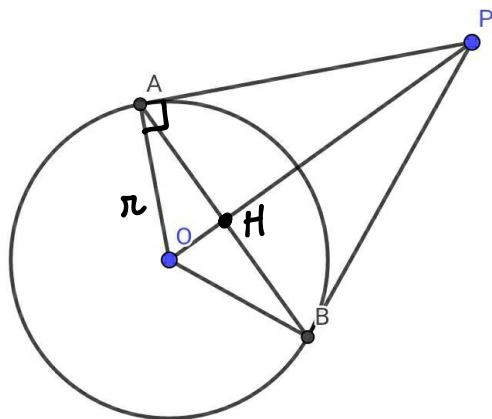


29/4/2021

**83** Da un punto  $P$ , esterno a una circonferenza di raggio  $r$ , traccia le tangenti  $PA$  e  $PB$  alla circonferenza, essendo  $A$  e  $B$  i punti di contatto.

Determina le misure dei segmenti di tangenza  $PA$  e  $PB$ , sapendo che  $\overline{AB} = \frac{6}{5} r$ .

$$\left[ \overline{PA} = \overline{PB} = \frac{3}{4} r \right]$$



$\widehat{OAP} = 90^\circ$   $\bar{e}$  retto  
perché  $AP$   
 $\bar{e}$  tangente

$$\overline{AH} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{AB} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} r = \frac{3}{5} r$$

$$\overline{OH} = \sqrt{\overline{AO}^2 - \overline{AH}^2} = \sqrt{r^2 - \frac{9}{25} r^2} = \sqrt{\frac{16}{25} r^2} = \frac{4}{5} r$$

2° TH. EUCLIDE

$$\overline{AH}^2 = \overline{OH} \cdot \overline{HP} \Rightarrow \overline{HP} = \frac{\overline{AH}^2}{\overline{OH}} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5} r\right)^2}{\frac{4}{5} r} = \frac{9}{25} r^2 \cdot \frac{5}{4 r} = \frac{9}{20} r$$

$$\overline{AP} = \sqrt{\overline{HP}^2 + \overline{AH}^2} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{400} r^2 + \frac{9}{25} r^2} = \sqrt{\frac{81 + 144}{400}} r$$

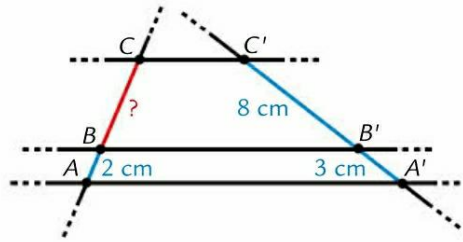
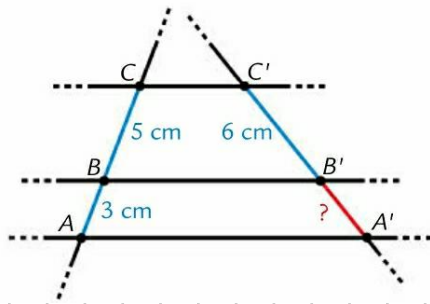
$$= \sqrt{\frac{225}{400}} r = \frac{15}{20} r = \frac{3}{4} r$$

$$\overline{AP} = \overline{PB}$$

# TEOREMA DI TALETE

**18** Nelle seguenti figure si ha  $AA' \parallel BB' \parallel CC'$ ; determina la lunghezza del segmento colorato in rosso.

$\left[ \frac{18}{5} \text{ cm}; \frac{16}{3} \text{ cm} \right]$



$$\frac{\overline{CB}}{\overline{BA}} = \frac{\overline{C'B'}}{\overline{B'A'}}$$

$$\overline{B'A'} = \frac{\overline{BA} \cdot \overline{C'B'}}{\overline{CB}} =$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 6}{5} = \frac{18}{5}$$

$$\overline{B'A'} = \frac{18}{5} \text{ cm}$$

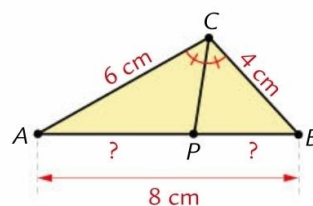
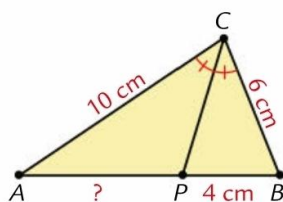
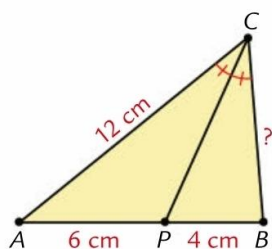
$$\frac{\overline{CB}}{\overline{BA}} = \frac{\overline{C'B'}}{\overline{B'A'}}$$

$$\overline{CB} = \frac{\overline{C'B'}}{\overline{B'A'}} \cdot \overline{BA} =$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \cdot 2 = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\overline{CB} = \frac{16}{3} \text{ cm}$$

