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SEMANA 2

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GEOMETRÍA

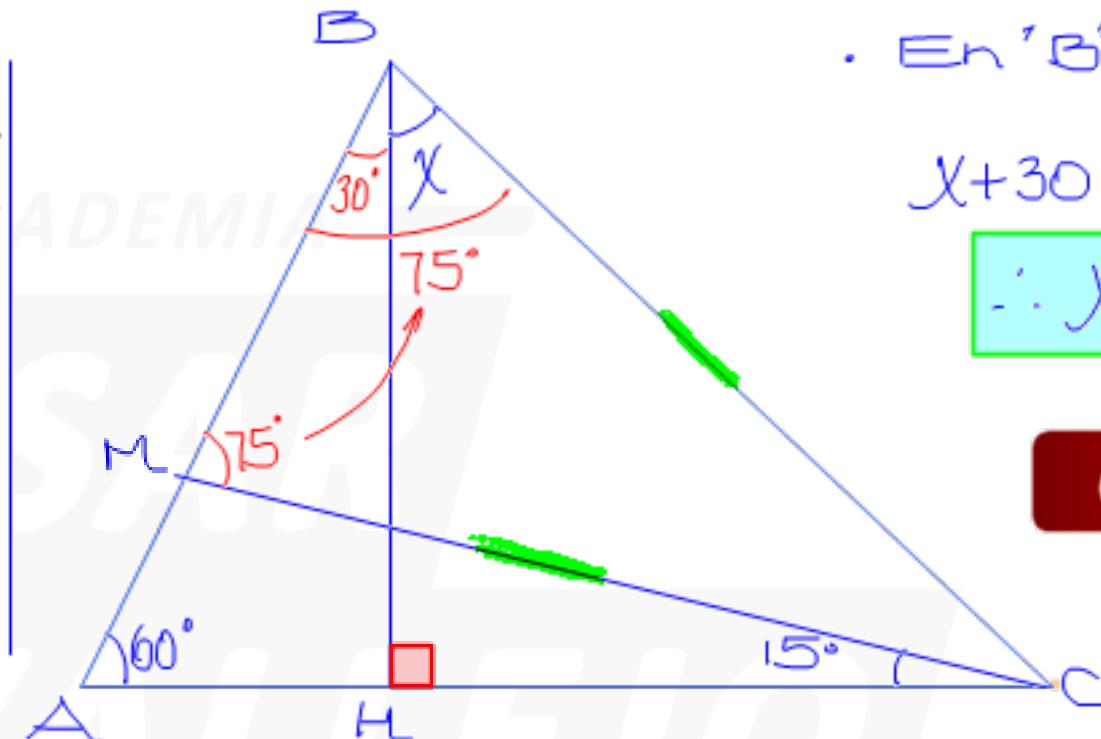
TEMA: CONGRUENCIA DE TRIANGULOS

SEMANA 2

PREGUNTA 1

En un triángulo ABC se traza la altura \overline{BH} y la ceviana \overline{CM} , tal que $m\angle MCA = 15^\circ$ y $m\angle BAH = 60^\circ$. Si $BC = MC$, calcule $m\angle HBC$.

- A) 45°
- B) 60°
- C) 30°
- D) 37°
- E) 52°



• En 'B'

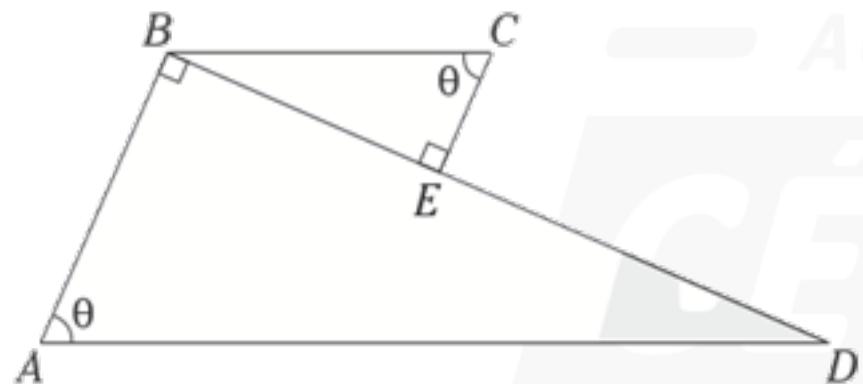
$$x + 30 = 75$$

$$\therefore x = 45^\circ$$

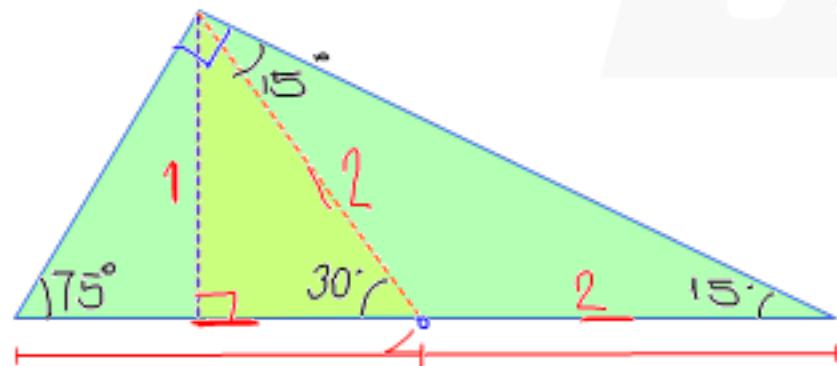
Clave A

PREGUNTA 2

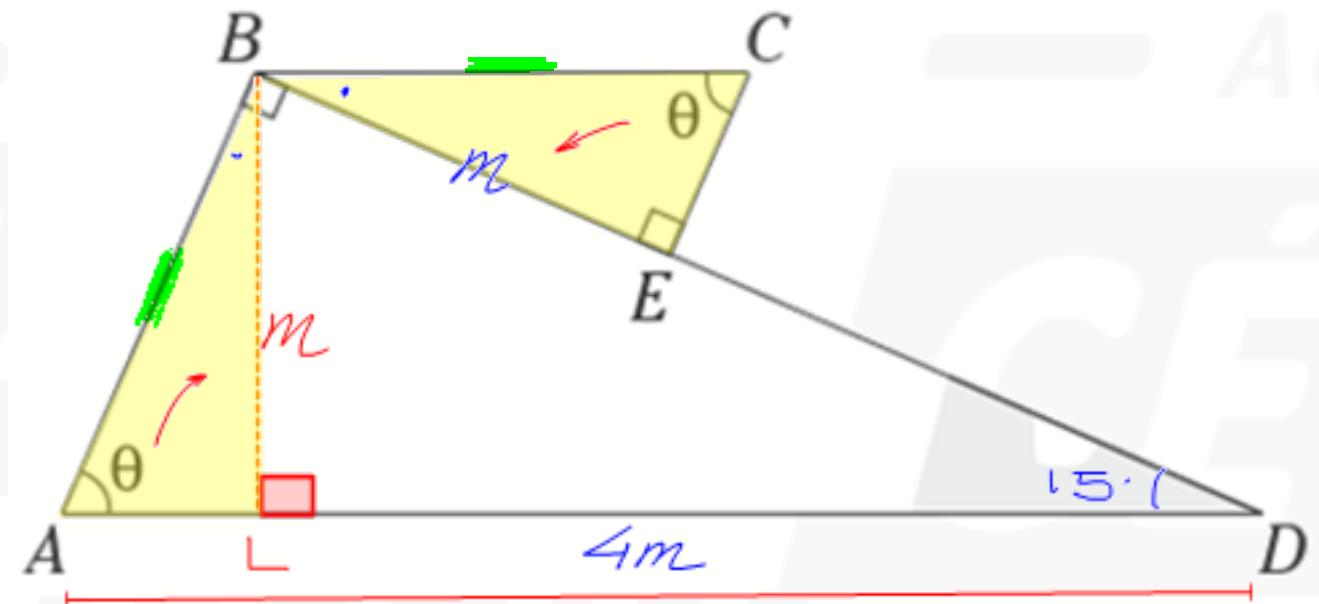
Si $AB = BC$ y $AD = 4(BE)$, halle θ .



- A) 82°
B) 76°
C) 75°
D) 74°
E) 68°



Piden θ



• $\triangle ALB \cong \triangle CEB$ (ALA)
 $BL = EB = m$

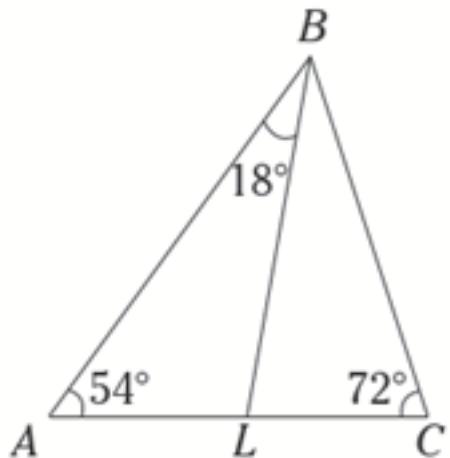
• $\triangle ABD$ es not $15^\circ, 75^\circ$

