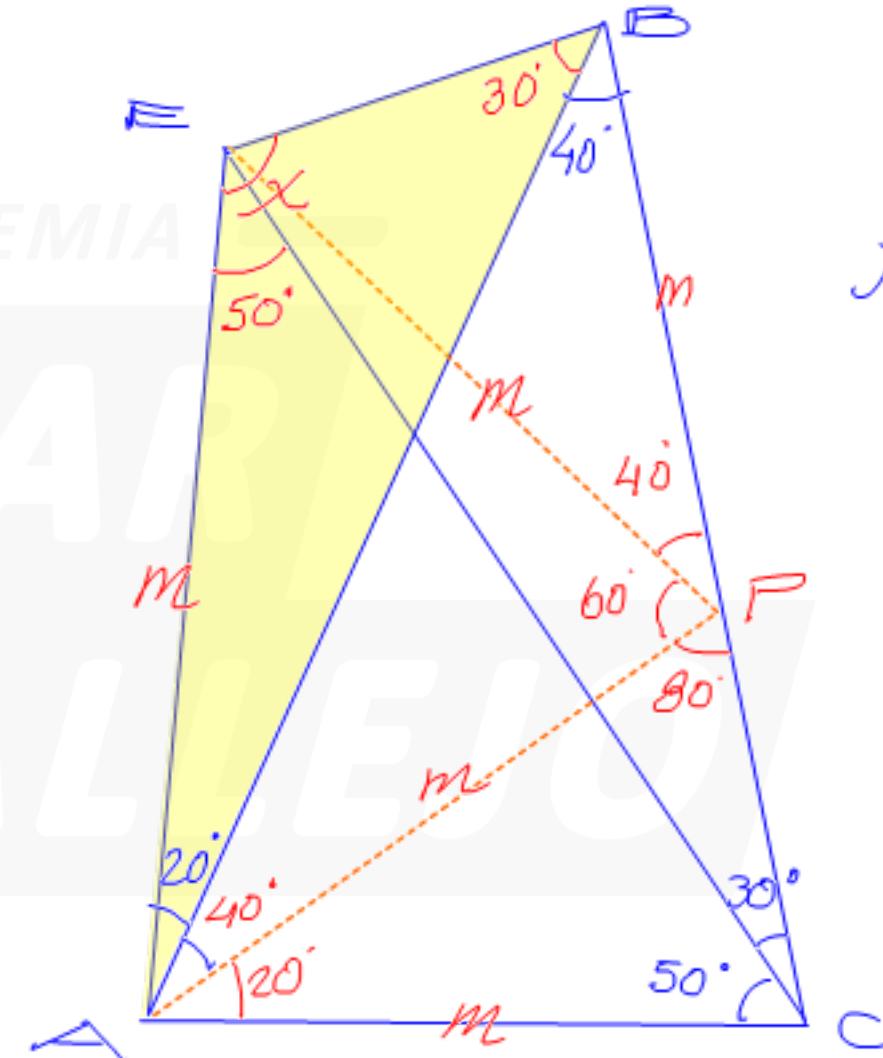
$\therefore x = 30^\circ$

24. En un triángulo  $ABC$  se ubica el punto  $E$  en la región exterior relativa a  $\overline{BA}$  tal que

$$m\angle \frac{EAB}{2} = m\angle \frac{ECA}{5} = m\angle \frac{ABC}{4} = m\angle \frac{ECB}{3} = 10^\circ$$

Calcule  $m\angle AEB$ .

- A)  $125^\circ$   
 B)  $100^\circ$   
 C)  $110^\circ$   
 D)  $120^\circ$   
 E)  $130^\circ$



