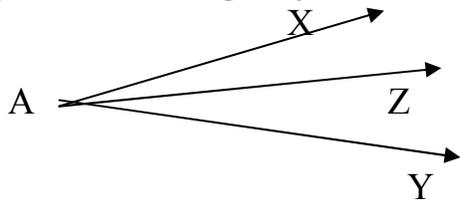


APLICACIONES DE LOS ÁNGULOS

1) Observa la figura y anota todos los ángulos con símbolos :

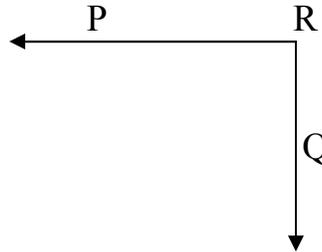


2) Escribe con símbolos los elementos del ángulo :

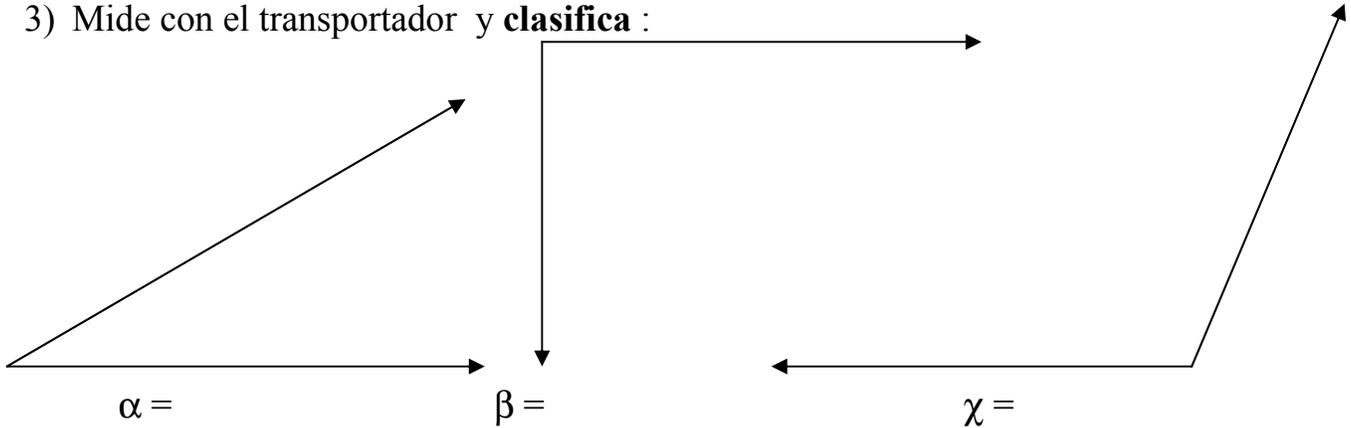
Nombre :

Lados :

Vértices :



3) Mide con el transportador y **clasifica** :



4) Construye con el transportador :

