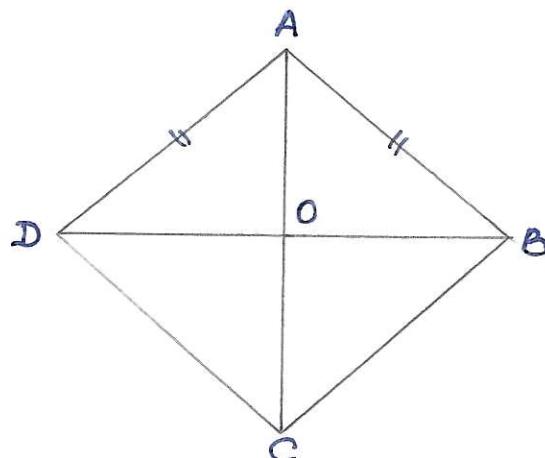


# ROMBUL

Def. Rombul este paralelogramul cu două laturi consecutive congruente.



ABCD - paralelogram  
 $(AB) \equiv (AD)$   
 $\Rightarrow ABCD$  - romb

P<sub>1</sub>

$$\text{ABCD} - \text{romb} \Rightarrow AB \parallel CD \\ AD \parallel BC$$

P<sub>2</sub>

$$\text{ABCD} - \text{romb} \Rightarrow (AD) \equiv (BC) \\ (AB) \equiv (CD) \quad | \Rightarrow (AD) \equiv (BC) \equiv (AB) \equiv (CD) \\ (AB) \equiv (AD)$$

P<sub>3</sub>

$$\text{ABCD} - \text{romb} \Rightarrow \angle A \equiv \angle C \\ \angle B \equiv \angle D$$

P<sub>4</sub>

$$\text{ABCD} - \text{romb} \Rightarrow m(\angle A) + m(\angle B) = m(\angle B) + m(\angle C) = \\ = m(\angle C) + m(\angle D) = m(\angle D) + m(\angle A) = \\ = 180^\circ$$

P<sub>5</sub>

$$\text{ABCD} - \text{romb} \Rightarrow (AO) \equiv (OC) \\ (BO) \equiv (OD)$$

P<sub>6</sub>

ABCD - romb |  $\Rightarrow \Delta ABD : (AB) \equiv (AD) \Rightarrow \Delta ABD$  isoscel  
 $AC \cap BD = \{O\}$  |  $(BO) \equiv (DO) \Rightarrow AO$  mediană

$\Rightarrow AO \perp BD \Rightarrow AC \perp BD$

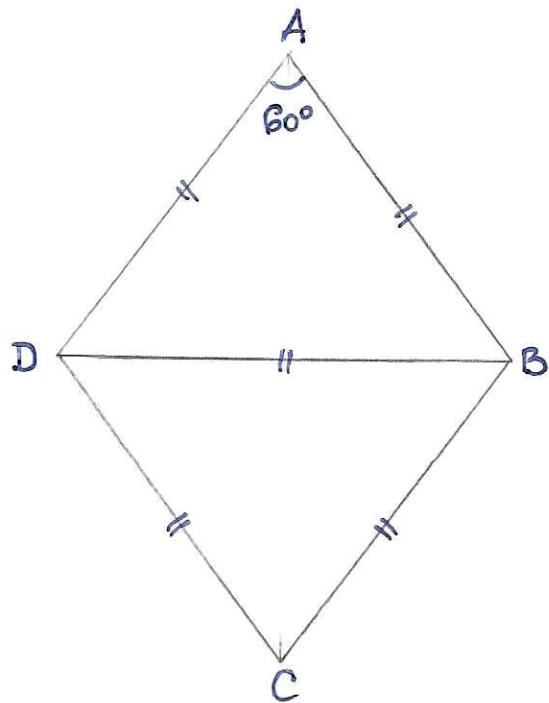
Rombul este un patrulater ortodiagonal

P<sub>7</sub>

ABCD - romb  $\Rightarrow$  AC - bisect.  $\angle A$  și  $\angle C$   
BD - bisect.  $\angle B$  și  $\angle D$

Observație

ABCD - romb |  $m(\angle A) = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \Delta ABD$  echilaterale  
 $\Delta CBD$



# PĂTRATUL

Def. 1 Pătratul este dreptunghiul cu două laturi consecutive congruente.

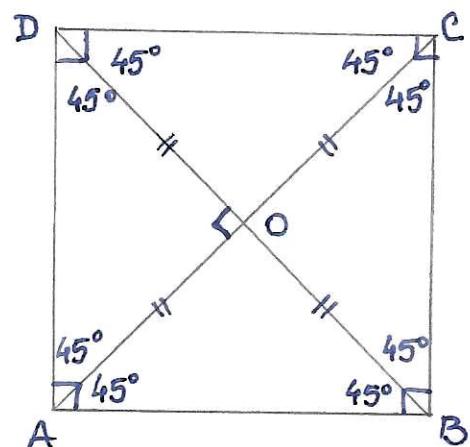
Def. 2 Pătratul este rombul cu un unghi drept.