Piden X

$$x + 30 + 20 = 180$$

$$\therefore x = 130^\circ$$

Clave **E**

# TRIÁNGULOS

## VÉRTICES

Tres puntos no colineales que determinan el triángulo: A, B, C

## LADOS

Segmentos de recta que unen los vértices:  
segmentos AB, BC y AC

## SEMIPERÍMETRO

Semisuma de las longitudes de sus lados:  
semiperímetro:  $(a + b + c)/2$

## MEDIDAS ANGULARES INTERIORES

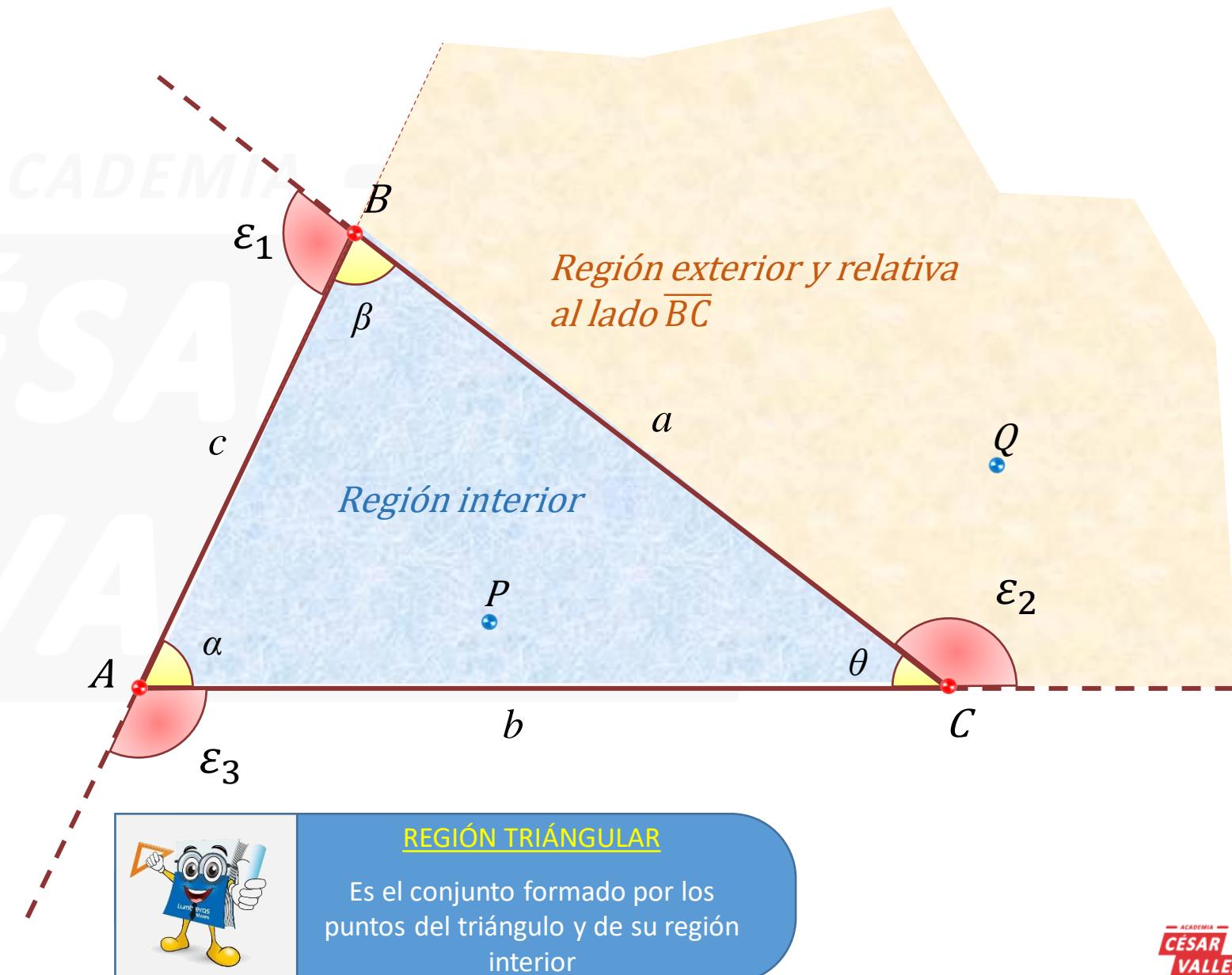
Interiores:  $\alpha, \beta, \theta$

## MEDIDAS ANGULARES EXTERIORES

Exteriores:  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$

P es un punto de la región Interior

Q es un punto de la región exterior



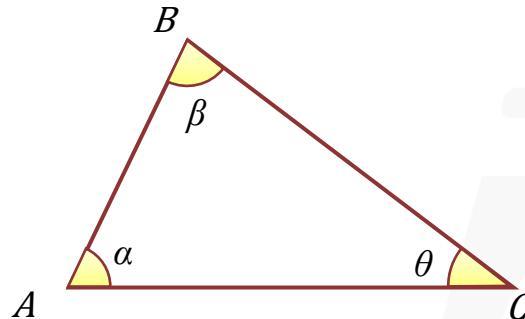