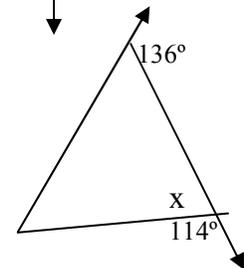
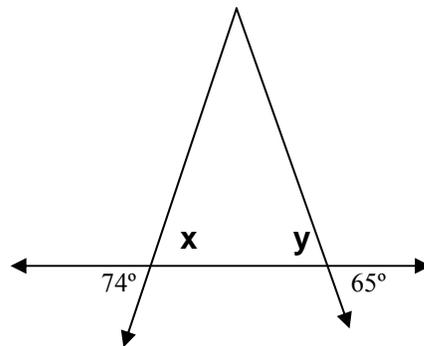
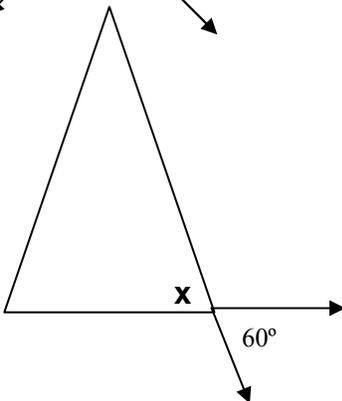
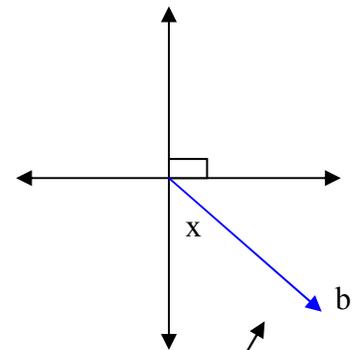
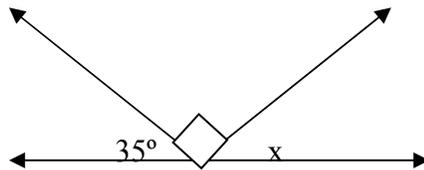
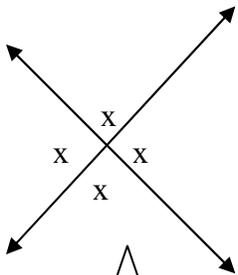
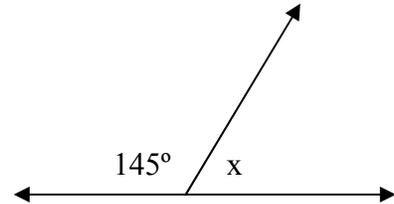
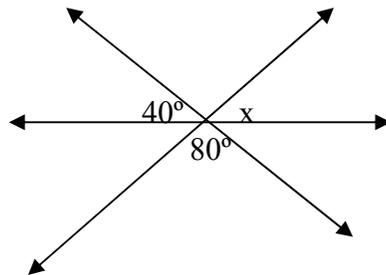
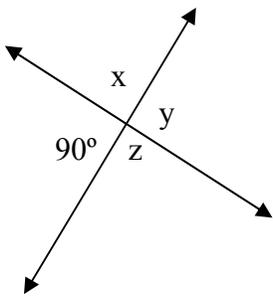
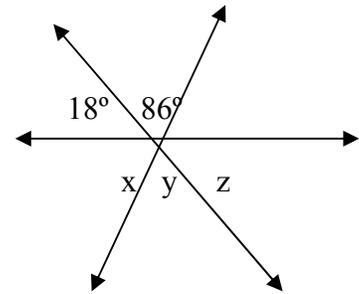
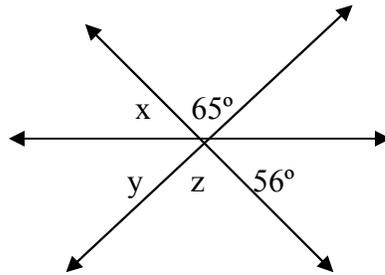
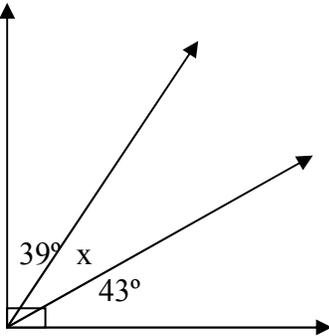
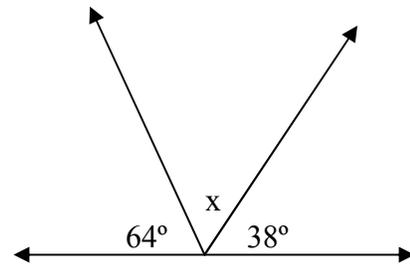
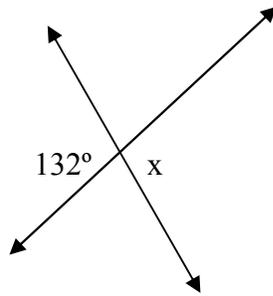
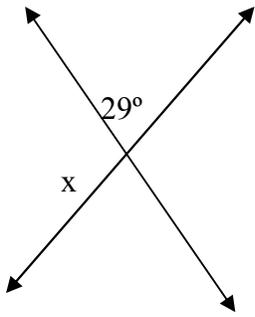
$\delta = 90^\circ$

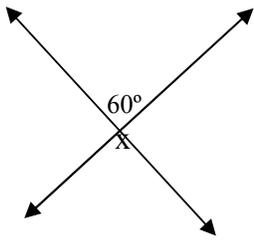
$\varepsilon = 50^\circ$

$\phi = 105^\circ$

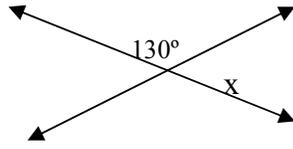
GUIA 1

Calcula la medida de los ángulos que faltan :