$$\therefore \theta = 75^\circ$$

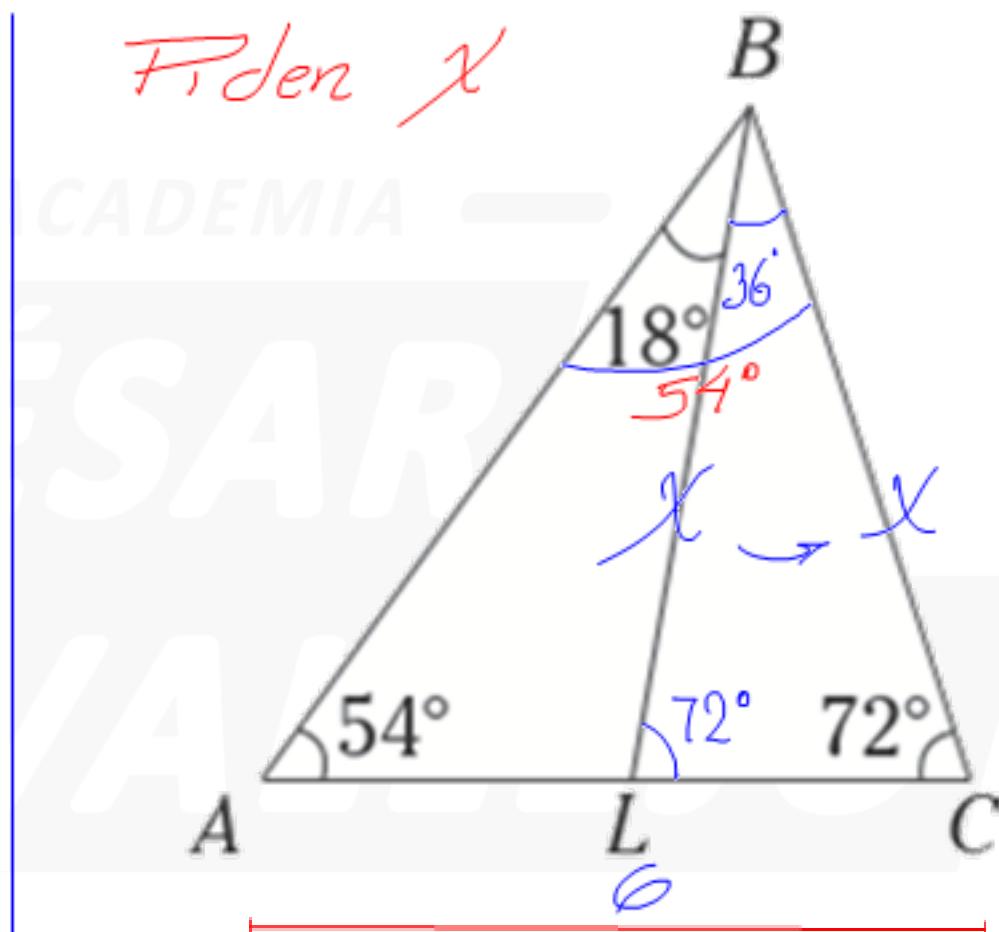
Clave C

PREGUNTA 3

En el gráfico mostrado, $AC=6$. Calcule BL .

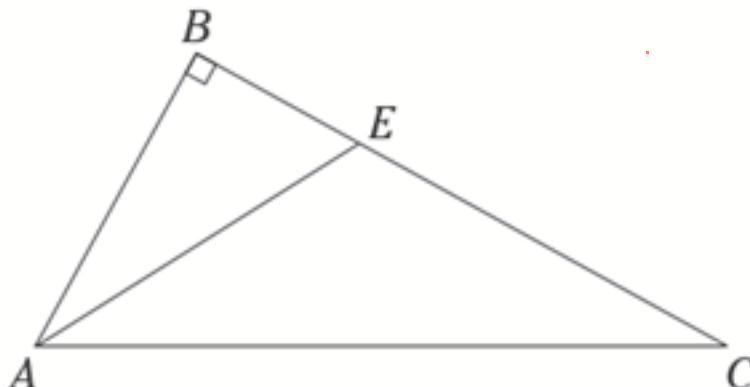


- A) 9 B) 4 C) 8
D) 5 E) ~~6~~



PREGUNTA 4

Si \overline{AE} es bisectriz interior, $CE = (BE)K$ y K toma su menor valor entero, halle $m\angle BAE$.

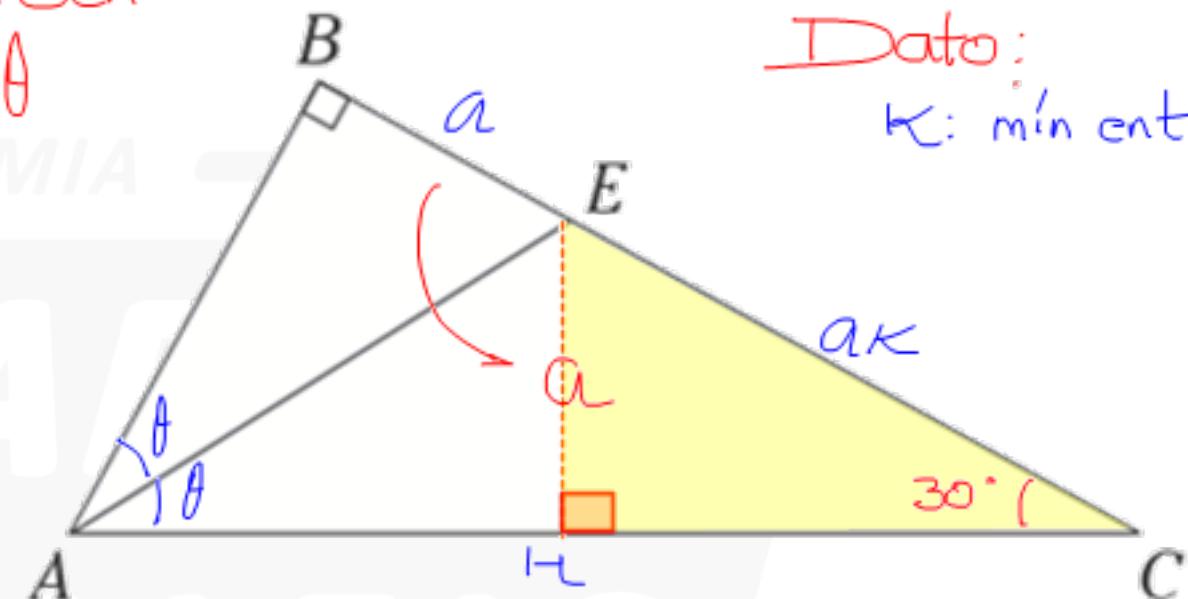


- A) 30°
- B) 37°
- C) $\frac{45^\circ}{2}$
- D) $\frac{53^\circ}{2}$
- E) 15°

Piden

$$\theta$$

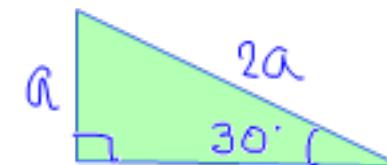
Datos:

 $K: \text{mín ent}$ 

T. BISECTRIZ: $EB = EH = a$

$\triangle EHC$: $\alpha K > \alpha \rightarrow K > 1$

$$K_{\text{mín ent}} = 2$$

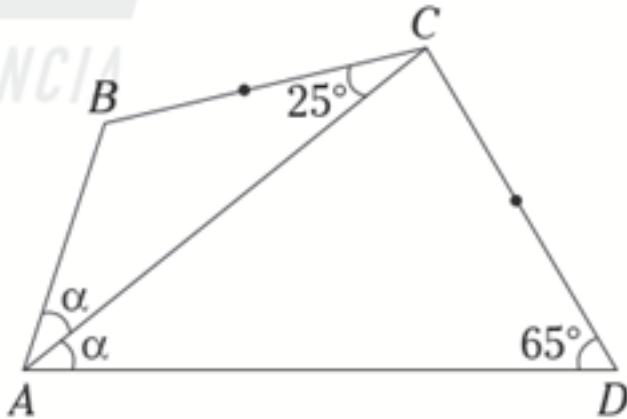


$$2\theta + 30^\circ = 90^\circ$$

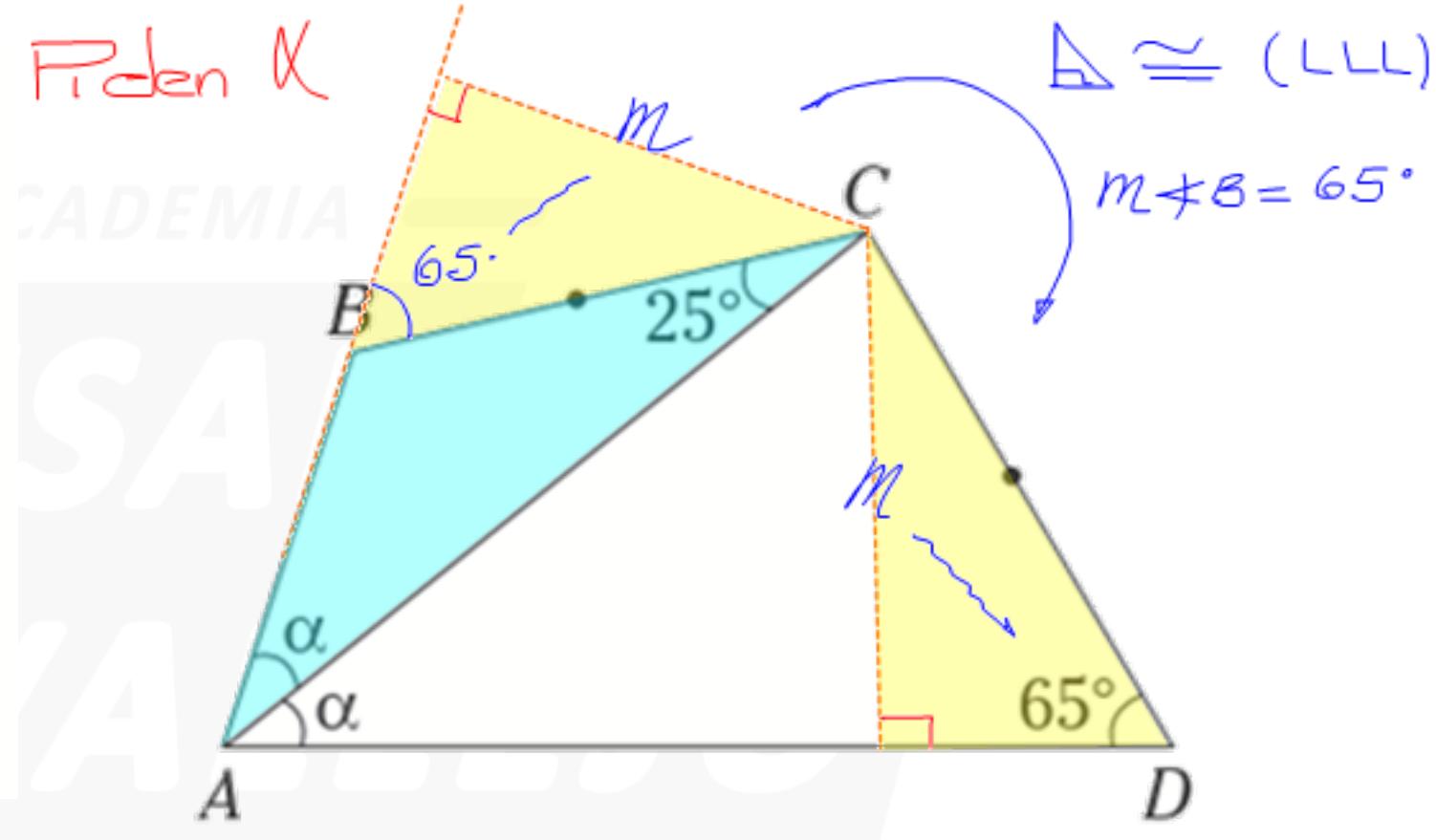
$$\therefore \theta = 30^\circ$$

PREGUNTA 5

En el gráfico mostrado, halle α .



- A) 10°
B) 20°
C) 30°
D) 40°
E) 50°

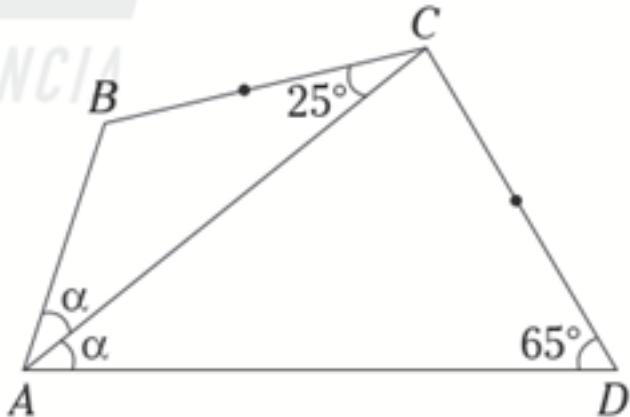


$$\begin{aligned} \triangle : \quad & \alpha + 25^\circ = 65^\circ \\ \therefore \quad & \alpha = 40^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Clave **D**

PREGUNTA 5

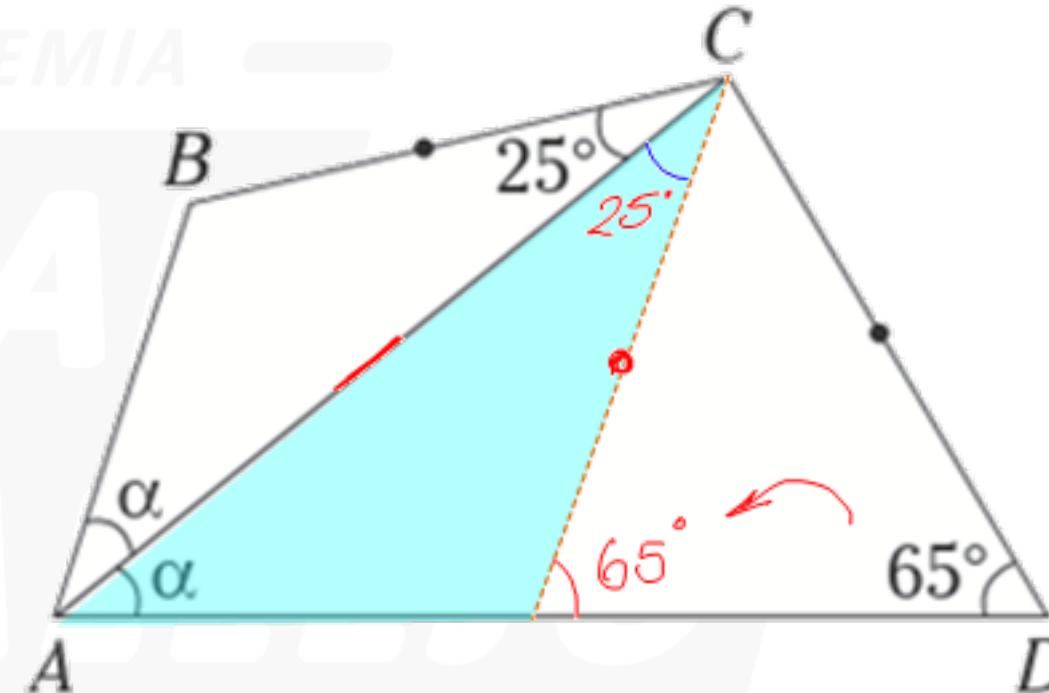
En el gráfico mostrado, halle α .



- A) 10°
 B) 20°
 C) 30°
 D) 40°
 E) 50°

Piden α

ACADEMIA



$$\alpha + 25^\circ = 65^\circ$$

$$\alpha = 40^\circ$$

Clave **D**

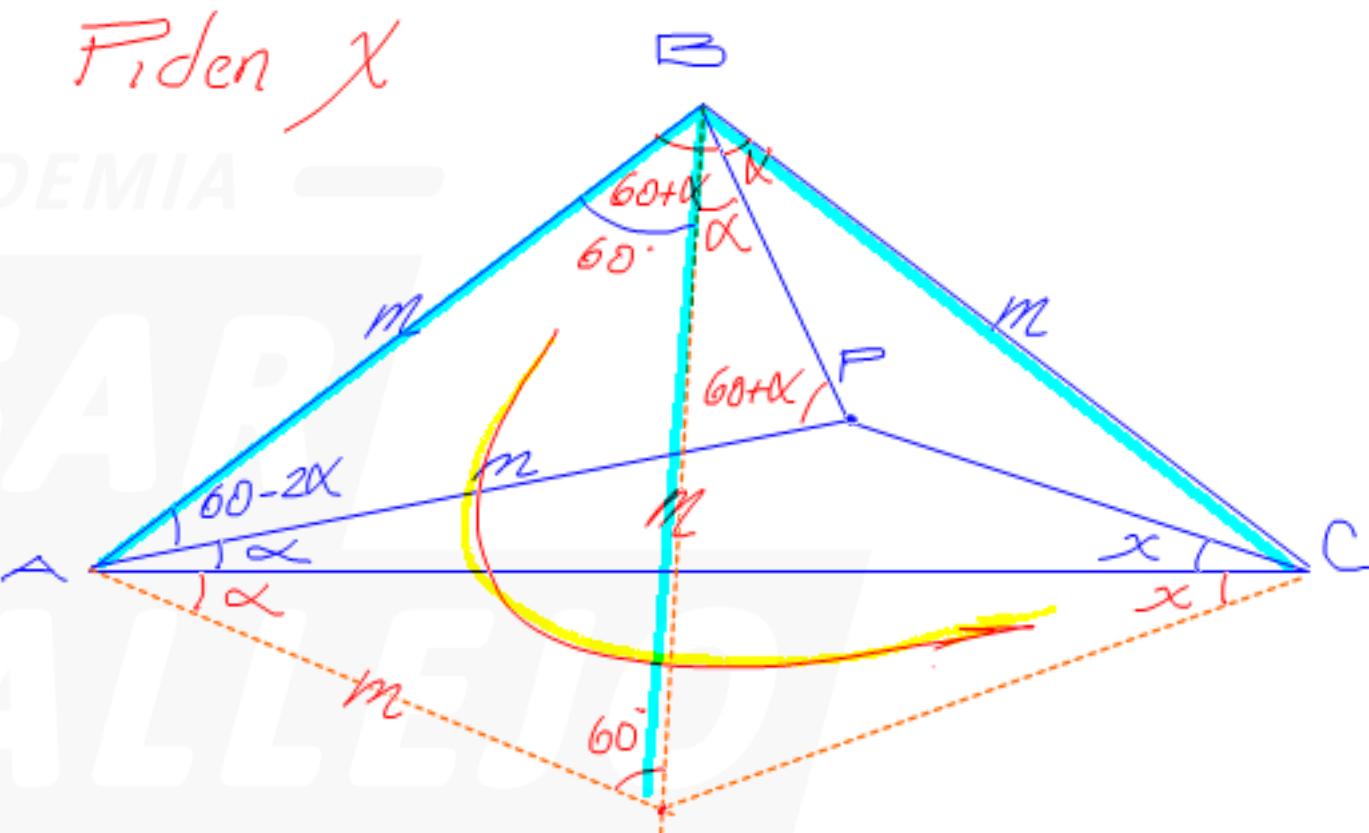
PREGUNTA 6

En un $\triangle ABC$ ($AB=BC$) se ubica en su interior el punto P de manera que

$$AP=BC, m\angle PAC=\alpha \wedge m\angle PAB=60^\circ-2\alpha$$

Halle $m\angle PCA$.

