



RECURSOS DIDÁCTICOS

TERCERO DE SECUNDARIA

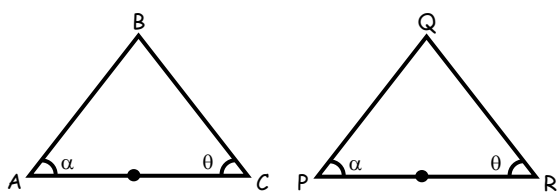
GEOMETRÍA

CONGRUENCIA DE TRIÁNGULOS II

CASOS DE CONGRUENCIA

- Segundo Caso: (ALA)

Es cuando se tiene dos ángulos y un lado congruentes.

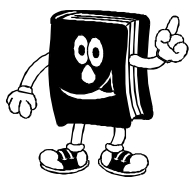


Si: $m\angle A = m\angle P$
 $AC = PR$ $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$
 $m\angle C = m\angle R$



ATENCIÓN

Luego podemos decir que a lados congruentes, se le oponen ángulos congruentes y a ángulos congruentes se le oponen lados congruentes.



NOTA

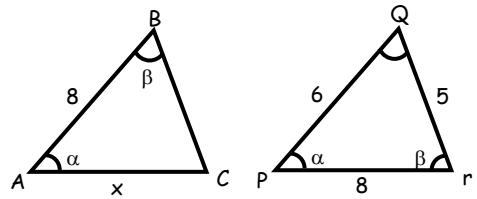
Cuando dos figuras son:

	FORMA	TAMAÑO	POSICIÓN
Iguales			
Congruentes			
Semejantes			

EJERCICIOS DE APLICACIÓN

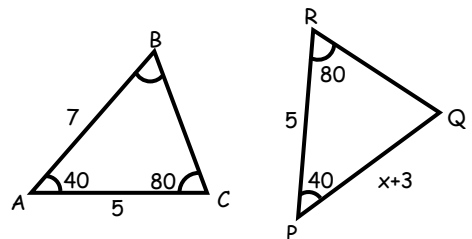
1. Calcular "x"

- a) 6
b) 5
c) 8
d) 11
e) 1



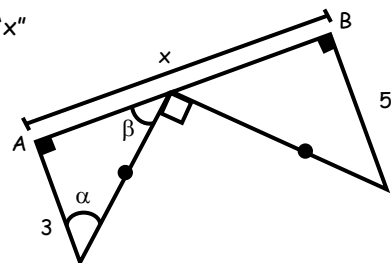
2. Calcular "x"

- a) 7
b) 10
c) 9
d) 4
e) 5



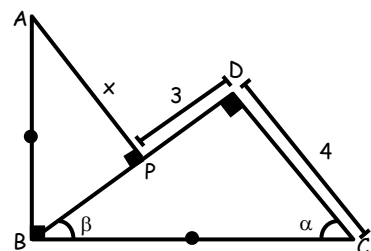
3. Calcular "x"

- a) 3
b) 5
c) 2
d) 8
e) 4



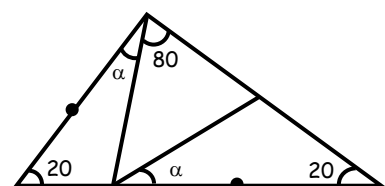
4. Calcular "x"

- a) 1
b) 7
c) 4
d) 3
e) 2



5. Calcular "x"

- a) 6
b) 5
c) 8
d) 11
e) 1

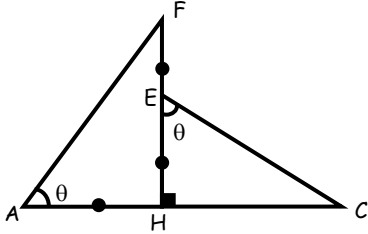




(SABIAS QUE?)
THALES DE MILETO
 descubrió que si dos triángulos tienen dos ángulos y un lado de igual medida; ambos triángulos son congruentes (iguales).

