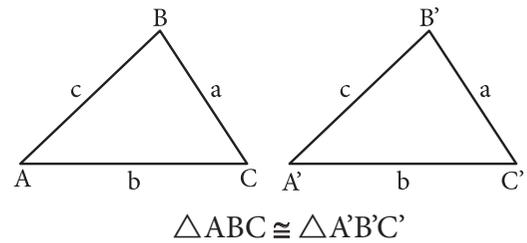
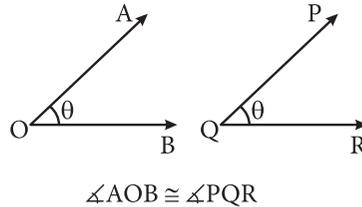
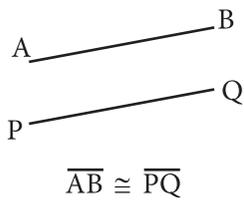




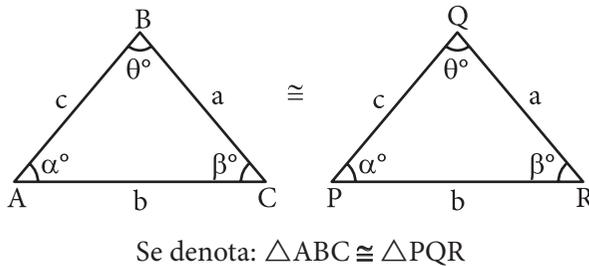
CONGRUENCIA DE TRIÁNGULOS

CONGRUENCIAS

Dos figuras geométricas son congruentes cuando tienen la misma figura y el mismo tamaño.



CONGRUENCIA DE TRIÁNGULOS



Nota:

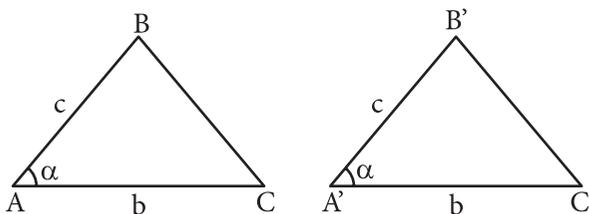
Para que dos triángulos sean congruentes:

- De los elementos que los identifican, a dos o más triángulos, se deben repetir como mínimo tres, de las cuales uno debe ser un lado.

CASOS DE CONGRUENCIA

A. 1er caso: lado - ángulo - lado (L.A.L.)

Dos triángulos son congruentes si tienen un ángulo interior de igual medida y, además, los lados que determinan a dicho ángulo, respectivamente, de igual longitud.



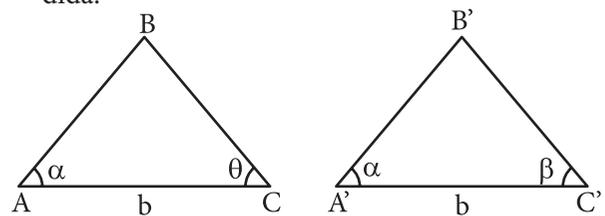
Si: $m\angle BAC = m\angle B'A'C'$

Luego: $AB = A'B' \wedge AC = A'C'$

$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \cong \triangle A'B'C'$

B. 2do caso: ángulo - lado - ángulo (A.L.A.)

Dos triángulos son congruentes si tienen un lado de igual longitud y, además, los ángulos adyacentes a dichos lados, respectivamente, de igual medida.



Si: $AC \cong A'C'$

Luego:

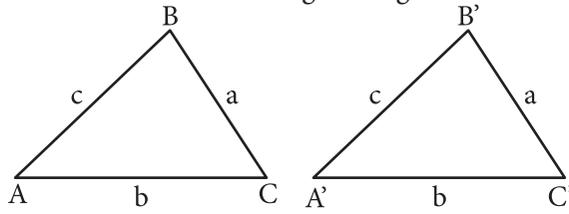
$m\angle BAC = m\angle B'A'C'$

$m\angle ACB = m\angle A'C'B'$

$\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \cong \triangle A'B'C'$

C. 3er caso: lado - lado - lado (L.L.L.)

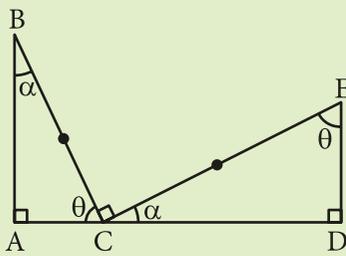
Dos triángulos son congruentes si sus lados son de igual longitud.



