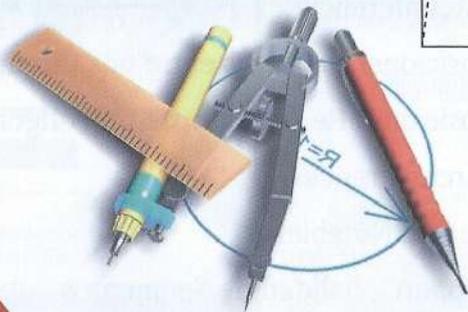
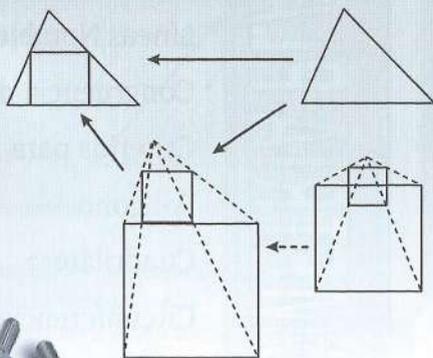


Resumen Teórico

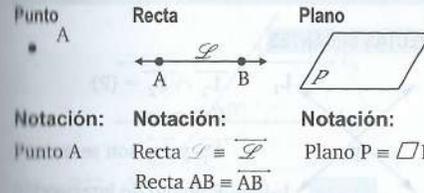


Geometría Plana

FONDO EDITORIAL
ARODO

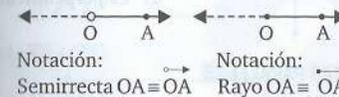
- Representación Geométrica: Segmentos – Ángulos
- Triángulo
- Líneas Notables asociadas al Triángulo
- Congruencia de Triángulos
- Criterios para hacer trazos auxiliares en Triángulos
- Polígono
- Cuadrilátero
- Circunferencia
- Posiciones Relativas entre dos Circunferencias
- Posiciones Relativas entre un Polígono y una Circunferencia
- Puntos Notables
- Proporcionalidad de Segmentos
- Semejanza de Triángulos
- Relaciones Métricas en la Circunferencia
- Relaciones Métricas en el Triángulo Rectángulo
- Relaciones Métricas en Triángulos Oblicuángulos
- Relaciones Métricas en Cuadriláteros
- Polígono Regular
- Áreas de Regiones Triangulares
- Áreas de Regiones Cuadrangulares
- Área del Círculo y sus Partes

REPRESENTACIÓN GEOMÉTRICA

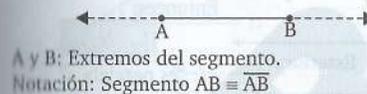


OBSERVACIÓN

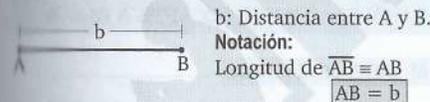
- * **Semirrecta.**- Porción en una recta determinada por un punto sin considerar a dicho punto.
- * **Rayo.**- Es una semirrecta en donde se considera al punto de origen.
O: Origen del rayo.



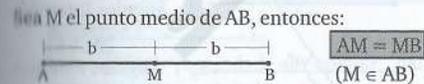
SEGMENTO



MEDIDA DE UN SEGMENTO (LONGITUD)



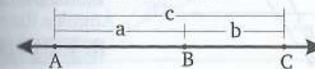
PUNTO MEDIO DE UN SEGMENTO



Como las longitudes de los segmentos tienen valores enteros positivos, las operaciones entre ellas también origina valores positivos.

PUNTOS COLINEALES

Se denomina así cuando dos o más puntos pertenecen a una misma recta.

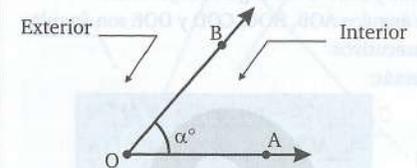


Ahora se observa:

$$AB + BC = AC \rightarrow a + b = c$$

$$AB = AC - BC \rightarrow a = c - b$$

ÁNGULO

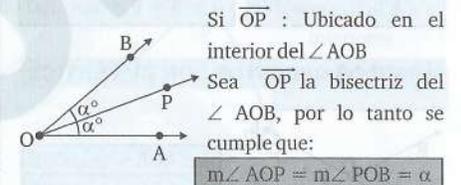


Elementos: O: Vértice del ángulo.
OA y OB: Lados del ángulo.

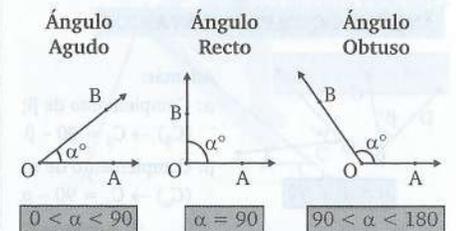
Notación: Ángulo AOB $\equiv \angle AOB$
Si α : medida del $\angle AOB$

Medida del $\angle AOB \equiv m\angle AOB \rightarrow m\angle AOB = \alpha$

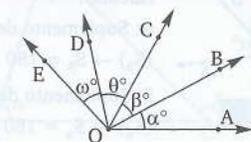
BISECTRIZ DE UN ÁNGULO



CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS ÁNGULOS



ÁNGULOS ADYACENTES Y ÁNGULOS CONSECUTIVOS



Un par de ángulos que compartan el mismo vértice y un lado se dice que son adyacentes.

Tres o más ángulos que compartan un lado dos a dos y un vértice se dice que son consecutivos. De la figura se observa.

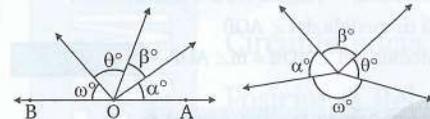
$\angle AOB$ y $\angle BOC$ son ángulos adyacentes.

Los ángulos AOB , BOC , COD y DOE son ángulos consecutivos.

Además:

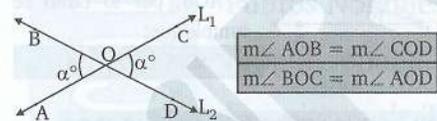
$$\begin{aligned} m\angle AOC &= m\angle AOB + m\angle BOC \\ m\angle AOB &= m\angle AOC - m\angle BOC \\ m\angle AOE &= \alpha + \beta + \theta + \omega \end{aligned}$$

CASOS ESPECIALES



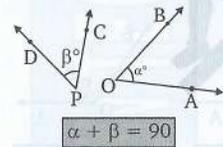
$$\alpha + \beta + \theta + \omega = 180 \quad \alpha + \beta + \theta + \omega = 360$$

ÁNGULOS OPUESTOS POR EL VÉRTICE



$$\begin{aligned} m\angle AOB &= m\angle COD \\ m\angle BOC &= m\angle AOD \end{aligned}$$

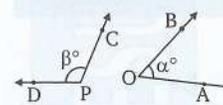
ÁNGULOS COMPLEMENTARIOS



Además:
 α : Complemento de β ;
 $(C_\beta) \rightarrow C_\beta = 90 - \beta$
 β : Complemento de α ;
 $(C_\alpha) \rightarrow C_\alpha = 90 - \alpha$

$$\alpha + \beta = 90$$

ÁNGULOS SUPLEMENTARIOS

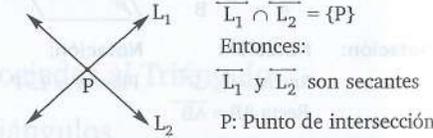


Además:
 α : Suplemento de β ;
 $(S_\beta) \rightarrow S_\beta = 180 - \beta$
 β : Suplemento de α ;
 $(S_\alpha) \rightarrow S_\alpha = 180 - \alpha$

$$\alpha + \beta = 180$$

POSICIONES RELATIVAS ENTRE DOS RECTAS EN EL PLANO

RECTAS SECANTES



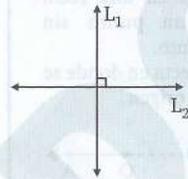
$$\overline{L_1} \cap \overline{L_2} = \{P\}$$

Entonces:

$\overline{L_1}$ y $\overline{L_2}$ son secantes

P: Punto de intersección

RECTAS PERPENDICULARES

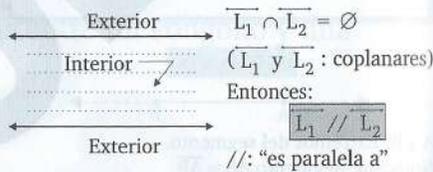


En el gráfico:

$$\overline{L_1} \perp \overline{L_2}$$

L: "es perpendicular a"

RECTAS PARALELAS



$$\overline{L_1} \cap \overline{L_2} = \emptyset$$

($\overline{L_1}$ y $\overline{L_2}$: coplanares)

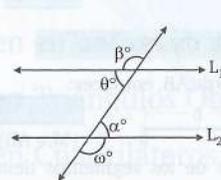
Entonces:

$$\overline{L_1} \parallel \overline{L_2}$$

://: "es paralela a"

ÁNGULOS FORMADOS POR DOS RECTAS PARALELAS Y UNA SECANTE A ELLAS

A) ÁNGULOS ALTERNOS



Si: $\overline{L_1} \parallel \overline{L_2}$

Se cumple:

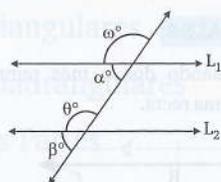
Ángulos Internos

$$\alpha = \theta$$

Ángulos Externos

$$\beta = \omega$$

B) ÁNGULOS CONJUGADOS



Si: $\overline{L_1} \parallel \overline{L_2}$

Se cumple:

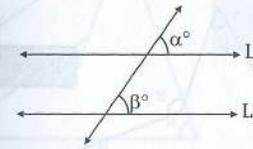
Ángulos Internos

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

Ángulos Externos

$$\beta + \omega = 180^\circ$$

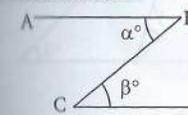
C) ÁNGULOS CORRESPONDIENTES



Si: $\overline{L_1} \parallel \overline{L_2}$ Se cumple: $\alpha = \beta$

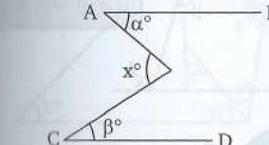
PROPIEDADES ADICIONALES

1. Si $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$



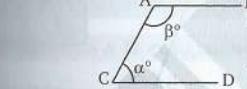
$$\alpha = \beta$$

2. Si $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$



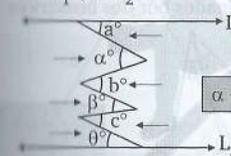
$$x = \alpha + \beta$$

3. Si $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$



$$\alpha + \beta = 180$$

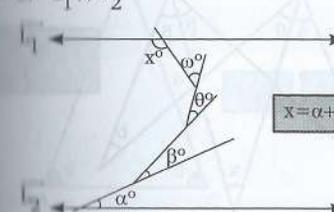
4. Si $\overline{L_1} \parallel \overline{L_2}$



$$\alpha + \beta + \theta = a + b + c$$

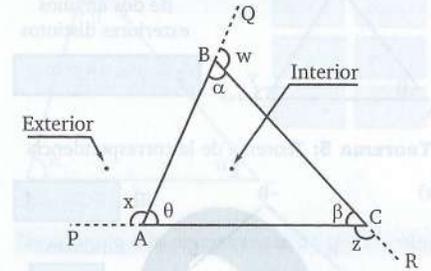
Esta última propiedad se cumple para cualquier número de lados.

5. Si $\overline{L_1} \parallel \overline{L_2}$



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

TRIÁNGULO



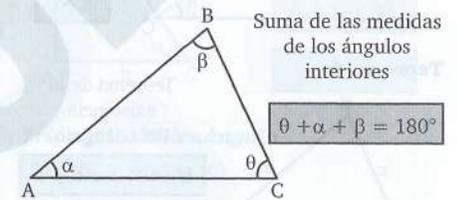
Elementos Vértices: A, B y C

Lados: \overline{AB} , \overline{BC} y \overline{AC}

Notación $\triangle ABC$: Triángulo de vértices A, B y C

TEOREMAS FUNDAMENTALES

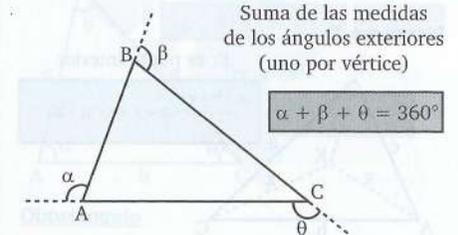
Teorema 1:



Suma de las medidas de los ángulos interiores

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

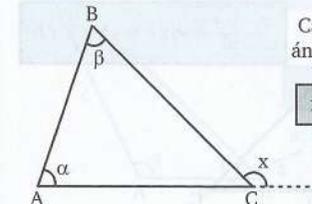
Teorema 2:



Suma de las medidas de los ángulos exteriores (uno por vértice)

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

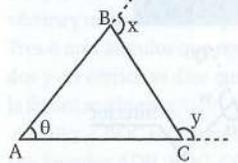
Teorema 3:



Cálculo de un ángulo exterior

$$x = \alpha + \beta$$

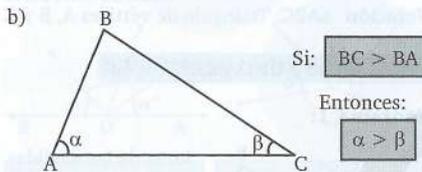
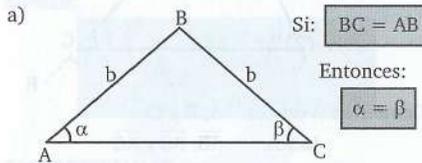
Teorema 4:



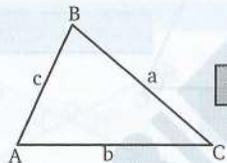
Suma de las medidas de dos ángulos exteriores distintos

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

Teorema 5: Teorema de la correspondencia



Teorema 6:

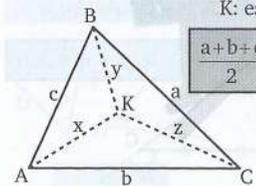


Teorema de la existencia del triángulo

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

$$b \geq c$$

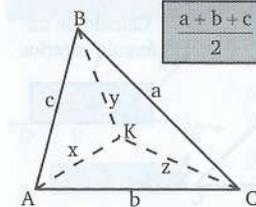
Teorema 7:



K: es punto interior

$$\frac{a+b+c}{2} < x+y+z < a+b+c$$

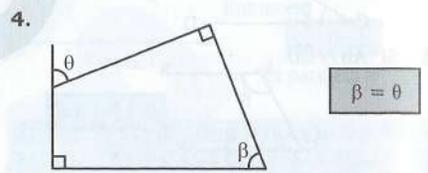
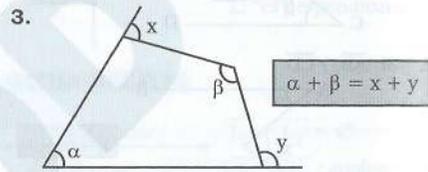
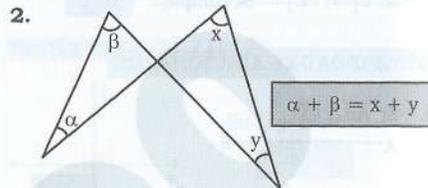
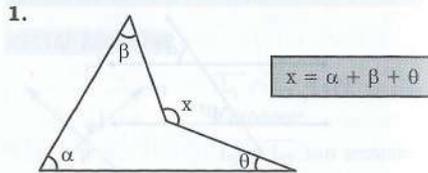
Teorema 8:



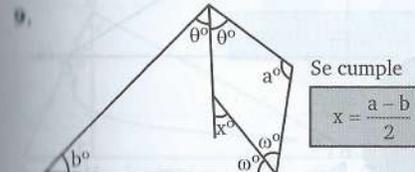
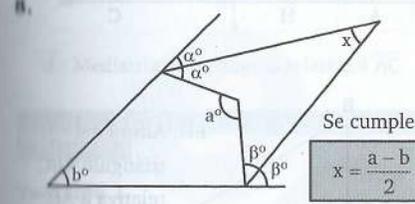
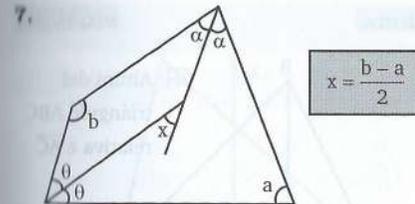
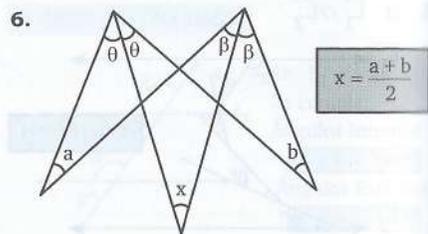
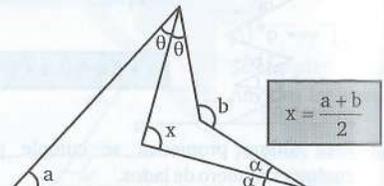
Si: $a > b > c$

$$\frac{a+b+c}{2} < x+y+z < a+b$$

TEOREMAS ADICIONALES

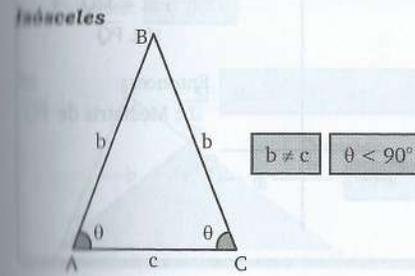
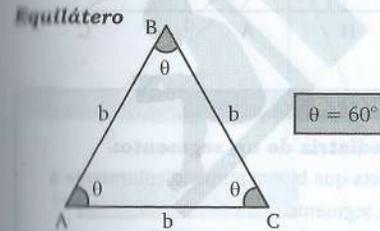


5. Ángulos determinados por dos bisectrices

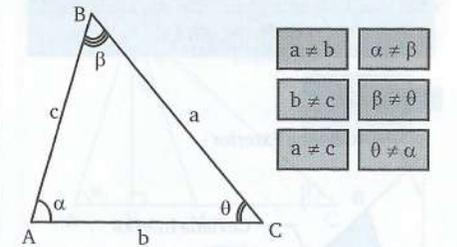


CLASIFICACIÓN DE TRIÁNGULOS

De acuerdo a la congruencia de sus lados

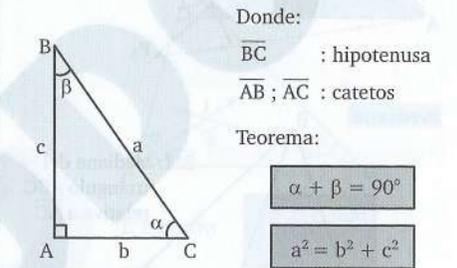


Escaleno



De acuerdo a la congruencia de sus ángulos

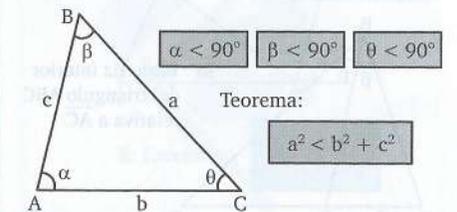
Triángulo Rectángulo



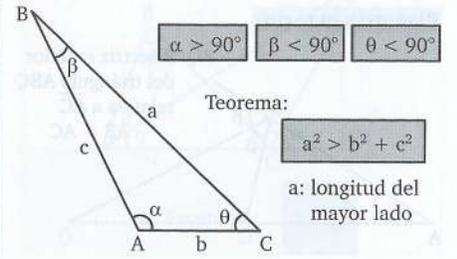
Triángulo Oblicuángulo

(no tiene ángulo recto)

