

Aplicarea noțiunii de arie în rezolvarea problemelor de geometrie plană în gimnaziu

Aspecte metodice

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Echivalența triunghiurilor

Problema 1

Ipoteza:

ΔABC

$F \in (AB) \quad [AB] \equiv [BF]$

$D \in (BC) \quad [BC] \equiv [CD]$

$E \in (CA) \quad [CA] \equiv [AE]$

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Concluzie: $A_{DEF} = 7 \cdot A_{ABC}$

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Demonstrație:

În ΔEAF

EB mediană

$$\Rightarrow A_{EAB} = A_{EBF}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{EAF} = 2 \cdot A_{ABC} \quad (1)$$

În ΔBCE

BA mediană

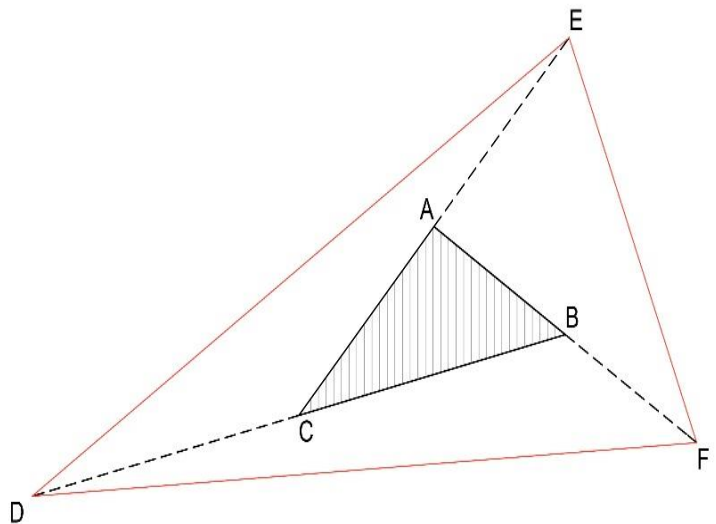
$$\Rightarrow A_{BCA} = A_{BAE}$$

Analog pentru:

$$\Delta ECD \Rightarrow A_{CED} = 2 \cdot A_{ABC} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta BDF \Rightarrow A_{BDF} = 2 \cdot A_{ABC} \quad (3)$$

$$(1) + (2) + (3) \Rightarrow A_{EDF} = 7 \cdot A_{ABC}$$



Problema 2

Ipoteza:

ΔABC , $a \parallel BC$, $A \in a$

$b \parallel AC$, $B \in b$

$c \parallel AB$, $C \in c$

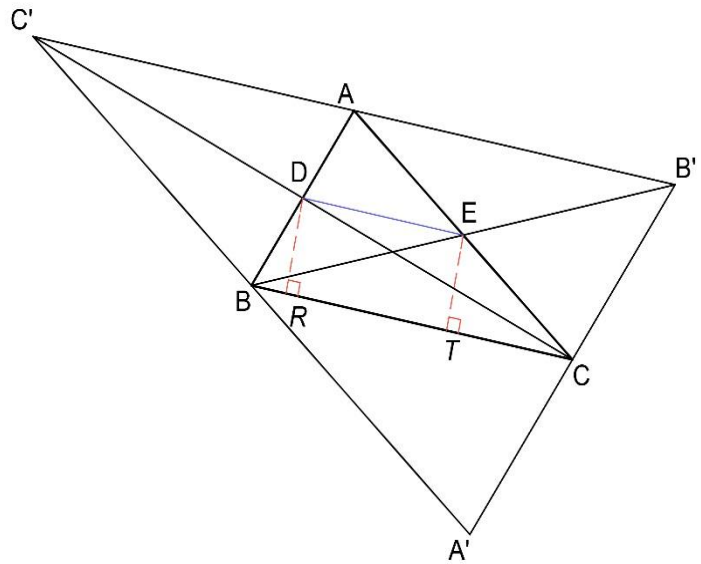
$a \cap b = \{C'\}$

$a \cap c = \{B'\}$

$c \cap b = \{A'\}$

$BB' \cap AC = \{E\}$

$CC' \cap AB = \{D\}$



Concluzie: $A_{CEB} = A_{BCD}$

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Demonstrație:

$ABCB'$ paralelogram

$\Rightarrow E$ mijlocul lui AC

E intersecția diagonalelor

$BCAC'$ paralelogram

$\Rightarrow D$ mijlocul lui AB

D intersecția diagonalelor

$\Rightarrow DE$ linie mijlocie $\Rightarrow DE \parallel BC \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow [DR] \equiv [ET]$

$$A_{DBC} = \frac{DR \cdot BC}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow A_{DBC} = A_{EBC}$

$$A_{EBC} = \frac{ET \cdot BC}{2}$$

Problema 3

Ipoteza:

ΔABC echilateral,

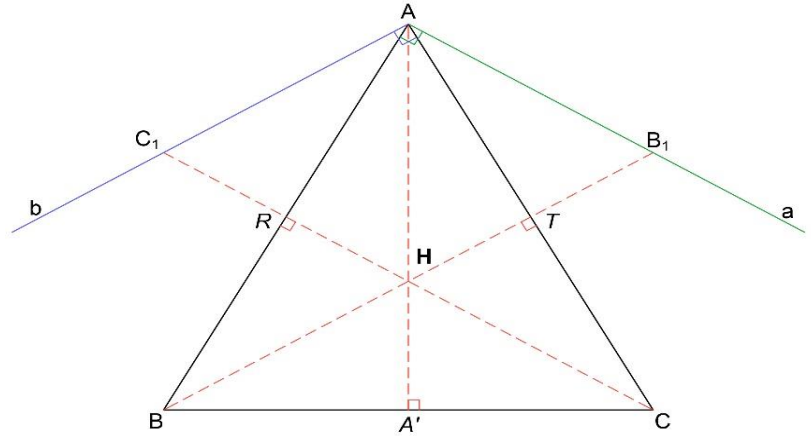
H ortocentru

$a \perp AB, a \cap BH = \{B_1\}$

$b \perp AC, b \cap CH = \{C_1\}$

a) AB_1HC_1 romb

b) $2 A_{ABC} = 3 A_{AB_1HC_1}$



Demonstratie:

a)

$$\begin{array}{l}
 BB_1 \perp AC \\
 C_1A \perp AC
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \Rightarrow BB_1 \parallel C_1A \\
 \\
 \end{array} \right.
 \begin{array}{l}
 \\
 \\
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \\
 \\
 \end{array} \right.
 \Rightarrow AC_1HB_1 \text{ paralelogram (1)}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 CC_1 \perp AB \\
 AB_1 \perp AB
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \Rightarrow AB_1 \parallel CC_1 \\
 \\
 \end{array} \right.
 \begin{array}{l}
 \\
 \\
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 \\
 \\
 \end{array} \right.$$

$[AC_1] \equiv [AB_1]$ (congruența de triunghi) (2)

(1) + (2) $\Rightarrow AC_1HB_1$ romb

b)

$\Delta ATB_1 \equiv \Delta CTH \Rightarrow [AB_1] \equiv [CH]$

$\Delta ARC_1 \equiv \Delta BRH \Rightarrow [AC_1] \equiv [BH]$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \Delta AC_1B_1 \\
 \Delta HBC
 \end{array}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 [AB_1] \equiv [HC] \\
 m(\hat{A}) = m(\hat{H}) \\
 [AC_1] \equiv [HB]
 \end{array} \right.
 \xrightarrow{\text{L.U.L.}}
 \Delta AC_1B_1 \equiv \Delta HBC \Rightarrow [C_1B_1] = [BC]$$

$$A_{AC_1HB_1} = \frac{AH \cdot B_1C_1}{2} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot AA' \cdot BC}{2} = \frac{2}{3} A_{ABC} \Rightarrow 3 \cdot A_{AC_1HB_1} = 2 \cdot A_{ABC}$$

Aplicarea ariilor în calculul distanțelor

Problema 4

Ipoteza:

ABCD trapez dreptunghic

M – mijlocul lui AD

AB || CD

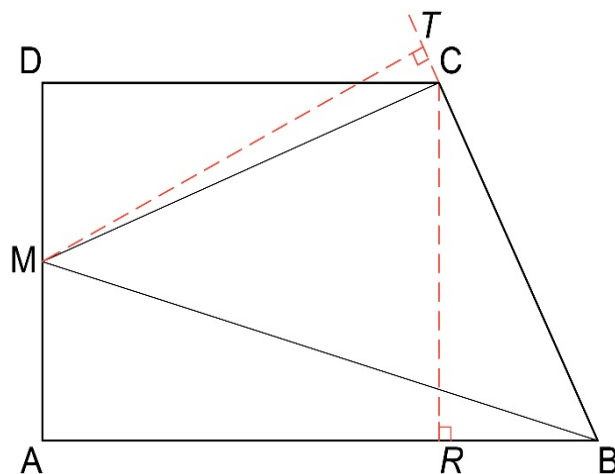
$m(\hat{A}) = 90^\circ$

AB = 7 cm

AD = 4 cm

CD = 5 cm

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Concluzie:

d(M, BC) = ?

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Demonstrație:

$$A_{BMC} = \frac{MT \cdot BC}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$A_{BMC} = A_{ABCD} - (A_{MAB} + A_{MDC}) =$$

$$= \frac{(AB+CD) \cdot AD}{2} - \left(\frac{MA \cdot AB}{2} + \frac{CD \cdot MD}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{(7+5) \cdot 4}{2} - \left(\frac{2 \cdot 7}{2} + \frac{5 \cdot 2}{2} \right) =$$

$$= 24 - 12 = 12 \text{ cm} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta CRB \quad \begin{cases} m(\hat{R}) = 90^\circ \\ RB = 7 - 5 = 2 \\ CR = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow BC = \sqrt{4 + 16} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{MT \cdot 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = 12 \Rightarrow MT = \frac{24}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

Problema 5

Ipoteza:

ABCD dreptunghi

AB = 8 cm

AD = 4 cm

E ∈ (DC)

EC = 2 cm

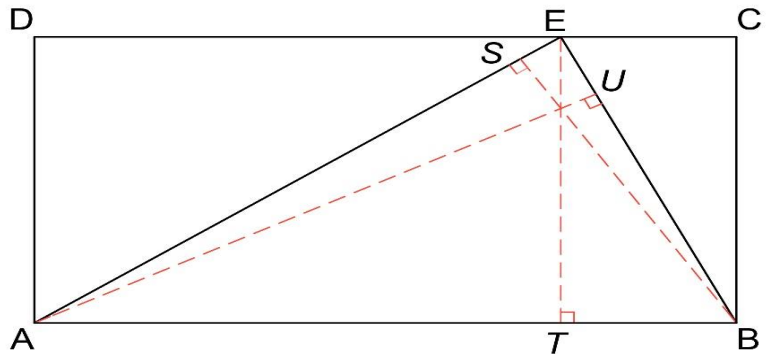
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Concluzie:

d(B, AE) = ?

d(A, BE) = ?

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Demonstratie:

$$AE = \sqrt{AD^2 + DE^2} = \sqrt{16 + 36} = 2\sqrt{13}$$

$$A_{ABE} = \frac{ET \cdot AB}{2} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \\ ET = AD \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow A_{ABE} = \frac{8 \cdot 4}{2} = 16 \text{ cm}^2 \quad (1)$$

d(B, EA) = BS

$$A_{BAE} = \frac{BS \cdot AE}{2} = \frac{BS \cdot 2\sqrt{13}}{2} = BS \cdot \sqrt{13} \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \text{ și } (2) \Rightarrow BS \cdot \sqrt{13} = 16 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow BS = \frac{16\sqrt{13}}{13} \text{ cm}$$

d(A, BE) = AU

$$EB = \sqrt{EC^2 + BC^2} = \sqrt{4 + 16} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$A_{ABE} = \frac{AU \cdot EB}{2} = \frac{AU \cdot 2\sqrt{5}}{2} = AU \cdot \sqrt{5} \quad (3)$$

$$(1) \text{ și } (3) \Rightarrow AU \cdot \sqrt{5} = 16 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow AU = \frac{16\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{ cm}$$