Si: $AB = A'B'$; $BC = B'C'$; $AC = A'C'$
 $\Rightarrow \triangle ABC \cong \triangle A'B'C'$

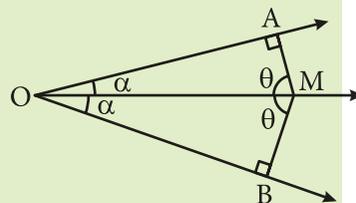
CASOS COMUNES DE TRIÁNGULOS CONGRUENTES

1.



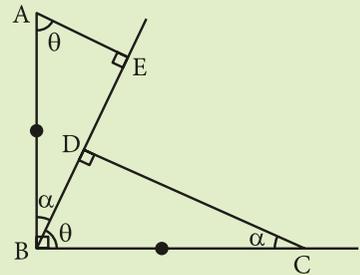
$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDE$

2.



$\triangle OAM \cong \triangle OBM$

3.

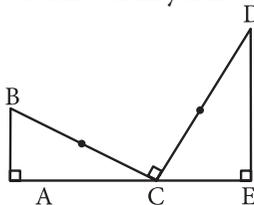


$\triangle AEB \cong \triangle BDC$

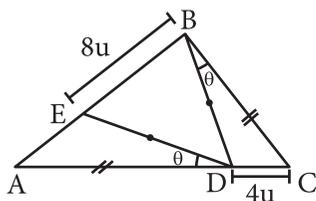
TRABAJANDO EN CLASE

Integral

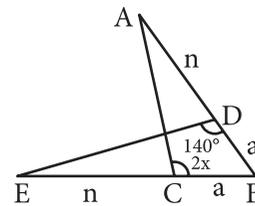
1. Calcular "AE" si: $AB = 2$ m y $DE = 7$ m.



2. Calcular AB.

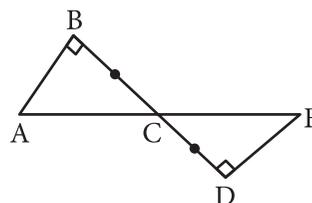


3. Calcular «x».

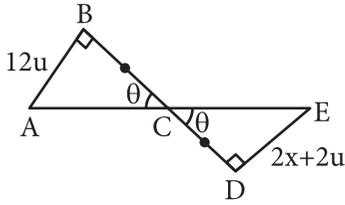


PUCP

4. Calcular «x», si: $AB = 12$ u y $DE = 2x + 2$ u.



Resolución:



$$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle CDE$$

Caso A.L.A.

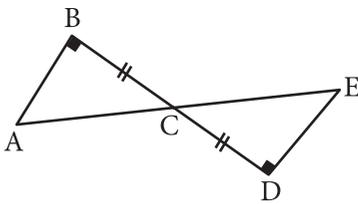
$$\Rightarrow AB = DE$$

$$12u = 2x + 2u$$

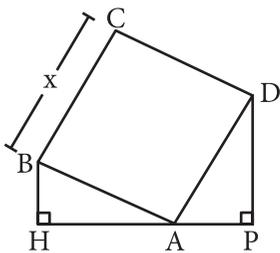
$$2x = 10u$$

$$\therefore x = 5u$$

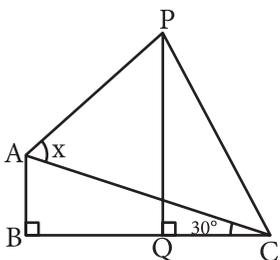
5. Calcula «x», si: $AC = 20u$ y $CE = 4x$.