Acutángulo

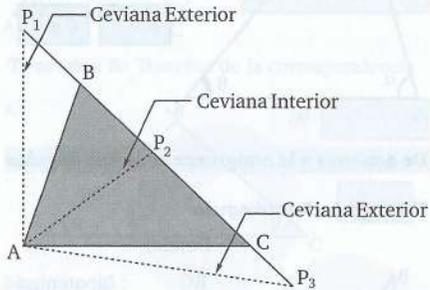


Obtusángulo

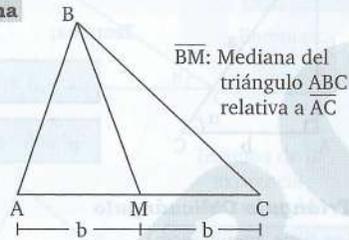


LÍNEAS NOTABLES ASOCIADAS AL TRIÁNGULO

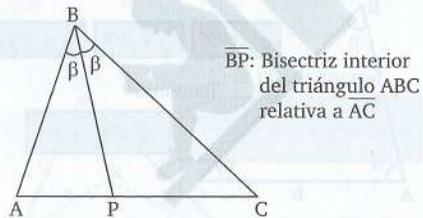
CEVIANA



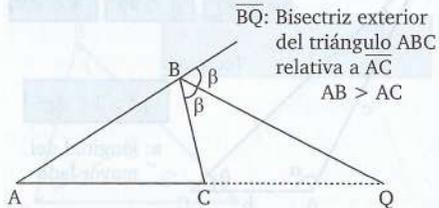
Mediana



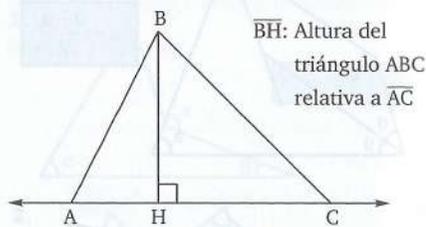
Bisectriz interior



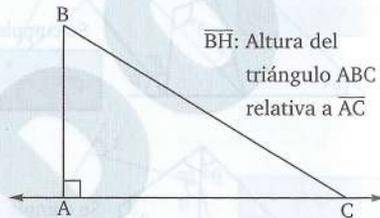
Bisectriz exterior



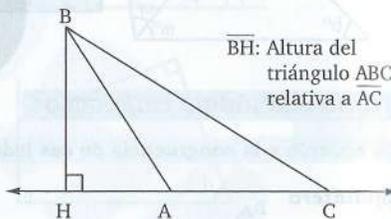
Altura



BH: Altura del triángulo ABC relativa a AC



BH: Altura del triángulo ABC relativa a AC



BH: Altura del triángulo ABC relativa a AC

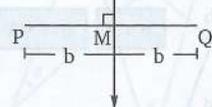
NOTA

Mediatriz de un segmento:

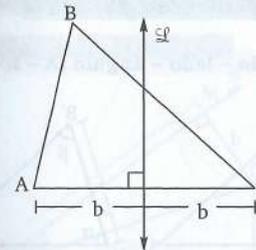
Recta que biseca perpendicularmente a un segmento

Si: $PM = MQ$ y $\overline{MQ} \perp \overline{PQ}$

Entonces: \overline{MQ} : Mediatriz de PQ



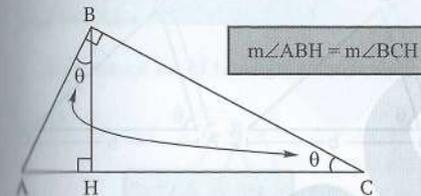
Mediatriz



\overline{MQ} : Mediatriz del triángulo relativa a AC

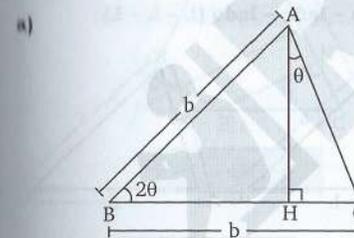
ÁNGULOS DETERMINADOS POR LÍNEAS NOTABLES

Teorema 1



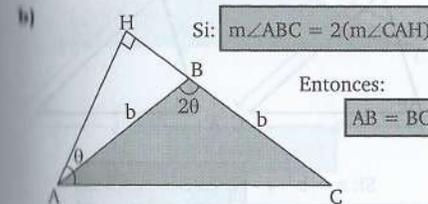
$m\angle ABH = m\angle BCH$

Teorema 2



Si: $m\angle ABC = 2(m\angle CAH)$

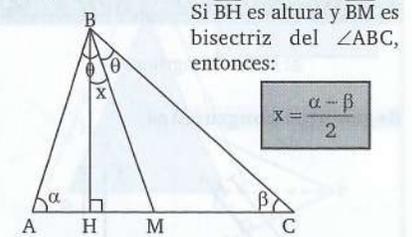
Entonces: $AB = BC$



Si: $m\angle ABC = 2(m\angle CAH)$

Entonces: $AB = BC$

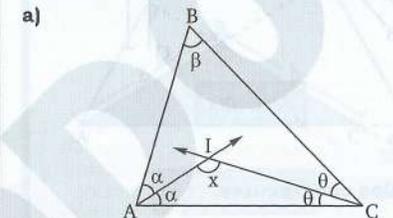
Teorema 3



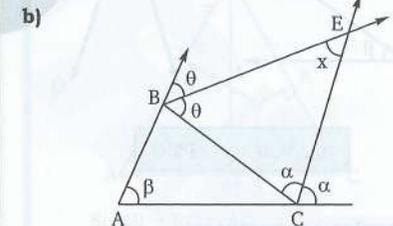
Si BH es altura y BM es bisectriz del $\angle ABC$, entonces:

$x = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$

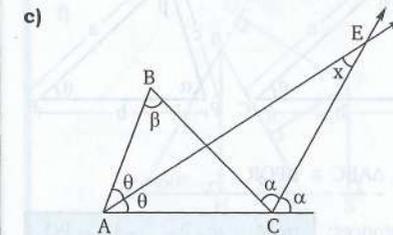
ÁNGULOS FORMADOS POR BISECTRICES DE LOS ÁNGULOS DE UN TRIÁNGULO



I: Incentro $x = 90^\circ + \frac{\beta}{2}$



E: Excentro $x = 90^\circ - \frac{\beta}{2}$

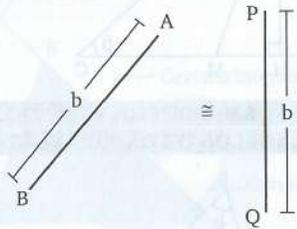


E: Excentro $x = \frac{\beta}{2}$

CONGRUENCIA DE TRIÁNGULOS

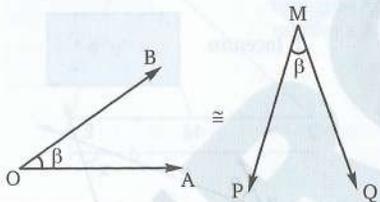
\cong : se lee "congruente"

Segmentos congruentes



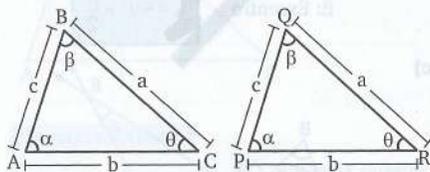
$AB = PQ$

Ángulos congruentes



$m\angle AOB = m\angle PMQ$

Triángulos congruentes

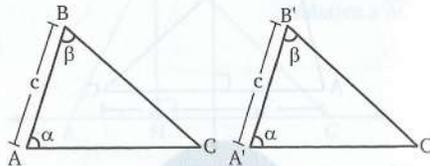


Si: $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$

Entonces: $m\angle A = m\angle P$ $AB = PQ$
 $m\angle B = m\angle Q$ y $BC = QR$
 $m\angle C = m\angle R$ $AC = PR$

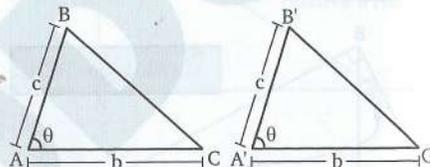
FORMAS DE RECONOCER A DOS TRIÁNGULOS CONGRUENTES

1. Ángulo - lado - ángulo (A - L - A)



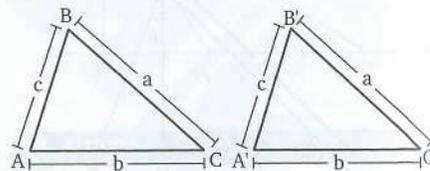
$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle A'B'C'$

2. Lado - ángulo - lado (L - A - L)



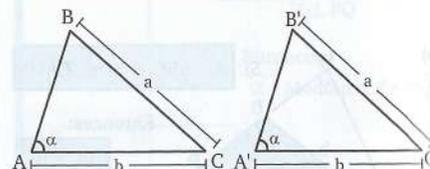
$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle A'B'C'$

3. Lado - lado - lado (L - L - L)



$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle A'B'C'$

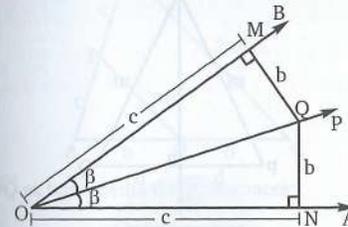
4. Lado - lado - Ángulo mayor (L - L - A_{may.})



Si: $a > b \rightarrow \triangle ABC \cong \triangle A'B'C'$

APLICACIONES DE LA CONGRUENCIA

TEOREMA DE LA BISECTRIZ

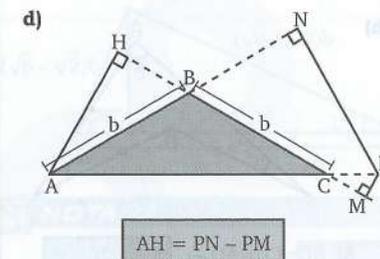
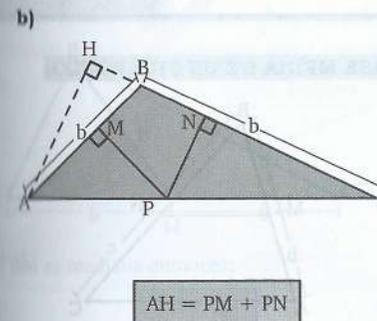
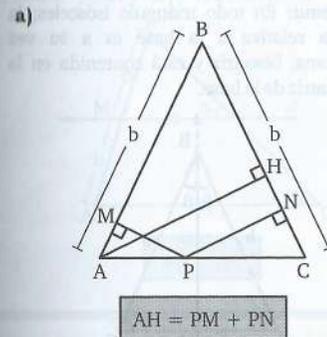


OP : Bisectriz del $\angle AOB$

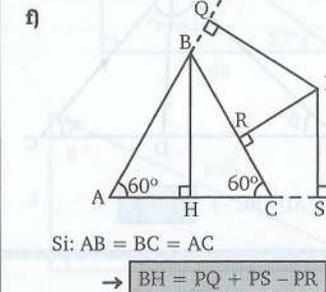
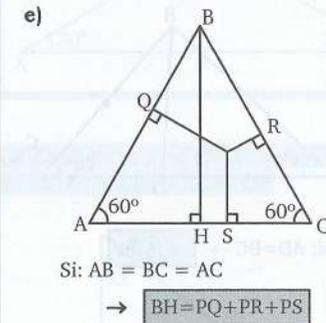
Entonces: $QN = QM$ \wedge $OM = ON$

NOTAS

Teoremas en el triángulo isósceles



Teoremas en el triángulo equilátero



g)

Si: $AB=BC=CD \rightarrow x = 120 - 2\alpha$

h)

Si: $BC=CD=AD \rightarrow x = 120 - \alpha$

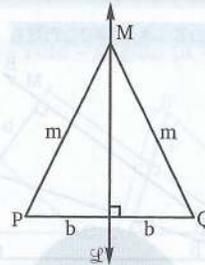
i)

Si: $AD=BC \rightarrow x = 2\alpha$

j)

Si: $AD=BC \rightarrow x = \beta$

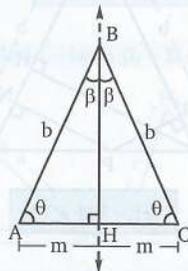
TEOREMA DE LA MEDIATRIZ



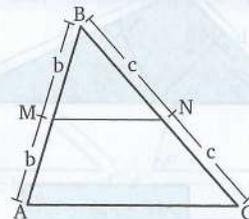
\overleftrightarrow{PQ} : mediatriz de \overline{PQ}
 M: punto de la mediatriz
 Entonces: $MP = MQ$

NOTA

Teorema: En todo triángulo isósceles; la altura relativa a la base es a su vez mediana, bisectriz y está contenida en la mediatriz de la base.

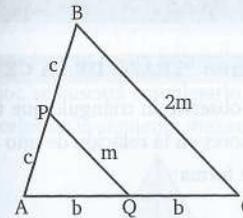


BASE MEDIA DE UN TRIÁNGULO



\overline{MN} : base media del $\triangle ABC$

TEOREMA DE LA BASE MEDIA

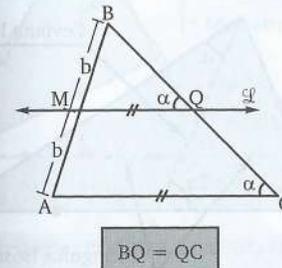


Si \overline{PQ} es base media de \overline{BC} entonces:

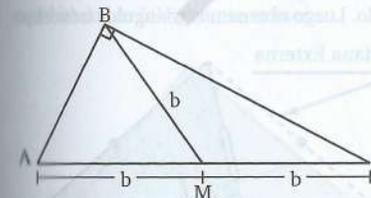
$\rightarrow \overline{PQ} \parallel \overline{BC}$
 $\rightarrow PQ = \frac{BC}{2}$

NOTA

Si $BM = MA$ y $\overleftrightarrow{PQ} \parallel \overline{AC}$ entonces:



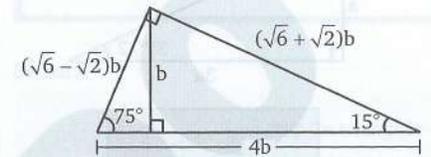
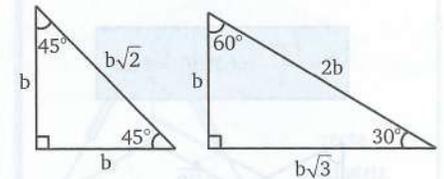
TEOREMA DE LA MEDIANA RELATIVA A LA HIPOTENUSA



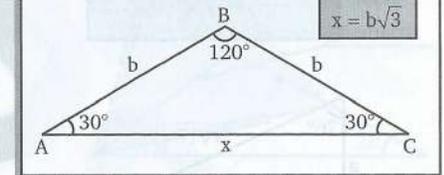
Si \overline{BM} es mediana entonces:

$BM = \frac{AC}{2}$

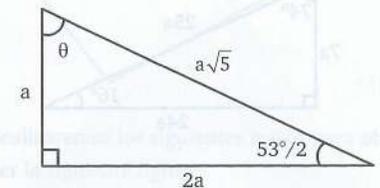
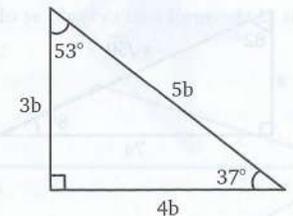
TRIÁNGULOS RECTÁNGULOS DE ÁNGULOS NOTABLES



NOTA

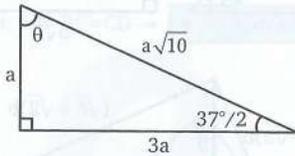


TRIÁNGULOS RECTÁNGULOS DE ÁNGULOS APROXIMADOS



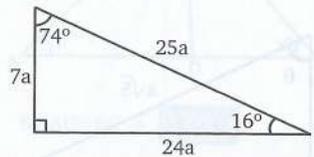
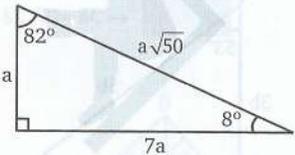
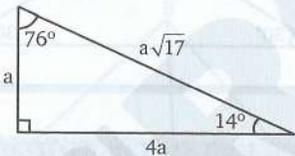
$$\frac{53^\circ}{2} = 26^\circ 30' = 26,5^\circ$$

$$\theta = \frac{127^\circ}{2} = 63^\circ 30' = 63,5^\circ$$



$$\frac{37^\circ}{2} = 18^\circ 30' = 18,5^\circ$$

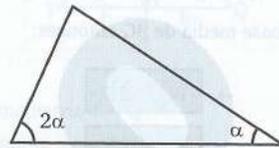
$$\theta = \frac{143^\circ}{2} = 71^\circ 30' = 71,5^\circ$$



CRITERIOS PARA HACER TRAZOS AUXILIARES EN TRIÁNGULOS

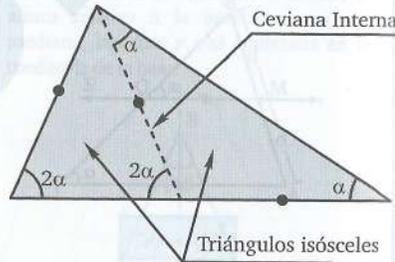
1er. Criterio: "TRAZO DE LA CEVIANA"

Cuando se observa un triángulo que tenga ángulos interiores en la relación de uno a dos, de la siguiente forma:



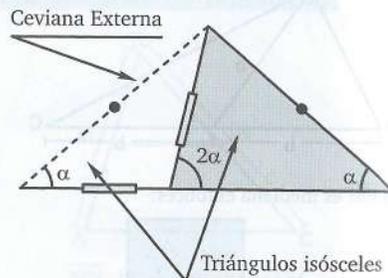
TRAZANDO CEVIANA INTERIOR

Se trazará una ceviana interna tal que forme un ángulo igual al mayor en la misma base del triángulo. Luego obtenemos triángulos isósceles.



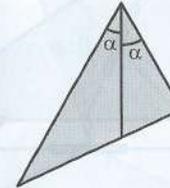
TRAZANDO CEVIANA EXTERIOR

Se trazará una ceviana externa tal que forme un ángulo igual al menor en la misma base del triángulo. Luego obtenemos triángulos isósceles.

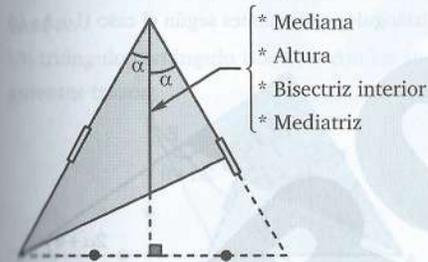


2do. Criterio: "COMPLETANDO A UN TRIÁNGULO ISÓSCELES"

Cuando se observa en un triángulo una bisectriz interior, se buscará completarlo a un triángulo isósceles de la siguiente manera:

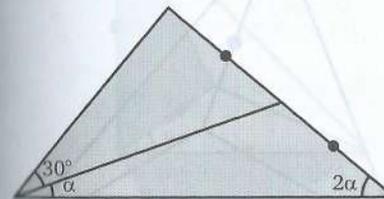


Se hará:



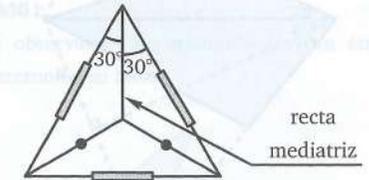
3er. Criterio: "COMPLETANDO UN TRIÁNGULO EQUILÁTERO"

Cuando se observa en un triángulo un ángulo de 30° y como éste valor es la mitad de 60°, se buscará formar externamente un triángulo equilátero, de la siguiente manera:



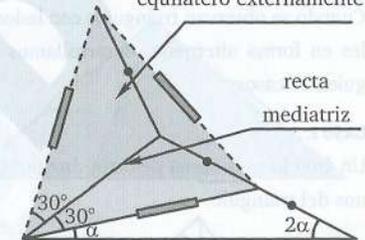
OBSERVACIÓN

Tener presente en un triángulo equilátero



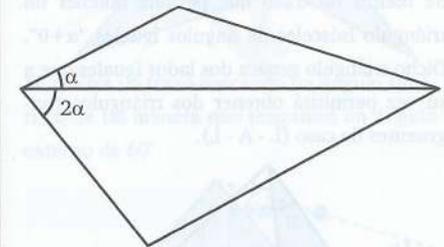
Se hará:

Se forma un triángulo equilátero externamente

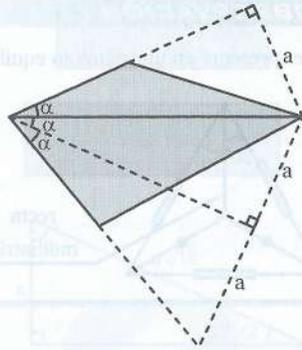


4to. Criterio: "PROPIEDAD DE LA BISECTRIZ"

Cuando se observa una figura de la siguiente forma:



Realizaremos los siguientes trazos para obtener la siguiente figura.