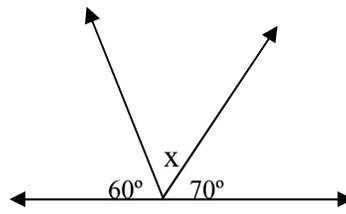




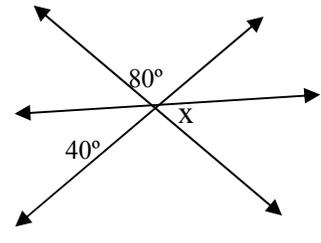
$X =$



$X =$



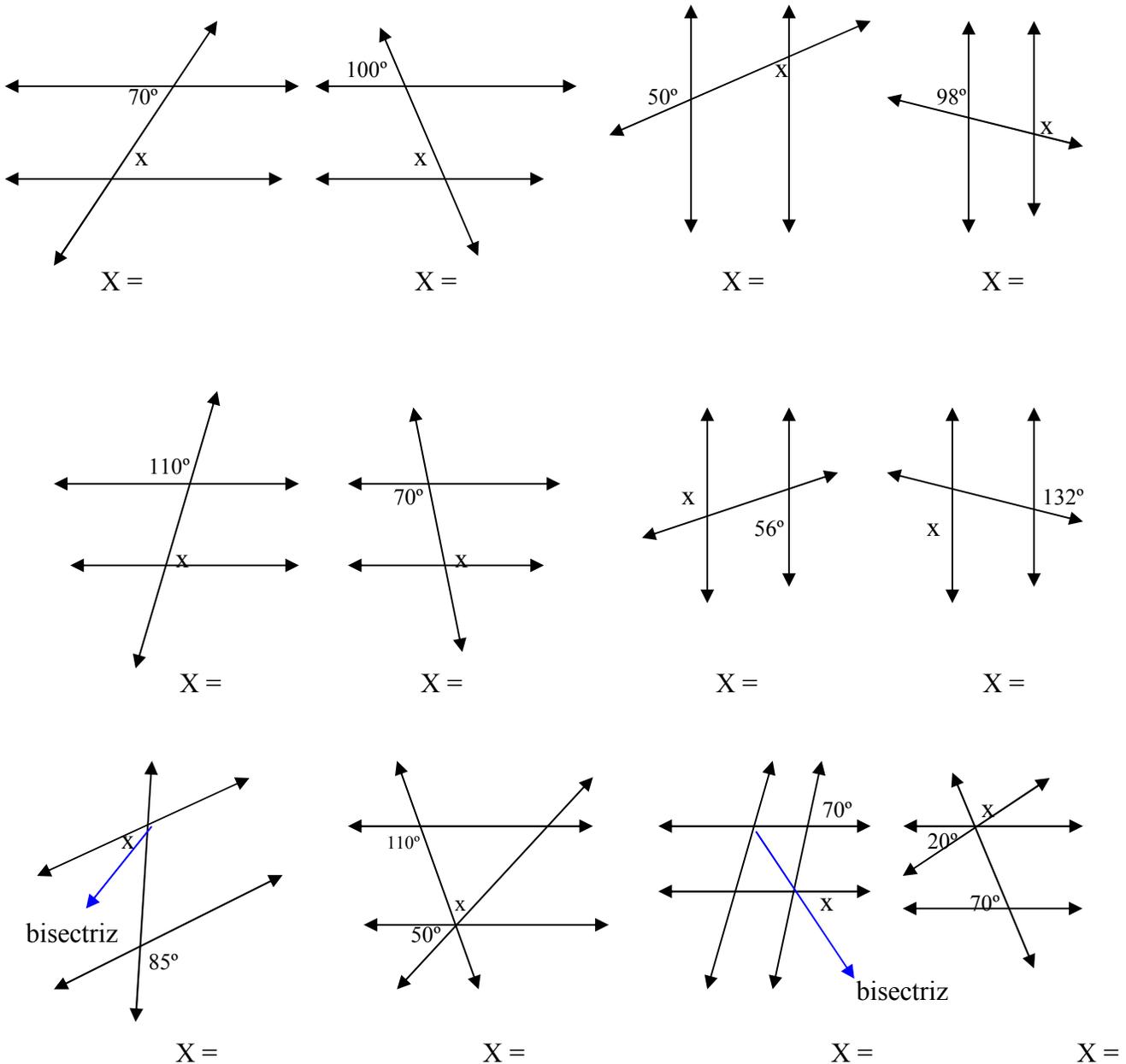
$X =$



$X =$

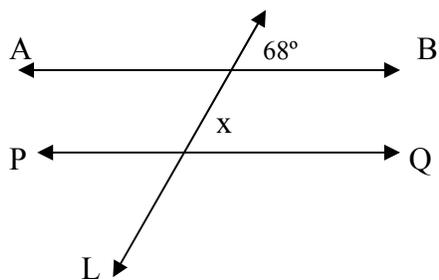
GUIA 2

1) Si $R_1 \parallel R_2$ entonces el valor de x es :

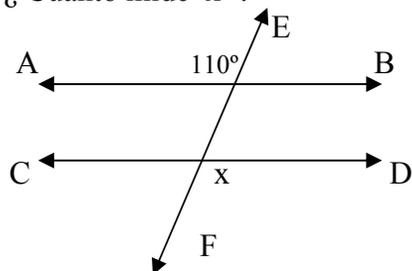


2) Calcula :