6. Calcula «x», si ABCD es un cuadrado, además: $BH = 5u$ y $PH = 17u$.

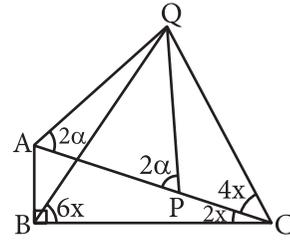


7. Si los triángulos ABC y PQC son congruentes, calcula «x».

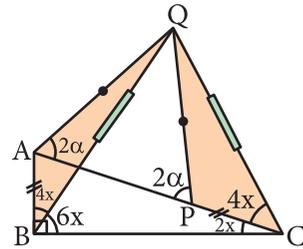


UNMSM

8. Calcula «x», si: $PC = AB$.



Resolución:



Dato: $PC = AB$

$\triangle AQP$: Isósceles ($m\angle QAP = m\angle QPA$)

$$\Rightarrow AQ = QP$$

$\triangle BQC$: Isósceles ($m\angle QBC = m\angle QCB$)

$$\Rightarrow AQ = QC$$

Finalmente:

$$\triangle ABQ \cong \triangle PCQ$$

Caso: L.L.L.

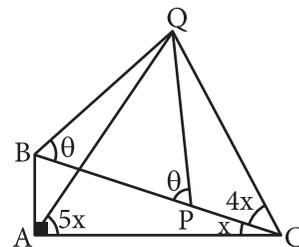
$$\Rightarrow m\angle QCP = 4x = m\angle ABQ$$

$$\text{Luego: } 4x + 6x = 90^\circ$$

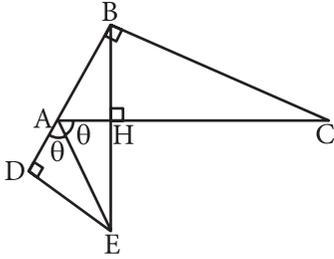
$$10x = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = 9^\circ$$

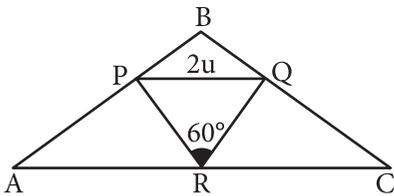
9. Calcula «x», si: $PC = AB$.



10. Si: $BE = 10\text{ u}$ y $BD = 8\text{ u}$, calcula «BH».

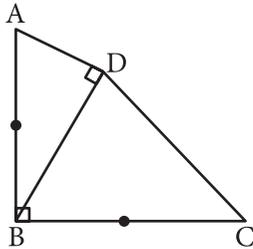


11. Si $AB = BC$ y los triángulos APR y CRQ son congruentes, calcula el perímetro del triángulo PQR.



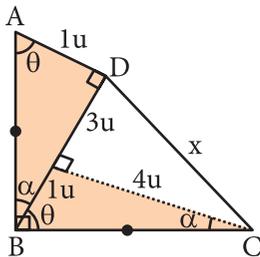
UNI

12. Calcula «CD», si $AD = 1\text{ u}$ y $BD = 4\text{ u}$.



Resolución:

Trazamos $\overline{CE} \perp \overline{BD}$



$$m\angle ABD = \alpha \text{ y } m\angle ECB = \theta$$

$$\theta + \alpha = 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow m\angle BAD = \theta \text{ y } m\angle BCE = \alpha,$$

Luego:

$$\triangle ADB \cong \triangle BCE$$

Caso: A.L.A.

$$AD = 1\text{ u} \Rightarrow BE = 1\text{ u}$$

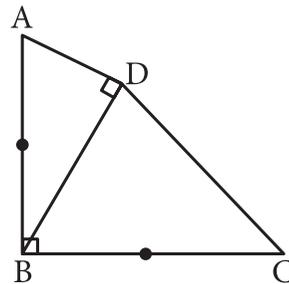
$$BD = 4\text{ u} \Rightarrow EC = 4\text{ u}$$

$$\text{Como: } BD = 4\text{ u} \Rightarrow BE = 1\text{ u}$$

Triángulo rectángulo DEC.

$$x = 5\text{ u}$$

13. Calcula «CD» si: $AD = 7\text{ u}$ y $BD = 12\text{ u}$.



14. Si ABCD es un cuadrado, además $AQ = 12\text{ u}$ y $QC = 4\text{ u}$. Calcula «BP».