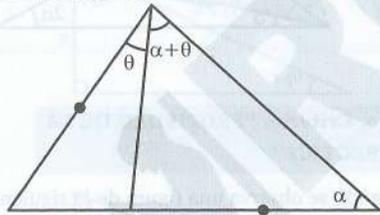


5to. Criterio: "BUSCANDO TRIÁNGULOS CONGRUENTES"

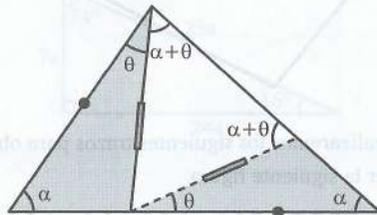
Cuando se observan triángulos con lados iguales en forma alternada, desarrollamos los siguientes casos:

CASO I:

Un ángulo es la suma de otros ángulos internos del triángulo.

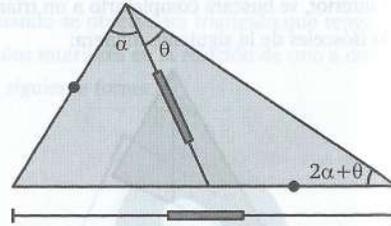


Se realiza un trazo que permite obtener un triángulo isósceles de ángulos iguales "alpha + theta". Dicho triángulo genera dos lados iguales que a su vez permitirá obtener dos triángulos congruentes de caso (L - A - L).

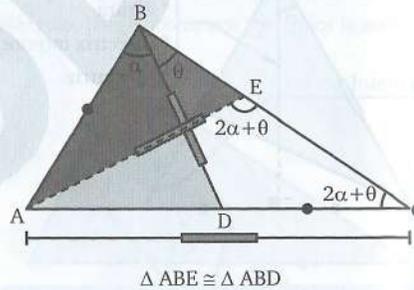


CASO II:

Cuando una ceviana es de la misma longitud que el lado mayor del triángulo.

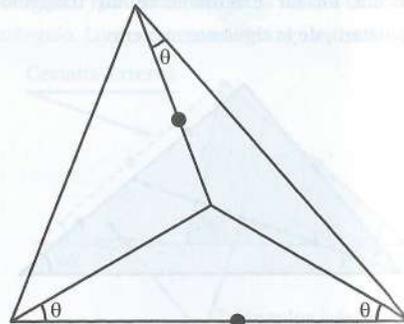


Se realiza el trazo de una ceviana para obtener triángulos isósceles; el cual genera dos lados iguales y dos ángulos iguales. Generando dos triángulos congruentes según el caso (L - A - L)

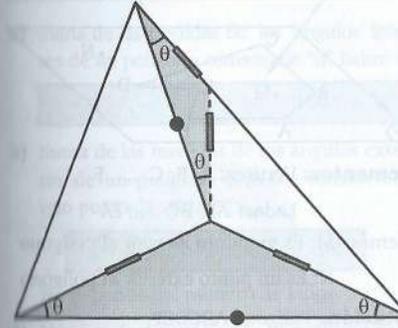


CASO III:

Si tenemos la siguiente figura con las siguientes características

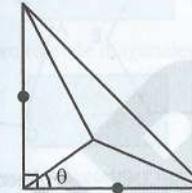


Se realiza el trazo de una ceviana para obtener triángulos isósceles; el cual genera dos triángulos congruentes.

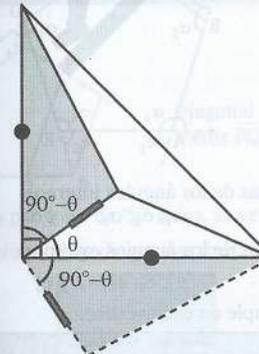


CASO IV:

Un triángulo rectángulo isósceles con los siguientes trazos:



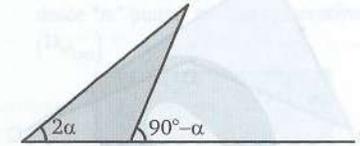
Se realiza un trazo buscando dos lados iguales con ángulos iguales para obtener dos triángulos congruentes del caso (L - A - L)



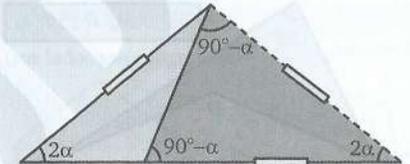
6to. Criterio: "TRAZO DEL ÁNGULO SIMÉTRICO (ESPEJO)"

CASO I:

Si observamos un triángulo con un ángulo externo en su base.

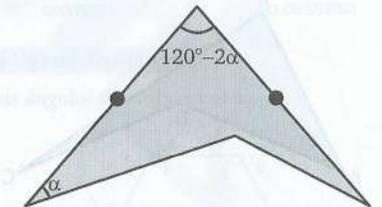


Se realiza un trazo buscando completar dos triángulo isósceles.

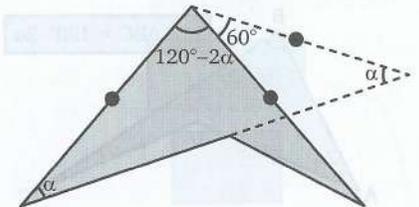


CASO II:

Si tenemos esta figura con las siguientes características.



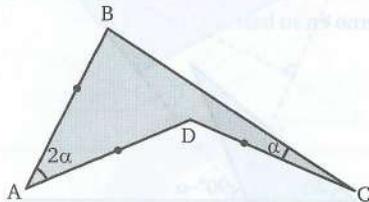
Se realiza un trazo buscando un ángulo simétrico de tal manera que tengamos un ángulo externo de 60°



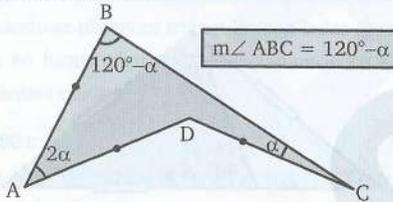
7mo. Criterio: "BUSCANDO CUADRILÁTEROS CÓNCAVOS"

CASO I:

Si tenemos:

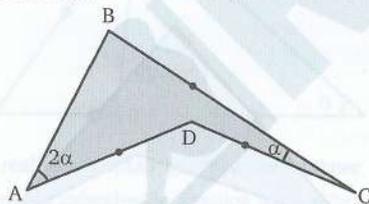


Se realiza un trazo buscando completar dos triángulos isósceles.

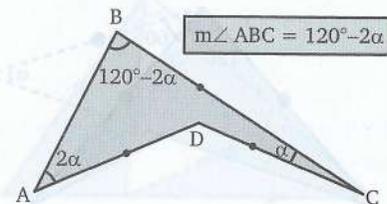


CASO II:

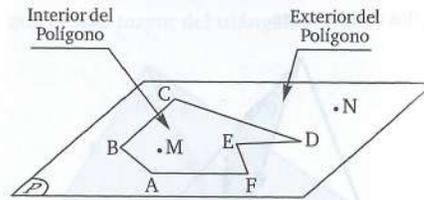
Si tenemos esta figura con las siguientes características.



Se realiza un trazo buscando un ángulo simétrico de tal manera que tengamos un ángulo externo de 60°



POLÍGONO



Elementos: Vértices: A; B; C;F

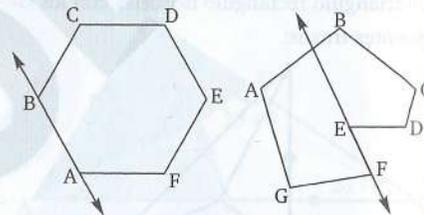
Lados: \overline{AB} , \overline{BC} \overline{FA}

Además: M: Es un punto interior al polígono

N: Es un punto exterior al polígono

Notación: Polígono ABCDEF

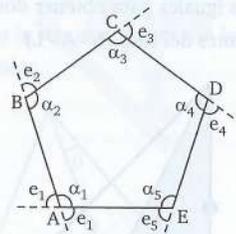
POLÍGONO CONVEXO Y POLÍGONO NO CONVEXO



Polígono ABCDEF es convexo

Polígono ABCDEFG es no convexo

ÁNGULOS DEL POLÍGONO CONVEXO



Medidas de los ángulos internos:

α_1 ; α_2 ; α_3 ; α_4 y α_5

Medidas de los ángulos externos:

e_1 ; e_2 ; e_3 ; e_4 y e_5

Se cumple en cada vértice:

$$m\angle\text{Interior} + m\angle\text{Exterior} = 180^\circ$$

PROPIEDADES DE LOS POLÍGONOS

1) En todo polígono convexo de "n" lados.

$$\# \text{vértices} = \# \text{ángulos internos} = \# \text{lados} = n$$

2) Suma de las medidas de los ángulos interiores de un polígono convexo de "n" lados: (S_i)

$$S_i = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n = 180^\circ(n-2)$$

3) Suma de las medidas de los ángulos exteriores de un polígono convexo considerando uno por cada vértice (S_e)

$$S_e = e_1 + e_2 + \dots + e_n = 360^\circ$$

No depende del número de lados

4) Número de diagonales de un polígono de "n" lados:

> Número de diagonales trazadas desde un vértice ($D_{(iv)}$)

$$D_{(iv)} = n - 3$$

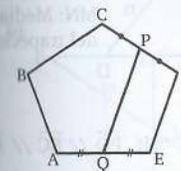
> Número total de diagonales (D)

$$D = \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$$

> Número de diagonales trazadas desde "m" vértices consecutivos ($D_{(m)}$)

$$D_{(m)} = mn - \frac{(m+1)(m+2)}{2}$$

NOTA



Diagonal media PQ

En todo polígono de "n" lados, se verifica:

• Número total de diagonales medias (D_M)

$$D_M = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

• Número de diagonales medias trazadas desde el punto medio de uno de sus lados ($D_{M(1L)}$)

$$D_{M(1L)} = n - 1$$

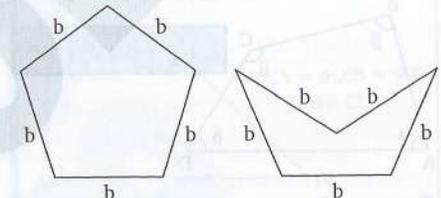
• Número de diagonales medias trazadas desde "m" puntos medios consecutivos ($D_{M(m)}$)

$$D_{M(m)} = nm - \frac{m(m+1)}{2}$$

POLÍGONOS ESPECIALES

Polígono Equilátero

(sus lados son congruentes)

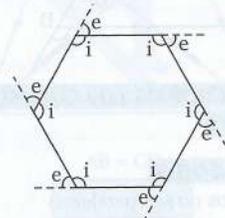


Polígono equilátero convexo

Polígono equilátero no convexo

Polígono Equiángulo

(sus ángulos son congruentes)

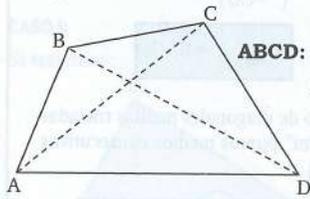


$$i = \frac{180^\circ(n-2)}{n}$$

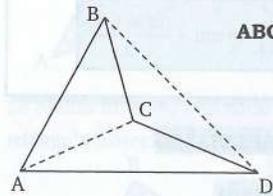
$$e = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

CUADRILÁTERO

(Polígono de cuatro lados)

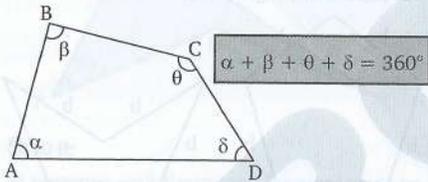


ABCD: convexo
Diagonales:
AC y BD

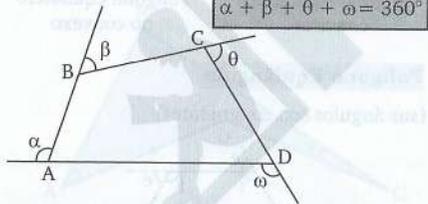


**ABCD: no convexo
o cóncavo**
Diagonales:
AC y BD

Teorema 1



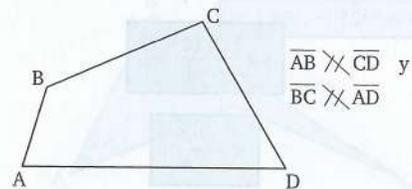
Teorema 2



CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS CUADRILÁTEROS CONVEXOS

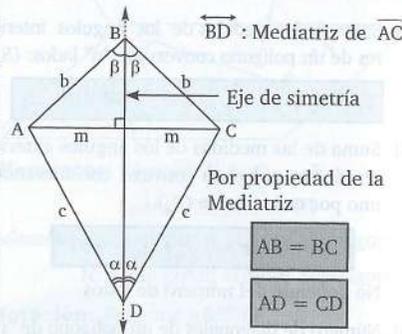
A) TRAPEZOIDE

(sus lados no son paralelos)



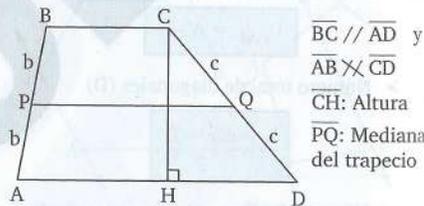
NOTA

Trapezoide Simétrico. Trapezoide donde una de las diagonales es parte de la mediatriz de la otra.

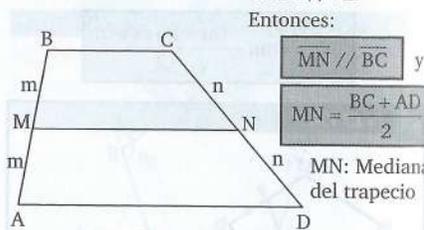


B) TRAPEZIO

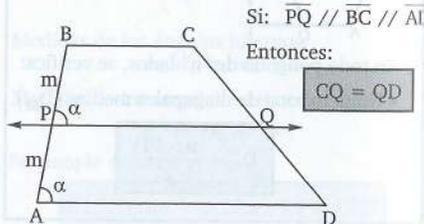
(tiene dos lados paralelos llamados bases)



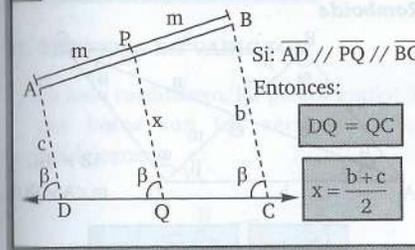
Teorema 1



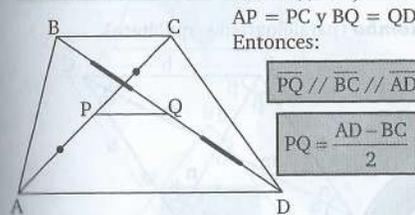
Teorema 2



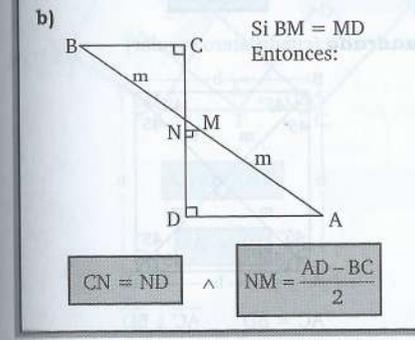
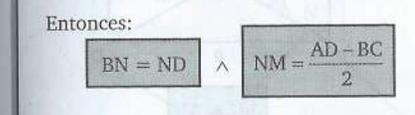
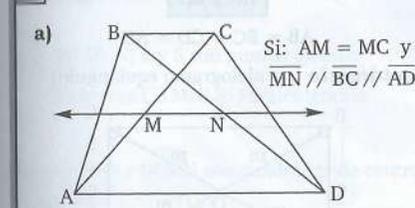
NOTA



Teorema 3

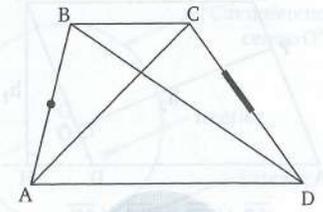


NOTA



CLASES DE TRAPEZIO

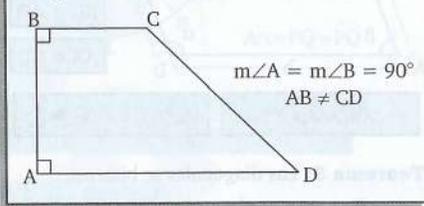
Trapezio escaleno



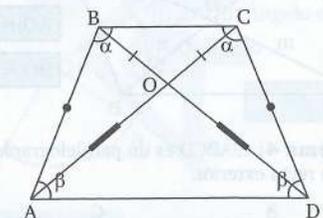
AB ≠ CD
m∠A ≠ m∠D
m∠B ≠ m∠C
AC ≠ BD

NOTA

Trapezio rectángulo



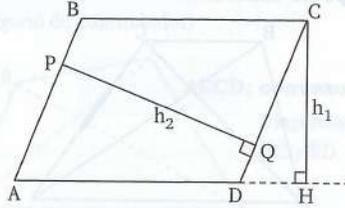
Trapezio isósceles



AB = CD
m∠A = m∠D
m∠B = m∠C
AC = BD
AO = OD
BO = OC

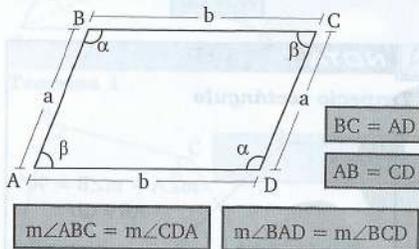
C) PARALELOGRAMO

(sus lados son paralelos)

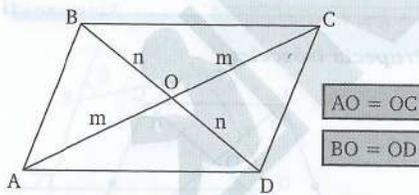


$\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$ y $\overline{BC} \parallel \overline{AD}$
 \overline{CH} : altura relativa a \overline{AD}
 \overline{PQ} : altura relativa a \overline{CD}

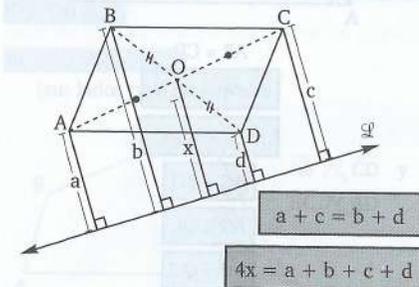
Teorema: Los lados y ángulos opuestos son congruentes



Teorema 3: Las diagonales se bisecan.

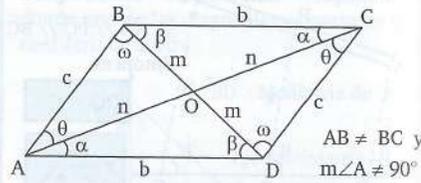


Teorema 4: $\square ABCD$ es un paralelogramo y \overline{AE} es una recta exterior.



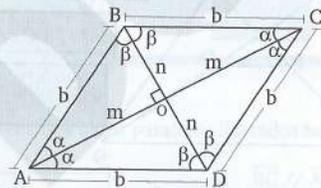
CLASES DE PARALELOGRAMO

Romboide



$AC \neq BD$ $m\angle BOA \neq 90^\circ$
 $m\angle BAO \neq m\angle DAO$ $m\angle ABO \neq m\angle CBO$

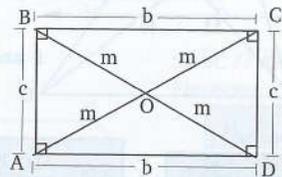
Rombo (paralelogramo equilátero)



$AC \perp BD$

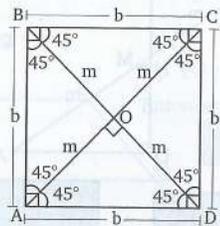
$AB = BC = CD = AD$

Rectángulo (paralelogramo equiángulo)



$AC = BD$

Cuadrado (cuadrilátero regular)

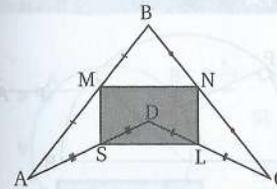
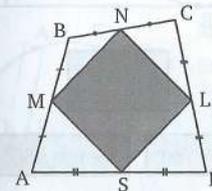


$AC = BD$ $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BD}$

TEOREMAS ADICIONALES

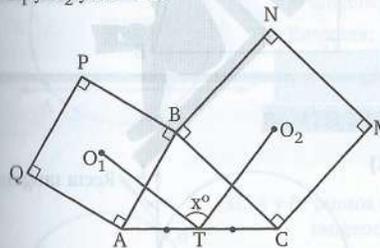
1) TEOREMA DE VARIGNOM

En todo cuadrilátero, los puntos medios de sus lados son los vértices de un paralelogramo.