(P<sub>1</sub>) ABCD - pătrat

$$\Rightarrow AB \parallel CD$$

$$AD \parallel BC$$

$$(AB) \equiv (BC) \equiv (CD) \equiv (DA)$$



(P<sub>2</sub>) ABCD - pătrat

$$\Rightarrow m(\angle A) = m(\angle B) = m(\angle C) = m(\angle D) = 90^\circ$$

(P<sub>3</sub>) ABCD - pătrat

$$\Rightarrow 1. (AC) \equiv (BD)$$

$$2. (AO) \equiv (OB) \equiv (OC) \equiv (OD), \{O\} = AC \cap BD$$

$$3. AC \perp BD$$

$$4. AC - \text{bisect. } \angle A; \angle C$$

$$BD - \text{bisect. } \angle B; \angle D$$

(P<sub>4</sub>) ABCD - pătrat

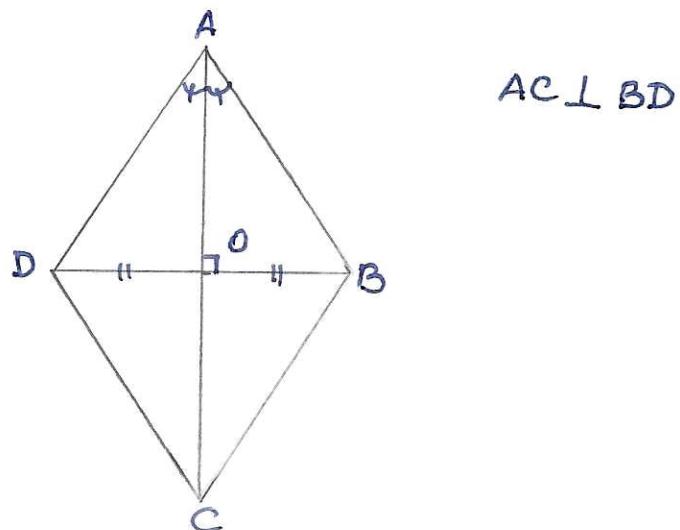
$$\Rightarrow \Delta OAB \equiv \Delta OBC \equiv \Delta OCD \equiv \Delta ODA$$
dreptunghice  
isoscele

Observatie

$AC \perp BD \Rightarrow ABCD - \text{patrulater}$   
 $\text{ortodiagonal}$

**R<sub>1</sub>**

Un paralelogram cu diagonalele perpendiculare este un romb.

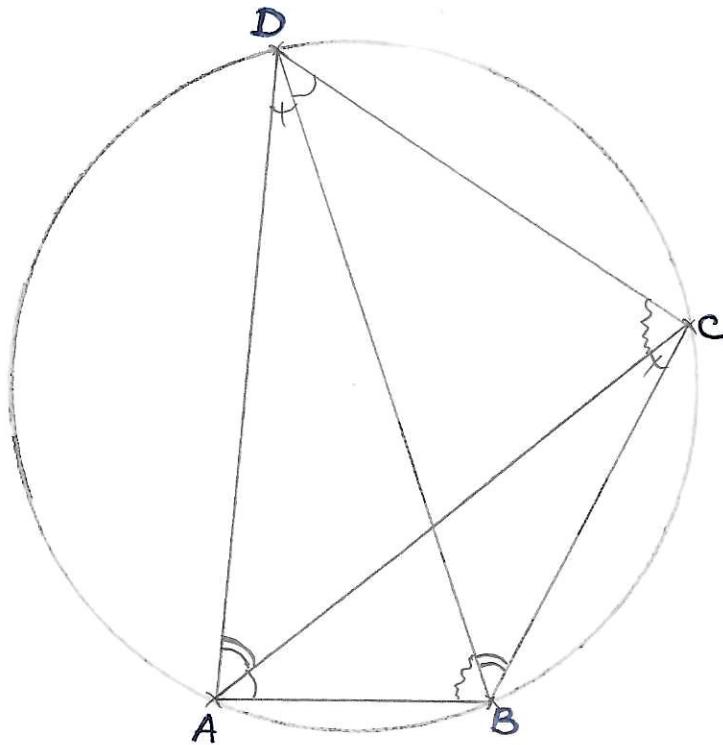


**R<sub>2</sub>**

Dacă într-un paralelogram o diagonală este bisectoare pentru unghiul paralelogramului atunci el este romb.

# PATRULATERUL INSCRIPTIBIL

Def. Patrulaterul inscriptibil este patrulaterul ale cărui vrăjuri sunt puncte conciclice.