- A) 25°
- B) 30°
- C) 35°
- D) 40°
- E) 45°



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

Clave 

$$\therefore x = 30^\circ$$

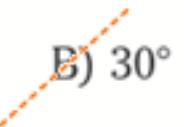
PREGUNTA 6

En un $\triangle ABC$ ($AB=BC$) se ubica en su interior el punto P de manera que

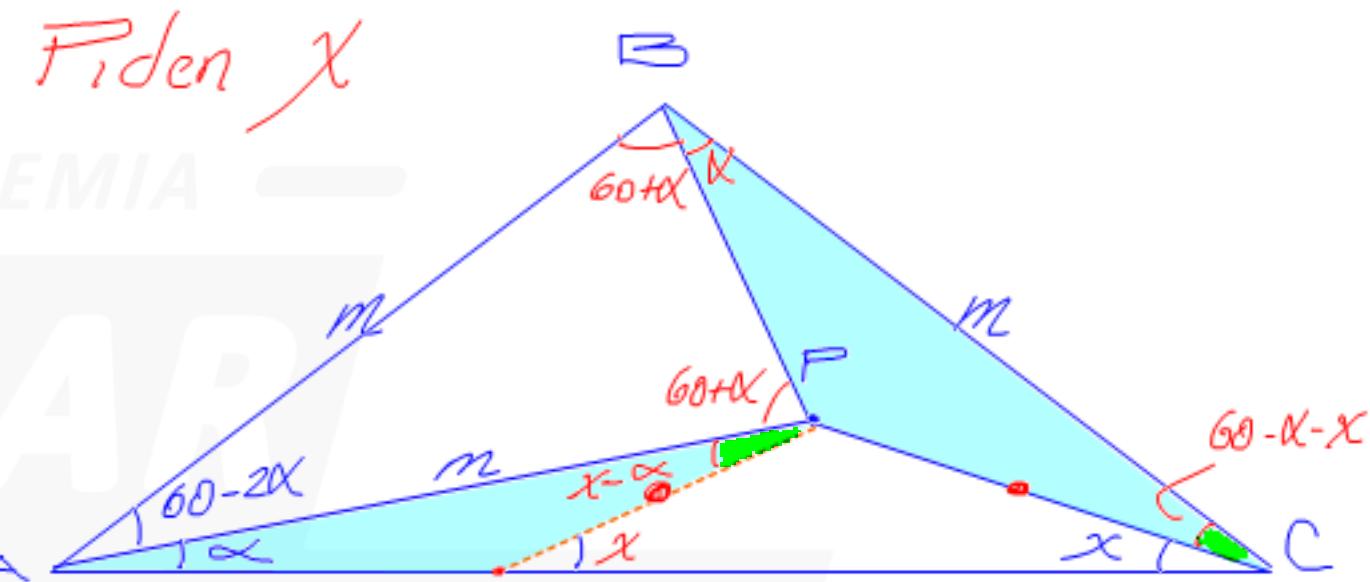
$$AP=BC, m\angle PAC=\alpha \wedge m\angle PAB=60^\circ-2\alpha$$

Halle $m\angle PCA$.

- A) 25°
D) 40°



- B) 30°
C) 35°
E) 45°



$$\chi - \alpha = 60^\circ - \alpha - x$$

$$2x = 60^\circ$$

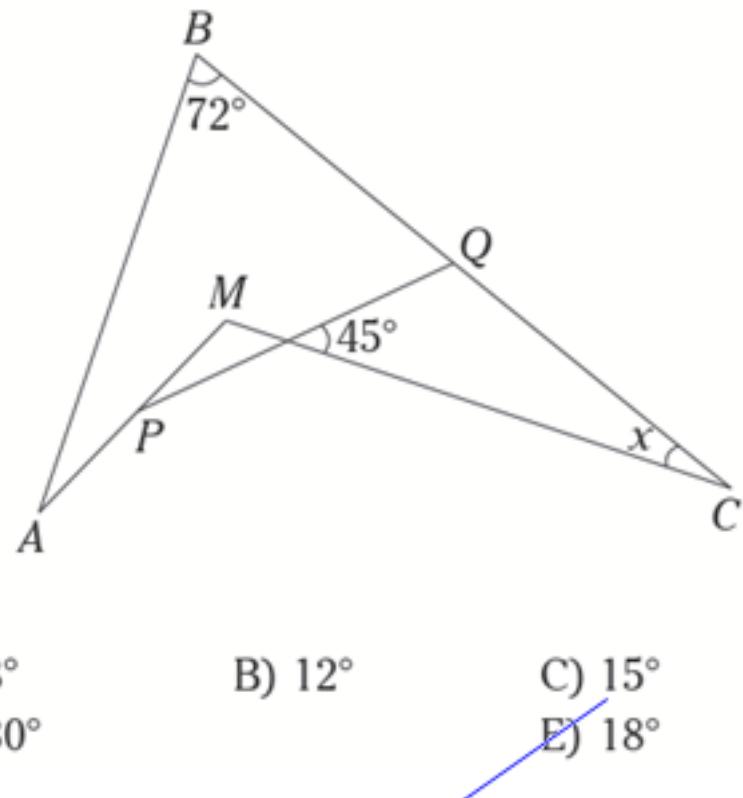
$$\chi = \frac{60^\circ}{2}$$

Clave **B**

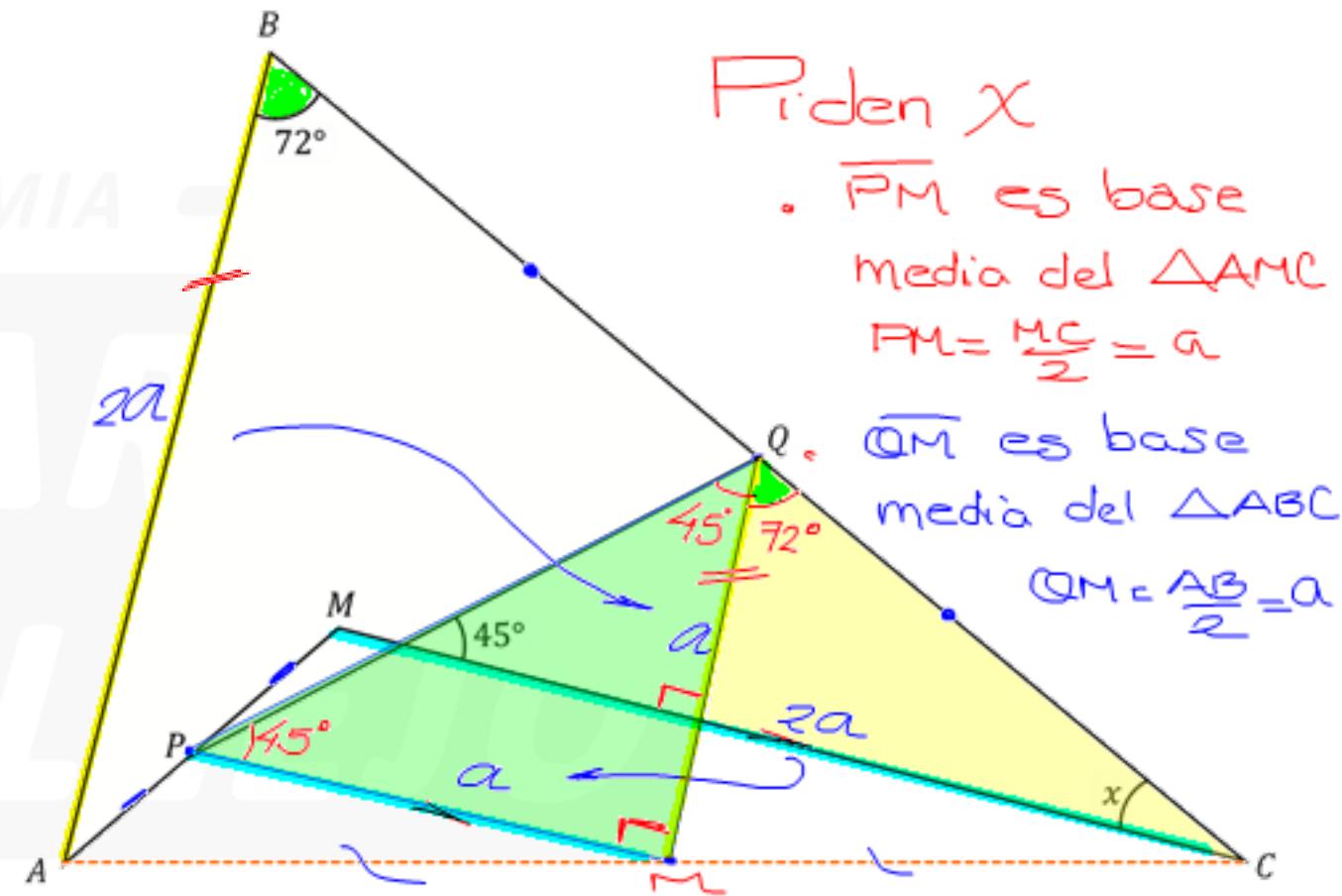
$\therefore \chi = 30^\circ$

PREGUNTA 7

Según el gráfico, P y Q son puntos medios de \overline{AM} y \overline{BC} , respectivamente, además, $AB=MC$. Calcule x .