Si: M; N; L y S son puntos medios
 Entonces $\square MNLS$: Paralelogramo

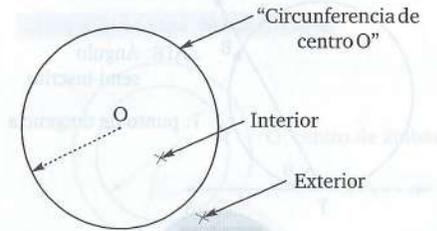
2) Si $ABPQ$ y $BCMN$ son cuadrados de centros O_1 y O_2 y $AT = TC$.



$O_1T = O_2T$

$x = 90$

CIRCUNFERENCIA

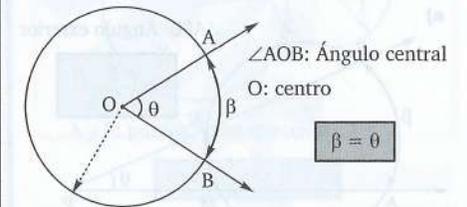


Elementos:

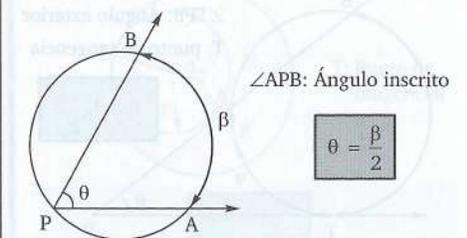


POSICIONES RELATIVAS ENTRE UN ÁNGULO Y UNA CIRCUNFERENCIA

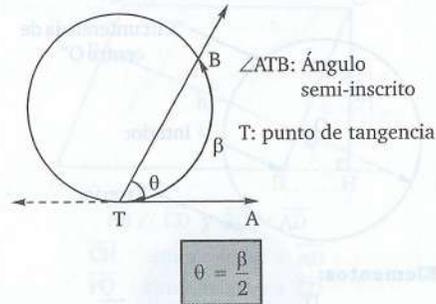
Ángulo Central



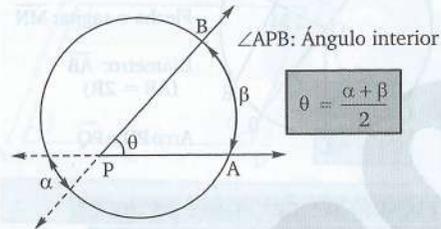
Ángulo Inscrito



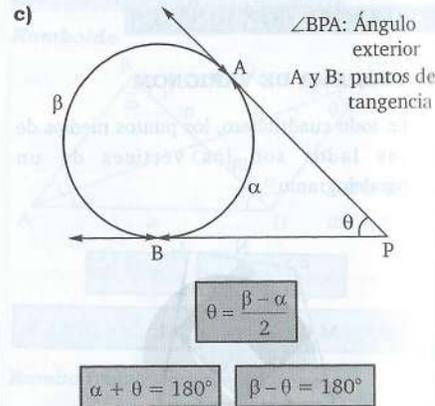
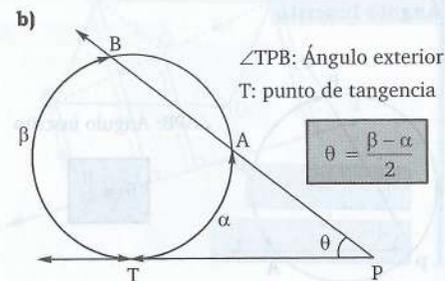
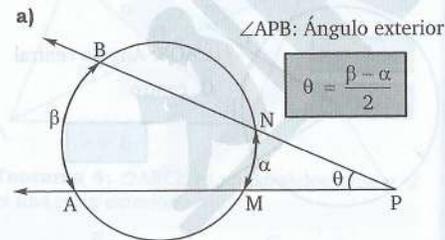
Ángulo Semi-inscrito



Ángulo Interior

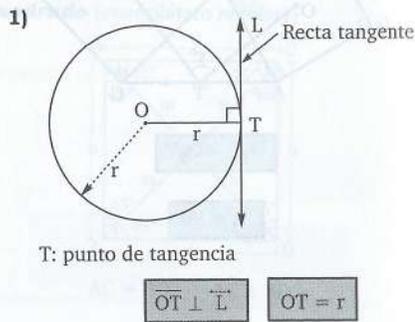


Ángulo Exterior



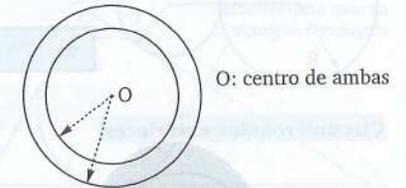
NOTA

TEOREMAS

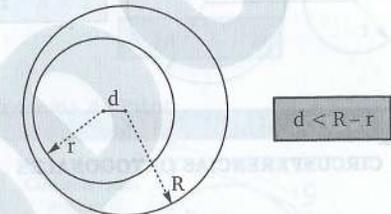


POSICIONES RELATIVAS ENTRE DOS CIRCUNFERENCIAS

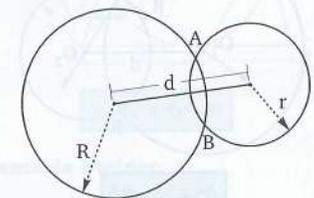
Circunferencias concéntricas



Circunferencias excéntricas



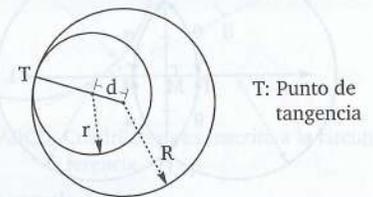
Circunferencias secantes



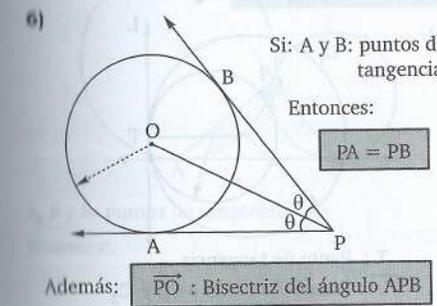
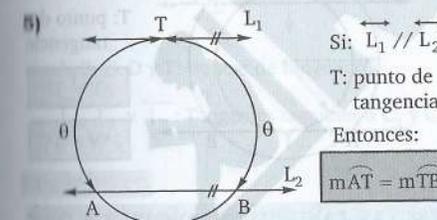
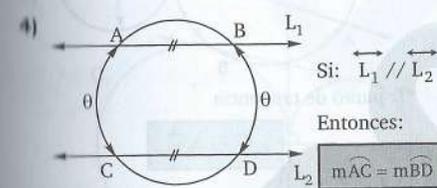
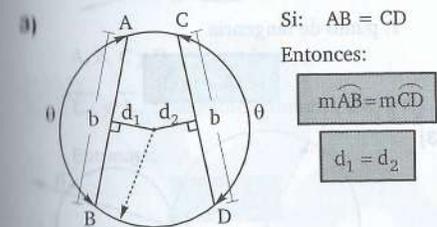
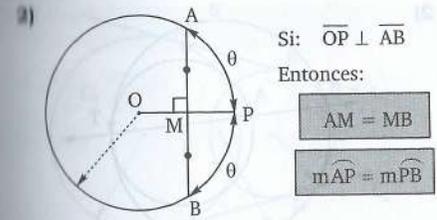
A y B: puntos de intersección

$R - r < d < R + r$

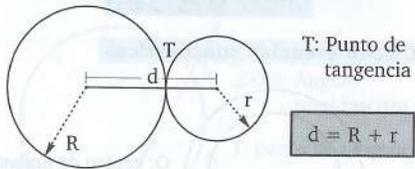
Circunferencias tangentes interiores



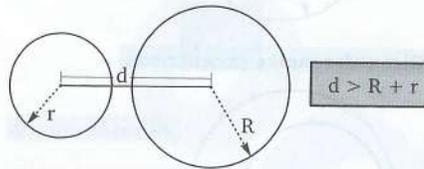
$d = R - r$



Circunferencias tangentes exteriores



Circunferencias exteriores



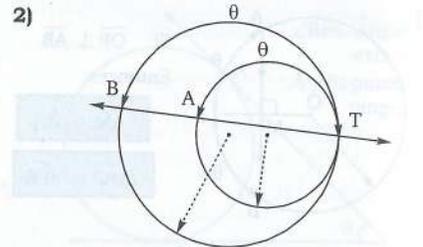
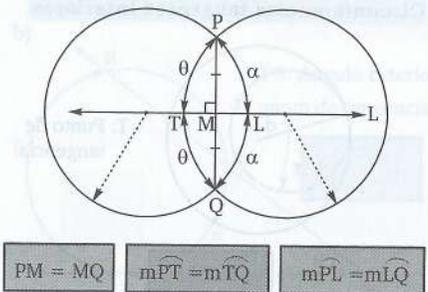
NOTA

CIRCUNFERENCIAS ORTOGONALES

$d^2 = r^2 + R^2$

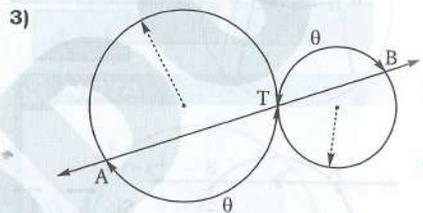
TEOREMAS

1) PQ: Cuerda común



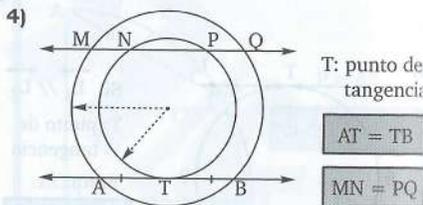
T: punto de tangencia

$m\widehat{TA} = m\widehat{TB}$

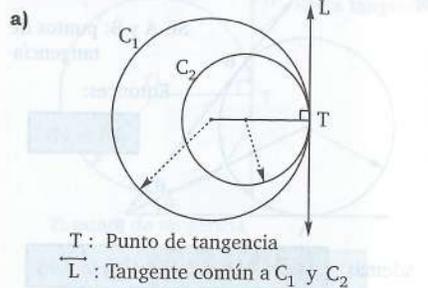


T: punto de tangencia

$m\widehat{TA} = m\widehat{TB}$

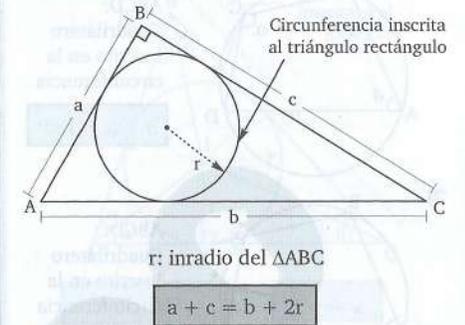


RECTAS TANGENTES COMUNES A DOS CIRCUNFERENCIAS

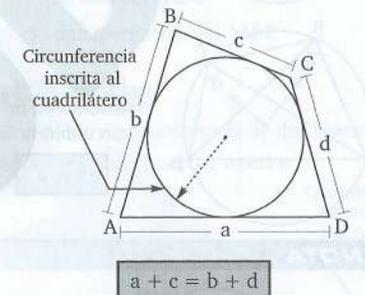


POSICIONES RELATIVAS ENTRE UN POLÍGONO Y UNA CIRCUNFERENCIA

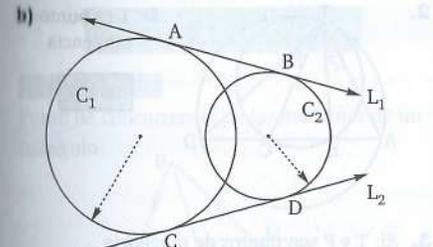
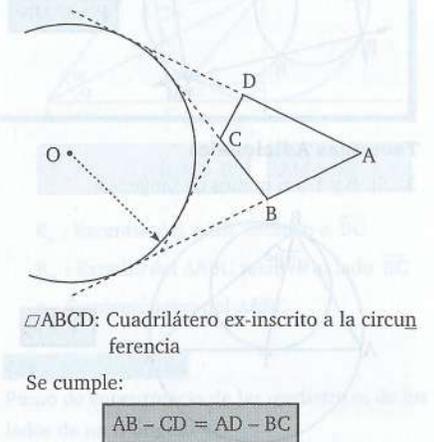
Teorema de Poncelet



Teorema de Pitot:



Teorema de Steiner

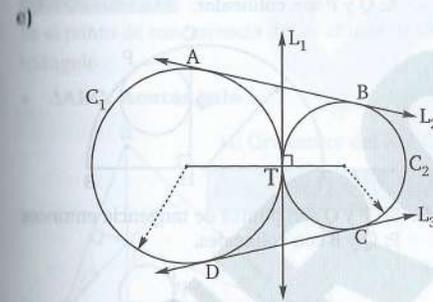


A, B, C y D: Puntos de tangencia

L_1 y L_2 : Tangentes comunes a C_1 y C_2

Entonces:

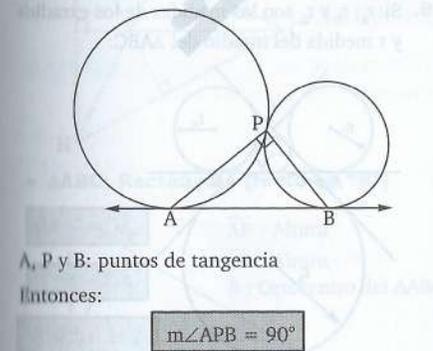
$AB = CD$



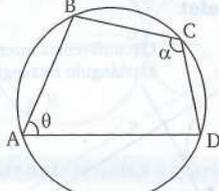
A, B, C, D y T: Puntos de tangencia.

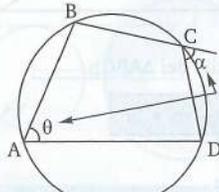
L_1, L_2 y L_3 : Tangentes comunes a C_1 y C_2

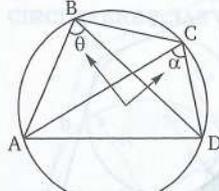
PROPIEDAD

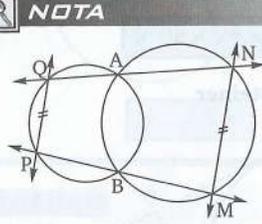


PROPIEDADES DEL CUADRILÁTERO INSCRITO EN UNA CIRCUNFERENCIA

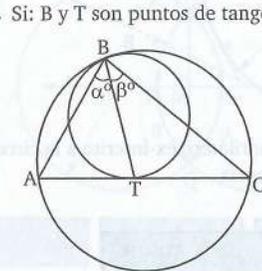
1)  ABCD: Cuadrilátero Inscrito en la circunferencia
 $\theta + \alpha = 180^\circ$

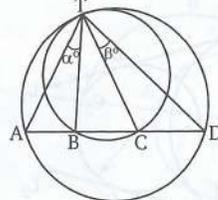
2)  ABCD: Cuadrilátero Inscrito en la circunferencia
 $\theta = \alpha$

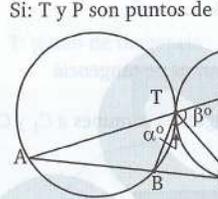
3)  ABCD: Cuadrilátero Inscrito en la circunferencia
 $\theta = \alpha$

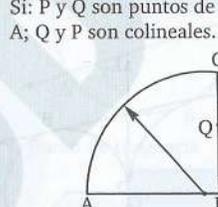
NOTA
 $PQ \parallel MN$

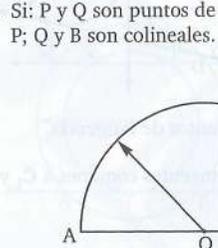
Teoremas Adicionales

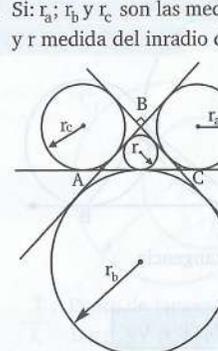
1. Si: B y T son puntos de tangencia
 $\alpha = \beta$

2.  Si: T es punto de tangencia
 $\alpha = \beta$

3. Si: T y P son puntos de tangencia
 $\alpha = \beta$

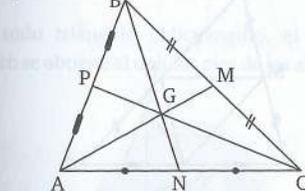
4. Si: P y Q son puntos de tangencia entonces A; Q y P son colineales.


5. Si: P y Q son puntos de tangencia entonces P; Q y B son colineales.


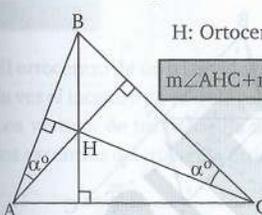
6. Si: r_a ; r_b y r_c son las medidas de los exradios y r medida del inradio del ΔABC .

 $AC = r_a + r_c$
 $AC = r_b - r$
 $r_b = r_a + r_c + r$

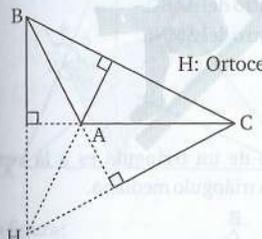
PUNTOS NOTABLES

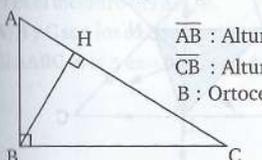
BARICENTRO
Punto de concurrencia de las medianas de un triángulo

 G: Baricentro del ΔABC
 $AG = 2(GM)$ $BG = 2(GN)$ $CG = 2(GP)$

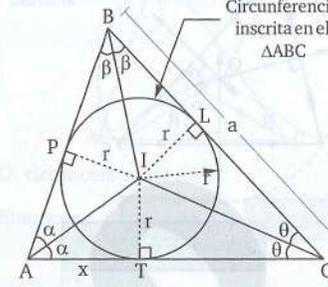
ORTOCENTRO:
Es el punto de concurrencia de las alturas de un triángulo

• ΔABC : Acutángulo
H: Ortocentro del ΔABC
 $m\angle AHC + m\angle ABC = 180^\circ$


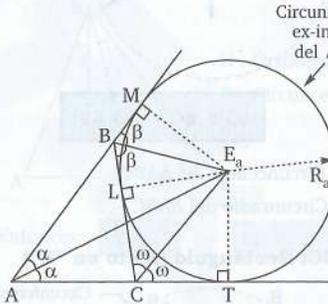
• ΔABC : Obtusángulo (obtusó en "A")
H: Ortocentro del ΔABC


• ΔABC : Rectángulo (recto en "B")
H: Ortocentro del ΔABC
 \overline{AB} : Altura
 \overline{CB} : Altura
 B : Ortocentro del ΔABC


INCENTRO:
Punto de concurrencia de las bisectrices de un triángulo

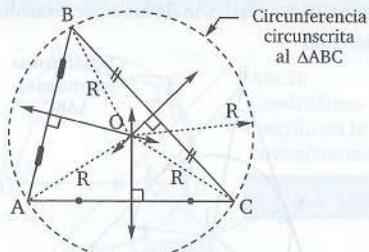
 Circunferencia inscrita en el ΔABC
 $IL = IT = IP = r$ $x = p - a$
I: incentro del ΔABC
r: Inradio del ΔABC
p: Semiperímetro del ΔABC

EX-CENTRO:
Es el punto de concurrencia de dos bisectrices exteriores y una bisectriz interior

 Circunferencia ex-inscrita del ΔABC
 $E_a L = E_a T = E_a M = R_a$ $AM = AT = p$
 E_a : Excentro del ΔABC relativo a \overline{BC}
 R_a : Exradio del ΔABC relativo al lado \overline{BC}
p: Semiperímetro del ΔABC

CIRCUNCENTRO:
Punto de concurrencia de las mediatrices de los lados de un triángulo

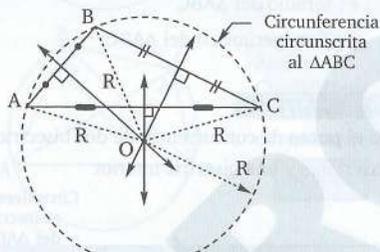
• **ΔABC: Acutángulo**



$AO = BO = CO = R$

O : Circuncentro del ΔABC
R : Circunradio del ΔABC

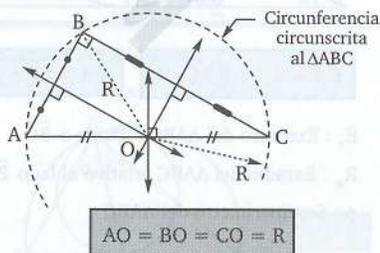
• **ΔABC: Obtusángulo**



$AO = BO = CO = R$

O : Circuncentro del ΔABC
R : Circunradio del ΔABC

• **ΔABC: Rectángulo (recto en "B")**

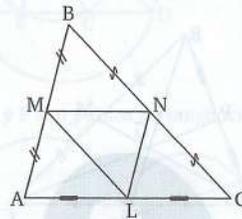


$AO = BO = CO = R$

O : Circuncentro del ΔABC
O : Punto medio de la hipotenusa
R : Circunradio del ΔABC

TRIÁNGULO MEDIANO

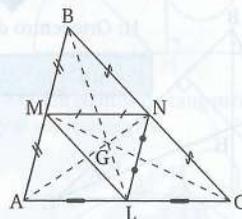
Se obtiene al unir los puntos medios de los lados de un triángulo.



