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Materia: Matemática

Profesora: Nisoria, Carolina

Curso: 3º B

Bibliografía: Activados 3. Editorial Puerto de Palos.

Trabajo Práctico N°68

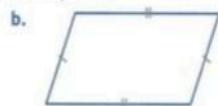
Actividades. Resolución en pizarra de los ejercicios planteados en el trabajo práctico 67.

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.

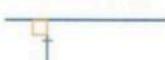
- a. Rectángulo.



- c. Trapecio isósceles.



- b. Romboide.



- d. Paralelogramo.

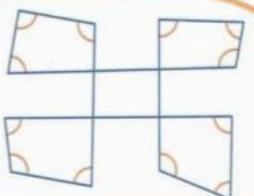


29. Coloquen una X donde corresponda.

	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

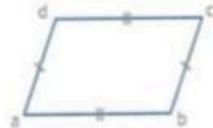
ACTIVIDADES

Propiedades de los cuadriláteros

30. Calculen la longitud de cada lado.

a. abcd paralelogramo.

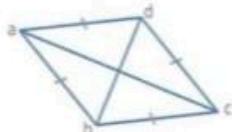
$$\begin{aligned}\overline{ad} &= 2x + 4 \text{ cm} & \overline{ab} &= \frac{1}{2} \overline{ad} \\ \overline{bc} &= x + 6 \text{ cm} & \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{array}{ll}\overline{ab} = & \boxed{} \\ \overline{cd} = & \boxed{}\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll}\overline{bc} = & \boxed{} \\ \overline{ad} = & \boxed{}\end{array}$$

b. abcd rombo.

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

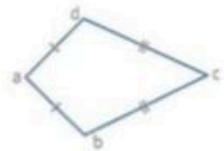


$$\begin{array}{ll}\overline{ab} = & \boxed{} \\ \overline{cd} = & \boxed{}\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll}\overline{bc} = & \boxed{} \\ \overline{ad} = & \boxed{}\end{array}$$

c. abcd romboide.

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

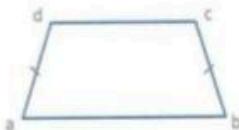
perímetro = 28 cm



$$\begin{array}{ll}\overline{ab} = & \boxed{} \\ \overline{cd} = & \boxed{}\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll}\overline{bc} = & \boxed{} \\ \overline{ad} = & \boxed{}\end{array}$$

d. abcd trapecio isósceles.

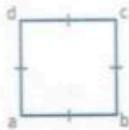
$$\begin{array}{ll}\overline{ad} = 4x - 1 \text{ cm} & \overline{bc} = 2x + 1 \text{ cm} \\ \overline{ab} = 2 \overline{ad} & \overline{cd} = \overline{ad} + 3 \text{ cm}\end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ll}\overline{ab} = & \boxed{} \\ \overline{cd} = & \boxed{}\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll}\overline{bc} = & \boxed{} \\ \overline{ad} = & \boxed{}\end{array}$$

e. abcd cuadrado.

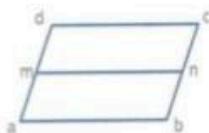
$$\overline{ab} = 2x - 1 \text{ cm} \quad \overline{ad} = x + 5 \text{ cm}$$



$$\begin{array}{ll}\overline{ab} = & \boxed{} \\ \overline{cd} = & \boxed{}\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll}\overline{bc} = & \boxed{} \\ \overline{ad} = & \boxed{}\end{array}$$

f. abcd paralelogramo.

$$\begin{array}{ll}\overline{ab} = 2x + 3 \text{ cm} & \overline{mn} = x + 5 \text{ cm} \\ \overline{am} = \overline{ab} - 4 \text{ cm} & \overline{mn} \text{ es base media}\end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ll}\overline{ab} = & \boxed{} \\ \overline{cd} = & \boxed{}\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll}\overline{bc} = & \boxed{} \\ \overline{ad} = & \boxed{}\end{array}$$



28

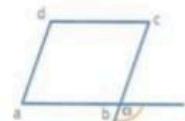
ACTIVIDADES

Propiedades de los cuadriláteros

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

a. abcd paralelogramo.

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



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

b. abcd rombo.

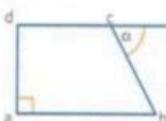
$$\hat{\alpha} = 35^\circ$$



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

c. abcd trapecio rectángulo.

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



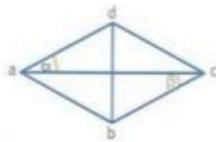
$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{\alpha} = \boxed{} \\ \hat{\beta} = \boxed{} \\ \hat{\gamma} = \boxed{} \\ \hat{\delta} = \boxed{} \end{array}$$

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

a. Datos:

abcd rombo.

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

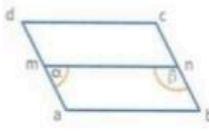


$$\begin{array}{ll} \hat{\alpha} = \boxed{} & \hat{\gamma} = \boxed{} \\ \hat{\beta} = \boxed{} & \hat{\delta} = \boxed{} \end{array}$$

c. Datos:

abcd paralelogramo.

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

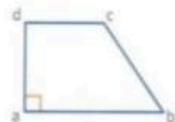


$$\begin{array}{ll} \hat{\alpha} = \boxed{} & \hat{\gamma} = \boxed{} \\ \hat{\beta} = \boxed{} & \hat{\delta} = \boxed{} \end{array}$$

b. Datos:

abcd trapecio rectángulo.

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



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

d. Datos:

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

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



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