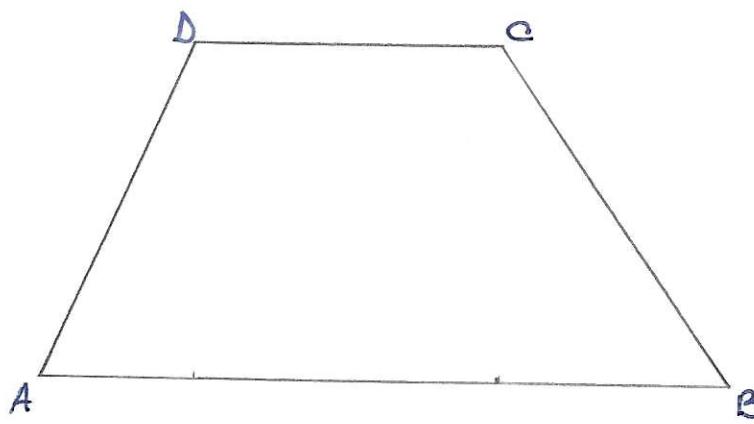
(P<sub>1</sub>) ABCD - inscriptibil  $\Leftrightarrow m(\angle A) + m(\angle C) = 180^\circ$   
 $m(\angle B) + m(\angle D) = 180^\circ$

(P<sub>2</sub>) Într-un patrulater inscriptibil, unghiurile formate de diagonale cu laturile opuse sunt congruente.

# TRAPEZUL

Def. Trapezul este patrulaterul convex cu două laturi paralele și două laturi neparalele.

Observatie Într-un trapez, laturile paralele **NU** sunt congruente.



$$AB \parallel CD$$

$$AB > CD$$

[AB] - baza mare

[CD] - baza mică

[AD]; [BC] - laturi neparalele

(R)

ABCD - trapez :  $AB \parallel CD$

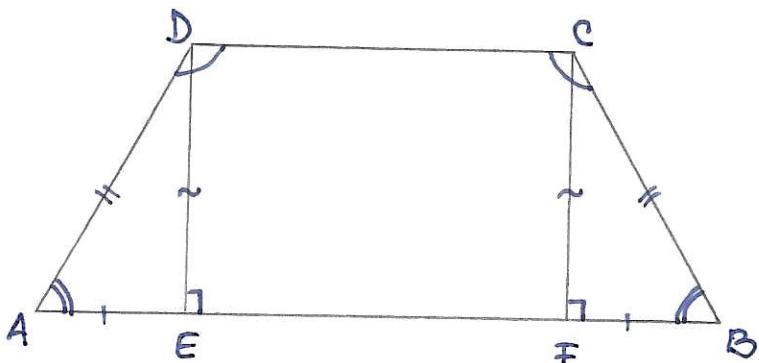
$$m(\angle A) + m(\angle D) = 180^\circ$$

$$m(\angle B) + m(\angle C) = 180^\circ$$

→ unghiuri interne de aceeași parte a seantei

# TRAPEZUL ISOSCEL

Def. Un trapez se numește isoscel dacă are laturile neparalele congruente.



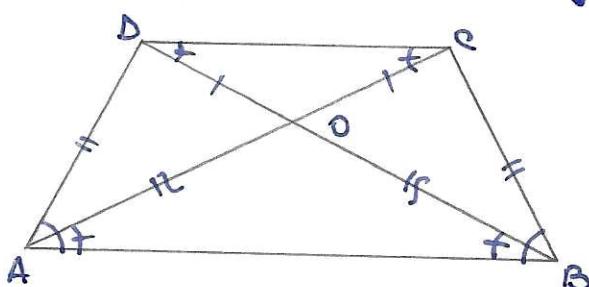
(P<sub>1</sub>)

Intr-un trapez isoscel, unghiurile alăturate fiecărei baze sunt congruente.

$$\begin{array}{l} ABCD : AB \parallel CD \\ [AD] \equiv [BC] \end{array} \quad \left| \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \angle A \equiv \angle B \\ \angle D \equiv \angle C \end{array} \right.$$

(P<sub>2</sub>)

Intr-un trapez isoscel, diagonalele sunt congruente.



ABCD - trapez :

$$\begin{array}{l} AB \parallel CD \\ [AD] \equiv [BC] \end{array} \quad \left| \Rightarrow [AC] \equiv [BD] \right.$$

(P<sub>3</sub>)

Intr-un trapez isoscel, triunghiurile formate de diagonale cu bazele sunt triunghiuri isoscele, necongruente, asemenea.

ABCD - trapez isoscel

$$\text{Fie } \{O\} = AC \cap BD$$

$$\Delta OAB \sim \Delta ODC$$

$\Rightarrow \Delta OAB$  - isoscel,  $[OA] \equiv [OB]$

$\Delta ODC$  - isoscel,  $[OD] \equiv [OC]$

P<sub>4</sub>

Intr-un trapez isoscel, diagonalele formează cu laturile neparallele două triunghiuri congruente.