## REGIÓN TRIÁNGULAR

Es el conjunto formado por los puntos del triángulo y de su región interior

# TRIÁNGULOS

## TEOREMA

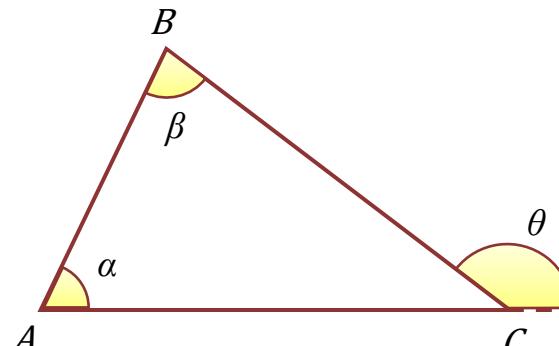
*Suma de medidas angulares internas*



$$\alpha + \theta + \beta = 180^\circ$$

## TEOREMA

*Ángulo exterior*



$$\theta = \alpha + \beta$$

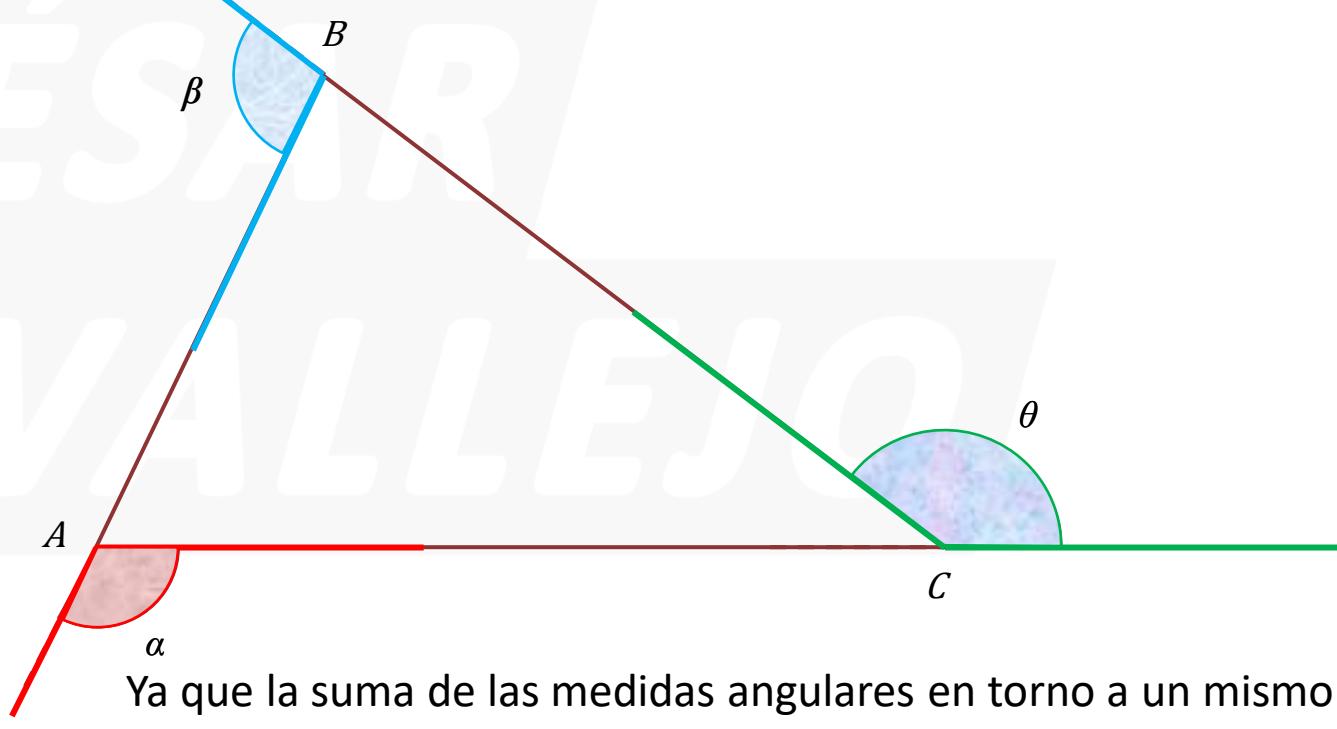


### MEDIDAS ANGULARES EXTERIORES

Al considerar una de ellas en cada vértice del triángulo, la suma de estas tres medidas será  $360^\circ$

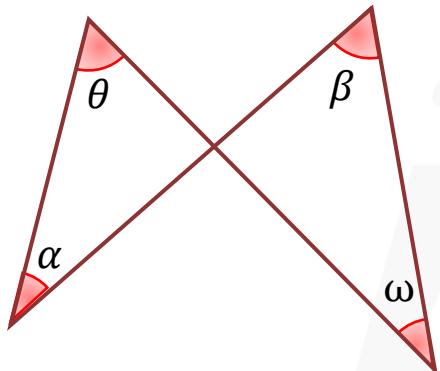
$$\theta + \alpha + \beta = 360^\circ$$

## DEMOSTRACIÓN

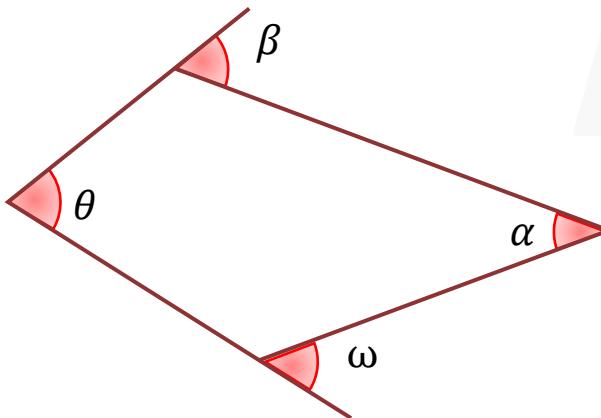


Ya que la suma de las medidas angulares en torno a un mismo punto es  $360^\circ$

