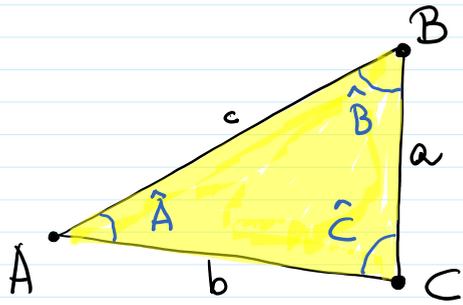
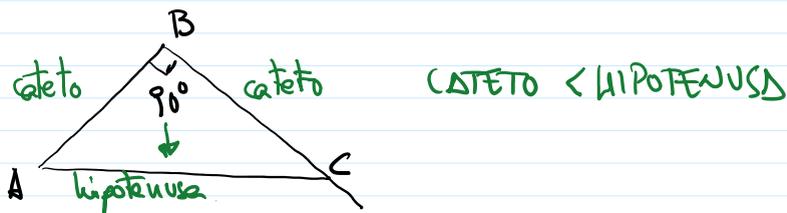
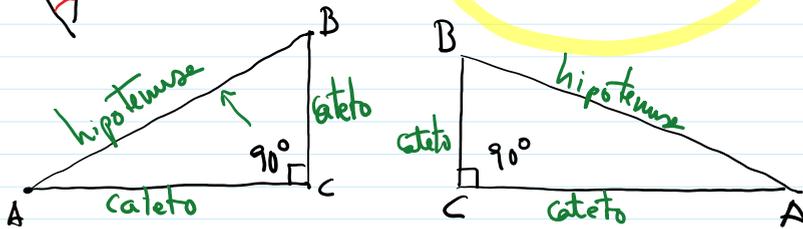
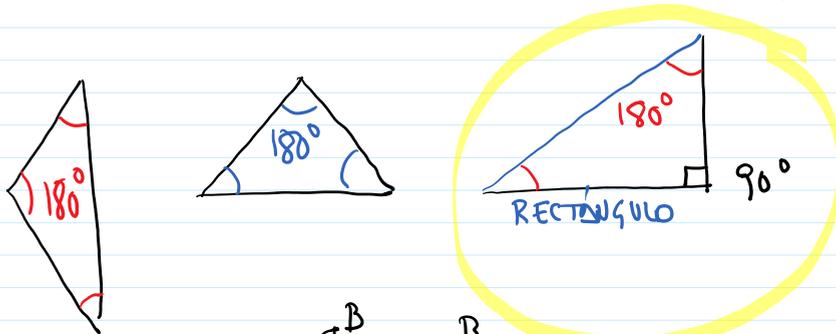
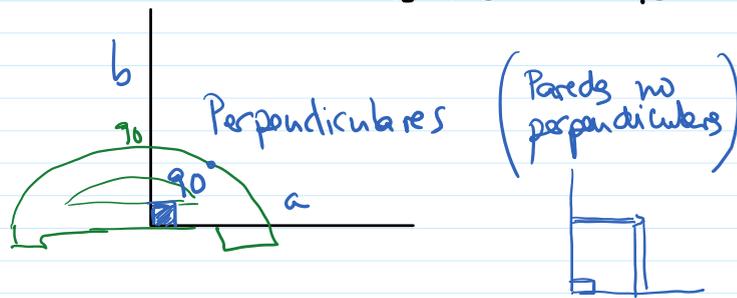


GEOMETRÍA → MEDICIONES → TRIÁNGULO
POLÍGONO

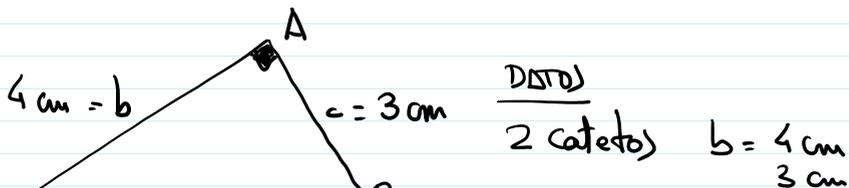


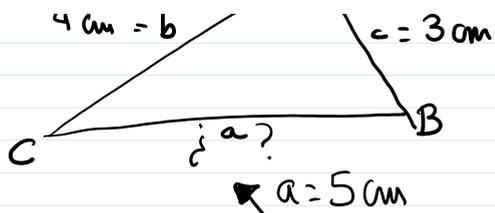
A, B, C Vértices
a, b, c lados (segmentos)
 $\hat{A}, \hat{B}, \hat{C}$ ángulos