- A) 8°
B) 12°
C) 15°
D) 30°
E) 18°



Piden x

• \overline{PM} es base media del $\triangle AMC$

$$PM = \frac{MC}{2} = a$$

• \overline{QM} es base media del $\triangle ABC$

$$QM = \frac{AB}{2} = a$$

EN

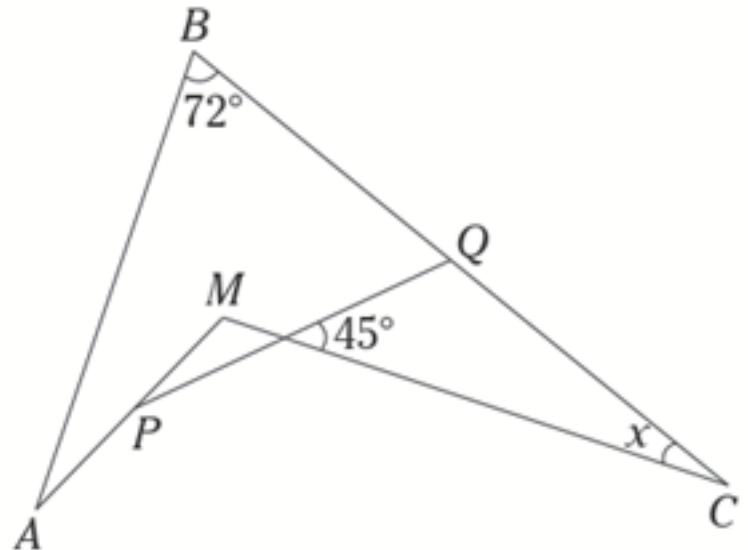
$$x + 72^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 18^\circ$$

Clave **E**

PREGUNTA 7

Según el gráfico, P y Q son puntos medios de \overline{AM} y \overline{BC} , respectivamente, además, $AB=MC$. Calcule x .

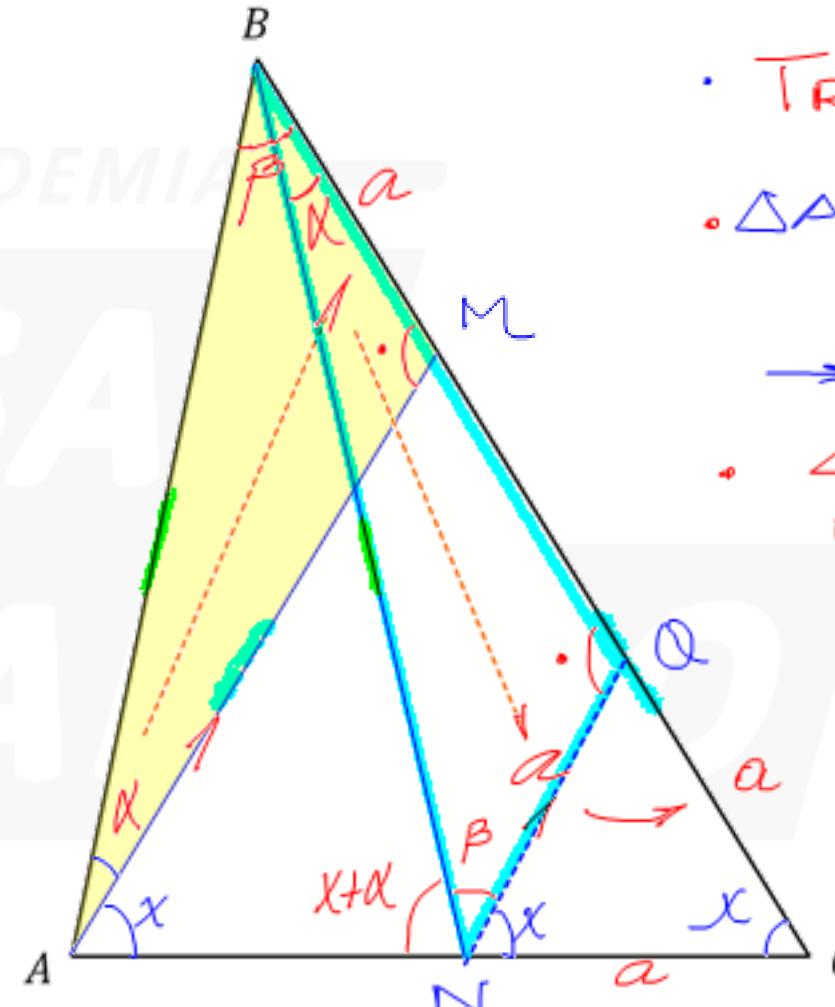


- A) 8°
- B) 12°
- C) 15°
- D) 30°
- E) 18°

PREGUNTA 8

En un triángulo ABC se trazan las cevianas interiores \overline{AM} y \overline{BN} , de modo que ABN y AMC son isósceles de bases \overline{AN} y \overline{AC} . Si $NC = BM$, calcule $m\angle NCB$.

- A) 45°
- B) 53°
- C) 48°
- D) 30°
- E) 60°



- TRAZAR $\overline{NQ} \parallel \overline{AM}$
- $\triangle ABM \cong \triangle BNQ$
(ALA)
 $\rightarrow BM = a = NQ$
- $\triangle NOC$ ES EQUILÁTERO

$$\therefore x = 60^\circ$$

Clave **E**

PREGUNTA 9

En la base \overline{AC} de un triángulo isósceles ABC , se ubican los puntos P y Q ($P \in \overline{AQ}$), de modo que $m\angle PBQ = m\angle ABP + m\angle QBC$. Si $AP = \sqrt{2}$, $PQ = 4$ y $QC = \sqrt{14}$, calcule $m\angle BCA$.

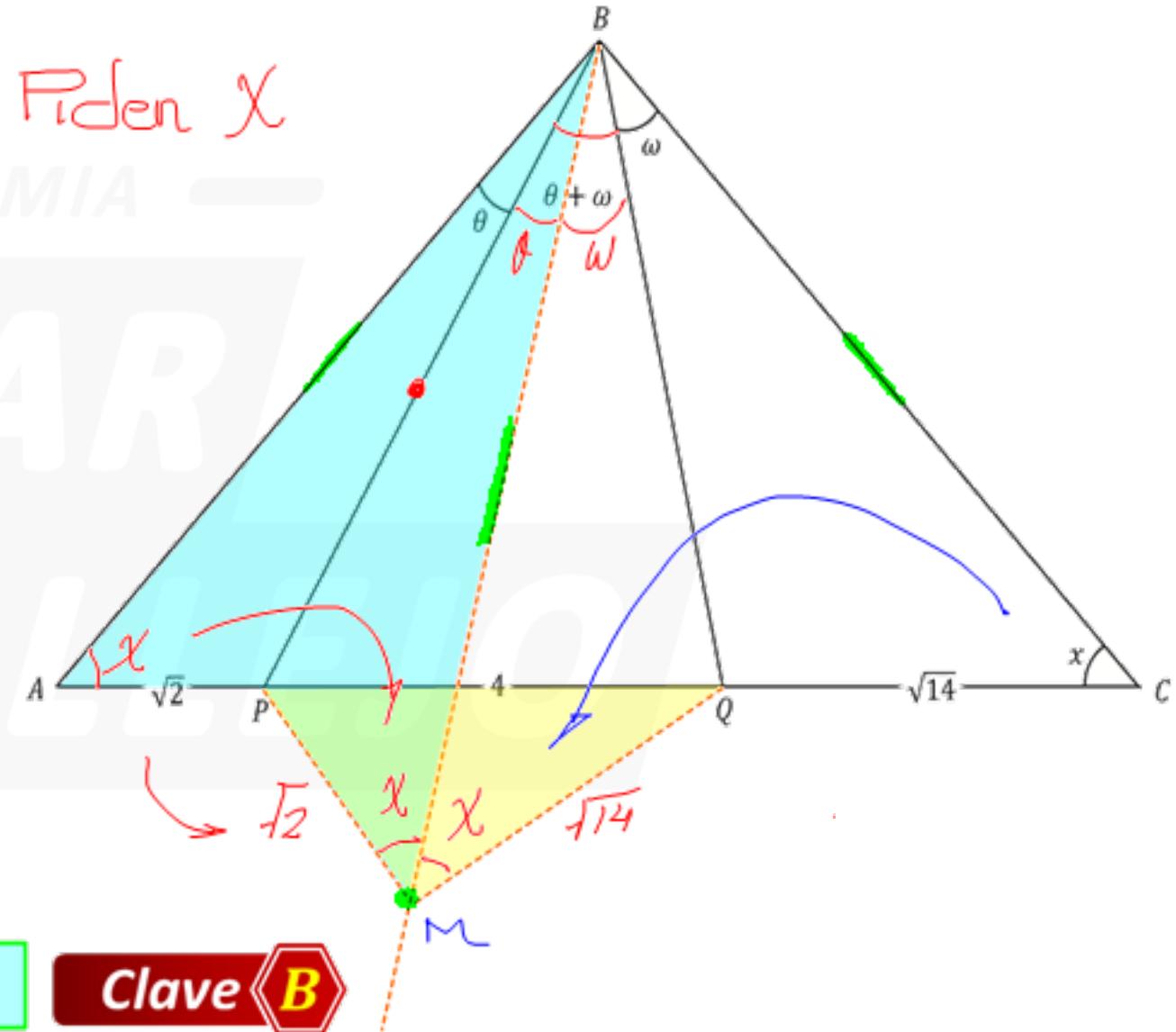
- A) 30°
 B) 45°
 C) 37°
 D) 40°
 E) 60°