$$\therefore \theta + \alpha + \beta = 360^\circ$$

**TEOREMA***Cuadrilátero Cruzado*

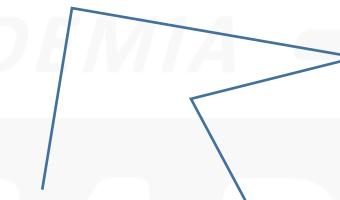
$$\theta + \alpha = \beta + \omega$$

**TEOREMA***Cuadrilátero de región Convexa*

$$\theta + \alpha = \beta + \omega$$

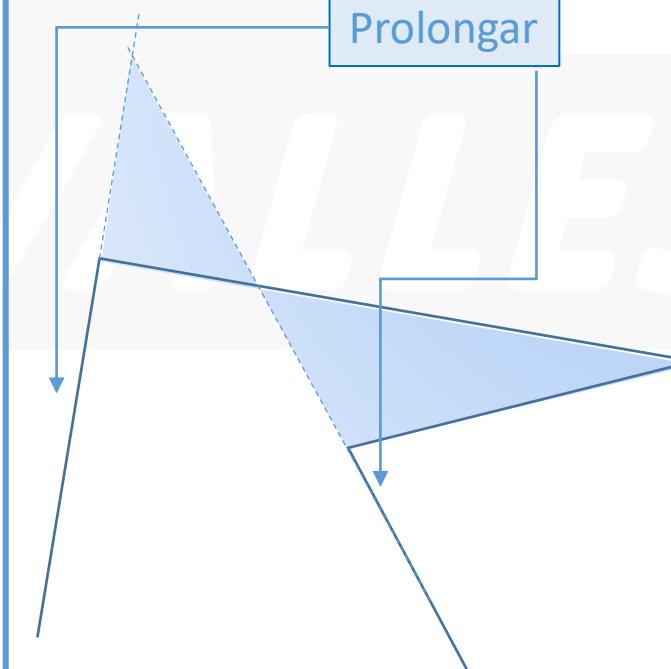
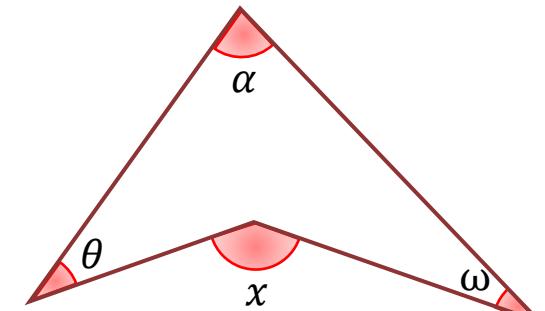
**Sugerencia:**

En figuras como esta:

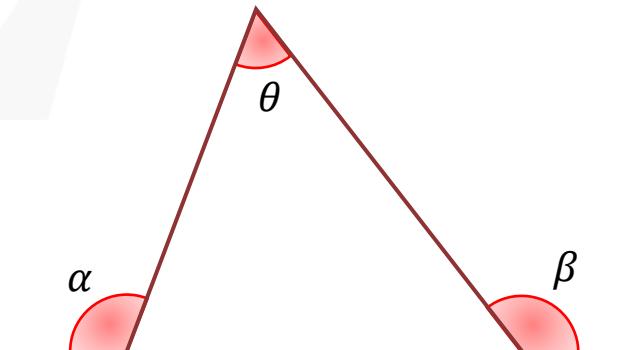


Es recomendable:

Prolongar

**TEOREMA***Cuadrilátero de región no convexa*

$$\theta + \alpha + \omega = x$$

**TEOREMA***Ángulos exteriores*

$$\theta + 180^\circ = \alpha + \beta$$

# RELACIÓN DE ORDEN EN EL TRIÁNGULO

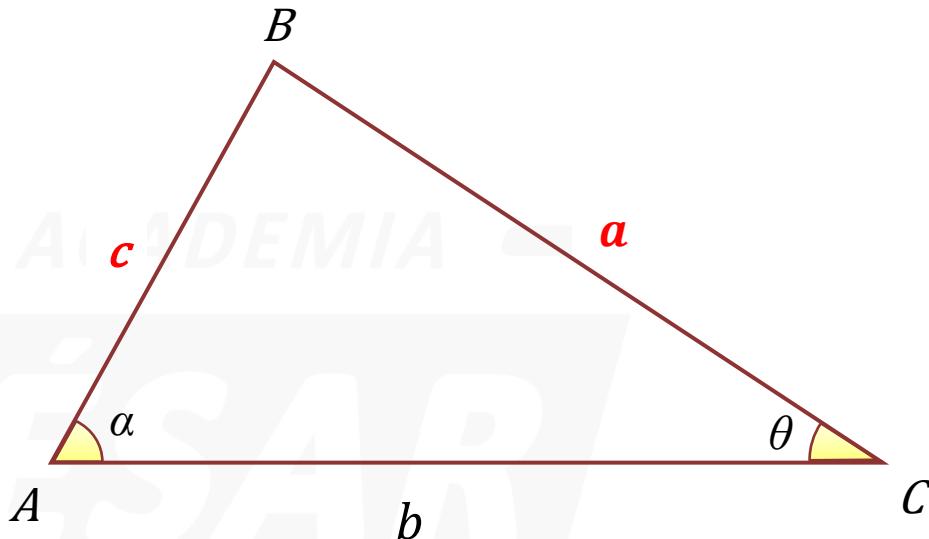
*Teorema de Existencia*

$$b - c < a < b + c$$

$$a - c < b < a + c$$

$$b - a < c < b + a$$

Si  $c < a < b$

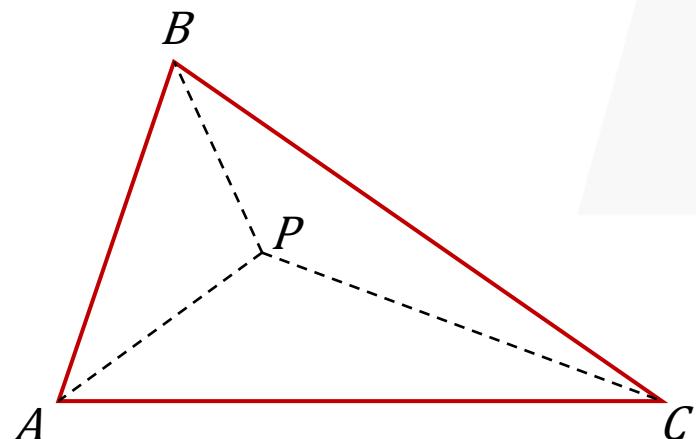


*Teorema de Correspondencia*

Al ángulo interior de mayor medida se opone el lado de mayor longitud.

$$\alpha > \theta \iff a > c$$

## TEOREMA



Siendo  $2p$ : perímetro del triángulo

Para todo punto P de su región Interior:

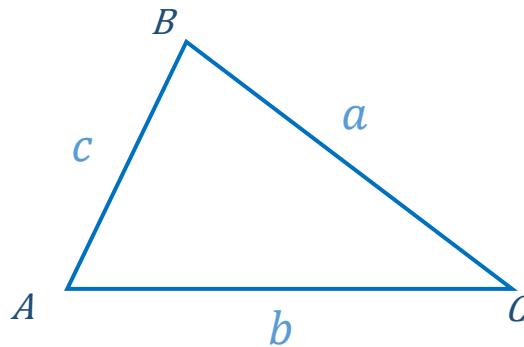
$$p < PA + PB + PC < 2p$$

## PROBLEMA

Determine el número de triángulos escalenos, de perímetro menor que 10 y cuyos lados tengan medidas enteras.

- A) 1      B) 2      C) 3  
 D) 4      E) 5

## Teorema



$$b - a < c < b + a$$

## TRIÁNGULOS

## RESOLUCIÓN:

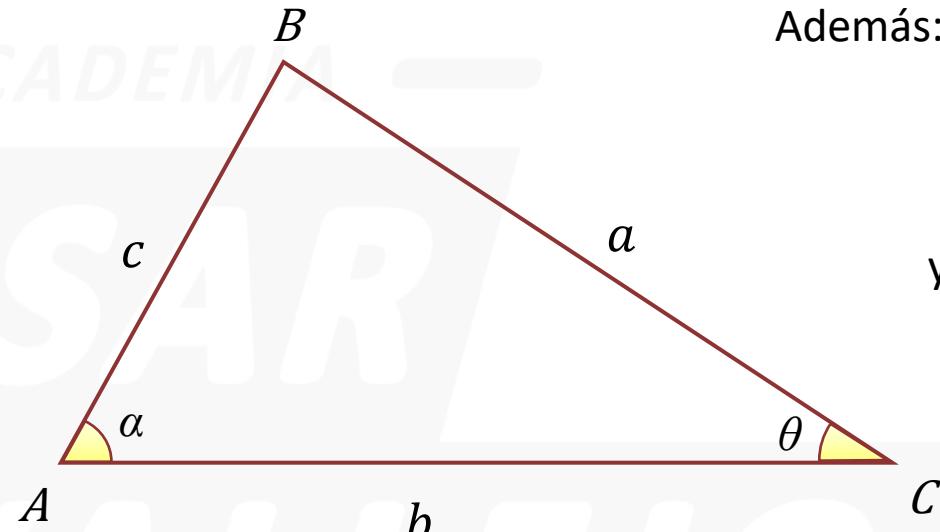
Datos:  $a, b$  y  $c$ : números enteros