Si: M; N y L son puntos medios → Δ MNL es el triángulo mediano o complementario y el triángulo ABC se llama antimediano o anticomplementario.

TEOREMA

El baricentro de un triángulo es a la vez el baricentro de su triángulo mediano.

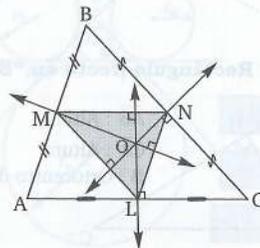


En la figura:

- * G es baricentro del ΔABC.
- * G es baricentro del ΔMNL.

TEOREMA

El circuncentro de un triángulo es a la vez el ortocentro de su triángulo mediano.

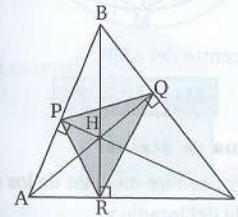


En la figura:

- * O es circuncentro del ΔABC.
- * O es ortocentro del ΔMNL.

TRIÁNGULO ÓRTICO

En todo triángulo oblicuángulo, el triángulo órtico se obtiene al unir los pies de las alturas.

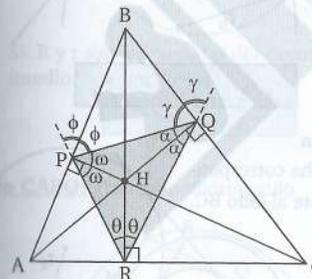


En la figura:

- * ΔPQR es el triángulo órtico.
- * ΔABC es el triángulo antiórtico.

TEOREMA

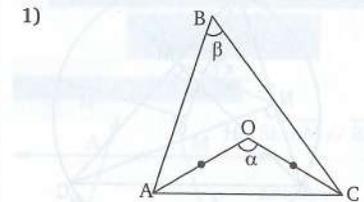
- * El ortocentro de un triángulo acutángulo es a la vez el incentro de su triángulo órtico.
- * Los vértices de un triángulo acutángulo son los excentros del triángulo órtico.



En la figura:

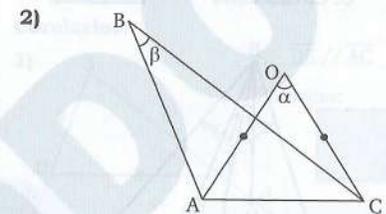
- * H es el ortocentro del ΔABC.
- * H es el incentro del ΔPQR.
- * A; B y C son los excentros del ΔPQR.
- * El ΔABC es el Δ ex - central del ΔPQR.

TEOREMAS



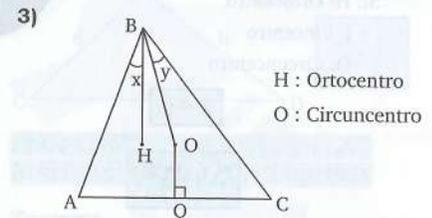
O: circuncentro del ΔABC

Entonces: $\alpha = 2\beta$ $AO = OC$



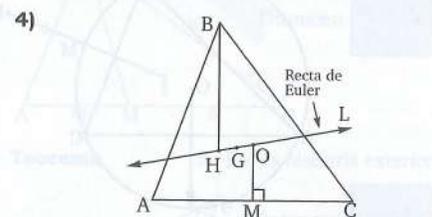
O: circuncentro del ΔABC (obtus en A)

Entonces: $\alpha = 2\beta$ $AO = OC$



H : Ortocentro
O : Circuncentro

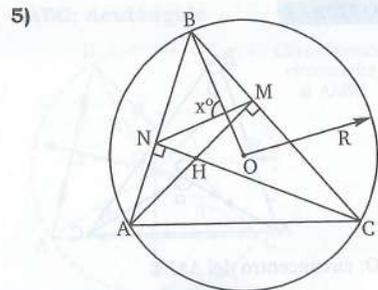
Entonces: $x = y$ $BH = 2(OQ)$



H : ortocentro
G : baricentro
O : Circuncentro

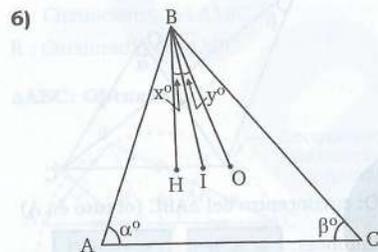
$HG = 2(GO)$
 $BH = 2(OM)$

Se cumple: H, G y O son colineales



Si: H: Ortocentro
O: Circuncentro

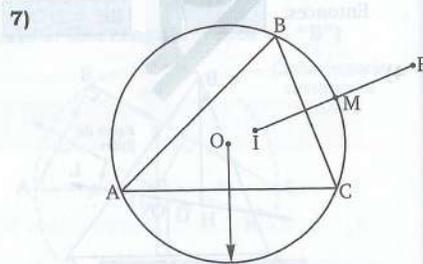
$$x = 90^\circ$$



Si: H: Ortocentro
I: Incentro
O: Circuncentro

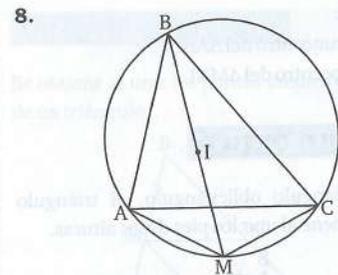
$$x = y$$

$$x = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$



Si: I: Incentro
E: Excentro

$$IM = ME$$

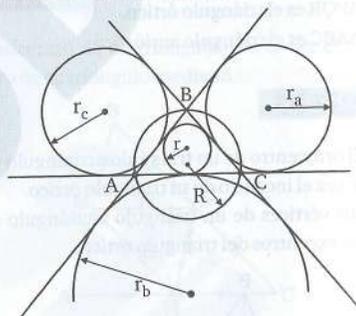


Si: I: Incentro del $\triangle ABC$

$$MA = MI = MC$$

9. Teorema de Steiner

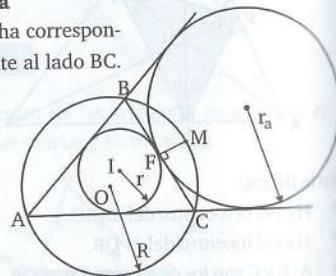
Si: r_a, r_b y r_c son las medidas de los exradios.
 r : medida del inradio y
 R : medida del circunradio



$$r_a + r_b + r_c = 4R + r$$

Teorema

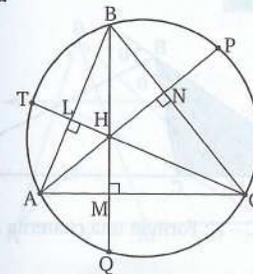
\overline{MF} : Flecha correspondiente al lado BC.



Si: $\widehat{BM} = m\widehat{MC}$ y $\overline{MF} \perp \overline{BC}$

$$MF = \frac{r_a - r}{2}$$

Teorema

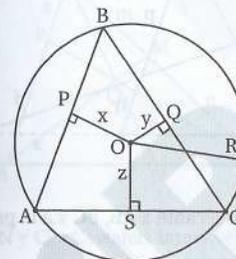


Si: H es ortocentro

$$\begin{aligned} HM &= MQ \\ HN &= NP \\ HL &= TL \end{aligned}$$

TEOREMA DE CARNOT

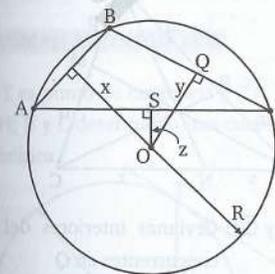
1er CASO: Triángulo acutángulo



Si: R y r son las medidas del circunradio e inradio.

$$x + y + z = R + r$$

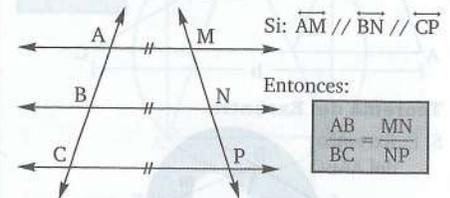
2do CASO: Triángulo obtusángulo



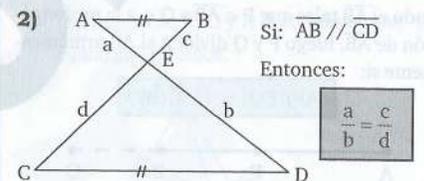
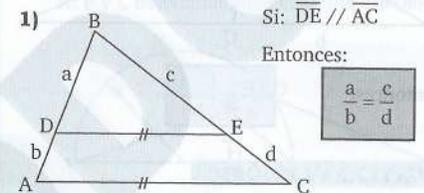
$$x + y - z = R + r$$

PROPORCIONALIDAD DE SEGMENTOS

TEOREMA DE TALES

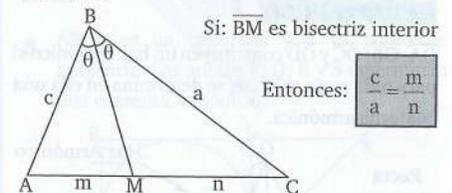


Corolarios:

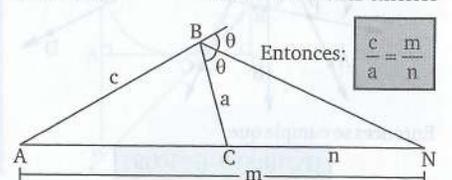


PROPIEDADES RELATIVAS A LA BISECTRICES DE UN TRIÁNGULO

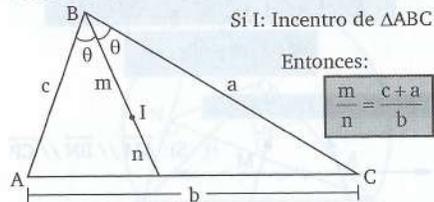
Teorema



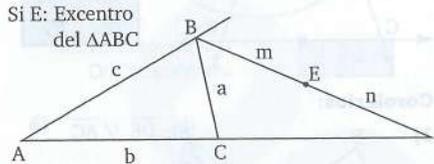
Teorema



Teorema del Incentro



Teorema del Excentro



Entonces:

$$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{c-a}{b}$$

CUATERNA ARMÓNICA

Dado el \overline{AB} tales que $P \in \overline{AB}$ y $Q \in$ a la prolongación de \overline{AB} , luego P y Q dividen al \overline{AB} armónicamente si:

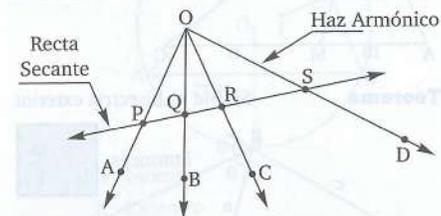
$$(AP)(BQ) = (AQ)(BP)$$



Donde: P y Q son los conjugados armónicos de A y B; además: A y B son los conjugados armónicos de P y Q.

HAZ ARMÓNICO

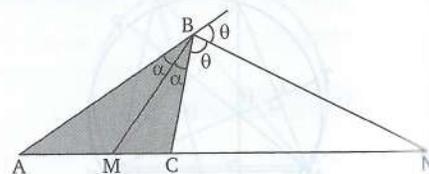
\overline{OA} ; \overline{OB} ; \overline{OC} y \overline{OD} constituyen un haz armónico si para toda recta secante, se determina en ella una cuaterna armónica.



Entonces se cumple que:

$$(PQ)(RS) = (PS)(QR)$$

TEOREMA

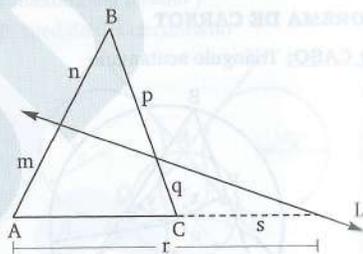


A - M - C - N: Forman una cuaterna armónica

Entonces:

$$\frac{AM}{MC} = \frac{AN}{CN} \text{ o } (AM)(CN) = (MC)(AN)$$

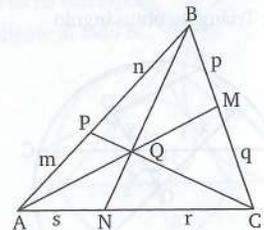
TEOREMA DE MENELAO



\overline{L} : Recta secante a \overline{AB} , \overline{BC} y a la prolongación de \overline{AC}

$$mps = nqr$$

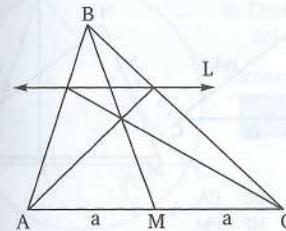
TEOREMA DE CEVA



\overline{AM} , \overline{BN} y \overline{CP} : Cevianas interiores del $\triangle ABC$, concurrentes en Q

$$mpr = nqs$$

Corolario

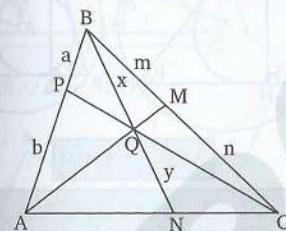


III) \overline{BM} es mediana

Entonces:

$$\overline{L} // \overline{AC}$$

TEOREMA DE VAN AUBEL



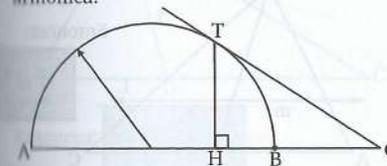
\overline{AM} , \overline{BN} y \overline{CP} : Cevianas interiores del $\triangle ABC$ concurrentes en Q

Entonces:

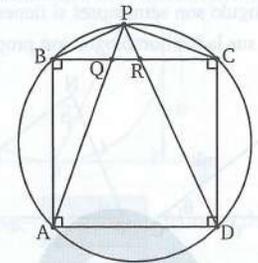
$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{m}{n}$$

TEOREMAS ADICIONALES

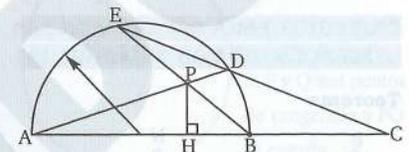
I) Si: T es punto de tangencia y $\overline{TH} \perp \overline{AB}$ A; H; B y C determinan una cuaterna armónica.



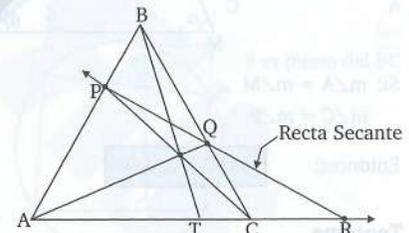
2. Si: ABCD es cuadrado y $P \in \overline{BC}$; B; Q; R y C determinan una cuaterna armónica.



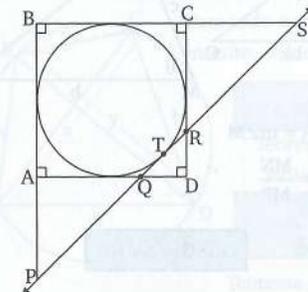
3. Si: $\overline{AD} \wedge \overline{EB} = \{P\}$ y $\overline{PH} \perp \overline{AB}$ entonces A; H; B y C determinan una cuaterna armónica.



4. Los puntos A; T; C y R determinan una cuaterna armónica.

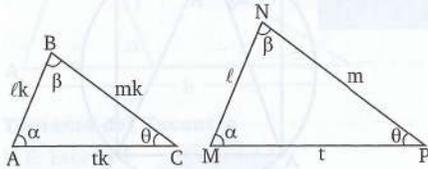


5. ABCD es un cuadrado y T es punto de tangencia. Los puntos P; Q; R y S determinan una cuaterna armónica.



SEMEJANZA DE TRIÁNGULOS

Dos triángulo son semejantes si tienen la misma forma y sus lados homólogos son proporcionales

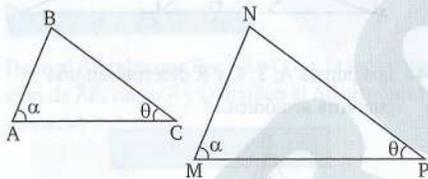


$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta MNP$

~: Se lee semejante

CRITERIOS PARA ESTABLECER LA SEMEJANZA DE DOS TRIÁNGULOS

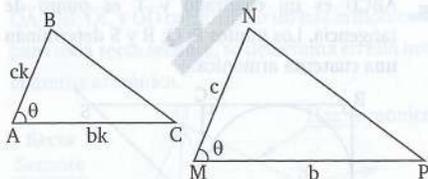
Teorema



Si: $m\angle A = m\angle M$
 $m\angle C = m\angle P$

Entonces: $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta MNP$

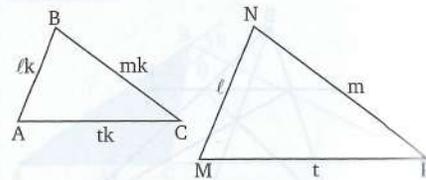
Teorema



Si: $m\angle A = m\angle M$
 $\frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{MN}{MP}$

Entonces: $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta MNP$

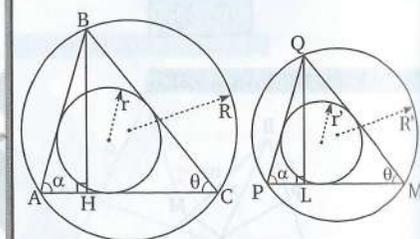
Teorema



Si: $\frac{AB}{MN} = \frac{BC}{NP} = \frac{CA}{PM} = k$

Entonces: $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta MNP$

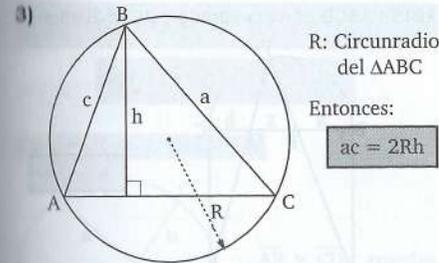
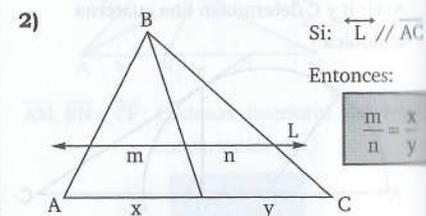
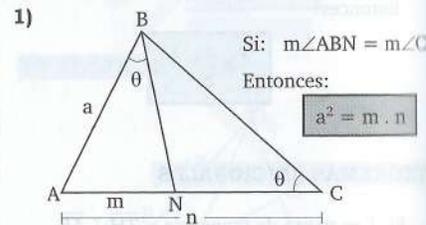
NOTA