ABCD - trapez isoscel:

$$\{O\} = AC \cap BD$$

$$\triangle AOD \quad [AD] \equiv [BC]$$

$$\triangle BOC \quad [AO] \equiv [OB]$$

$$[CO] \equiv [OD] \Rightarrow \triangle AOD \cong \triangle BOC$$

Obs. Trapezul isoscel este un patrulater inscripțibil.

$$m(\angle A) + m(\angle C) = 180^\circ$$

R<sub>1</sub>

Dacă într-un trapez, unghiiurile alăturate unei baze sunt congruente, atunci trapezul este isoscel.

ABCD - trapez

$$AB \parallel CD$$

$$\angle A \equiv \angle B$$

$\Rightarrow$  ABCD - trapez isoscel

R<sub>2</sub>

Dacă într-un trapez diagonalele sunt congruente, atunci trapezul este isoscel.

ABCD - trapez

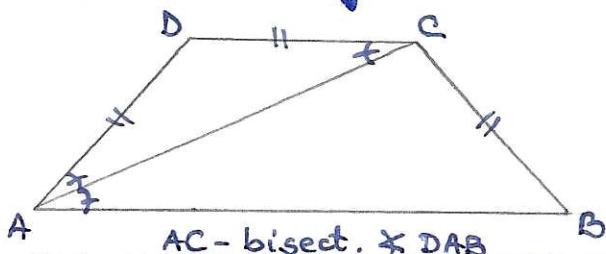
$$AB \parallel CD$$

$$[AC] \equiv [BD]$$

$\Rightarrow$  ABCD - trapez isoscel

P

Intr-un trapez isoscel, baza mică este congruentă cu laturile neparallele  $\Leftrightarrow$  diagonala este bisectoare pentru unghiul alăturat bazei mari.



ABCD - trapez:  $AB \parallel CD$

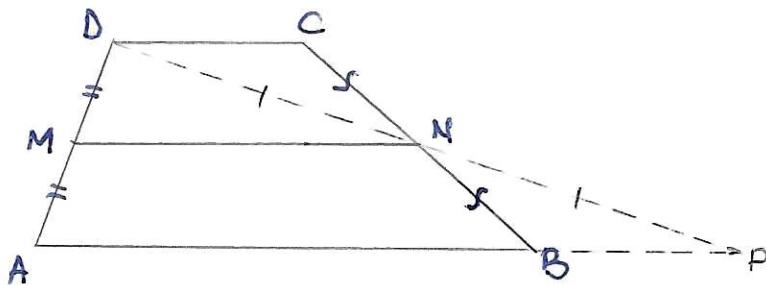
$$[AD] \equiv [BC] \equiv [CD]$$

$\triangle DAC$  - isoscel  $\Rightarrow m(\angle DAC) = m(\angle DCA)$

$AB \parallel DC \Rightarrow \angle DCA \equiv \angle CAB$  (a.i.)  $\Rightarrow$  AC - secantă

# LINIA MIJLOCIE ÎN TRAPEZ

Def. Linia mijlocie a unui trapez este segmentul determinat de mijloacele laturilor paralele ale trapezului.



Teoremă Linia mijlocie a unui trapez este paralelă cu bazele și egală cu semisuma lor.

i: ABCD - trapez

$$AB \parallel CD$$

M - mijl. [AD]

N - mijl. [BC]

C: a)  $MN \parallel AB \parallel CD$

b)  $MN = \frac{AB + CD}{2}$

Dem. b)  $MN = \frac{AP}{2} = \frac{AB + BP}{2} =$

$MN = \frac{AB + DC}{2}$

Dem. a)  $\widehat{DN} \cap AB = \{P\}$

$AB \parallel DC$        $| \Rightarrow \triangle DCN \cong \triangle PBN$  (a.i.)  
 BC - secantă

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta NCD &\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \angle NCD \cong \angle BNP \text{ (op. la v.f.)} \\ \angle NC \cong \angle NB \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{u.l.u} \\ \Rightarrow \end{array} \quad \Delta NCD \cong \Delta NBP \Rightarrow \\ \Delta NBP &\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \angle DCN \cong \angle PBN \\ \angle NP \cong \angle CD \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

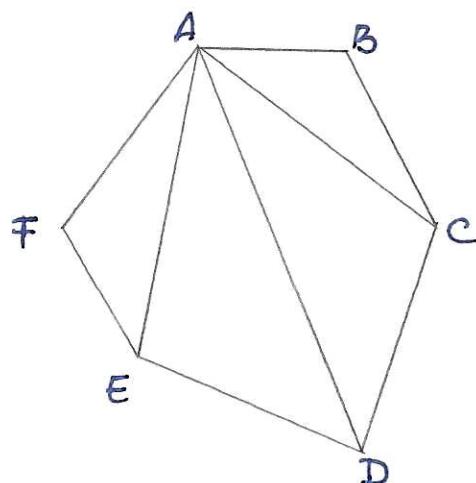
In  $\triangle DAP$ :  $[DM] \cong [MA]$        $[DN] \cong [NP] \Rightarrow MN \text{ l.m.} \Rightarrow MN \parallel AP \quad | \Rightarrow \boxed{MN \parallel AB \parallel CD}$   
 $B \in (AP)$

# ARI

Aria unui poligon este un număr real pozitiv unic asociat poligonului cu proprietățile:

- la poligoane congruente corespund arii egale
- dacă un poligon e format din mai multe poligoane adiacente, atunci aria lui este egală cu suma ariilor poligoanelor care-l formează.
- unitatea de măsură pentru aria este  $m^2$ .