PnQ : Cumple el teorema de Pitágoras

$$\angle^2 = \sqrt{2}^2 + \sqrt{14}^2$$

$$\rightarrow m\angle PMQ = 90^\circ = 2x$$

$$\therefore x = 45^\circ$$



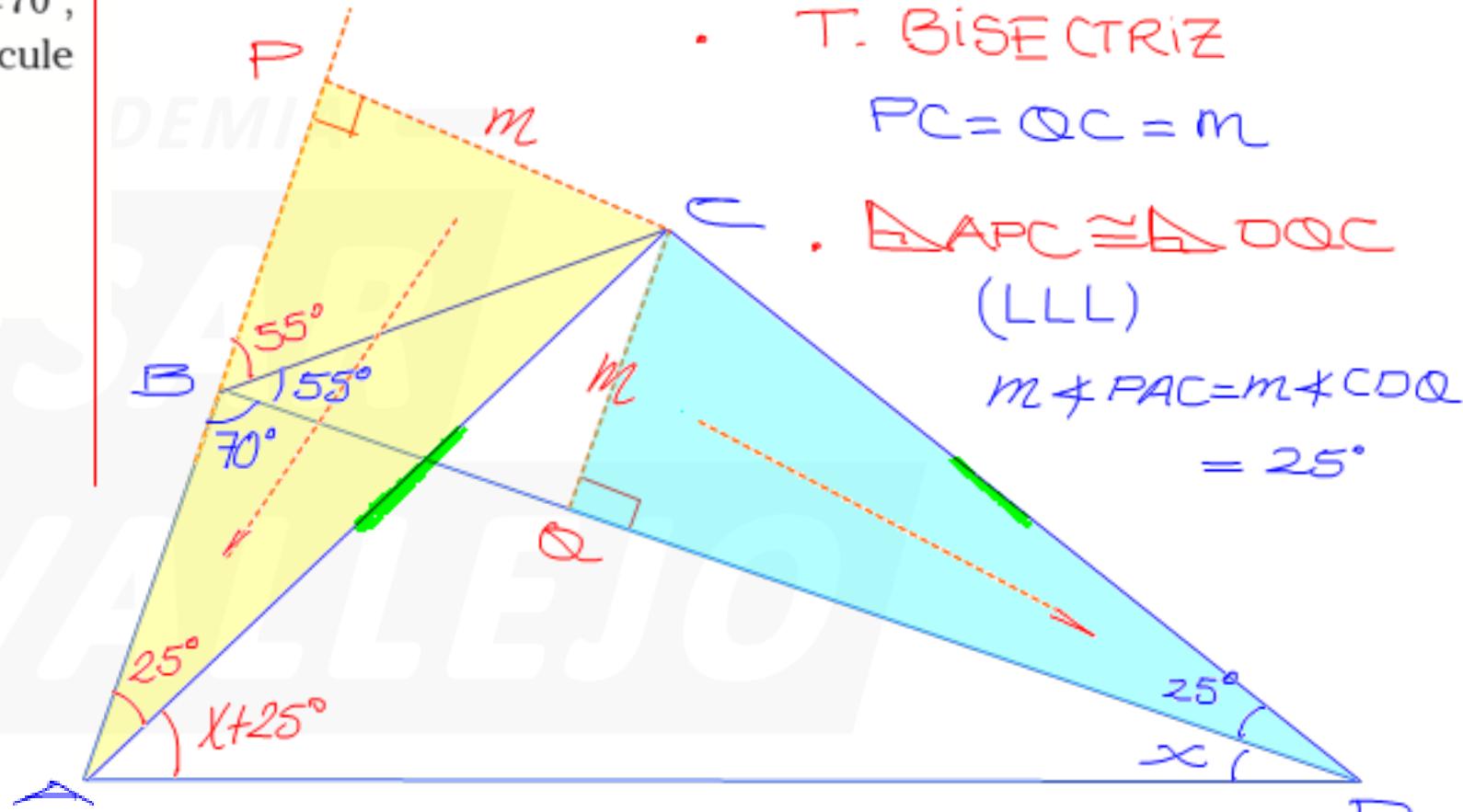
Clave **B**

PREGUNTA 10

Dado un cuadrilátero $ABCD$, $m\angle ABD = 70^\circ$, $m\angle CBD = 55^\circ$, $m\angle CDB = 25^\circ$ y $CA = CD$, calcule $m\angle BDA$.

- A) 40°
 B) 45°
 C) 20°
 D) 30°

- E) 35°



$$\text{EN } \triangle ABD: x + x + 25 + 25 + 70 = 180$$

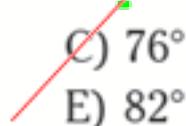
$$\therefore x = 30^\circ$$

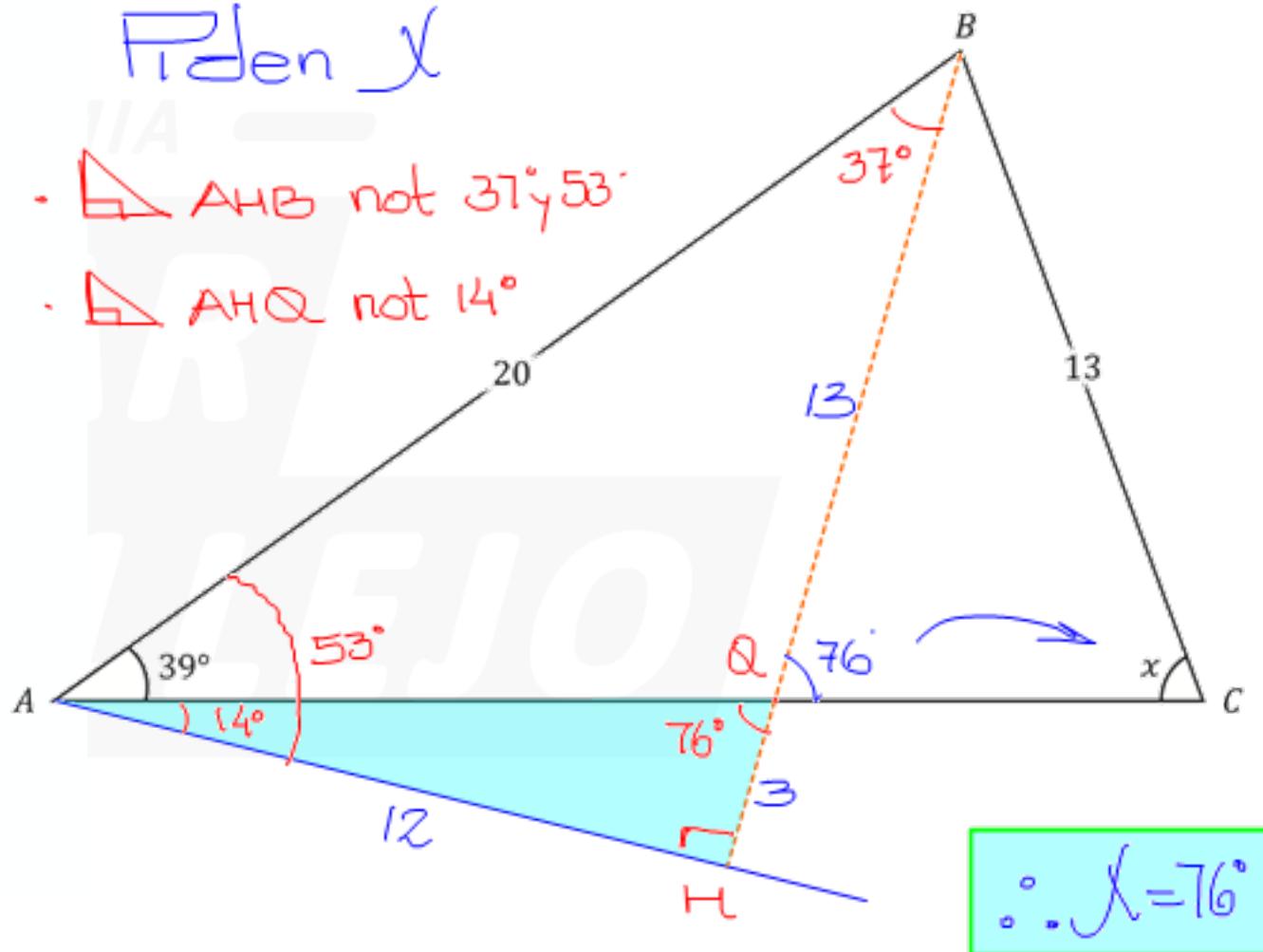
Clave **D**

PREGUNTA 11

- En un triángulo acutángulo ABC , $AB=20$ y $BC=13$. Si $m\angle BAC = 39^\circ$, calcule $m\angle BCA$.