Además:  $a \neq b$

$b \neq c$

$c \neq a$

y  $a + b + c < 10$



Piden: Número de triángulo que satisfacen dichas condiciones

Sabemos que:  $b < a + c \rightarrow 2b < a + b + c \rightarrow 2b < 10$

Se sigue que:  $b < 5$  de manera análoga:  $a < 5$  y  $c < 5$

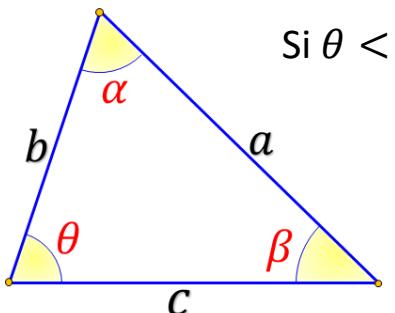
Ya que  $a, b$  y  $c$  deben ser distintos:  $b = 4, a = 3, c = 2$

∴ Existe un único triángulo

CLAVE: A

# CLASIFICACION DE TRIÁNGULOS

## TRIÁNGULO ACUTÁNGULO

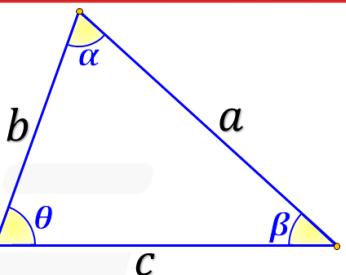


Si  $\theta < 90^\circ, \alpha < 90^\circ, \beta < 90^\circ$

Por naturaleza:

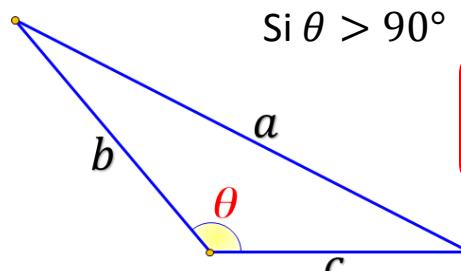
$$a^2 < b^2 + c^2$$

## TRIÁNGULO ESCALENO



$$a \neq b, b \neq c, a \neq c$$

## TRIÁNGULO OBTUSÁNGULO

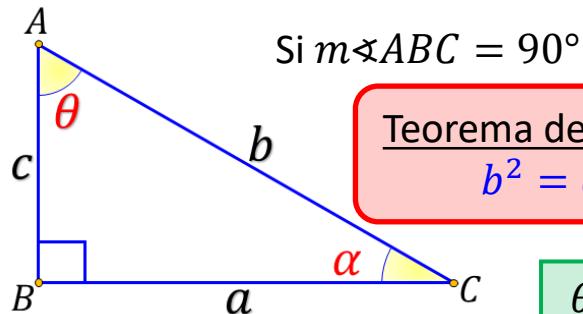


Si  $\theta > 90^\circ$

Por naturaleza:

$$b^2 + c^2 < a^2$$

## TRIÁNGULO RECTÁNGULO



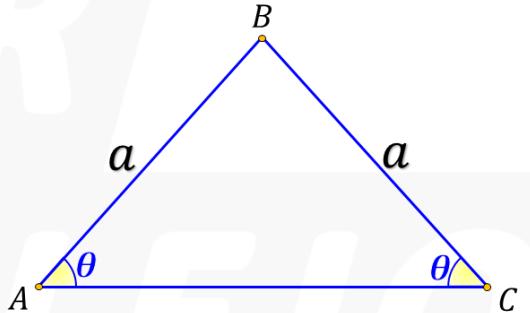
Si  $m\angle ABC = 90^\circ$

Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$b^2 = c^2 + a^2$$

$$\theta + \alpha = 90^\circ$$

## TRIÁNGULO ISÓSCELES

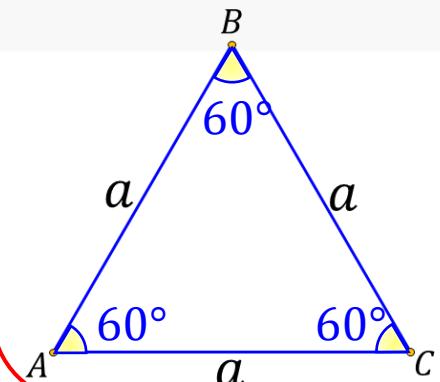


$$AB = BC = a$$

$\overline{AC}$ : BASE

$\theta$  es agudo

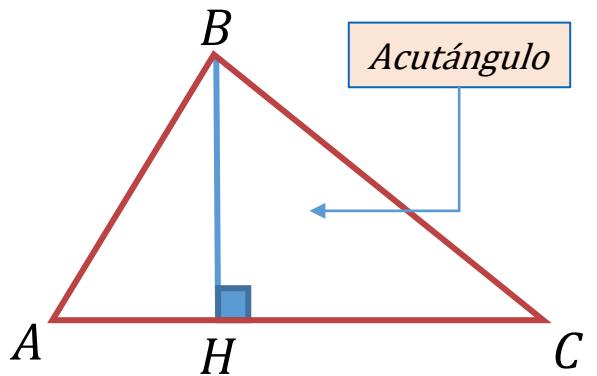
## TRIÁNGULO EQUILÁTERO



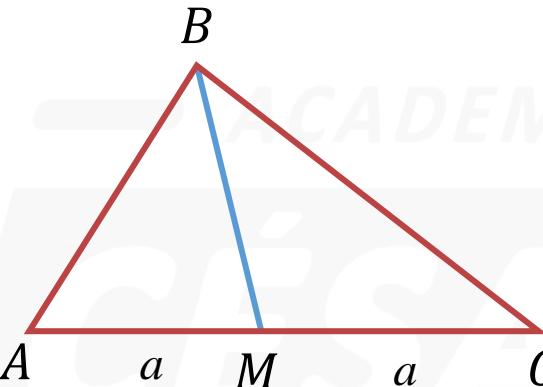
$$AB = BC = AC = a$$

# LÍNEAS NOTABLES ASOCIADAS AL TRIÁNGULO

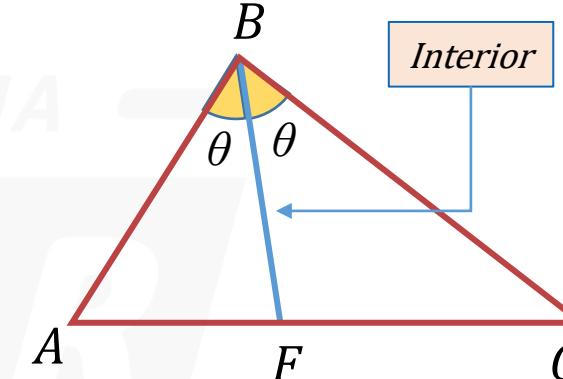
ALTURA



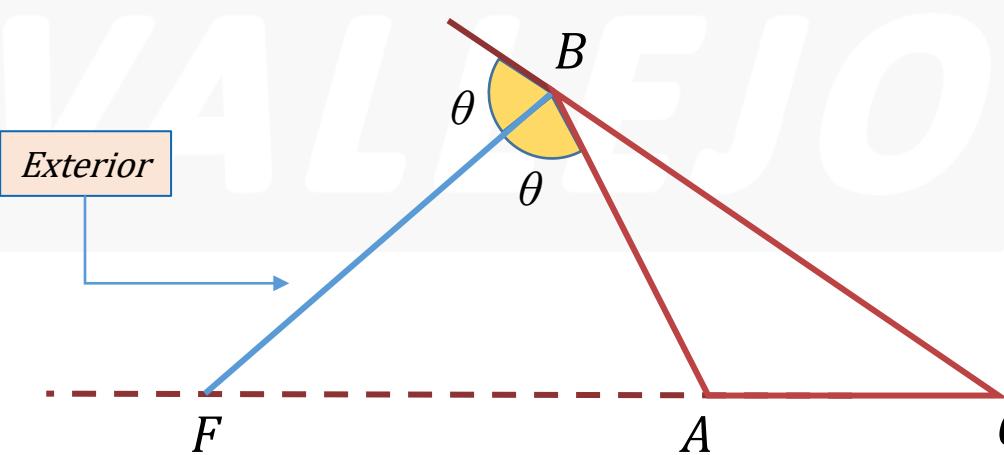
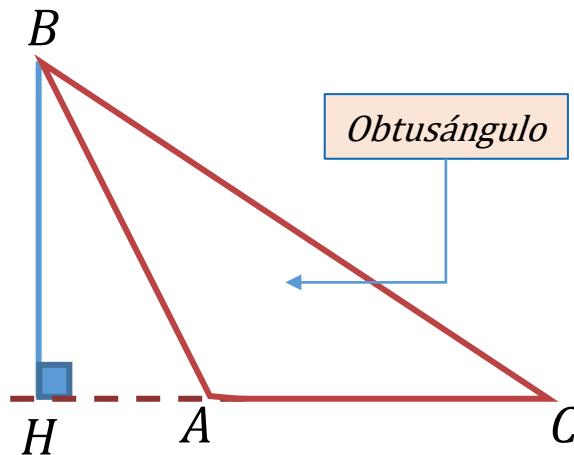
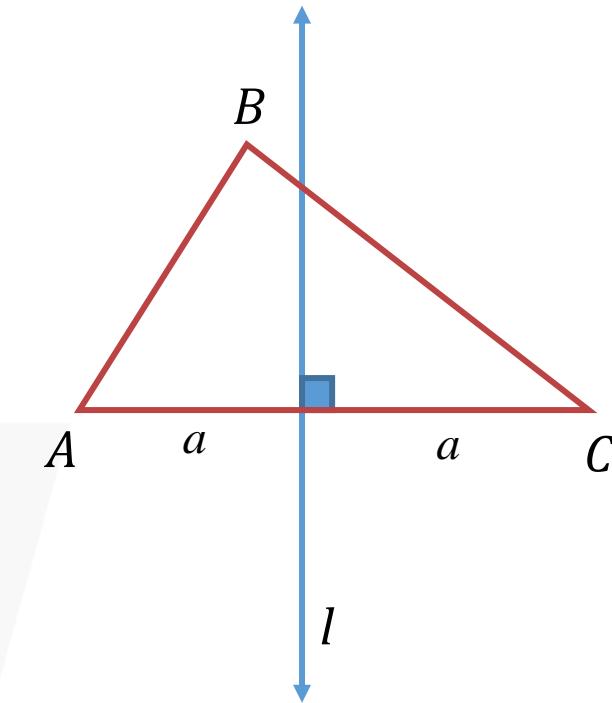
MEDIANA