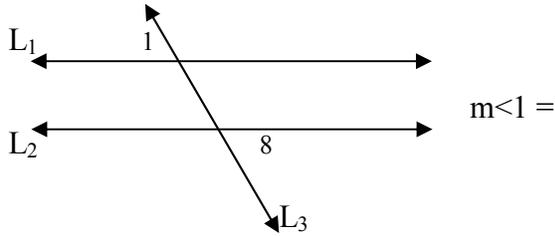
a) En la figura $\overline{PQ} \parallel \overline{AB}$ y L es secante.
 ¿ Cuánto mide X ?



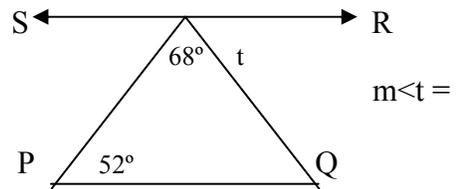
b) En la figura $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$ y \overline{EF} : secante
 ¿ Cuánto mide x ?



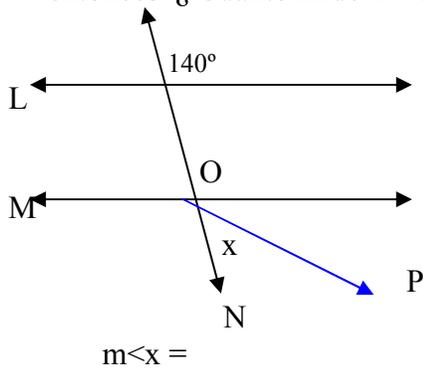
c) Si $L_1 // L_2$ y L_3 : Transversal. El ángulo 8 = 75°
 ¿ Cuánto mide el ángulo 1 ?



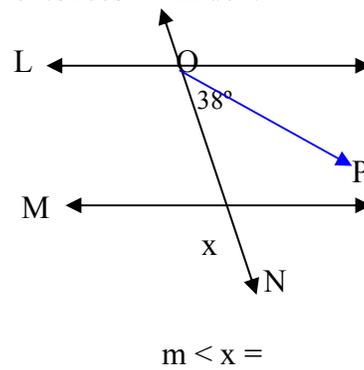
d) En la figura se tiene que $\overline{PQ} // \overline{SR}$
 ¿ Cuánto mide el ángulo t ?



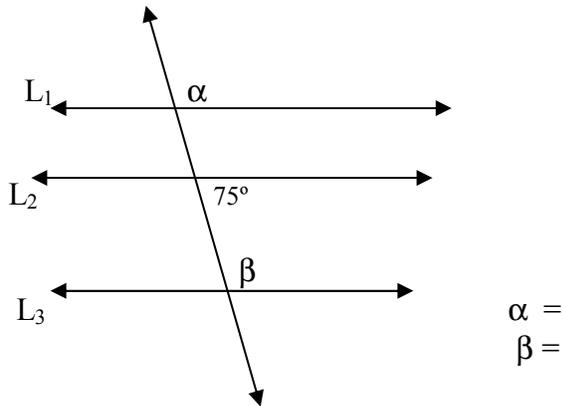
e) Si $L // M$ \overline{OP} : bisectriz y N : secante, entonces ¿ Cuánto mide x ?



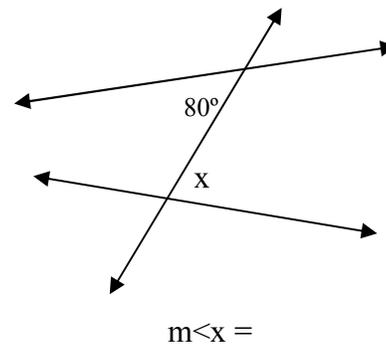
f) Si $L // M$ \overline{OP} : bisectriz y N : secante entonces x mide :



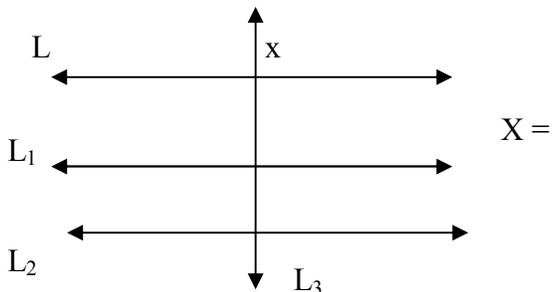
g) Si $L_1 // L_2 // L_3$, encuentra el valor de α y β



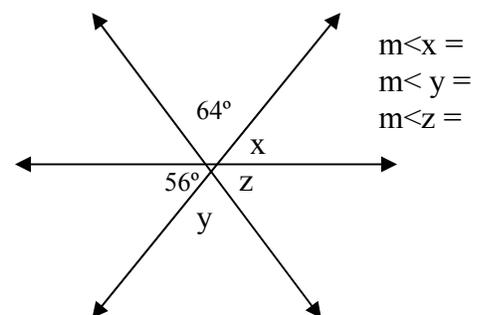
h) ¿ Se puede calcular la medida del ángulo x ?



