



RECURSOS DIDÁCTICOS

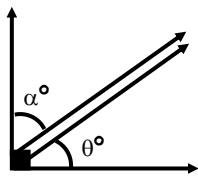
SEGUNDO DE SECUNDARIA

GEOMETRÍA

ÁNGULOS II

CLASIFICACIÓN SEGÚN SUS LADOS

• Ángulos Complementarios:

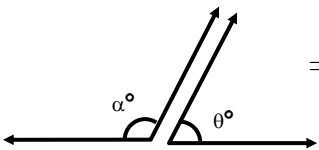


$\Rightarrow \alpha^\circ + \theta^\circ = 90^\circ$

\Rightarrow Complemento de x° : $C(x)$

$\Rightarrow C(x^\circ) = 90^\circ -$

• Ángulos Suplementarios:

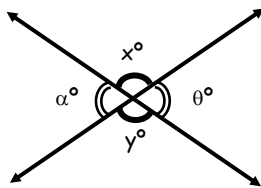


$\Rightarrow \alpha^\circ + \theta^\circ = 180^\circ$

\Rightarrow Suplemento de x° : $S(x^\circ)$

$\Rightarrow S(x^\circ) = 180^\circ - x^\circ$

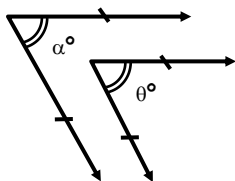
• Ángulos Opuestos por el Vértice



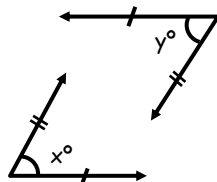
$\Rightarrow \alpha^\circ = \theta^\circ$

$\Rightarrow x^\circ = \gamma^\circ$

• Ángulos de Lados Paralelos



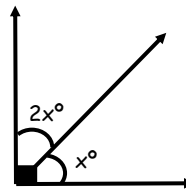
$\alpha^\circ = \theta^\circ$



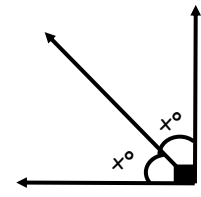
$x^\circ = \gamma^\circ$

EJERCICIOS DE APLICACIÓN

1. Del gráfico, calcular "x".

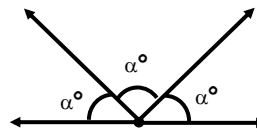


$x = \dots\dots\dots$

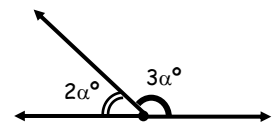


$x = \dots\dots\dots$

2. Del gráfico calcular "alpha"



$x = \dots\dots\dots$



$x = \dots\dots\dots$

3. Calcular : CCC(23°)

- a) 67°
- b) 66
- c) 65
- d) 57
- e) 77

4. Calcular : SSSSS(142°)

- a) 142°
- b) 38
- c) 36
- d) 40
- e) 48

5. Calcular E = SSSCCC alpha°

Si : alpha° = CCCSSS140°

- a) 40°
- b) 50
- c) 90
- d) 140
- e) 150

6. Calcular " α "; si : $CCC\alpha = 20^\circ$

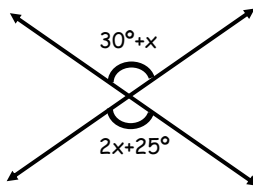
- a) 70°
- b) 20
- c) 10
- d) 35
- e) 80

7. Calcular " θ "; si : $SSSS\theta = 135$

- a) 35°
- b) 45
- c) 55
- d) 75
- e) 135

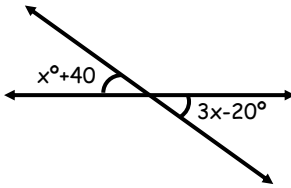
8. Calcular " x "

- a) 2°
- b) 4
- c) 10
- d) 5
- e) 15



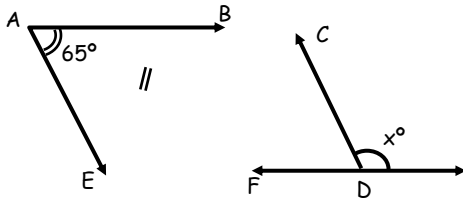
9. Calcular " x "

- a) 15°
- b) 30
- c) 45
- d) 5
- e) 60



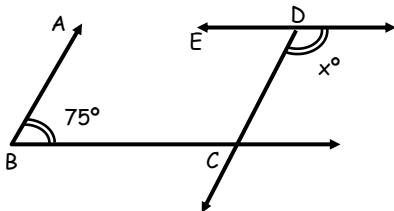
10. Calcular " x "; $(\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{FD})$ y $(\overline{AE} \parallel \overline{CD})$

- a) 10°
- b) 15
- c) 25
- d) 65
- e) 115



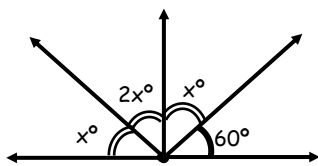
11. Calcular " x "; $(\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD})$ y $(\overline{ED} \parallel \overline{BC})$