BISECTRIZ

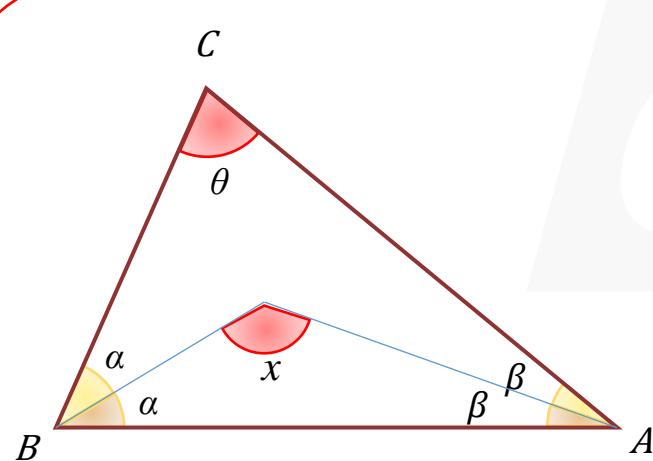


MEDIATRIZ



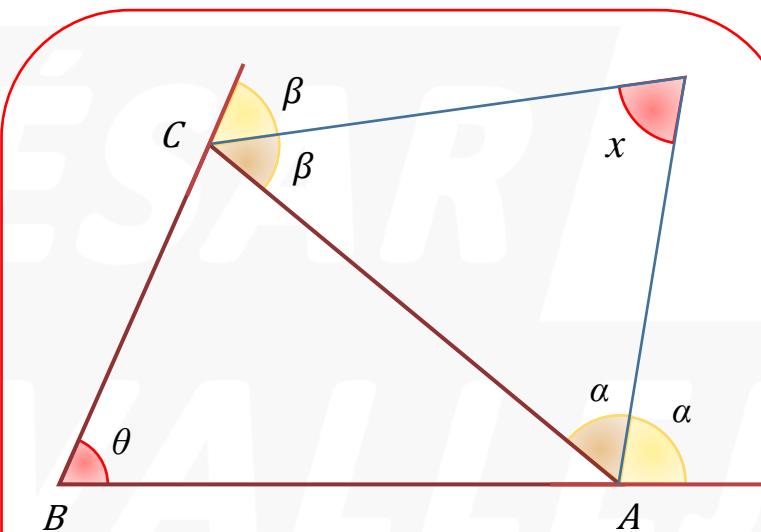
# TEOREMAS DE ÁNGULOS ENTRE BISECTRICES

Segmentos bisectrices interiores



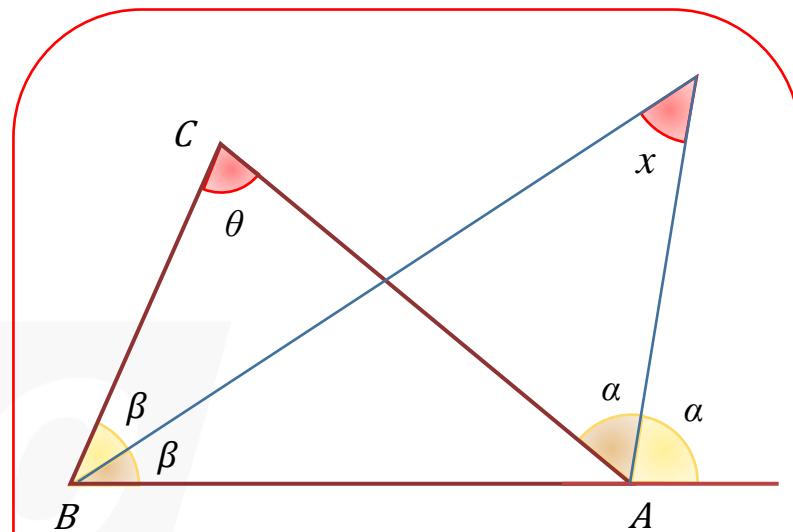
$$x = 90^\circ + \frac{\theta}{2}$$

Segmentos bisectrices exteriores



$$x = 90^\circ - \frac{\theta}{2}$$

Segmentos bisectrices



$$x = \frac{\theta}{2}$$



# GRACIAS

SÍGUENOS:   

[academiacesarvallejo.edu.pe](http://academiacesarvallejo.edu.pe)