- A) 86°
B) 72°
C) 76°
D) 75°
E) 82°



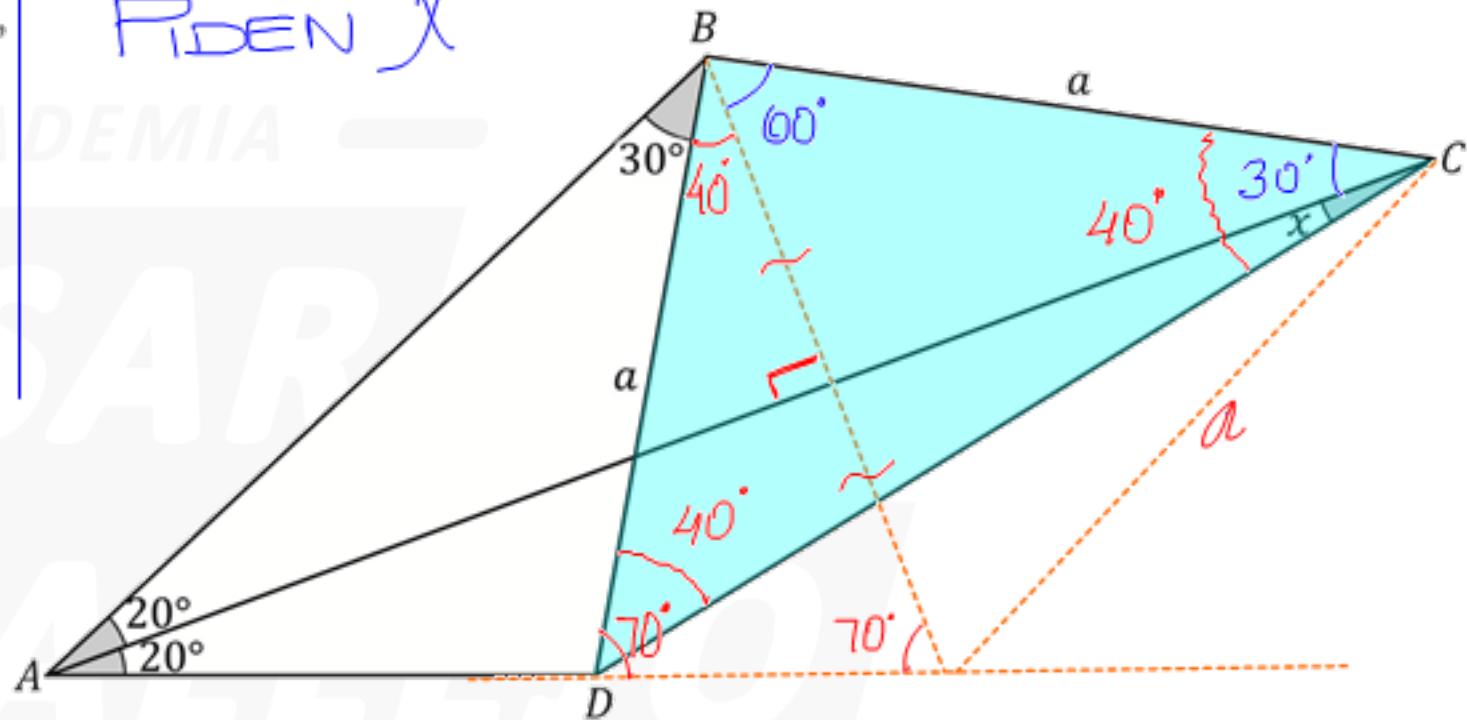


PREGUNTA 12

- En un cuadrilátero $ABCD$, $m\angle BAC = m\angle CAD = 20^\circ$, $m\angle ABD = 30^\circ$ y $BC = BD$. Calcule $m\angle ACD$.

- A) 10°
 B) 20°
 C) 15°
 D) 18°

RIDEN X



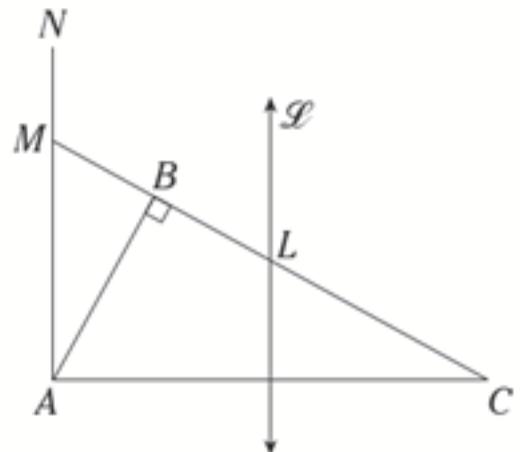
En 'C'

$$x + 30' = 40'$$

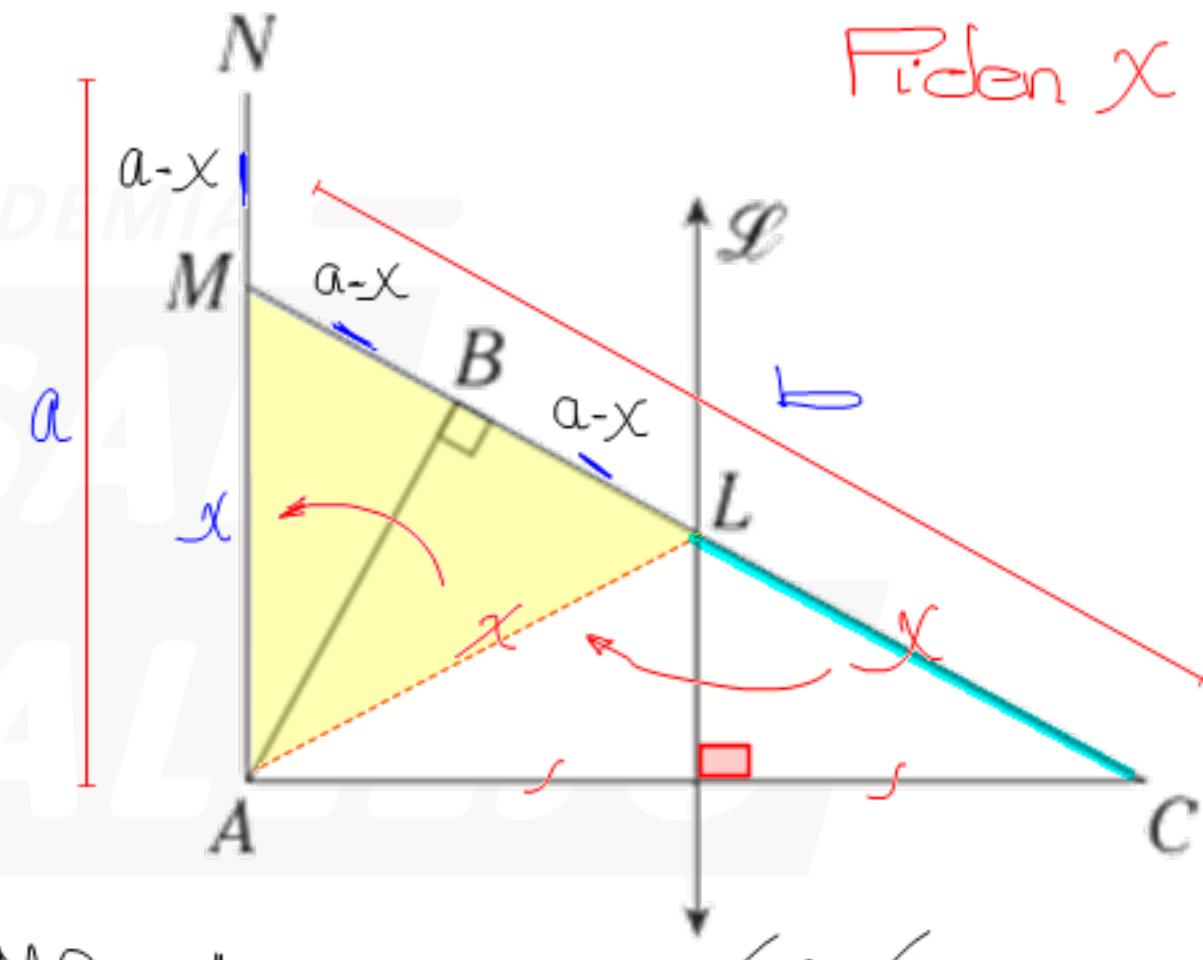
$$\therefore x = 10'$$

PREGUNTA 13

Si ℓ es mediatrix de \overline{AC} , $MN = MB = BL$, $AN = a$ y $CM = b$, halle CL .



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

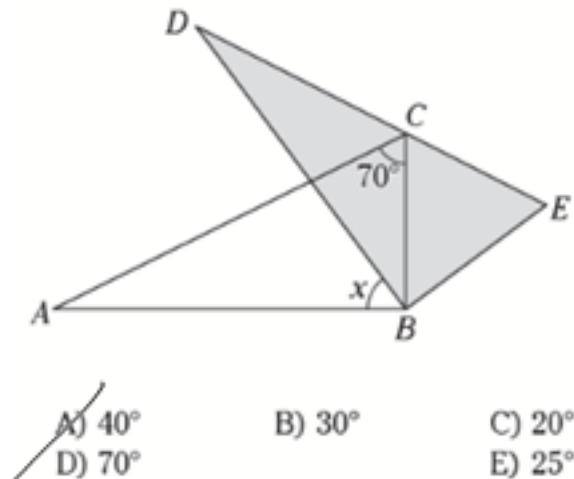
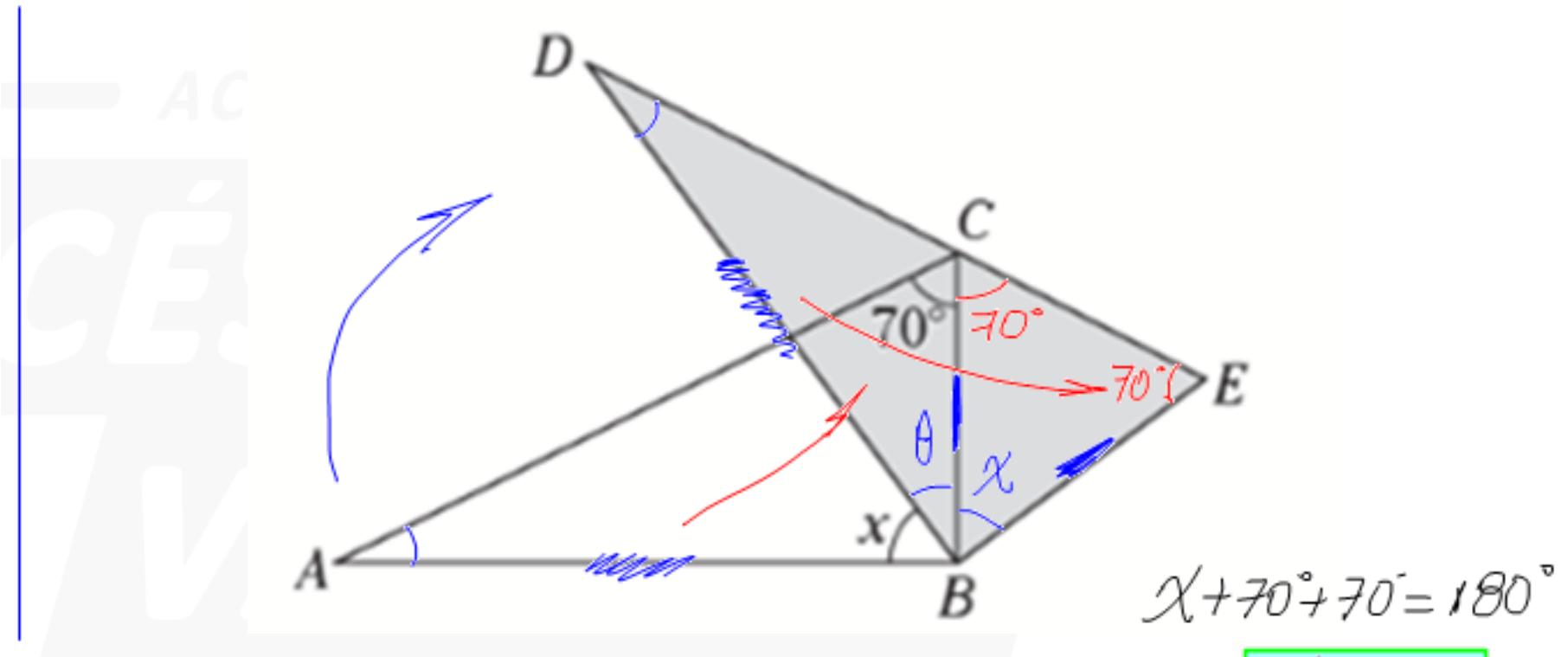