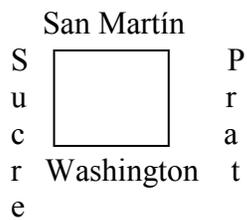
i) Si $L // L_1 // L_2$ y $L_3 \perp L$
 ¿ Cuánto mide el ángulo x ?



j) ¿ Cuánto miden los ángulos x, y, z ?



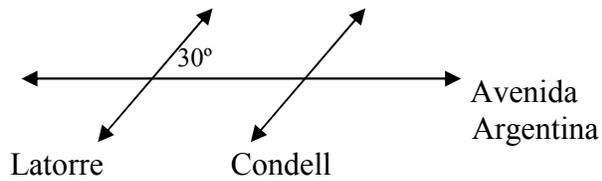
3) Observa el plano de la Plaza Colón y completa:



a) Calles Paralelas =

b) Calles Perpendiculares =

4) Observa el plano donde las calles Latorre y Condell son paralelas:



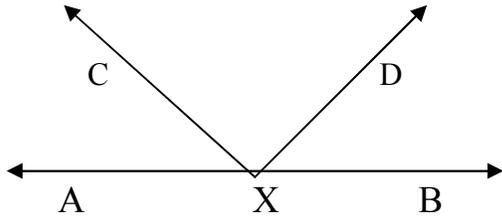
a) ¿Son iguales los ángulos de giro en ambas esquinas?
¿ Por qué ?

b) Si aumenta el ángulo de intersección de las calles. ¿ Qué sucede con el ángulo de giro?

c) ¿Cuánto mide el ángulo de giro si José dobla de Latorre a Avenida Argentina hacia el Este ?

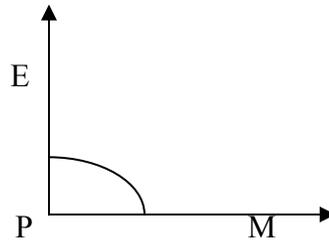
EVALUACION 1

1) Observa la figura y anota todos los ángulos con símbolos :

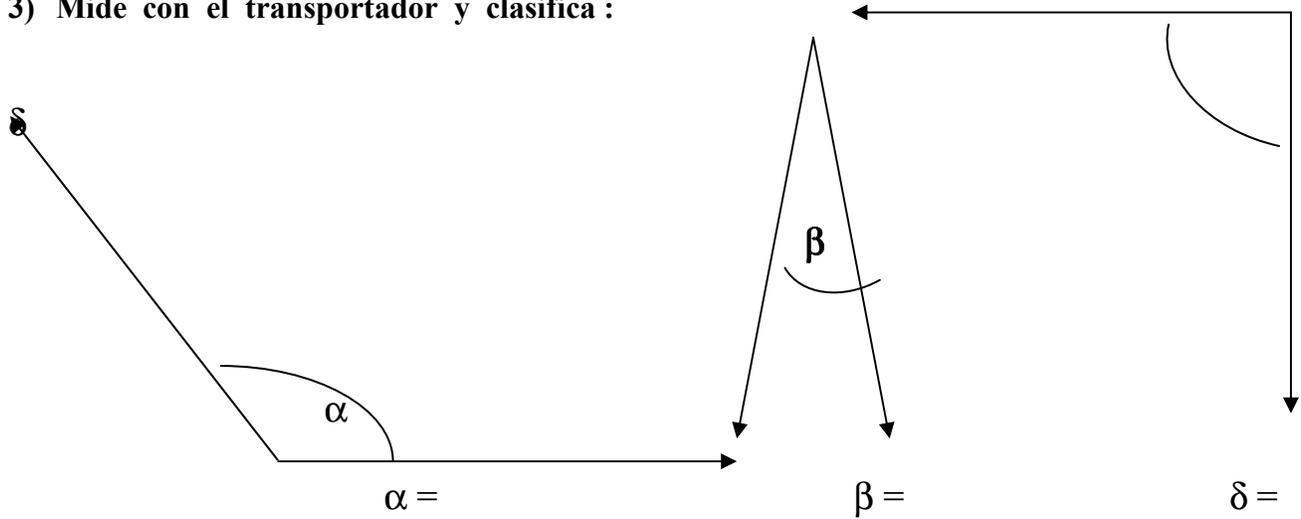


2) Escribe con símbolos los elementos del ángulo :