TRIÁNGULO RECTÁNGULO: \triangle de sus ángulos
RECTO = 90°



T. Rectángulo: CUMPLEN SUS USOS UNA RELACION IMPORTANTE





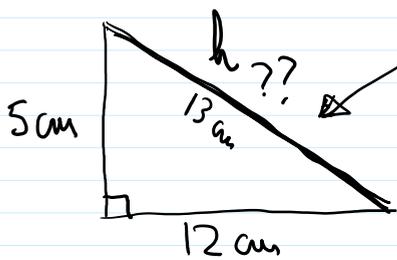
2 catetos $b = 4 \text{ cm}$
 3 cm

Entonces c mide

$$4^2 + 3^2 = 16 + 9 = 25$$

$$\sqrt{25} = 5 \quad (5^2 = 25)$$

$\text{CATETO}_1^2 + \text{CATETO}_2^2 = \text{HIPOTENUSA}^2$
T. de Pitágoras



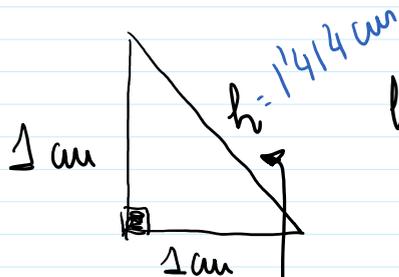
cateto_1 = 5 cm
cateto_2 = 12 cm
¿hipotenusa?

$$h = \text{hipotenusa} = \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{25 + 144} = \sqrt{169} = 13 \text{ cm}$$

$$12^2 = 144$$

$$13^2 = 169$$

$$14^2 = 196$$

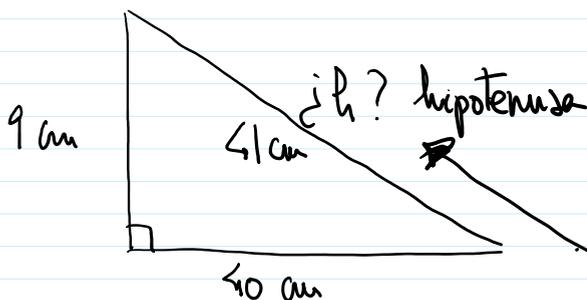


$$h = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{1 + 1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{2} \text{ cm} = 1,414... \text{ cm}$$

T. de Pitágoras

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ -40 \\ \hline 1600 \end{array}$$



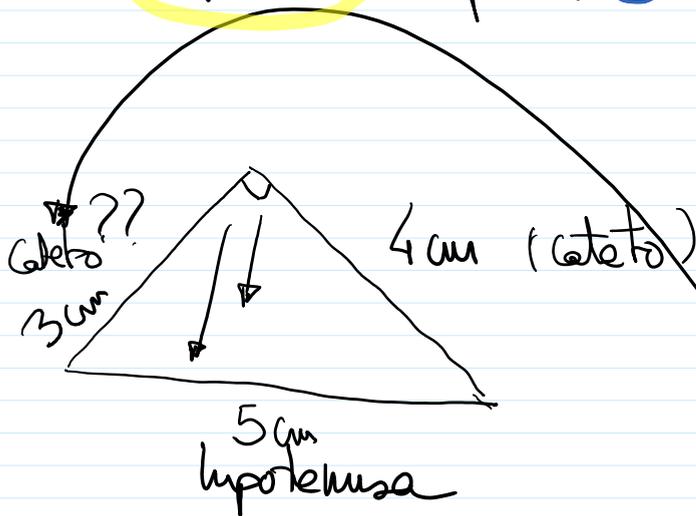
$$h = \sqrt{9^2 + 40^2} = \sqrt{81 + 1600} =$$

$$= \sqrt{1681} = 41$$

(CALC)

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\text{hipotenusa} = \sqrt{\text{cat}_A^2 + \text{cat}_B^2}$$



$$\text{cateto} = \sqrt{\text{hipotenusa}^2 - \text{cateto}^2}$$

$$\text{cateto} = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = \sqrt{25 - 16} = \sqrt{9} = 3 \text{ cm}$$

- ①
- ② Datos
- 2 catetos $h = \sqrt{c^2 + b^2}$
 - 1 cateto
1 hipotenusa $c = \sqrt{h^2 - b^2}$