Def. Două poligoane care au arii egale se numesc poligoane echivalente.

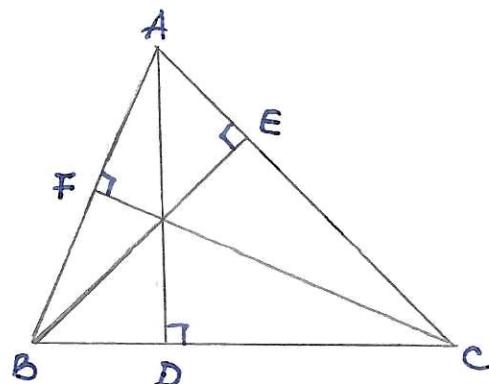


$$A_{ABCDEF} = A_{ABC} + A_{ACD} + A_{ADE} + A_{AEF} + A_{BCF} + A_{BCE}$$

## Aria triunghiului

$$A_{ABC} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

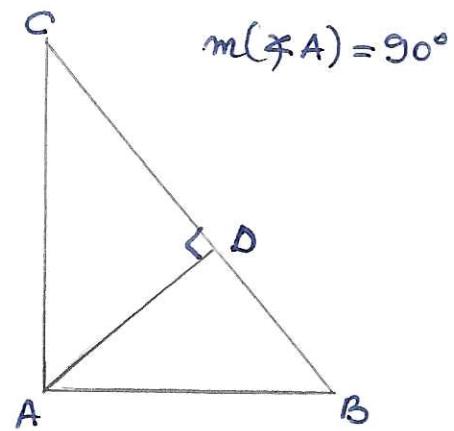
$$BC \cdot AD = AC \cdot BE = AB \cdot CF$$