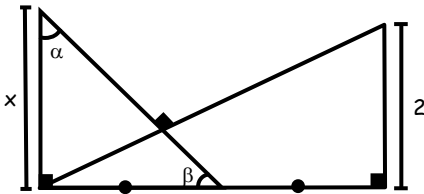
6. Calcular "AC", si : HF = 8

- a) 4
- b) 8
- c) 12
- d) 2
- e) 10



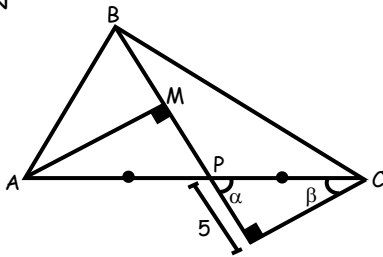
7. Calcular "x"

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



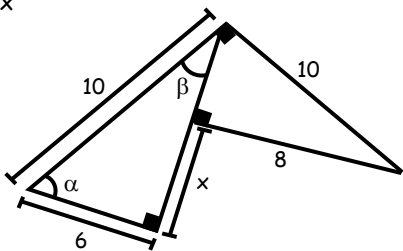
8. Calcular "MN"

- a) 6
- b) 8
- c) 10
- d) 12
- e) 14



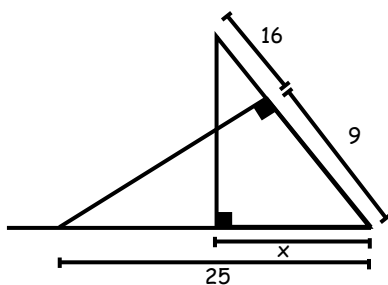
9. Calcular "x"

- a) 6
- b) 2
- c) 5
- d) 9
- e) 3



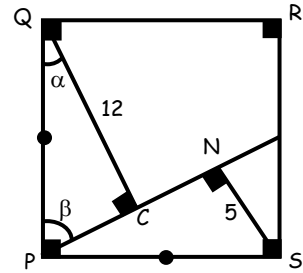
10. Hallar "x"

- a) 19
- b) 16
- c) 8
- d) 4,5
- e) 7



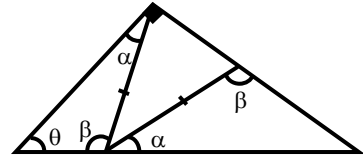
11. Calcular CN

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 8
- e) 9



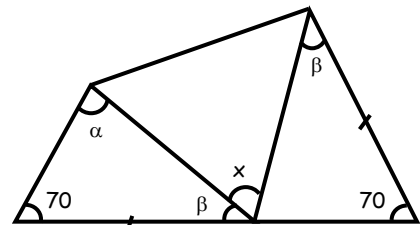
12. Calcular "theta"

- a) 45/2
- b) 45
- c) 30
- d) 18
- e) 15



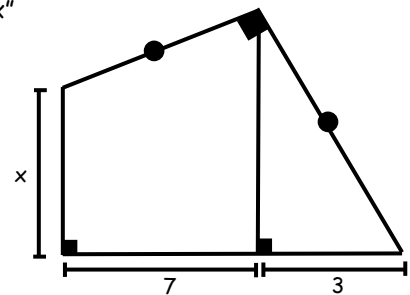
13. Calcular "x"

- a) 70
- b) 55
- c) 60
- d) 50
- e) 40



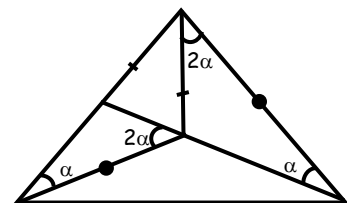
14. Calcular "x"

- a) 4
- b) 10
- c) 7
- d) 3
- e) 5



15. Calcular "x"

- a) 30
- b) 15
- c) 45
- d) 60
- e) 20

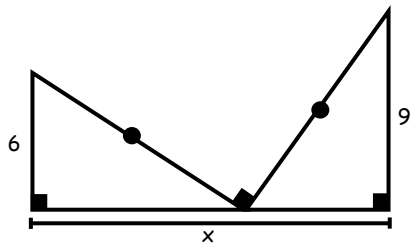




TAREA DOMICILIARIA

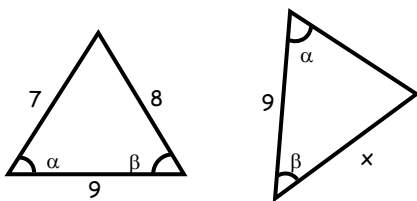
1. Calcular "x"

- a) 3
- b) 15
- c) 7,5
- d) 9
- e) 6



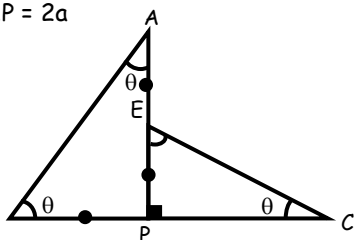
2. Hallar "x"