- ◆ Nombre :
- ◆ Lados :
- ◆ Vértice :



3) Mide con el transportador y clasifica :



4) Construye con el transportador , los siguientes ángulos :

$\varepsilon = 90^\circ$

$\chi = 15^\circ$

$\pi = 141^\circ$

EVALUACION 2

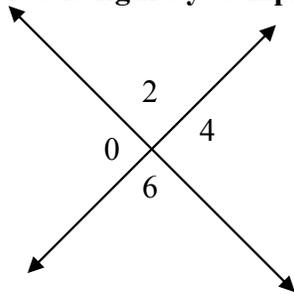
NOMBRE : _____ **CURSO :** _____ **FECHA :** _____ "A"

1) **Dibuja :**

Rectas Paralelas

Rectas Secantes

2) **Observa la figura y completa el cuadro :**



ADYACENTES	OPUESTOS

3) **Calcula las medidas de los ángulos anteriores si :**

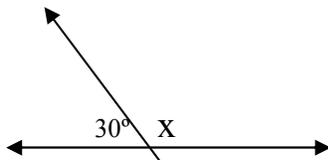
$m < 0 = 85^\circ$

$m < 4 =$ _____ porque _____

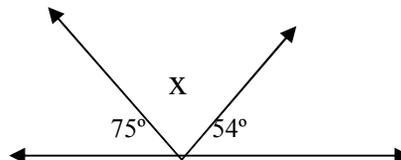
$m < 2 =$ _____ porque _____

$m < 6 =$ _____ porque _____

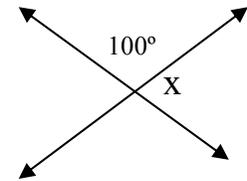
4) **Calcula las medidas de los ángulos que faltan :**



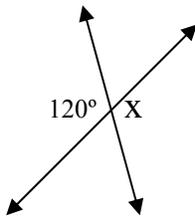
$X =$



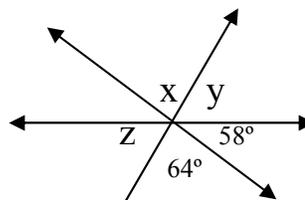
$X =$



$X =$



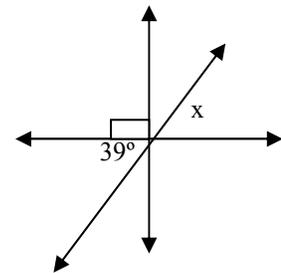
$X =$



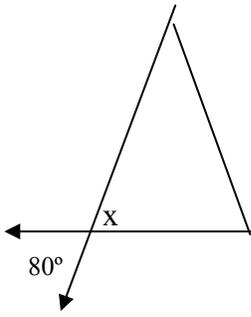
$X =$

$Y =$

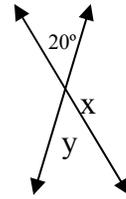
$Z =$



$X =$

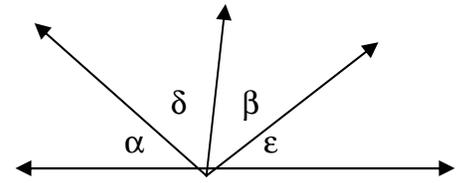


$X =$



$X =$

$Y =$



$\alpha + \beta = 78^\circ$

$\delta + \epsilon =$

5) Define en forma breve :

- a) Rectas perpendiculares :

- b) Angulos Adyacentes :

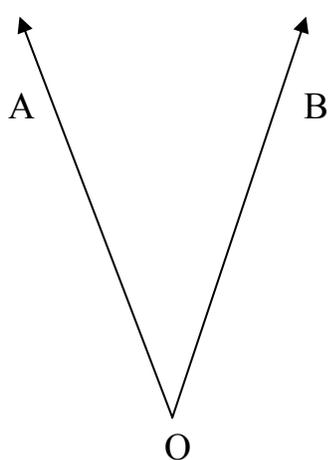
- c) Angulos Suplementarios :