$$\therefore x = 2a - b$$

Clave **C**

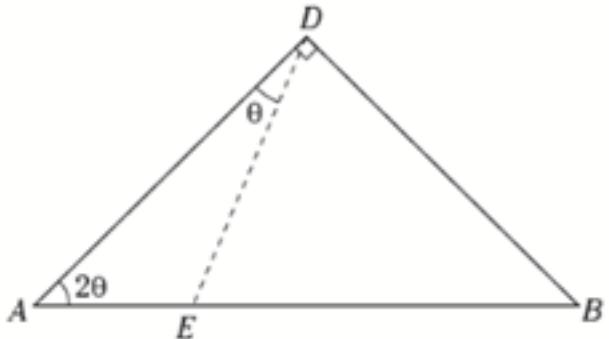
PREGUNTA 1

Según el gráfico, el triángulo DBE resulta del giro de ABC en torno a B , calcule x .

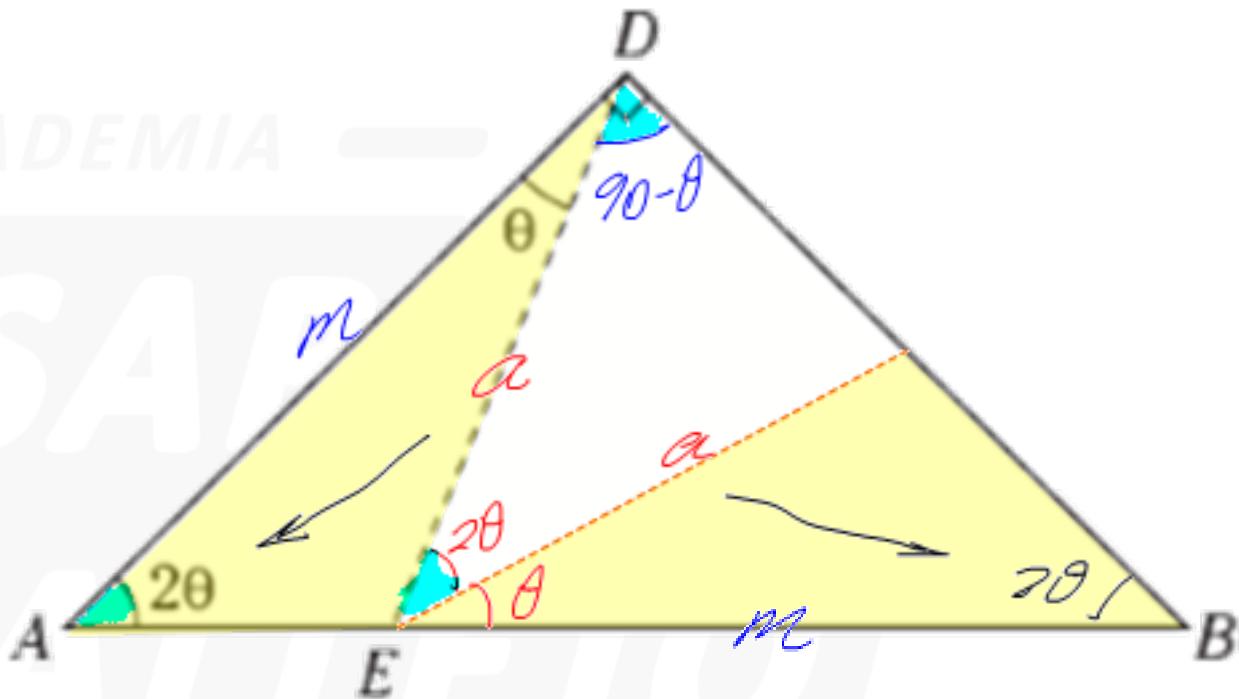
B) 30° C) 20°
D) 70°
E) 25° 

PREGUNTA 2

Del gráfico, $AD=EB$, calcule θ .



- A) $22,5^\circ$
- B) 30°
- C) 45°
- D) 37°
- E) 15°



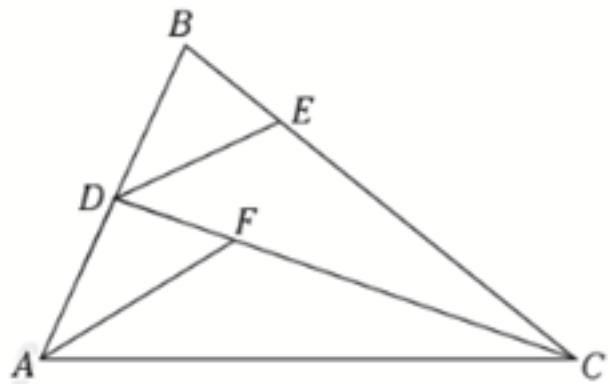
$$2\theta + 2\theta = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta = 22,5^\circ$$

Clave A

PREGUNTA 3

Del gráfico, $AD=DB$, $DF=FC$, $DE \parallel AF$ y $AF=12$, calcule DE .



- A) 6
- B) 5
- C) 4
- D) 8
- E) 2

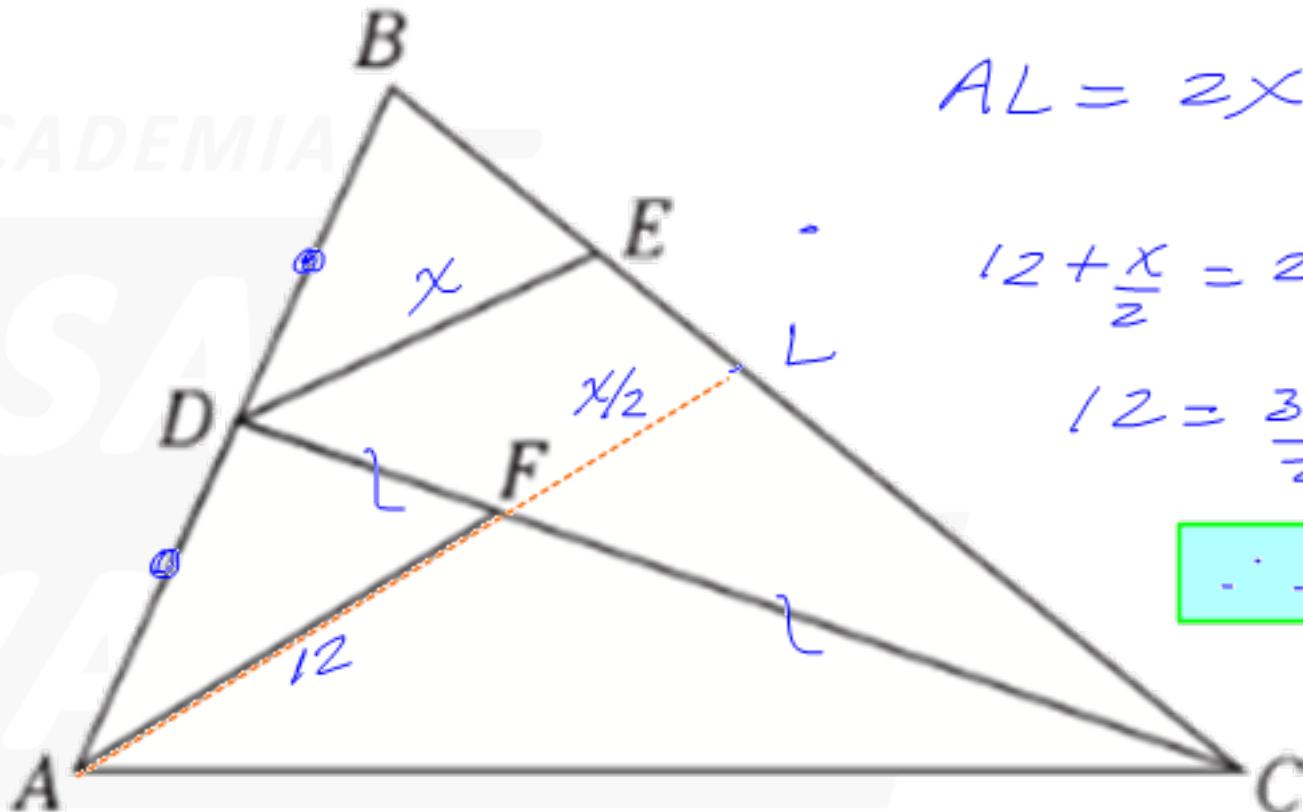
- Por base media

$$AL = 2x$$

$$12 + \frac{x}{2} = 2x$$

$$12 = \frac{3x}{2}$$

$$\therefore x = 8$$





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