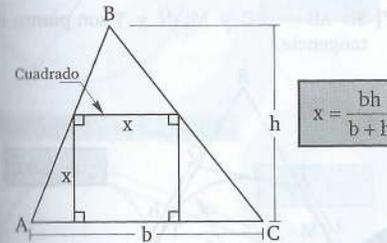
$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQM$

$\frac{AB}{PQ} = \frac{BC}{QM} = \frac{AC}{PM} = \frac{BH}{QL} = \frac{r}{r'} = \frac{R}{R'} = \frac{2p_{ABC}}{2p_{PQM}} = \dots = k$

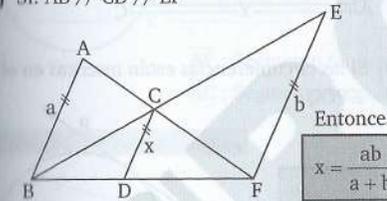
TEOREMAS



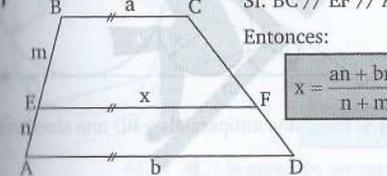
4) Lado del cuadrado inscrito en el triángulo



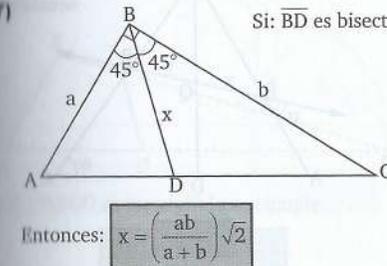
5) Si: $\vec{AB} \parallel \vec{CD} \parallel \vec{EF}$



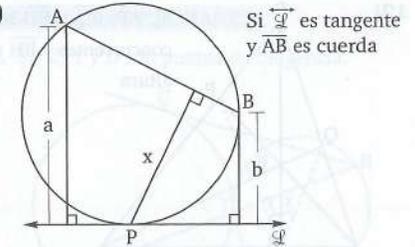
6) Si: $\vec{BC} \parallel \vec{EF} \parallel \vec{AD}$



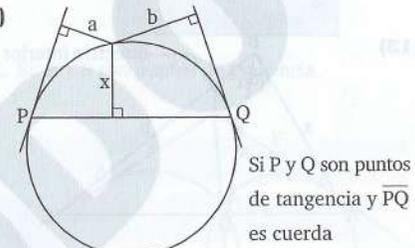
7) Si: \vec{BD} es bisectriz



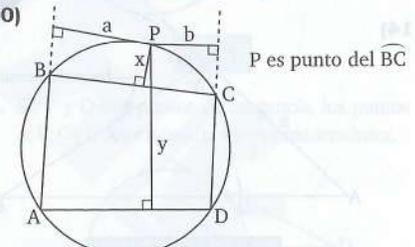
8) Si \vec{AP} es tangente y \vec{AB} es cuerda



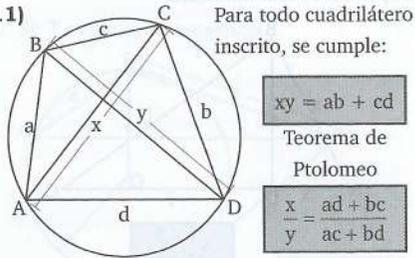
9) Si P y Q son puntos de tangencia y \vec{PQ} es cuerda



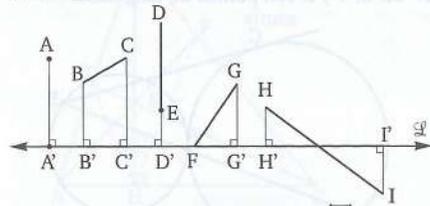
10) P es punto del \vec{BC}



11) Para todo cuadrilátero inscrito, se cumple:

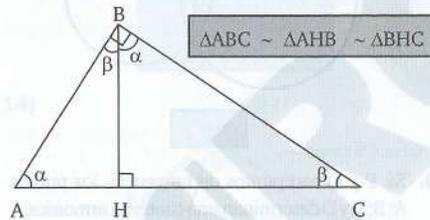


PROYECCIÓN ORTOGONAL SOBRE UNA RECTA



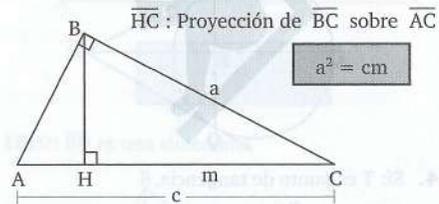
- A' : Proyección de A sobre \overline{l}
- B'C' : Proyección de \overline{BC} sobre \overline{l}
- D' : Proyección de \overline{DE} sobre \overline{l}
- FG' : Proyección de \overline{FG} sobre \overline{l}
- HT' : Proyección de \overline{HI} sobre \overline{l}

RELACIONES MÉTRICAS EN EL TRIÁNGULO RECTÁNGULO



$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AHB \sim \triangle BHC$

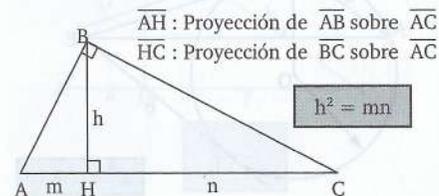
Teorema: Cálculo de un cateto



HC : Proyección de \overline{BC} sobre \overline{AC}

$a^2 = cm$

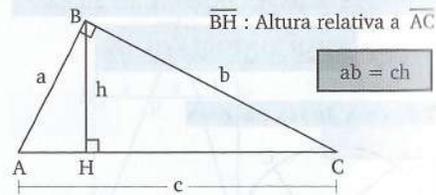
Teorema: Cálculo de la altura



AH : Proyección de \overline{AB} sobre \overline{AC}
HC : Proyección de \overline{BC} sobre \overline{AC}

$h^2 = mn$

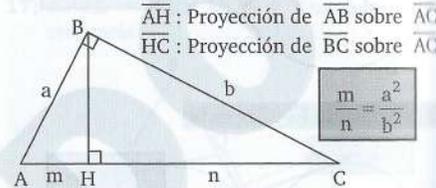
Teorema: Cálculo del producto de catetos



BH : Altura relativa a \overline{AC}

$ab = ch$

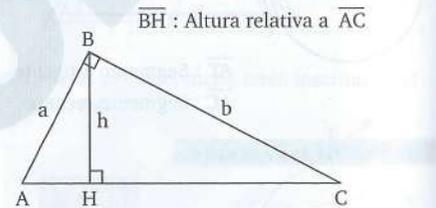
Teorema: Cálculo de la relación de las proyecciones



AH : Proyección de \overline{AB} sobre \overline{AC}
HC : Proyección de \overline{BC} sobre \overline{AC}

$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$

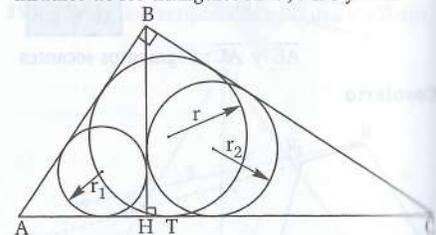
Teorema: Cálculo de la altura



BH : Altura relativa a \overline{AC}

$\frac{1}{h^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$

Teorema: Si: r_1 ; r_2 y r son las medidas de los inradios de los triángulos AHB; BHC y ABC

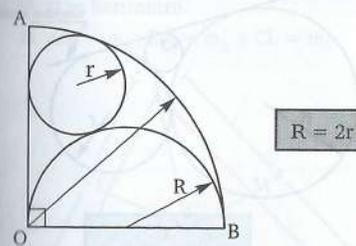


$HT = r_2 - r_1$

$r^2 = (r_1)^2 + (r_2)^2$

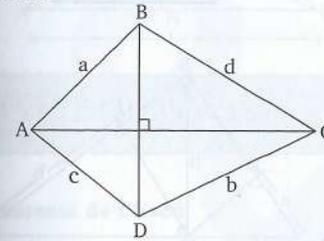
$BH = r_1 + r_2 + r$

Teorema:



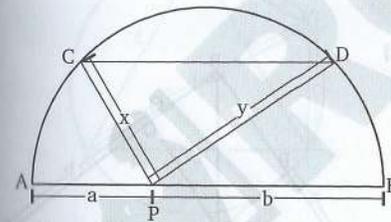
$R = 2r$

Teorema:



Si: $\overline{AC} \perp \overline{BD} \rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = c^2 + d^2$

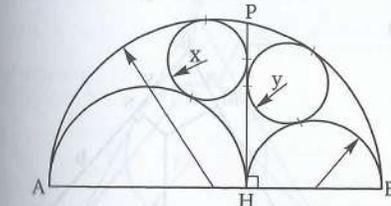
Teorema:



Si: AB es diámetro y $AB \parallel CD$

$\rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = c^2 + d^2$

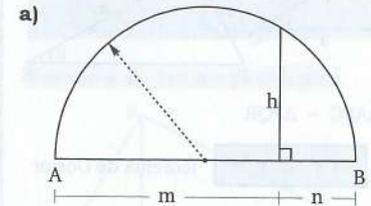
Teorema:



Si: AB es diámetro y $PH \perp AB$

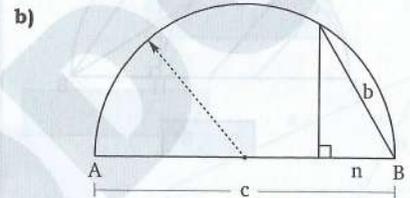
$\rightarrow x = y$

TEOREMAS ADICIONALES



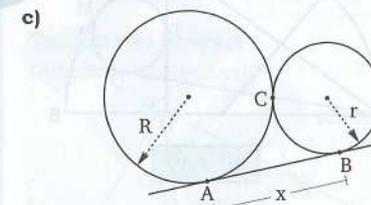
AB : Diámetro

$h^2 = mn$



AB : Diámetro

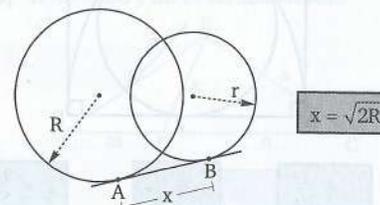
$b^2 = cn$



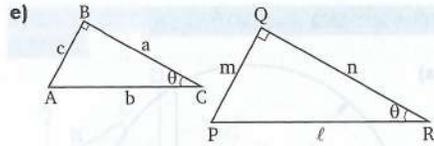
A, B y C: Puntos de tangencia

$x = 2\sqrt{Rr}$

d) Si las circunferencias son ortogonales, A y B son puntos de tangencia



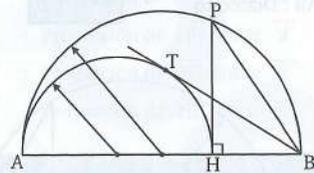
$x = \sqrt{2Rr}$



Si: $\Delta ABC \sim \Delta PQR$

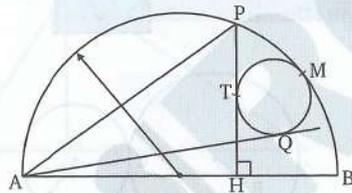
$an + cm = b\ell$ Teorema de Dostor

f) Si: T es punto de tangencia.



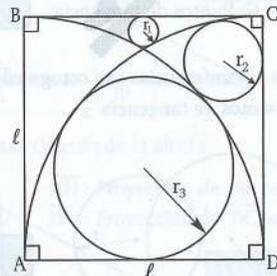
$PB = BT$

g) Si: M; Q y T son puntos de tangencia.



$AP = AQ$

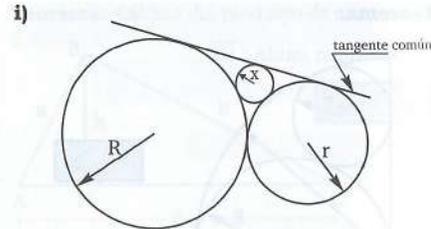
h) ABOD en una cuadrado.



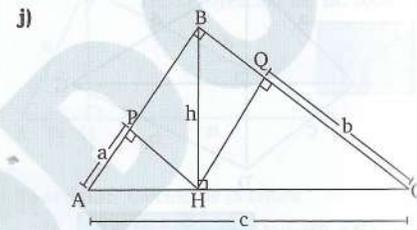
$r_1 = \frac{\ell}{16}$

$r_2 = \frac{\ell}{6}$

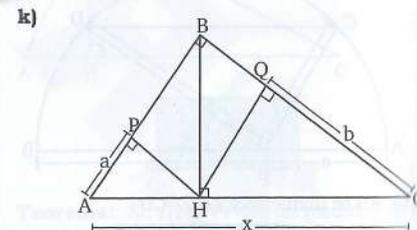
$r_3 = \frac{3\ell}{8}$



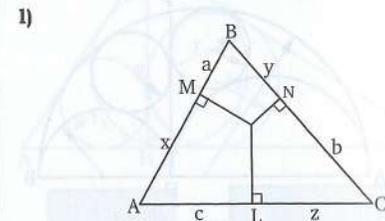
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}}$



$h^3 = abc$



$\sqrt[3]{x^2} = \sqrt[3]{a^2} + \sqrt[3]{b^2}$

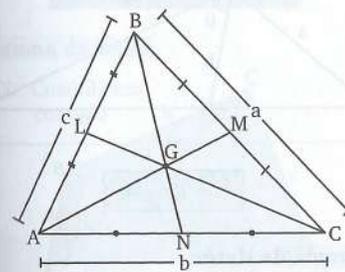


$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$

m) Teorema de Booht

Si: G es baricentro

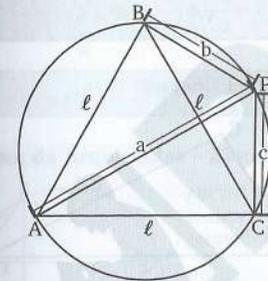
Si: $AM = m_a$; $BN = m_b$ y $CL = m_c$



$\frac{(m_a)^2 + (m_b)^2 + (m_c)^2}{3} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{4}$

n) Teorema de Chadú

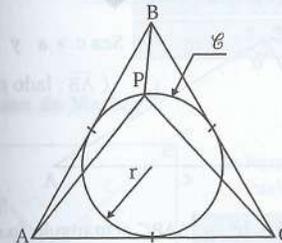
Si: $AB = BC = AC$ y $P \in \widehat{BC}$



$a = b + c$

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

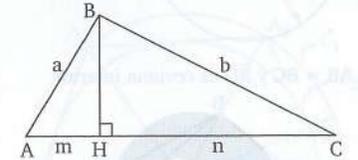
o) Si: $AB = BC = AC$ y $P \in \mathcal{C}$



$(PA)^2 + (PB)^2 + (PC)^2 = 15r^2$

RELACIONES MÉTRICAS EN TRIÁNGULOS OBLICUÁNGULOS

Teorema de las proyecciones

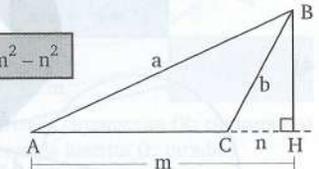


\overline{AH} : Proyección de \overline{AB} sobre \overline{AC}

\overline{HC} : Proyección de \overline{BC} sobre \overline{AC}

$b^2 - a^2 = n^2 - m^2$

$a^2 - b^2 = m^2 - n^2$

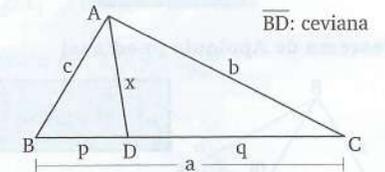


\overline{AH} : Proyección de \overline{AB} sobre \overline{AC}

\overline{HC} : Proyección de \overline{BC} sobre \overline{AC}

Teorema de Stewart

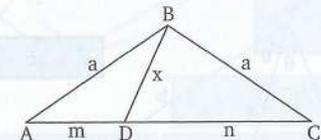
(cálculo de una ceviana)



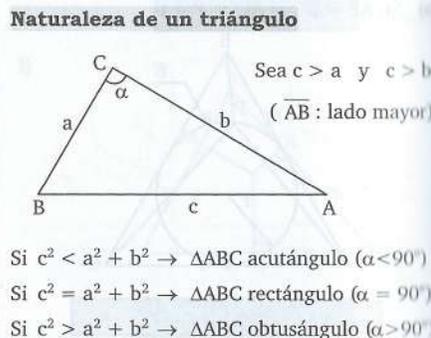
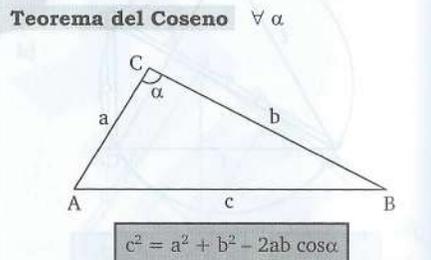
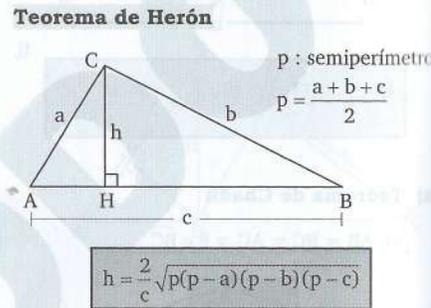
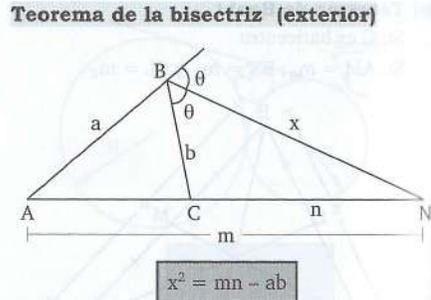
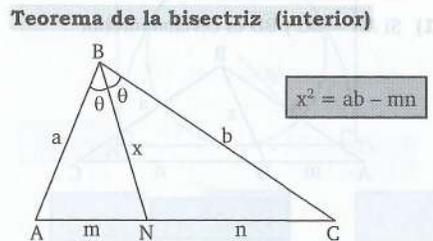
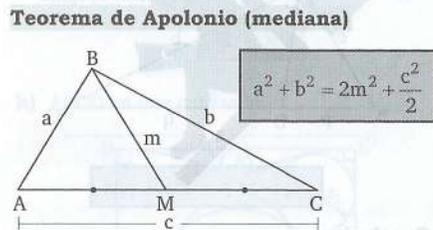
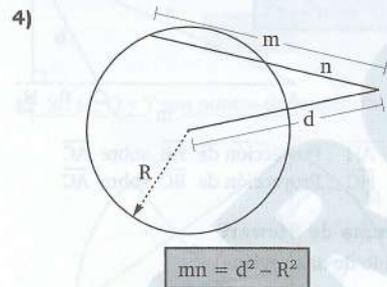
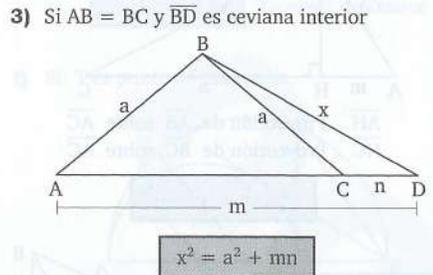
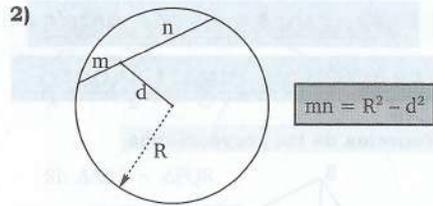
$c^2q + b^2p = x^2a + pqa$

Corolarios:

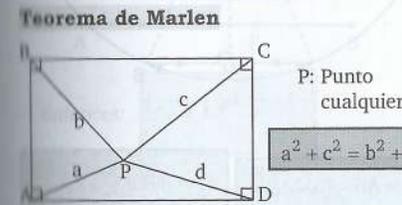
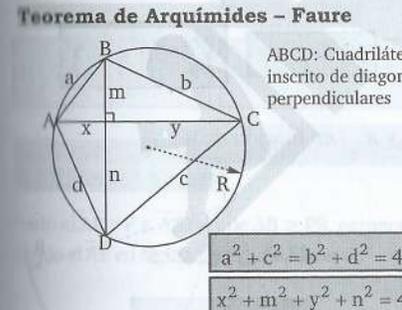
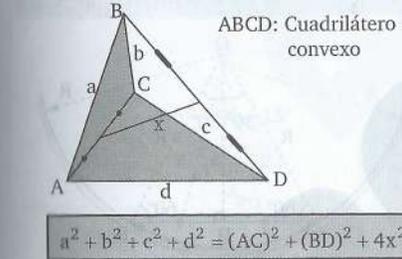
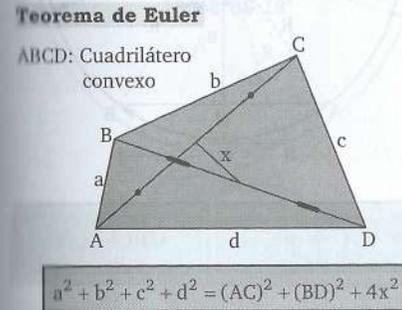
1) Si $AB = BC$ y \overline{BD} es ceviana interior



$x^2 = a^2 - mn$

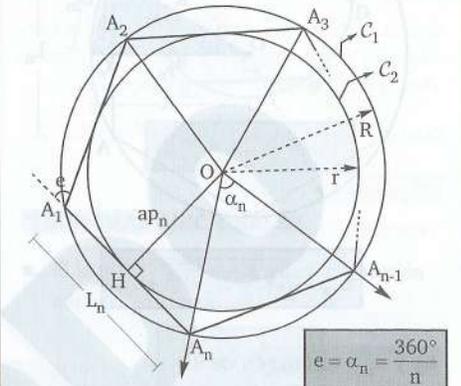


RELACIONES MÉTRICAS EN CUADRILÁTEROS

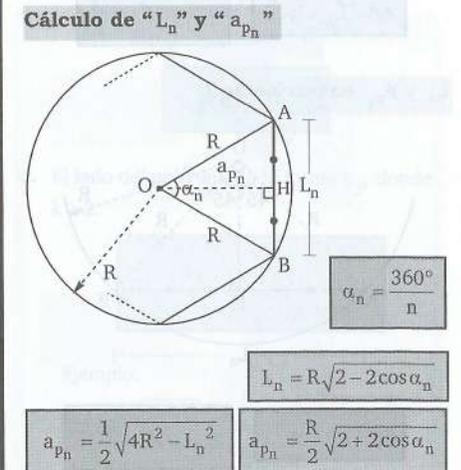


POLÍGONO REGULAR

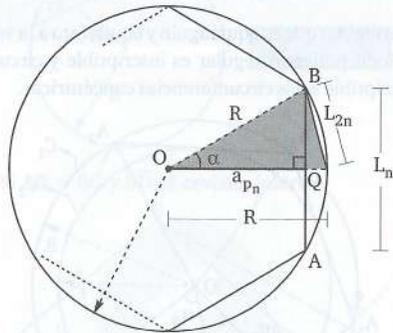
Polígono que es equiángulo y equilátero a la vez. Todo polígono regular es inscriptible y circunscriptible a dos circunferencias concéntricas.



- C_1 : Circunferencia circunscrita (R: circunradio)
- C_2 : Circunferencia inscrita (r: inradio)
- O: Centro del polígono
- L_n : Longitud del lado del polígono regular de "n" lados
- a_{pn} : Longitud de la apotema del polígono regular de "n" lados
- $\angle A_n O A_{n-1}$: Ángulo central del polígono regular
- $\Delta A_2 O A_3$: Triángulo elemental

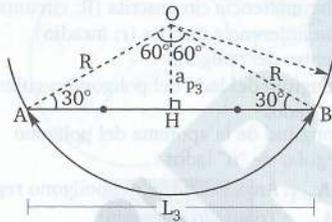


Cálculo de "L_{2n}"



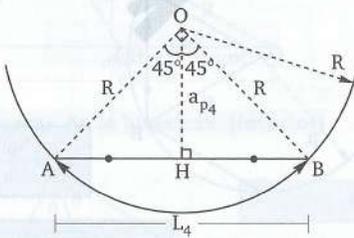
$$L_{2n} = \sqrt{2R^2 - R\sqrt{4R^2 - L_n^2}}$$

L₃ y a_{p3} en función de R



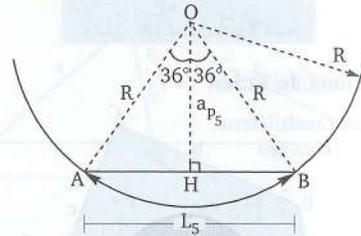
$$AB = L_3 = R\sqrt{3} \quad a_{p3} = OH = \frac{R}{2}$$

L₄ y a_{p4} en función de R



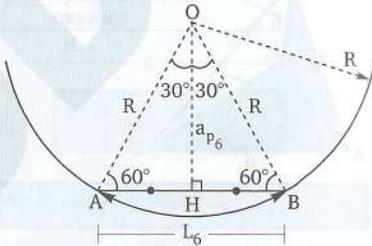
$$L_4 = AB = R\sqrt{2} \quad a_{p4} = OH = \frac{R\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

L₅ y a_{p5} en función de R



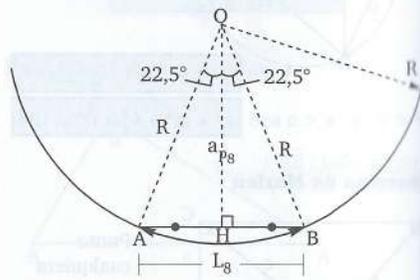
$$L_5 = AB = \frac{R}{2}\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}} \quad a_{p5} = OH = \frac{R}{4}(\sqrt{5} + 1)$$

L₆ y a_{p6} en función de R



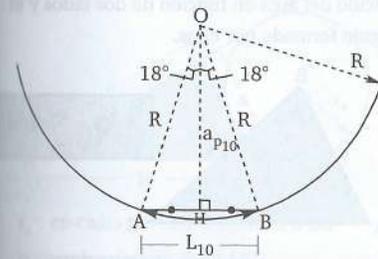
$$L_6 = AB = R \quad a_{p6} = OH = \frac{R}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

L₈ y a_{p8} en función de R



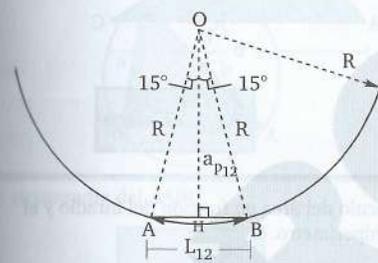
$$L_8 = AB = R\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}} \quad a_{p8} = OH = \frac{R}{2}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

L₁₀ y a_{p10} en función de R



$$L_{10} = AB = \frac{R}{2}(\sqrt{5} - 1) \quad a_{p10} = OH = \frac{R}{4}\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}$$

L₁₂ y a_{p12} en función de R



$$L_{12} = AB = R\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}} \quad a_{p12} = OH = \frac{R}{2}\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

DIVISIÓN DE UN SEGMENTO EN MEDIA Y EXTREMA RAZÓN

Dado el \overline{AB} y $P \in \overline{AB}$ tal que $AB > PB$, entonces P divide al \overline{AB} en media y extrema razón si:

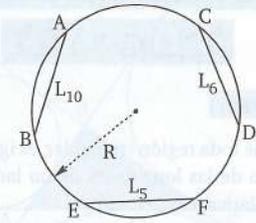
$$(AP)^2 = (AB)(PB)$$



Entonces: $AP = AB \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \right)$

\overline{AP} : Sección áurea de \overline{AB}
 \overline{PB} : Sección áurea de \overline{AP}

TEOREMA



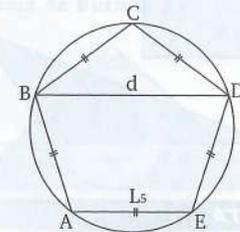
$$(L_5)^2 = (L_{10})^2 + (L_6)^2$$

TEOREMAS ADICIONALES

a. El lado del decágono regular es la sección áurea de su circunradio.

$$L_{10} = R \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \right)$$

b. El lado del pentágono regular es la sección áurea de una de sus diagonales.



$$L_5 = d \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \right)$$

c. El lado del polígono de la forma L_{2k} donde k ≥ 2.

$$L_{2k} = R\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \dots}}}} \quad (k-1) \text{ RADICALES}$$

Ejemplo:

$$L_8 = R\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}; \quad L_{16} = R\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}};$$

$$L_{32} = R\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}}$$

ÁREAS DE REGIONES

TRIANGULARES

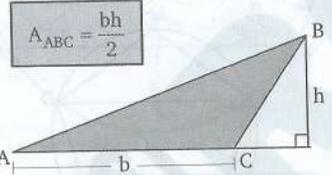
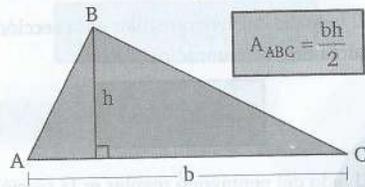
TEOREMA

El área de toda región triangular, es igual al semi producto de las longitudes de un lado y por la altura relativa a dicho lado.

Sea A_{ABC} : Área de la región triangular ABC.

TEOREMA FUNDAMENTAL

Teorema: Para toda región triangular



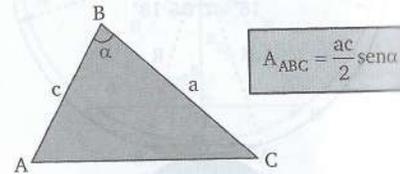
NOTA

1) $A_{ABC} = \frac{ba}{2}$

2) $A_{ABC} = \frac{l^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$

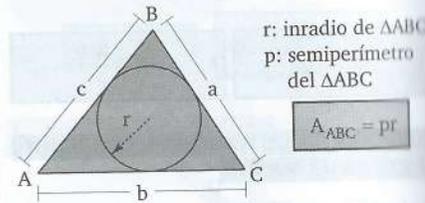
TEOREMA TRIGONOMÉTRICO

Cálculo del área en función de dos lados y el ángulo formado por ellos.



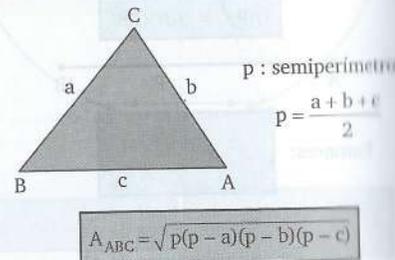
NOTA

Cálculo del área en función del inradio y el semiperímetro.

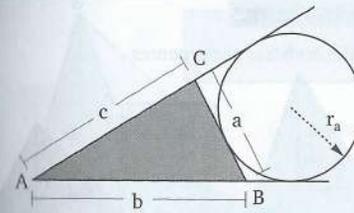


TEOREMA DE HERÓN

Cálculo del área en función de los lados



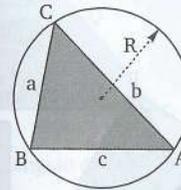
Cálculo del área en función del exradio



r_a : ex-radio del ΔABC relativo a \overline{BC}
 p : semiperímetro del ΔABC

$A_{ABC} = r_a(p-a)$

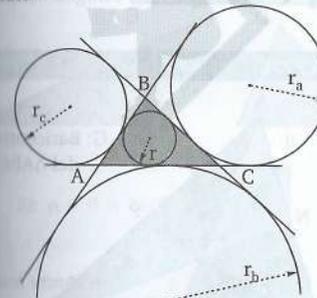
Cálculo del área en función del circunradio



R : circunradio del ΔABC

$A_{ABC} = \frac{abc}{4R}$

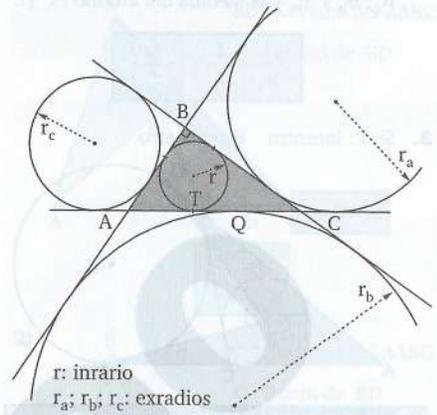
Cálculo del área en función de los exradios y el inradio



r : inradio
 r_a, r_b, r_c : exradios

$\frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r}$ $A_{ABC} = \sqrt{r_a \cdot r_b \cdot r_c \cdot r}$

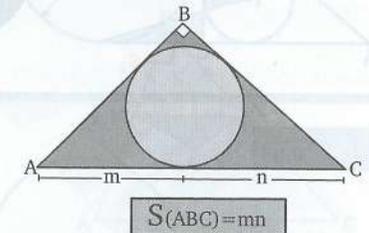
Teoremas para el triángulo rectángulo



$A_{ABC} = (AT)(TC)$ $A_{ABC} = r \cdot r_b$
 $A_{ABC} = (AQ)(QC)$ $A_{ABC} = r_a \cdot r_c$

TEOREMAS ADICIONALES

1. Teorema de Burlet.



OBSERVACIÓN

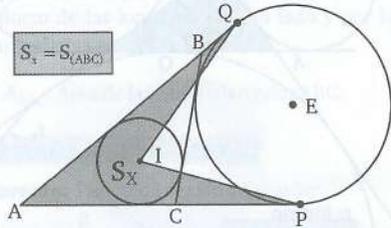
$S(ABC) = mn$

2. Si las alturas de un triángulo miden h_a ; h_b y h_c y la medida del inradio es "r".

$$\frac{1}{h_a} + \frac{1}{h_b} + \frac{1}{h_c} = \frac{1}{r}$$

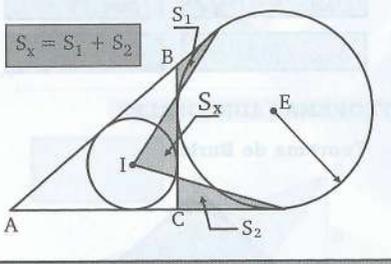
3. Si: I : incentro E : excentro

$$S_x = S_{(ABC)}$$

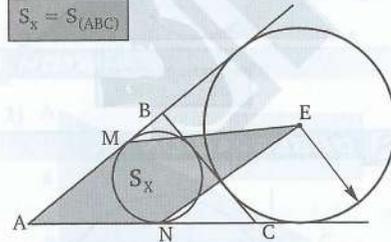


OBSERVACIÓN

$$S_x = S_1 + S_2$$

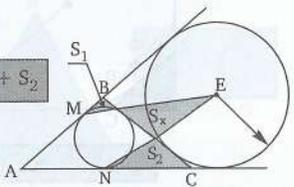


4. $S_x = S_{(ABC)}$



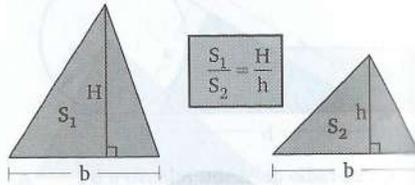
OBSERVACIÓN

$$S_x = S_1 + S_2$$

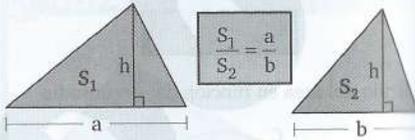


RELACIÓN ENTRE ÁREAS DE REGIONES TRIANGULARES

Si se tienen bases congruentes

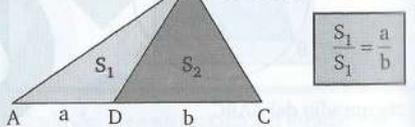


Si tienen alturas congruentes

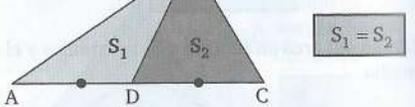


Corolario

• \overline{BD} : Ceviana del ΔABC

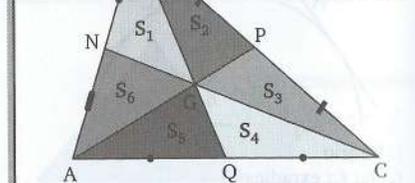


• \overline{BD} : Mediana del ΔABC

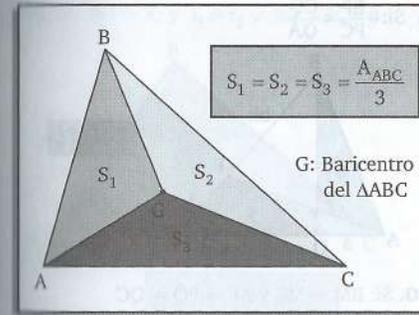


NOTA

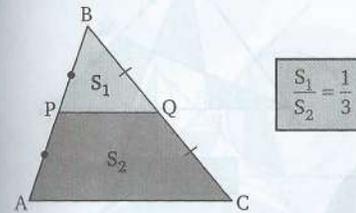
G: Baricentro del ΔABC



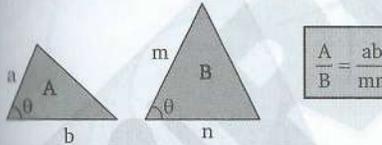
$$S_1 = S_2 = S_3 = S_4 = S_5 = S_6 = \frac{A_{ABC}}{6}$$



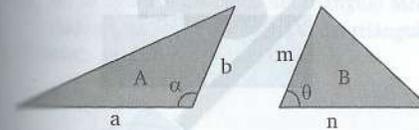
ii) \overline{PQ} es base media



iii) tienen un ángulo de igual medida



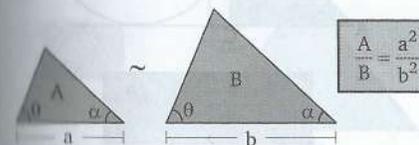
iv) tienen ángulos suplementarios



Si: $\alpha + \theta = 180^\circ$

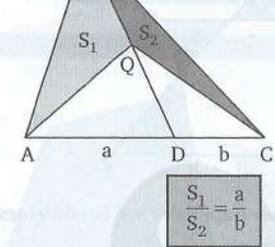
$$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{ab}{mn}$$

v) son semejantes

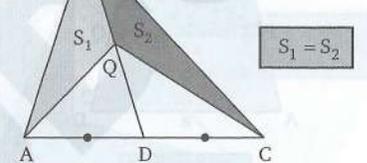


Teoremas Adicionales

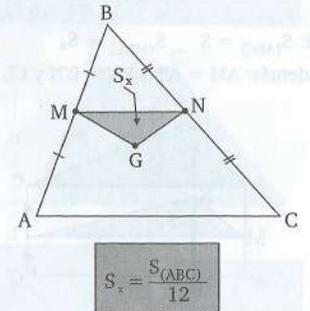
1) \overline{BD} : Ceviana del ΔABC
Q : Punto de \overline{BD}



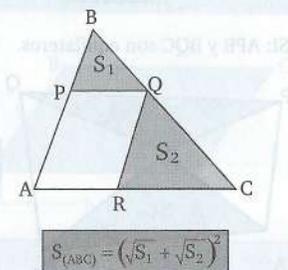
2) \overline{BD} : Mediana del ΔABC
Q : Punto de \overline{BD}



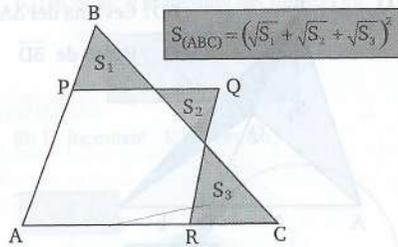
3. G: Baricentro



4. Si: APQR es un paralelogramo

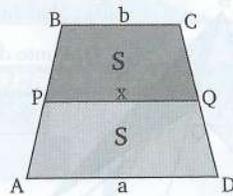


5. Si: APQR es un paralelogramo



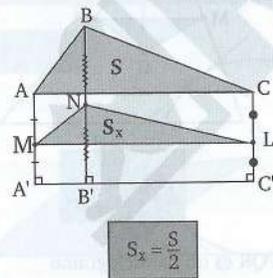
6. Si las regiones trapeziales son equivalentes.