## Aria triunghiului dreptunghic

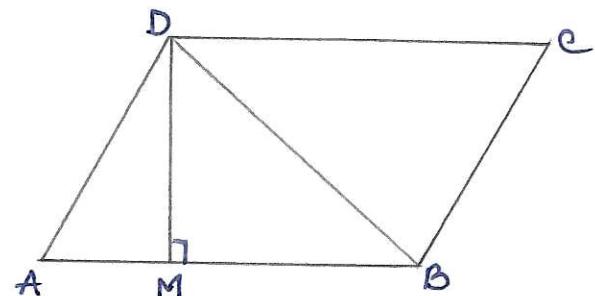
$$A_{ABC} = \frac{c_1 \cdot c_2}{2}$$

$$h = \frac{c_1 \cdot c_2}{\text{ip.}}$$



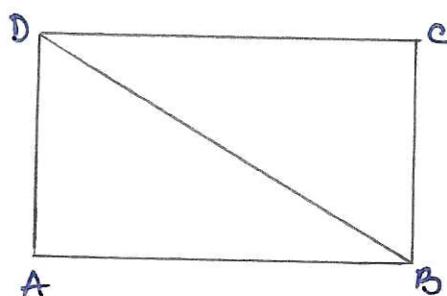
## Aria paralelogramului

$$A_{ABCD} = b \cdot h$$



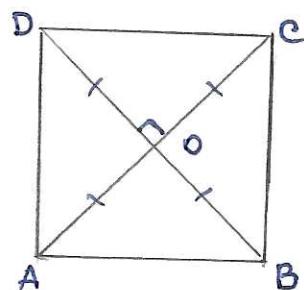
## Aria dreptunghiului

$$A_{ABCD} = l \cdot l$$



## Aria patratului

$$A_{ABCD} = l^2$$

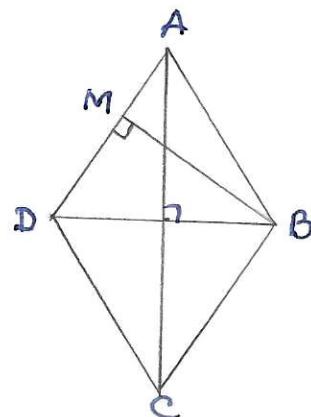


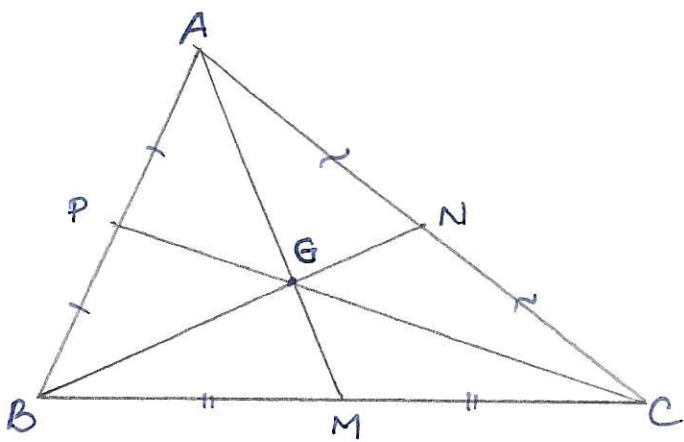
$$A_{ABCD} = \frac{AC^2}{2}$$

## Aria rombului

$$A_{ABCD} = b \cdot h$$

$$A_{ABCD} = \frac{AC \cdot BD}{2}$$



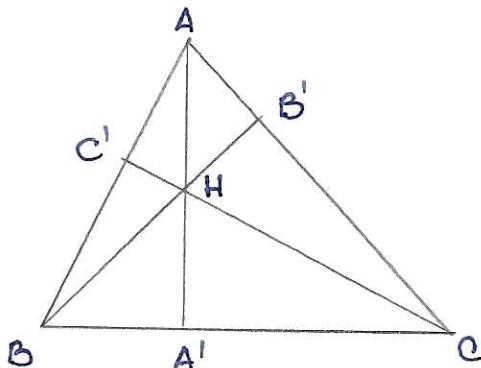


### Observatie

$\triangle ABC$ ,  $G$  - centrul de greutate

$$\Rightarrow A_{AGB} = A_{AGC} = A_{BGC} = \frac{A_{ABC}}{3}$$

# ARIA TRIUNGHIULUI



$$AB = c$$

$$BC = a$$

$$AC = b$$

$$A_{ABC} = \frac{AA' \cdot BC}{2} = \frac{BB' \cdot AC}{2} = \frac{CC' \cdot AB}{2}$$

$$\sin B = \frac{AA'}{AB} \Rightarrow AA' = AB \cdot \sin B$$

$$\sin C = \frac{BB'}{BC} \Rightarrow BB' = BC \cdot \sin C$$

$$\sin A = \frac{CC'}{AC} \Rightarrow CC' = AC \cdot \sin A$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{ABC} = \frac{AB \cdot BC \cdot \sin B}{2} = \frac{BC \cdot AC \cdot \sin C}{2} = \frac{AC \cdot AB \cdot \sin A}{2}$$

- Formula lui Heron

$$p = \frac{a+b+c}{2} \quad (\text{semiperimetru})$$

$$A_{ABC} = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

- $\Delta ABC$  echilateral

$$AB = a$$

$$A_{ABC} = \frac{a^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

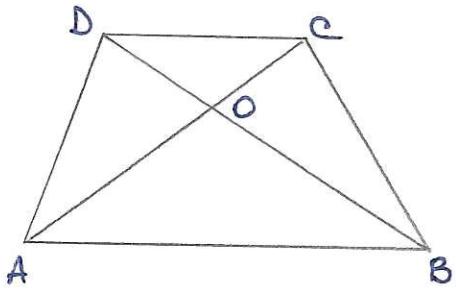
- $\Delta ABC$  dreptunghic :  $m(\angle A) = 90^\circ$

$$A_{ABC} = \frac{AB \cdot AC}{2} = \frac{BC \cdot h}{2} \Rightarrow h = \frac{AB \cdot AC}{BC}$$

## ARIЯ PĂTRATULUI

$$AB = a \quad A_{ABCD} = a^2$$

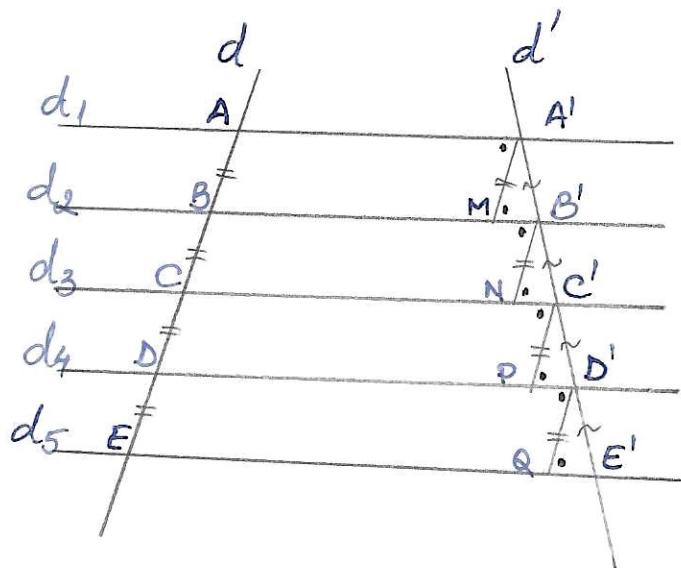
## ARIЯ TRAPEZULUI



$$A_{ABCD} = \frac{(AB + CD) \cdot h}{2}$$

$$A_{ABCD} = \frac{AC \cdot BD \cdot \sin \angle AOB}{2}$$

# Teorema paralelelor echidistante



$$\begin{aligned}d_1 &\parallel d_2 \parallel d_3 \parallel d_4 \parallel d_5 \\ [AB] &\equiv [BC] \equiv [CD] \equiv [DE] \\ \Rightarrow [A'B'] &\equiv [B'C'] \equiv [C'D'] \equiv [D'E']\end{aligned}$$

