

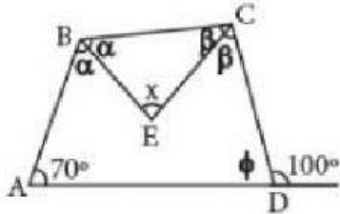
PRÁCTICA DE GEOMETRÍA

APELLIDOS Y NOMBRES _____

PROFESOR: LUIS ENRIQUE LAZO VÁSQUEZ

01:

Calcula el valor de «x».

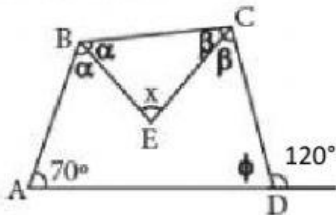


0°	+	100°	=	180°
	=		-	
	=			

x°	=	70°	+	80°
			2	
	=			
			2	
	=			

02:

Calcula el valor de «x».

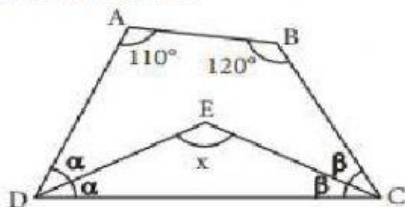


0°	+		=	
	=		-	
	=			

x°	=		+	
			2	
	=			
			2	
	=			

03:

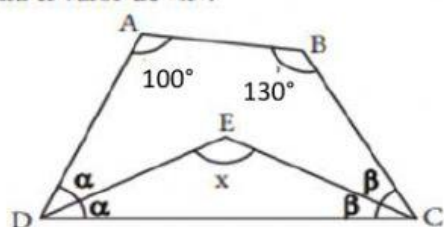
Calcula el valor de «x».



x°	=		+	
			2	
	=			
			2	
	=			

04:

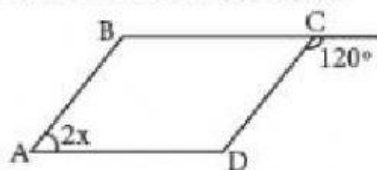
Calcula el valor de «x».



x°	=		+	
			2	
	=			
			2	
	=			

05:

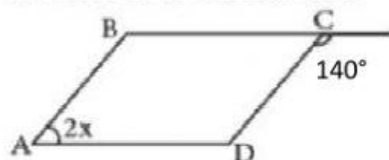
Calcula «x» si ABCD es un romboide.



$2x$	+	120°	=	180°
$2x$	=		-	
	=			
	=			

06:

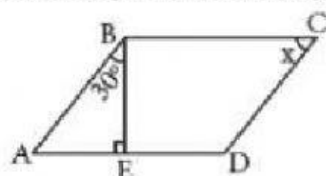
Calcula «x» si ABCD es un romboide.



$2x$	+		=	
$2x$	=		-	
	=			
	=			

07:

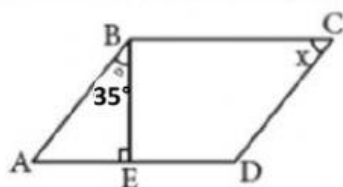
Calcula «x» si ABCD es un romboide.



x	+	30°	=	90°
	=		-	
	=			

08:

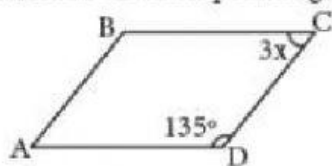
Calcula «x» si ABCD es un romboide.



x	+		=	90°
	=		-	
	=			

09:

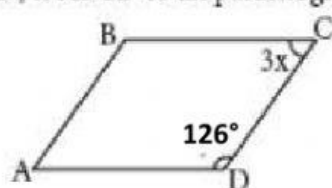
Calcula «x», si ABCD es un paralelogramo.



3x	=	135°
	=	
	=	

10:

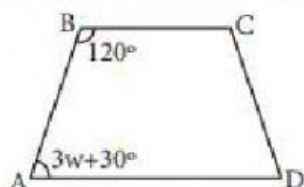
Calcula «x», si ABCD es un paralelogramo.



	=	
	=	
	=	

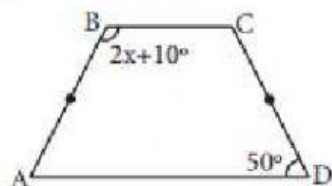
11:

Si ABCD es un trapezio ($\overline{BC} \parallel \overline{AD}$), calcula «w».



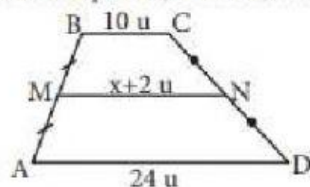
12:

Si ABCD es un trapecio isósceles ($\overline{AD} // \overline{BC}$), calcula «x».



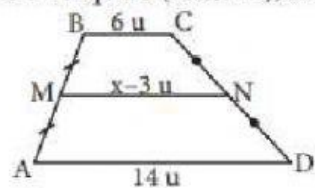
13:

Si ABCD es un trapecio ($\overline{AD} // \overline{BC}$), calcula «x».



14:

Si ABCD es un trapecio ($\overline{BC} // \overline{AD}$), calcula «x».



15:

Si ABCD es un trapecio ($\overline{BC} // \overline{AD}$), calcula «x».