$S_{(ABCQ)} = S_{(APQD)}$

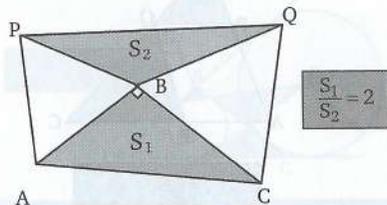


7. Si: $S_{(ABC)} = S$ $S_{(MNL)} = S_x$

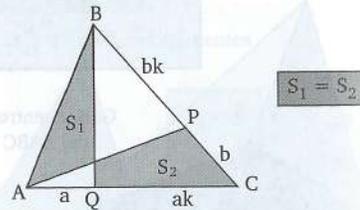
Además: $AM = A'M$; $BN = B'N$ y $CL = C'L$



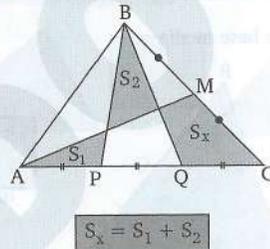
8. Si: APB y BQC son equiláteros.



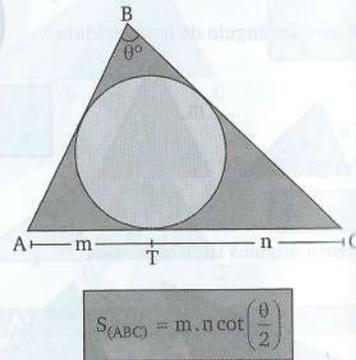
9. Si: $\frac{BP}{PC} = \frac{CQ}{QA}$



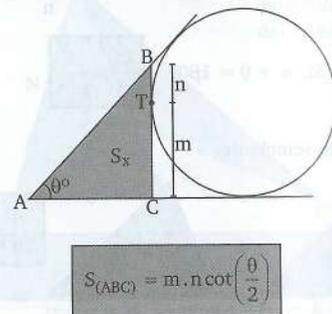
10. Si: $BM = MC$ y $AP = PQ = QC$



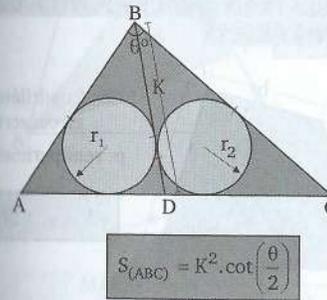
11.



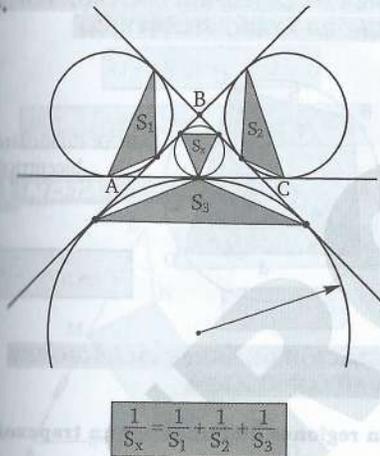
12.



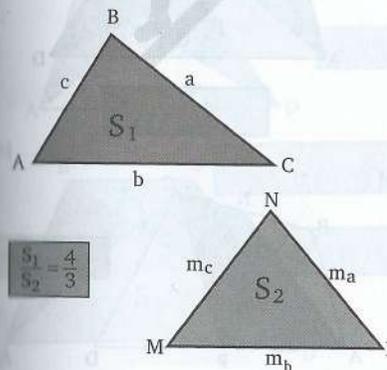
13. Si: $BD = K$; y $r_1 = r_2$ y $m\angle ABC = \theta$



14.



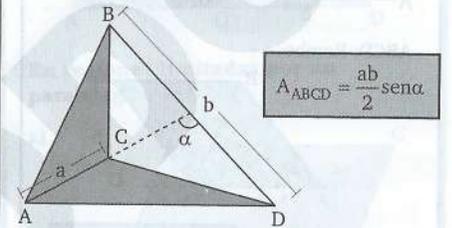
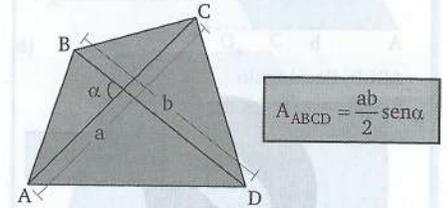
16. De la figura si los lados del triángulo MNL miden igual que las medianas del triángulo ABC.



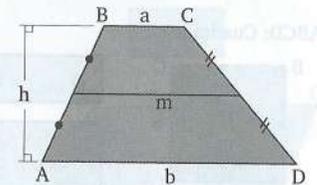
ÁREAS DE REGIONES

CUADRANGULARES

FÓRMULA GENERAL (TRIGONOMÉTRICA)

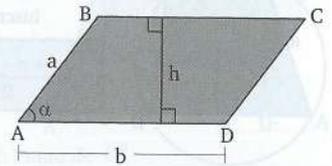


ÁREA DE UNA REGIÓN TRAPEZIAL



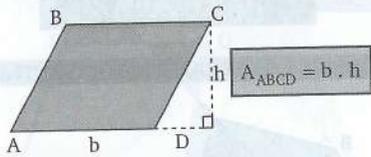
ÁREA DE UNA REGIÓN PARALELOGRÁMICA

Teorema

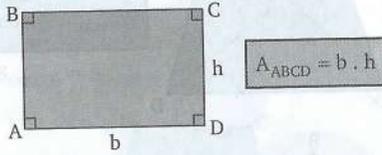


NOTA

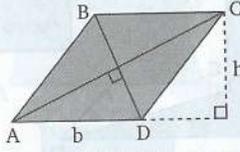
ABCD: Romboide



ABCD: Rectángulo

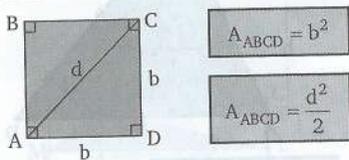


ABCD: Rombo

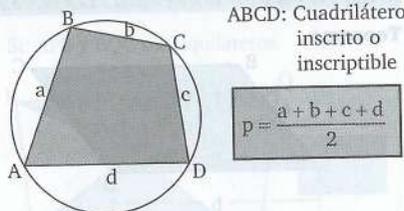


$A_{ABCD} = b \cdot h$ $A_{ABCD} = \frac{(AC)(BD)}{2}$

ABCD: Cuadrado

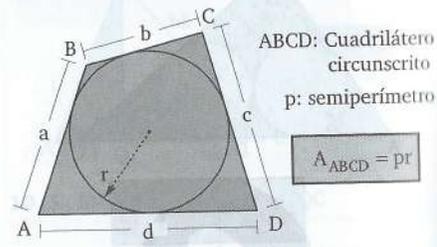


ÁREA DE LA REGIÓN LIMITADA POR UN CUADRILÁTERO INSCRITO O INSCRIPTIBLE

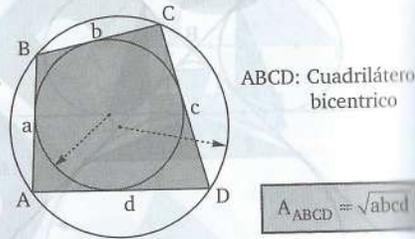


$A_{ABCD} = \sqrt{(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)(p-d)}$

ÁREA DE LA REGIÓN LIMITADA POR UN CUADRILÁTERO CIRCUNSCRITO A UNA CIRCUNFERENCIA

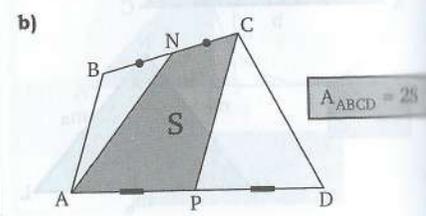
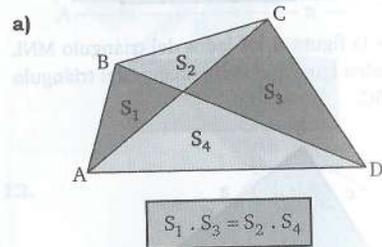


ÁREA DE LA REGIÓN LIMITADA POR UN CUADRILÁTERO BICÉNTRICO

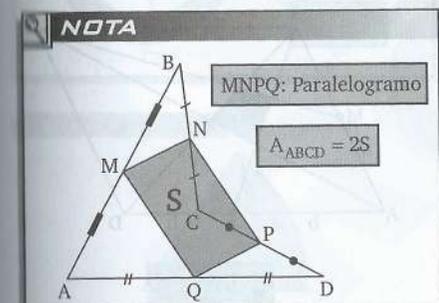
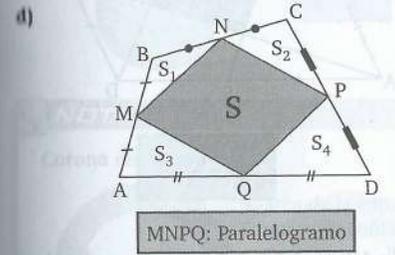
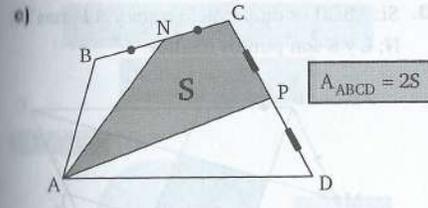


RELACIÓN DE ÁREAS EN REGIONES CUADRANGULARES

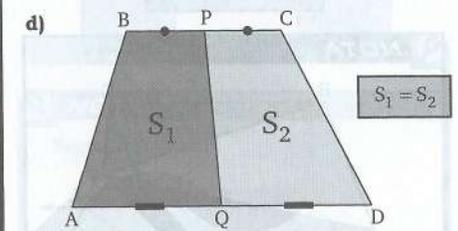
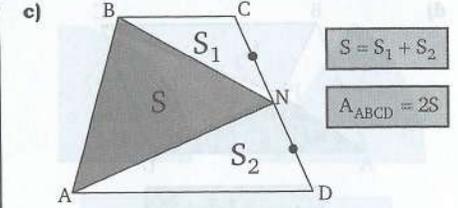
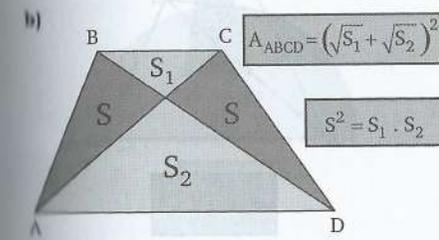
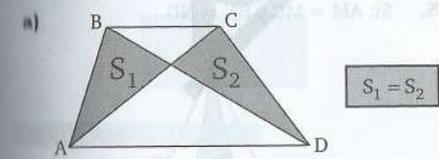
En regiones limitadas por un trapecioide



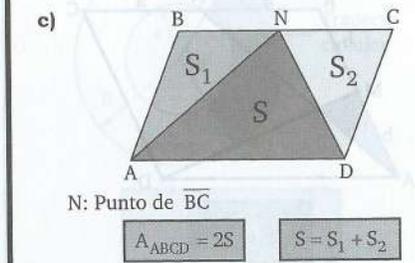
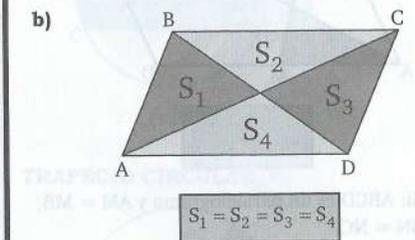
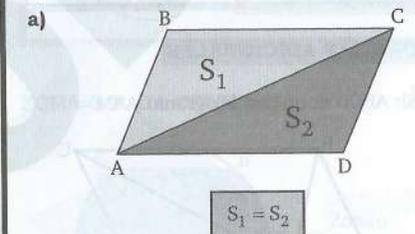
GEOMETRÍA PLANA

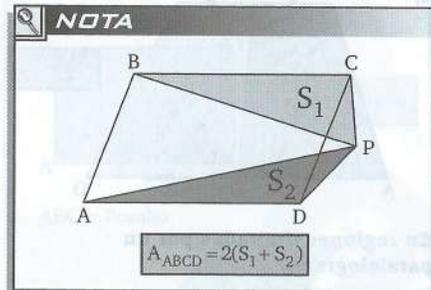
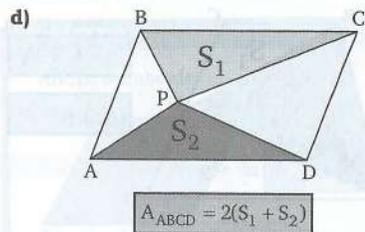


En regiones limitadas por un trapecio



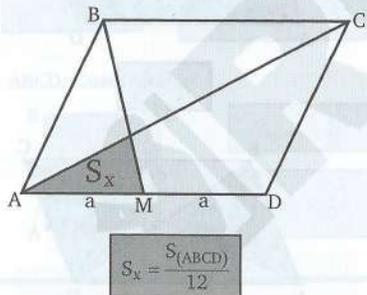
En regiones limitadas por un paralelogramo



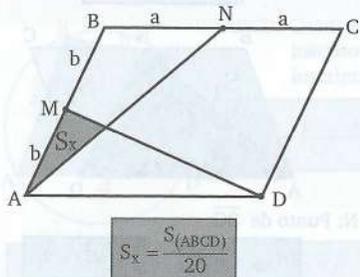


TEOREMAS ADICIONALES

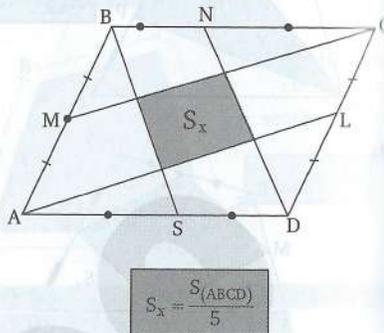
1. Si: ABCD es un paralelogramo y AM = MD.



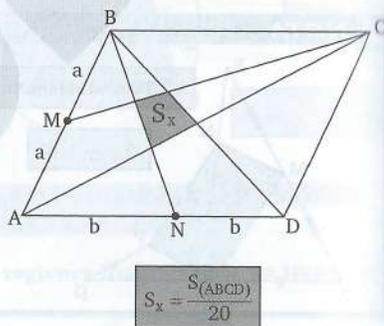
2. Si: ABCD es un paralelogramo y AM = MB; BN = NC.



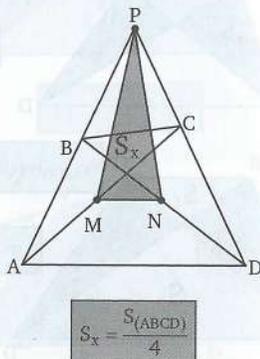
3. Si: ABCD es un paralelogramo. Además M, N; L y S son puntos medios.



4. Si: ABCD es un paralelogramo, además si: AM = MB y AN = ND.



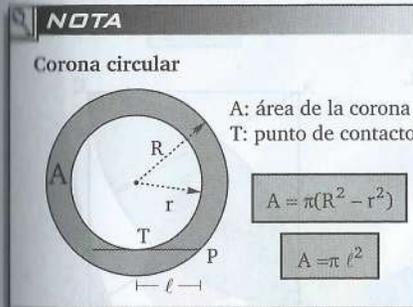
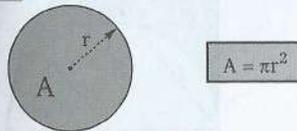
5. Si: AM = MC y BN = ND



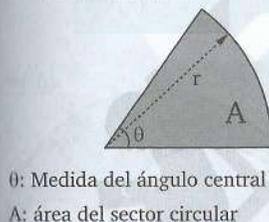
ÁREA DEL CÍRCULO Y

SUS PARTES

CÍRCULO

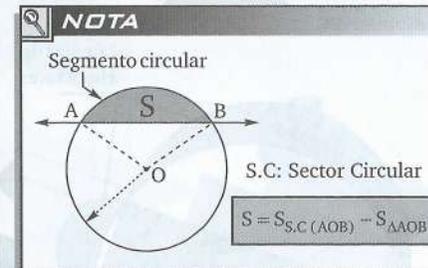
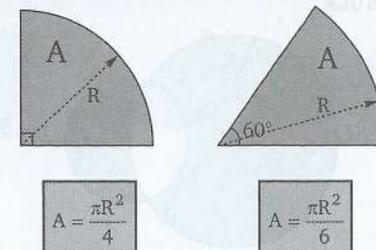
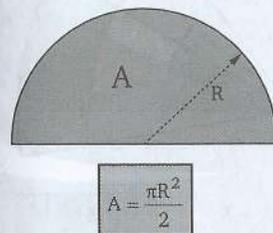


SECTOR CIRCULAR

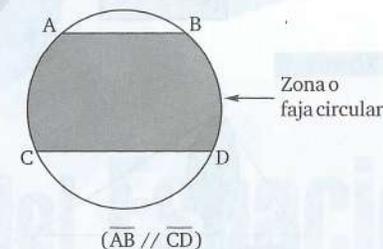


$A = \left(\frac{\theta}{360^\circ}\right) \pi r^2$

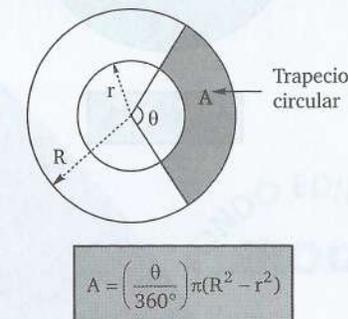
CASOS PARTICULARES



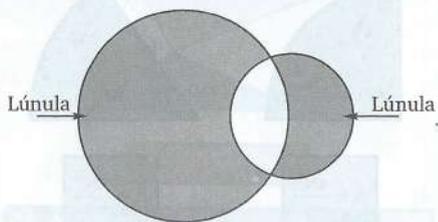
ZONA O FAJA CIRCULAR



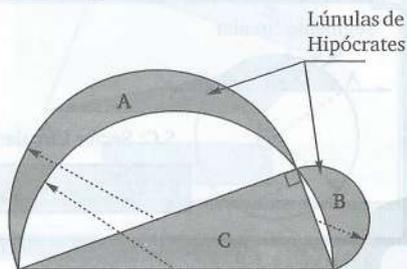
TRAPECIO CIRCULAR



LÚNULA

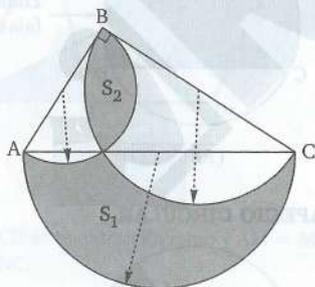


TEOREMA



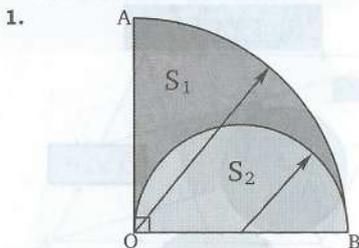
$$C = A + B$$

TEOREMA

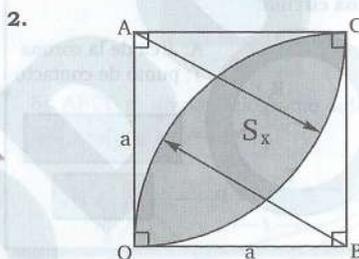


$$A_{ABC} = S_1 - S_2$$

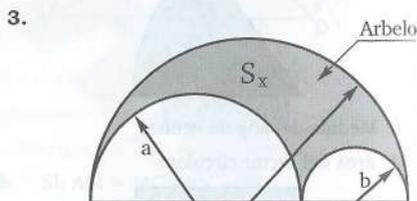
TEOREMAS ADICIONALES



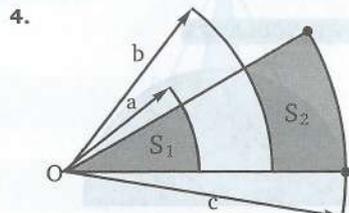
$$S_1 = S_2$$



$$S_x = \frac{a^2}{2}(\pi - 2)$$



$$S_x = \pi ab$$



Si: $S_1 = S_2$ $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$