

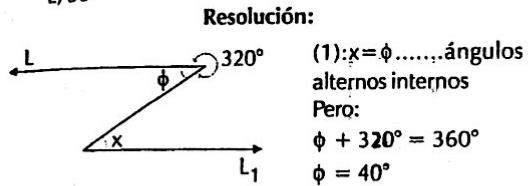


## Problemas resueltos

### Sobre ángulos entre paralelas

**Problema 1** Calcular "x", si  $\overleftrightarrow{L} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{L_1}$ .

- A)  $20^\circ$
- B)  $50^\circ$
- C)  $40^\circ$
- D)  $60^\circ$
- E)  $30^\circ$

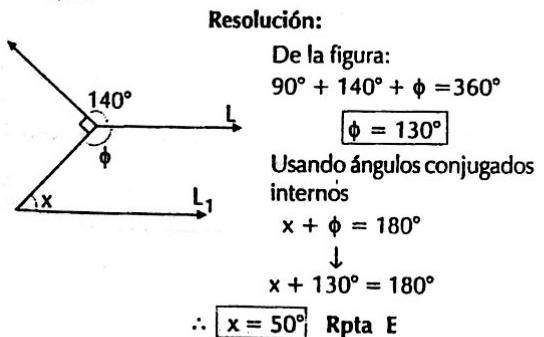


Reemplazando en (1):

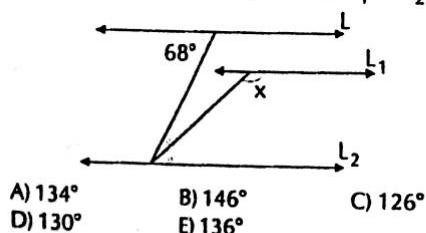
$$\therefore x = 40^\circ \text{ Rpta C}$$

**Problema 2** Calcular x, si  $\overleftrightarrow{L} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{L_1}$ .

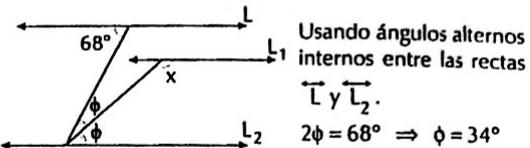
- A)  $70^\circ$
- B)  $60^\circ$
- C)  $40^\circ$
- D)  $30^\circ$
- E)  $50^\circ$



**Problema 3** Encontrar "x", si  $\overleftrightarrow{L} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{L_1} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{L_2}$ .



**Resolución:**

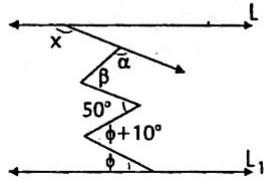


Usando ángulos conjugados internos entre las rectas  $\overleftrightarrow{L_1}$  y  $\overleftrightarrow{L_2}$ .

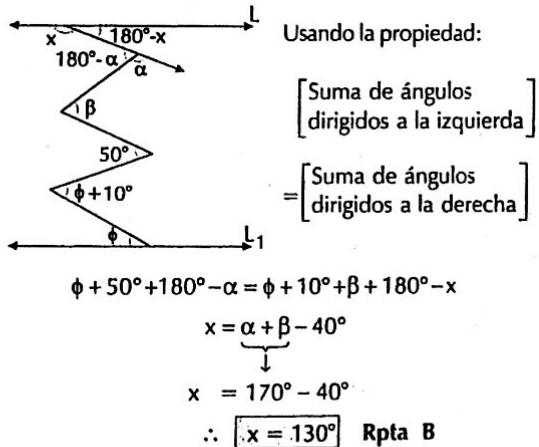
$$\begin{aligned} \phi + x &= 180^\circ \\ \downarrow \\ 34^\circ + x &= 180^\circ \\ \therefore x &= 146^\circ \text{ Rpta B} \end{aligned}$$

**Problema 4** Calcular "x", si  $\overleftrightarrow{L} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{L_1}$  y  $\alpha + \beta = 170^\circ$

- A)  $120^\circ$
- B)  $130^\circ$
- C)  $140^\circ$
- D)  $150^\circ$
- E)  $160^\circ$

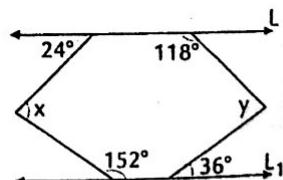


Resolución:

