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Materia: Matemática

Profesora: Nisoria, Carolina

Curso: 3º B

Bibliografía: Activados 3. Editorial Puerto de Palos.

### Trabajo Práctico N°67

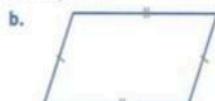
#### Actividades

**28**

#### ACTIVIDADES

##### Propiedades de los cuadriláteros

27. Escriban el nombre de cada figura. Luego, clasifiquen las figuras en "paralelogramos", "trapecios" o "trapezoides", según corresponda.



28. Completan, en cada caso, el dibujo para que la figura cumpla la condición.

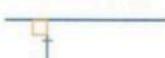
- a. Rectángulo.



- c. Trapecio isósceles.



- b. Romboide.



- d. Paralelogramo.

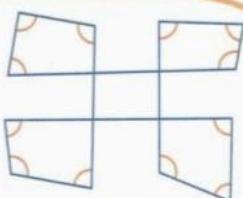


29. Coloquen una X donde corresponda.

	Paralelogramo propriamente dicho	Rectángulo	Rombo	Cuadrado
Los lados opuestos son congruentes.				
Las diagonales son congruentes.				
Los ángulos opuestos son congruentes.				
Las diagonales son perpendiculares.				
Los lados son congruentes.				

#### MENTE ACTIVADA

Calcúlen la suma de los ángulos marcados en color naranja.  
Expliquen cómo lo resolvieron.





# B

## ACTIVIDADES

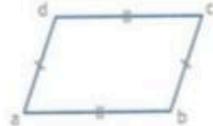
### Propiedades de los cuadriláteros

30. Calculen la longitud de cada lado.

a. abcd paralelogramo.

$$\overline{ad} = 2x + 4 \text{ cm} \quad \overline{ab} = \frac{1}{2} \overline{ad}$$

$$\overline{bc} = x + 6 \text{ cm}$$

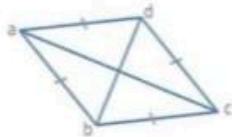


$$\overline{ab} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad \overline{bc} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\overline{cd} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad \overline{ad} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

b. abcd rombo.

$$\overline{ab} = 3x - 2 \text{ cm} \quad \overline{bc} = x + 5 \text{ cm}$$



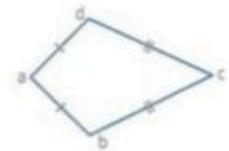
$$\overline{ab} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad \overline{bc} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\overline{cd} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad \overline{ad} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

c. abcd romboide.

$$\overline{ab} = x + 4 \text{ cm} \quad \overline{bc} = 3x + 2 \text{ cm}$$

perímetro = 28 cm



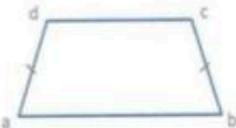
$$\overline{ab} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad \overline{bc} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\overline{cd} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad \overline{ad} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

d. abcd trapecio isósceles.

$$\overline{ad} = 4x - 1 \text{ cm} \quad \overline{bc} = 2x + 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{ab} = 2 \overline{ad} \quad \overline{cd} = \overline{ad} + 3 \text{ cm}$$

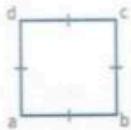


$$\overline{ab} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad \overline{bc} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\overline{cd} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad \overline{ad} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

e. abcd cuadrado.

$$\overline{ab} = 2x - 1 \text{ cm} \quad \overline{ad} = x + 5 \text{ cm}$$



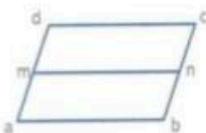
$$\overline{ab} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad \overline{bc} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\overline{cd} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad \overline{ad} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

f. abcd paralelogramo.

$$\overline{ab} = 2x + 3 \text{ cm} \quad \overline{mn} = x + 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{am} = \overline{ab} - 4 \text{ cm} \quad \overline{mn} \text{ es base media}$$



$$\overline{ab} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad \overline{bc} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\overline{cd} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \quad \overline{ad} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$



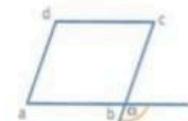
# 28

## ACTIVIDADES Propiedades de los cuadriláteros

31. Calculen la medida de los ángulos interiores de cada cuadrilátero.

a. abcd paralelogramo.

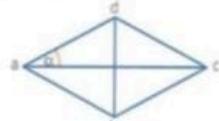
$$\hat{\alpha} = 120^\circ 30'$$



$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{\alpha} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\beta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\gamma} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\delta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

b. abcd rombo.

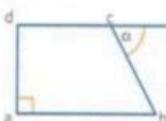
$$\hat{\alpha} = 35^\circ$$



$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{\alpha} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\beta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\gamma} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\delta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

c. abcd trapecio rectángulo.

$$\hat{\alpha} = 54^\circ 10'$$



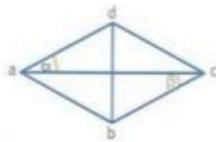
$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{\alpha} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\beta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\gamma} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\delta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

32. Calculen el valor de cada ángulo interior. Expliquen las respuestas.

a. Datos:

abcd rombo.

$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{\alpha} = 2x + 10^\circ \\ \hat{\beta} = x + 20^\circ \end{array}$$

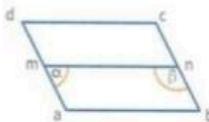


$$\begin{array}{ll} \hat{\alpha} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} & \hat{\gamma} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\beta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} & \hat{\delta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

c. Datos:

abcd paralelogramo.

$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{\alpha} = 4x \\ \hat{\beta} = x \end{array}$$

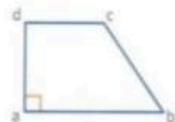


$$\begin{array}{ll} \hat{\alpha} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} & \hat{\gamma} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\beta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} & \hat{\delta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

b. Datos:

abcd trapecio rectángulo.

$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{\beta} = 2x + 30^\circ \\ \hat{\gamma} = 3x + 50^\circ \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ll} \hat{\alpha} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} & \hat{\gamma} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\beta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} & \hat{\delta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

d. Datos:

abcd paralelogramo.  $\overrightarrow{ae}$  bisectriz de  $\hat{\alpha}$ .

$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{\alpha} = 3x - 30^\circ \\ \hat{\beta} = x + 10^\circ \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ll} \hat{\alpha} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} & \hat{\gamma} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \hat{\beta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} & \hat{\delta} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$