Dacă mai multe drepte paralele determină pe o secantă care le intersectează segmente congruente, atunci ele determină pe orice altă secantă segmente congruente.

# Segmente proportionale

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} ; \quad a, b, c, d \in R^*$$

$$\frac{d}{b} = \frac{c}{a} ; \quad \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d}$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{c} ; \quad \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{a}{a+b} = \frac{c}{c+d} ; \quad \frac{a+b}{b} = \frac{c+d}{d} ;$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a+c}{b+d} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$\frac{a}{a-b} = \frac{c}{c-d} ; \quad \frac{a-b}{b} = \frac{c-d}{d}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a-c}{b-d} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{c+d}{c-d} ; \quad \frac{a-b}{a+b} = \frac{c-d}{c+d} ; \quad \frac{a+b}{c+d} = \frac{a-b}{c-d}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} , \quad m \neq 0, \quad b \neq 0, \quad d \neq 0, \quad a \neq 0, \quad c \neq 0$$

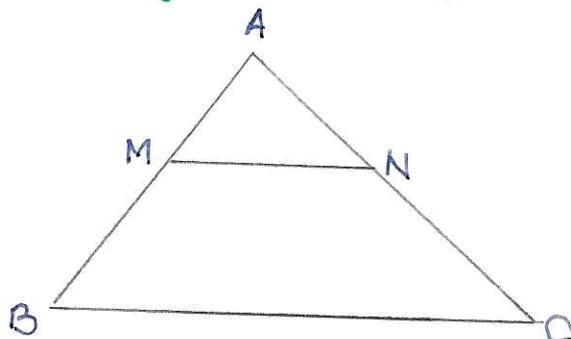
$$\frac{a \cdot m}{b} = \frac{c \cdot m}{d} ; \quad \frac{a}{b \cdot m} = \frac{c}{d \cdot m} ; \quad \frac{a \cdot m}{b \cdot m} = \frac{c}{d} ; \quad \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c \cdot m}{d \cdot m}$$

$$\frac{a:m}{b} = \frac{c:m}{d} ; \quad \frac{a}{b:m} = \frac{c}{d:m} ; \quad \frac{a:m}{b:m} = \frac{c}{d} ; \quad \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c:m}{d:m}$$

# Teorema lui Thales

**T** O paralelă construită la o latură a unui triunghi determină pe celelalte două laturi segmente respectiv proporționale.