Problema 6

Ipoteza:

ΔABC echilateral

$M \in (BC)$

$ME \perp AC$

$MF \perp AB$

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Concluzie:

$ME + MF =$ constantă egală cu înălțimea

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Demonstrație:

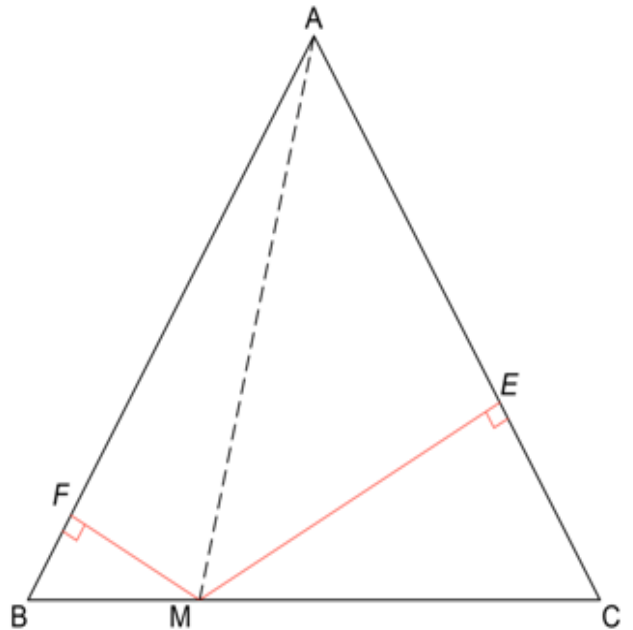
$$A_{ABM} + A_{AMC} = A_{ABC}$$

$$\frac{MF \cdot AB}{2} + \frac{ME \cdot AC}{2} = \frac{BC \cdot AA'}{2}$$

$$[AB] \equiv [AC] \equiv [BC]$$

$$MF \cdot AB + ME \cdot AB = AB \cdot AA' \quad /: AB$$

$$MF + ME = AA'$$



Problema 7

Ipoteza:

$$m(\widehat{xOy}) = 90^\circ$$

Oz – bisectoarea \widehat{xOy}

$A \in Oz$

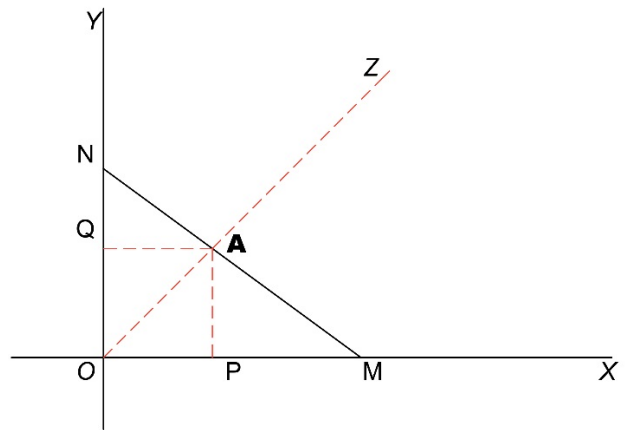
MN secantă

$A \in (MN)$

$M \in (Ox)$

$N \in (Oy)$

_____ /



Concluzie:

$\frac{1}{OM} + \frac{1}{ON}$ are aceeași valoare oricare ar fi poziția secantei

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Demonstrație:

$$A_{OAN} + A_{OAM} = A_{NOM}$$

$$\frac{AQ \cdot NO}{2} + \frac{AP \cdot OM}{2} = \frac{NO \cdot OM}{2}$$

$$AQ \cdot NO + AP \cdot OM = NO \cdot OM$$

$[QA] = [AP]$ (se află pe bisectoare)

$$AP \cdot (NO + OM) = NO \cdot OM \quad /: NO \cdot OM \cdot AP$$

$$\frac{NO + OM}{NO \cdot OM} = \frac{1}{AP} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{NO} + \frac{1}{MO} = \frac{1}{AP}$$