- d) Angulos Congruentes

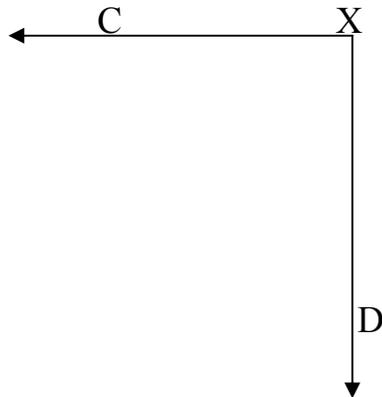
EVALUACION SUMATIVA

NOMBRE : _____ **CURSO :** _____ **FECHA :** _____ **“A”**

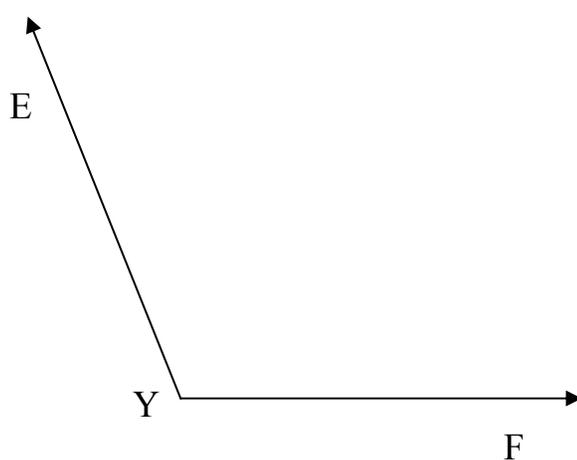
1) Traza la bisectriz con el compás y mide los ángulos pedidos :



$m\angle AOB =$
 $\alpha =$
 $\beta =$

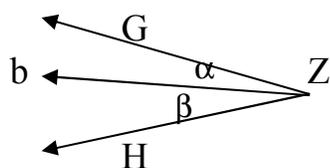


$m\angle CXD =$
 $\alpha =$
 $\beta =$

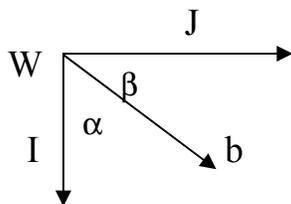


$m\angle EYF =$
 $\alpha =$
 $\beta =$

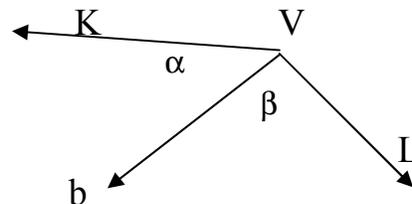
2) Calcula, sin medir, la medida de los siguientes ángulos :



$m\angle GZH = 48^\circ$
 $\alpha =$
 $\beta =$

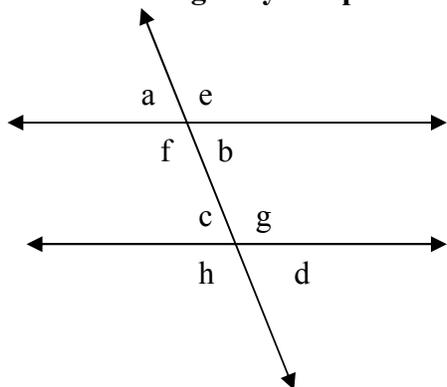


$m\angle IWJ =$
 $\alpha = 45^\circ$
 $\beta =$



$m\angle KVL =$
 $\alpha =$
 $\beta = 67^\circ$

3) Observa la figura y completa el cuadro, si $R_1 \parallel R_2$ y S : secante



Correspondientes	Alternos Internos	Alternos Externos

4) Calcula las medidas de los ángulos que faltan y justifica tu respuesta , en la figura anterior:

$m\angle a = 56^\circ$

$m\angle b =$ _____ porque _____

$m\angle c =$ _____ porque _____

$m\angle d =$ _____ porque _____

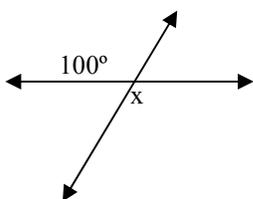
$m\angle e =$ _____ porque _____

$m\angle f =$ _____ porque _____

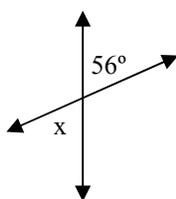
$m\angle g =$ _____ porque _____

$m\angle h =$ _____ porque _____

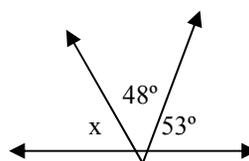
5) Calcula la medida de los ángulos que faltan :