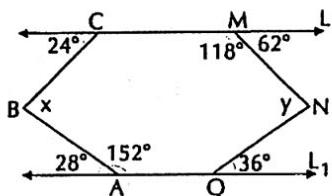


**Problema 5** Calcular x + y, si  $\overleftrightarrow{L} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{L_1}$ .

- A)  $140^\circ$
- B)  $130^\circ$
- C)  $160^\circ$
- D)  $150^\circ$
- E)  $170^\circ$



**Resolución:**



En la parte ABC.

$$x = 24^\circ + 28^\circ \Rightarrow x = 52^\circ$$

En la parte MNQ.

$$y = 62^\circ + 36^\circ \Rightarrow y = 98^\circ$$

Luego:

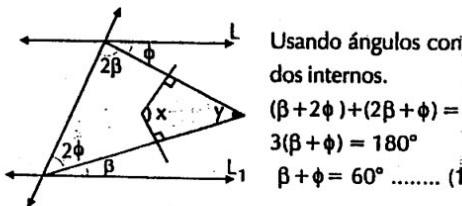
$$x + y = 52^\circ + 98^\circ$$

$$\therefore x + y = 150^\circ \quad \text{Rpta D}$$

**Problema 6** Encontrar "x", si  $\overleftrightarrow{L} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{L_1}$ .

- A)  $100^\circ$
- B)  $110^\circ$
- C)  $135^\circ$
- D)  $120^\circ$
- E)  $115^\circ$

**Resolución:**



Usando ángulos conjugados internos.

$$(\beta + 2\phi) + (2\beta + \phi) = 180^\circ$$

$$3(\beta + \phi) = 180^\circ$$

$$\beta + \phi = 60^\circ \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

En la parte coloreada usamos la propiedad:

$$x + y = 180^\circ \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Pero:

$$y = \beta + \phi \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Reemplazando (1) en (3):

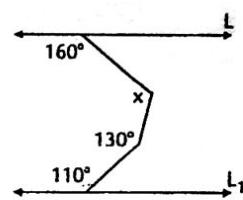
$$y = 60^\circ$$

Reemplazando en (2):

$$x + 60^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 120^\circ \quad \text{Rpta D}$$

**Problema 7** Encontrar "x", si  $\overleftrightarrow{L} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{L_1}$



$$A) 120^\circ$$

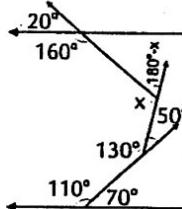
$$D) 140^\circ$$

$$B) 130^\circ$$

$$E) 145^\circ$$

$$C) 150^\circ$$

**Resolución:**



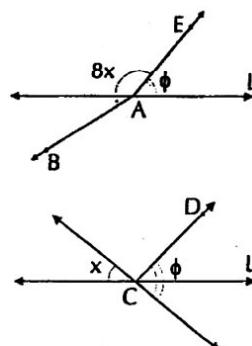
Usando la propiedad:

$$70^\circ + 50^\circ + 180^\circ - x + 20^\circ = 180^\circ$$

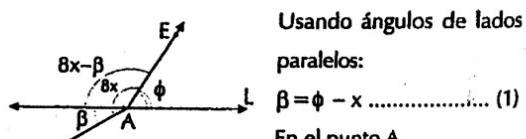
$$\therefore x = 140^\circ \quad \text{Rpta D}$$

**Problema 8** Calcular "x", si  $\overleftrightarrow{L} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{L_1}$  y  $\overrightarrow{AB} \parallel \overrightarrow{CD}$ .

- A)  $25^\circ$
- B)  $18^\circ$
- C)  $20^\circ$
- D)  $24^\circ$
- E)  $30^\circ$



**Resolución:**



Usando ángulos de lados paralelos:

$$\beta = \phi - x \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

En el punto A.

$$8x - \beta + \phi = 180^\circ \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

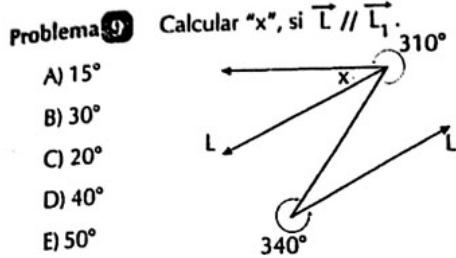
Reemplazando (1) en (2):

$$8x - (\phi - x) + \phi = 180^\circ$$

$$8x - \phi + x + \phi = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 20^\circ \quad \text{Rpta C}$$