- a) 9
- b) 8
- c) 7
- d) 15
- e) 17



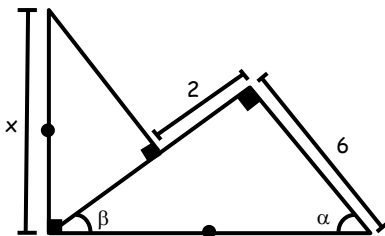
3. Hallar "x"; AP = 2a

- a) 2a
- b) 3a
- c) 4a
- d) 5a
- e) 6a



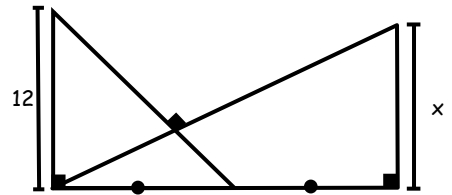
4. Calcular "x"

- a) 10
- b) 8
- c) 9
- d) 12
- e) 7



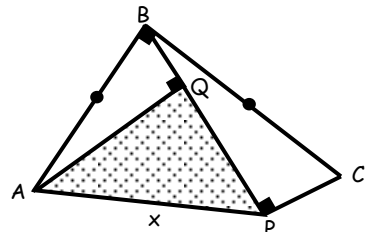
5. Calcular "x"

- a) 6
- b) 12
- c) 4
- d) 3
- e) 24



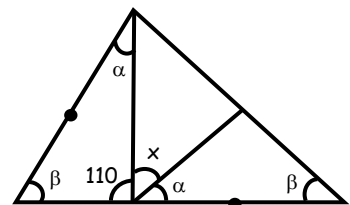
6. Calcular "x"; Si : AQ = 8 ; PC = 2

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 16
- d) 9
- e) 18



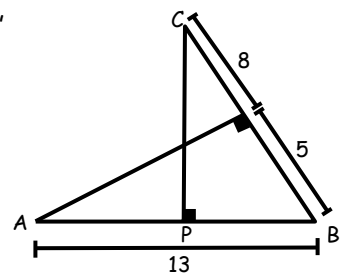
7. Calcular "x"

- a) 20
- b) 30
- c) 40
- d) 50
- e) 60



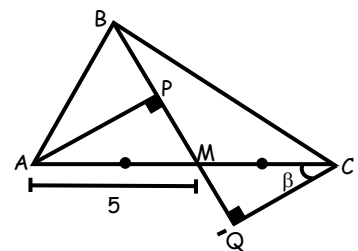
8. Calcular "PC"

- a) 12
- b) 10
- c) 9
- d) 8
- e) 7



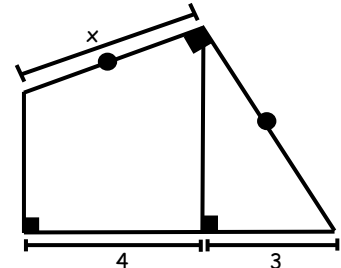
9. Calcular "QC", si PQ = 6

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



10. Calcular "x"

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 8
- e) 9

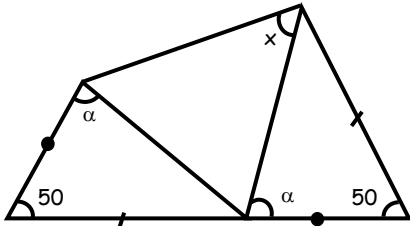




NO OLVIDES
 Debes observar bien los gráficos geométricos para obtener una solución rápida.

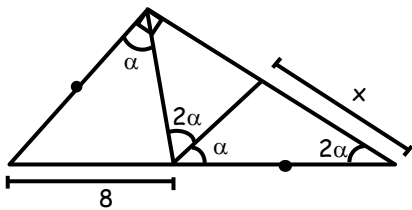
11. Calcular "x"

- a) 65
- b) 50
- c) 75
- d) 25
- e) 40



12. Calcular "x"

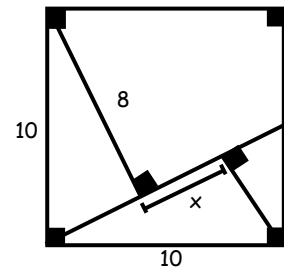
- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) 6
- d) 8
- e) 10



13.

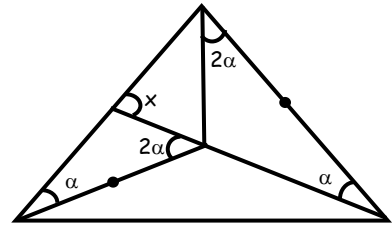
14. Calcular "x"

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 5
- e) 3



15. Calcular "x"

- a) 60
- b) 30
- c) 45
- d) 15
- e) 75



RETO DE LA SEMANA

16. Calcular "x"

- a) 10
- b) 7,5
- c) 6,5
- d) 13
- e) 7