**20** Nelle seguenti figure determina la lunghezza dei lati indicati con il punto interrogativo.



$$\left[ 8 \text{ cm}; \frac{20}{3} \text{ cm}; \frac{24}{5} \text{ cm}; \frac{16}{5} \text{ cm} \right]$$

$$\overline{AP} : \overline{PB} = \overline{AC} : \overline{CB}$$

$$6 : 4 = 12 : \overline{CB}$$

$$\overline{CB} = \frac{4 \cdot 12}{6} = 8$$

$$CB = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{AP} : \overline{PB} = \overline{AC} : \overline{CB}$$

$$\overline{AP} : 4 = 10 : 6$$

$$\overline{AP} = \frac{4 \cdot 10}{6} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$AP = \frac{20}{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{AP} = x \quad \overline{PB} = 8 - x$$

$$x : (8 - x) = 6 : 4$$

$$\frac{x}{8 - x} = \frac{3}{2} \quad 0 < x < 8$$

$$2x = 3(8 - x)$$

$$2x = 24 - 3x$$

$$5x = 24 \quad x = \frac{24}{5} = \overline{AP}$$

$$\overline{PB} = 8 - \frac{24}{5} = \frac{16}{5}$$

$$AP = \frac{24}{5} \text{ cm}$$

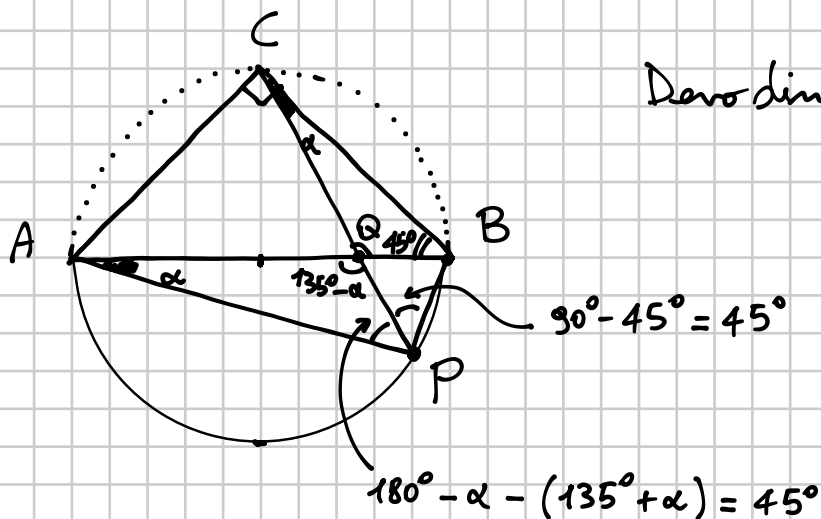
$$PB = \frac{16}{5} \text{ cm}$$

**31** Sia  $ACB$  un triangolo rettangolo, isoscele sulla base  $AB$ . Nel semipiano avente come origine la retta  $AB$  cui non appartiene  $C$ , traccia la semicirconferenza di diametro  $AB$ . Considera un punto  $P$  sulla semicirconferenza e indica con  $Q$  il punto d'intersezione di  $AB$  e  $PC$ .

a. Dimostra che la semiretta  $PC$  è la bisettrice dell'angolo  $\widehat{APB}$ .

b. Supposto che  $\overline{AP} = 6a$  e  $\overline{BP} = 8a$ , determina le misure di  $AQ$  e  $QB$  nonché il perimetro e l'area del quadrilatero  $ACBP$ .

[b.  $\overline{AQ} = \frac{30}{7}a$ ,  $\overline{BQ} = \frac{40}{7}a$ ; Perimetro =  $(14 + 10\sqrt{2})a$ , Area =  $49a^2$ ]



Devo dimostrare che  $\widehat{APC} \cong \widehat{CPB}$

a)  $\widehat{BCP} \cong \widehat{BAP}$  poiché insistono sullo stesso arco (misura  $\alpha$ )

$$\widehat{CQB} = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - \alpha = 135^\circ - \alpha$$

$$\widehat{AQP} = 135^\circ - \alpha \text{ poiché opposti al vertice}$$

$$\widehat{APC} = 180^\circ - \alpha - (135^\circ + \alpha) = 45^\circ$$

$$\widehat{BPA} = 90^\circ \text{ poiché BPA insiste in una semicirconferenza}$$

$$\widehat{CPB} = 90^\circ - \widehat{APC} = 90^\circ - 45^\circ = 45^\circ \Rightarrow \widehat{CPB} \cong \widehat{APC}$$

b)  $\overline{QB} : \overline{QA} = \overline{BP} : \overline{PA} \Rightarrow \overline{QB} : \overline{QA} = 8a : 6a$

$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(8a)^2 + (6a)^2} = \sqrt{64 + 36} a = 10a$$

$$\overline{QB} = x \Rightarrow x : (10a - x) = 8a : 6a \quad \frac{x}{10a - x} = \frac{4}{3} \quad 3x = 40a - 4x$$

$$7x = 40a \Rightarrow x = \frac{40}{7}a \quad \overline{QB} = \frac{40}{7}a \quad \overline{QA} = 10a - \frac{40}{7}a = \frac{30}{7}a$$

$$\overline{AC} = \overline{AB} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10a \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 5\sqrt{2}a$$

$$2P_{ABCD} = 2 \cdot 5\sqrt{2}a + 8a + 6a = \boxed{(10\sqrt{2} + 14)a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{ABCD} &= \mathcal{A}_{ABL} + \mathcal{A}_{ABP} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (5\sqrt{2}a)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6a \cdot 8a = \\ &= 25a^2 + 24a^2 = \boxed{49a^2} \end{aligned}$$