- a) 75°
- b) 105
- c) 135
- d) 100
- e) 125



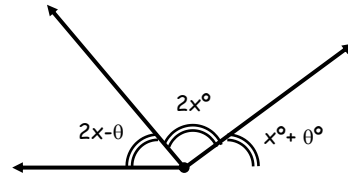
12. Calcular " x "

- a) 15°
- b) 30
- c) 45
- d) 60
- e) 40



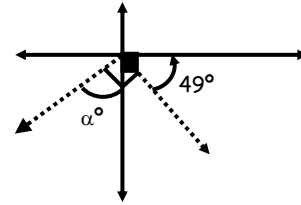
13. Calcular " x "

- a) 18°
- b) 36
- c) 30
- d) 40
- e) 60



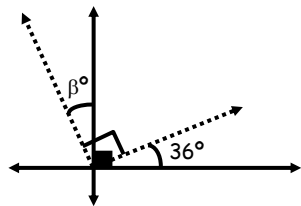
14. Calcular " α "

- a) 9°
- b) 41
- c) 49
- d) 50
- e) 45



15. Calcular " β "

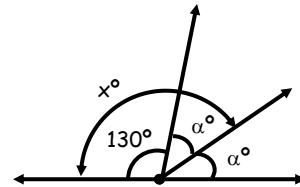
- a) 18°
- b) 54
- c) 36
- d) 72
- e) 108



TAREA DOMICILIARIA

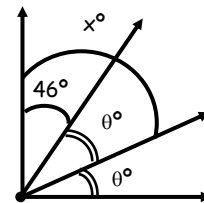
1. Calcular " x "

- a) 155°
- b) 125°
- c) 135°
- d) 140°
- e) 175°



2. Calcular " x "

- a) 68°
- b) 78°
- c) 58°
- d) 48°
- e) 34°



3. Calcular : $\frac{CCCCC 27^\circ}{CCC 69^\circ}$

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

4. Calcular : $\frac{SSSS 140^\circ}{CCCC 20^\circ}$

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

5. Calcular $SSSSCC\alpha^\circ$

Si : $CSS40^\circ = \alpha^\circ$

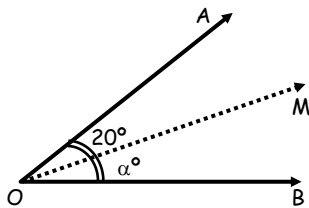
- a) 120° b) 130° c) 140°
 d) 150° e) 160°

6. Calcular : $SSSSSCCC\theta$

Si : $SSSCC120^\circ = \theta$

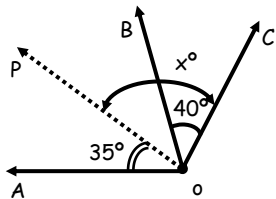
- a) 120° b) 130° c) 140°
 d) 150° e) 160°

7. Del gráfico, calcular " α ". Si : \overrightarrow{OM} es bisectriz del $\sphericalangle AOB$.



- a) 10°
 b) 20
 c) 30
 d) 15
 e) 5

8. Calcular " x "; si : \overline{OP} es bisectriz del $\sphericalangle AOB$.



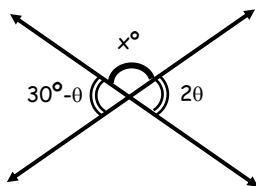
- a) 35°
 b) 40
 c) 75
 d) 105
 e) 125

9. Calcular el menor de dos ángulos complementarios sabiendo que el mayor es el doble del menor.

- a) 30° b) 15° c) 45°
 d) 35° e) 60°

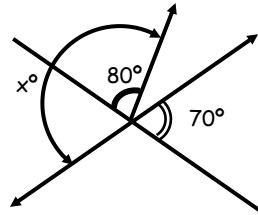
10. Del gráfico, calcular " x "

- a) 140
 b) 120
 c) 160
 d) 170
 e) 100



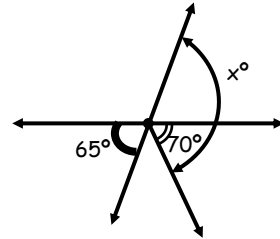
11. Del gráfico, calcular " x "

- a) 100°
 b) 120
 c) 130
 d) 150
 e) 170



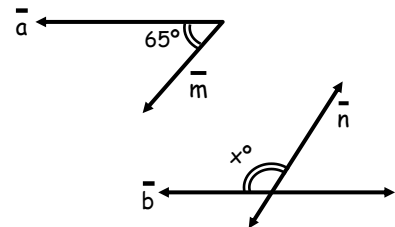
12. Calcular " x "

- a) 120°
 b) 115
 c) 135
 d) 145
 e) 155



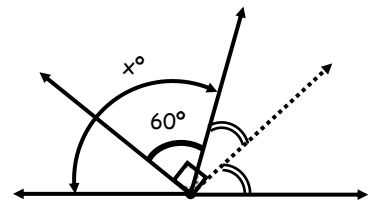
13. Calcular " x "; $\bar{a} \parallel \bar{b}$, $\bar{m} \parallel \bar{n}$

- a) 115°
 b) 125
 c) 135
 d) 145
 e) 105



14. Calcular " x "

- a) 150°
 b) 120
 c) 130
 d) 140
 e) 100



15. Calcular " x "

- a) 46°
 b) 44
 c) 54
 d) 64
 e) 36