**Resolución:**

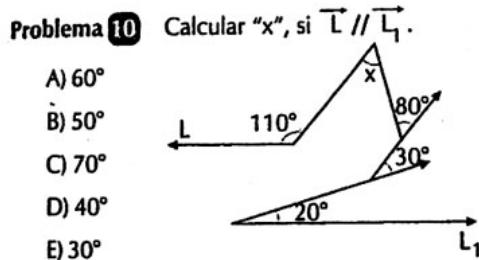
Aplicando ángulos alternos internos.  
 $\phi = 20^\circ \dots\dots\dots (1)$

En el punto "O" sumamos los ángulos.

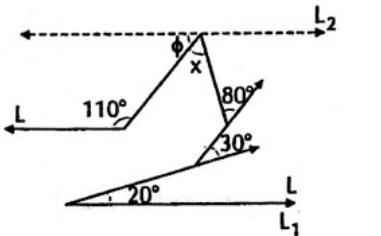
$$\phi + x + 310^\circ = 360^\circ \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Reemplazando (1) en (2):  
 $20^\circ + x + 310^\circ = 360^\circ$

$$\therefore x = 30^\circ \quad \text{Rpta B}$$



**Resolución:**



Se traza  $\overleftrightarrow{L}_2 \parallel \overleftrightarrow{L} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{L}_1$

Por ángulos conjugados internos entre  $\overleftrightarrow{L}$  y  $\overleftrightarrow{L}_2$ :

$$110^\circ + \phi = 180^\circ$$

$$\phi = 70^\circ \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Usando la propiedad N° 3 de la pág. 158

$$\phi + x = 20^\circ + 30^\circ + 80^\circ \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

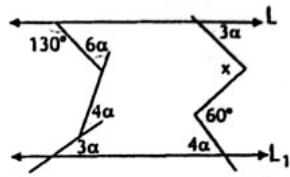
Reemplazando (1) en (2)

$$70^\circ + x = 130^\circ$$

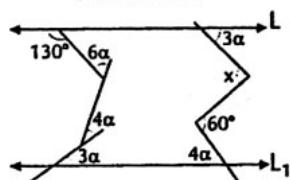
$$\therefore x = 60^\circ \quad \text{Rpta A}$$

**Problema 11** Hallar "x", si  $\overleftrightarrow{L} \parallel \overleftrightarrow{L}_1$ .

- A)  $30^\circ$   
B)  $60^\circ$   
C)  $50^\circ$   
D)  $70^\circ$   
E)  $40^\circ$



**Resolución:**



Sabemos que:

$$130^\circ = 3\alpha + 4\alpha + 6\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = 10^\circ$$

Pero:

$$4\alpha + x = 60^\circ + 3\alpha$$

$$x = 60^\circ - \alpha$$

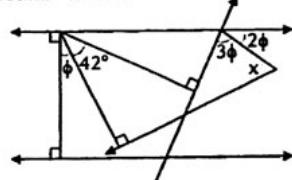
$$\downarrow$$

$$x = 60^\circ - 10^\circ$$

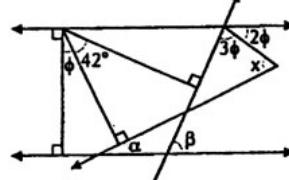
$$\therefore x = 50^\circ \quad \text{Rpta C}$$

**Problema 12** Calcular "x" en:

- A)  $70^\circ$   
B)  $49^\circ$   
C)  $59^\circ$   
D)  $66^\circ$   
E)  $69^\circ$



**Resolución:**



Por ángulos de lados perpendiculares:

$$\alpha = \phi \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\beta = \phi + 42^\circ \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Por conjugados internos:

$$\beta + 5\phi = 180^\circ \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

Reemplazando (2) en (3)

$$6\phi + 42^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\phi = 23^\circ$$

En (1):

$$\alpha = 23^\circ$$

Pero:

$$x = \alpha + 2\phi$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$x = 23^\circ + 2 \cdot 23^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 69^\circ \quad \text{Rpta E}$$