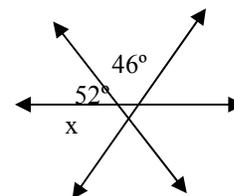
$X =$



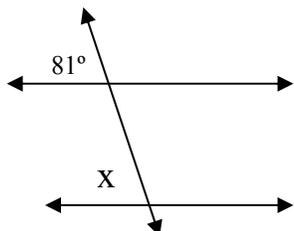
$X =$



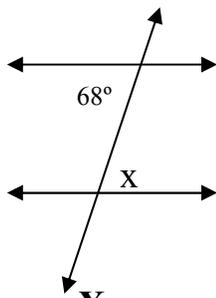
$X =$



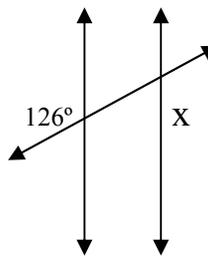
$X =$



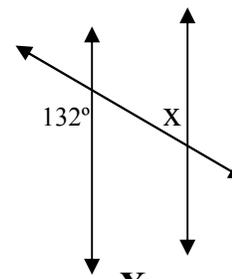
$X =$



$X =$

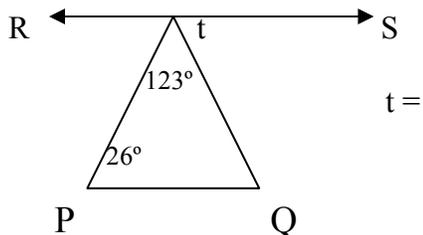


$X =$



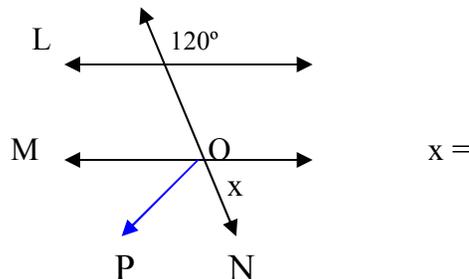
$X =$

a) En la figura se tiene que : $PQ \parallel SR$
¿ Cuánto mide el ángulo t ?



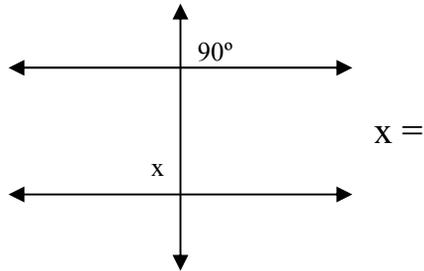
$t =$

b) Si $L \parallel M$, OP : Bisectriz y N : secante
¿ Cuánto mide x ?

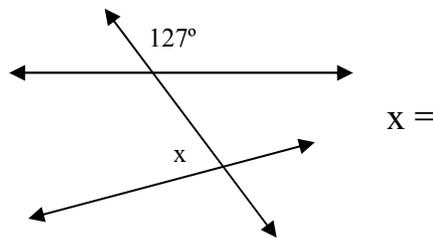


$x =$

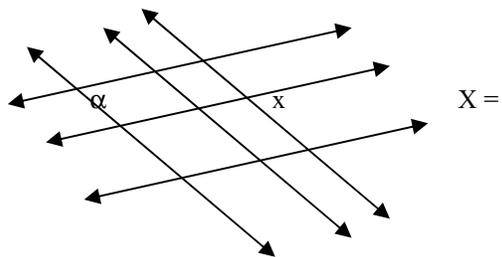
c) ¿ Cuánto mide el ángulo X ?



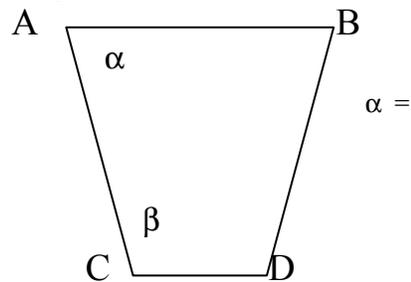
d) ¿ Se puede calcular la medida del ángulo X ?



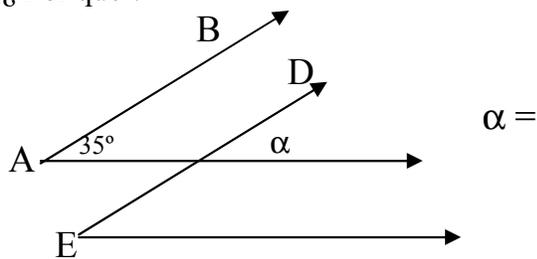
e) En el dibujo $L_1//L_2//L_3$ también $L_4//L_5//L_6$
 $\alpha = 102^\circ$ ¿ Cuánto mide X ?



f) En el trapecio ABCD, $AB//CD$ y
 $\beta = 56^\circ$ ¿ Cuánto mide α ?



g) Si $AB//ED$ ¿ Cuánto mide α ?
 ¿ Por qué ?



h) ¿ Es cierto que $m\angle 1 = m\angle 3$?
 si $L_1//L_2$ y $L_3//L_4$ ¿ Por qué ?