I



$\triangle ABC$

$$MN \parallel BC$$

$$M \in AB$$

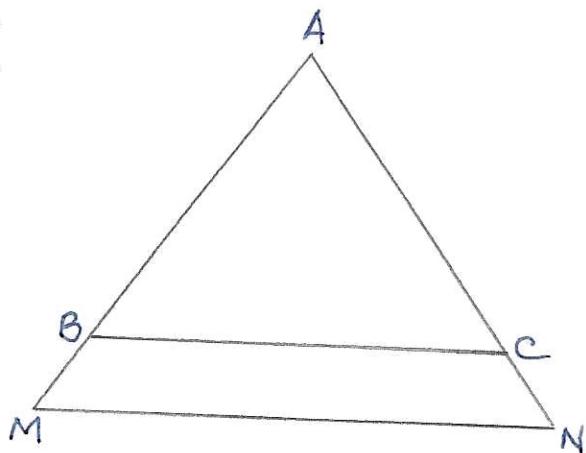
$$N \in AC$$

$$\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{NC}$$

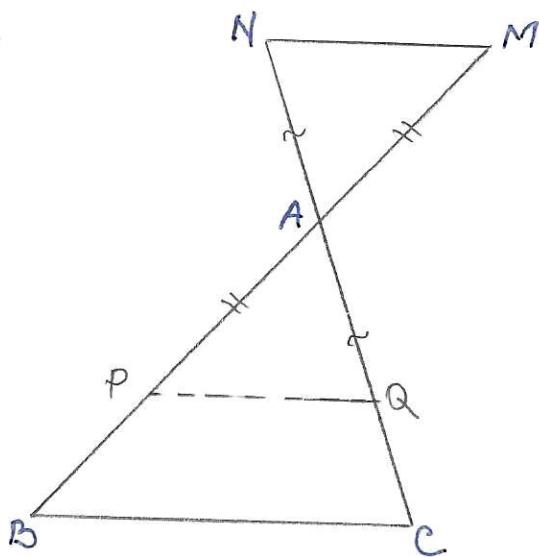
$$\frac{AM}{AB} = \frac{AN}{AC}$$

$$\frac{BM}{AB} = \frac{CN}{AC}$$

II



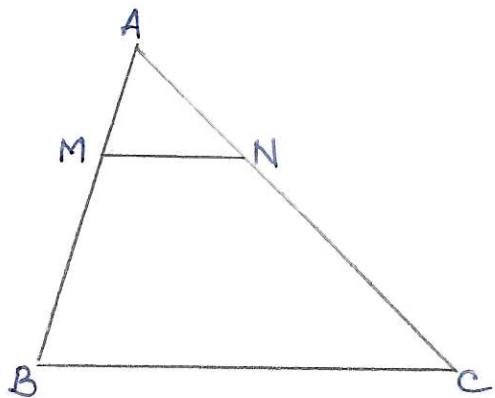
III



# Reciproca teoremei lui Thales

(R.T)

Dacă pe două dintre laturile unui triunghi se consideră două puncte care împart laturile în segmente respectiv proporționale, atunci dreapta determinată de cele două puncte este paralelă cu cea de-a treia latură a triunghiului.



$$\Delta ABC$$

$$M \in (AB)$$

$$N \in (AC)$$

$$\frac{AM}{MB} = \frac{AN}{NC}$$

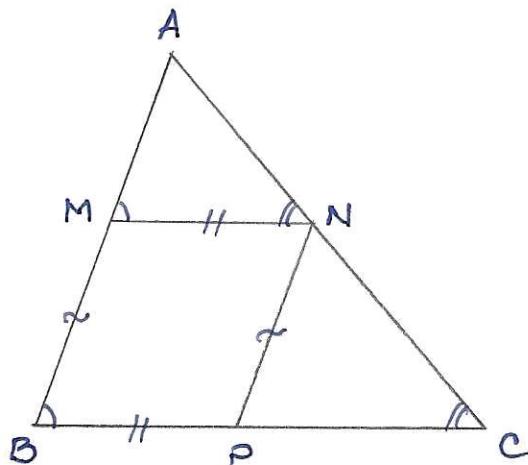
$$\Rightarrow MN \parallel BC$$

# Teorema fundamentală a asemănării

(T)

O paralelă construită la o latură a unui triunghi formează cu celelalte două laturi un triunghi asemenea cu cel dat.

I



$$\triangle AMN$$

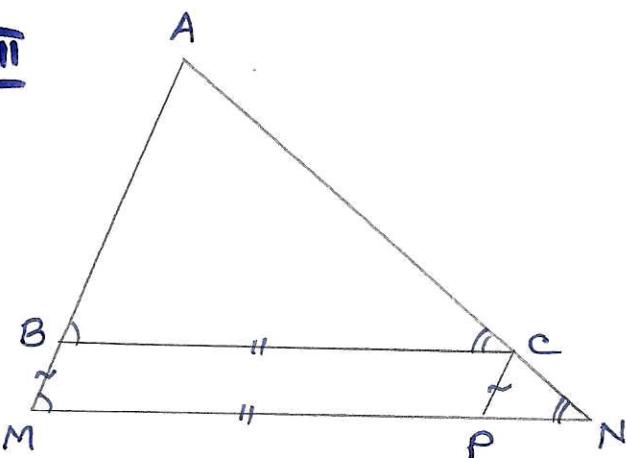
$$MN \parallel BC$$

$$ME \subset AB$$

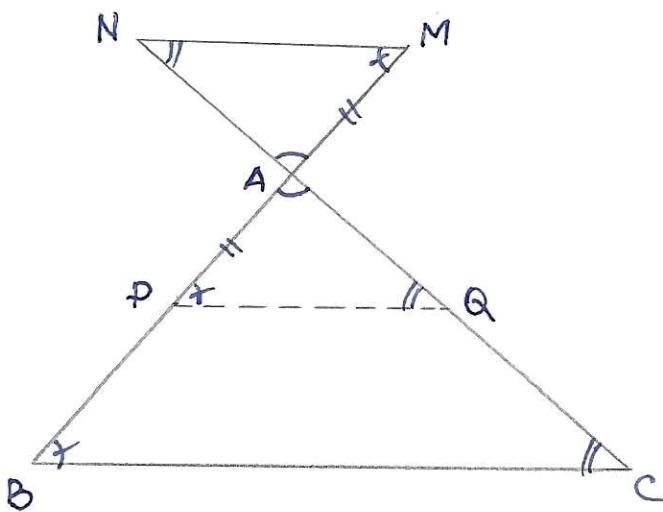
$$NE \subset AC$$

$$\Rightarrow \triangle AMN \sim \triangle ABC$$

II

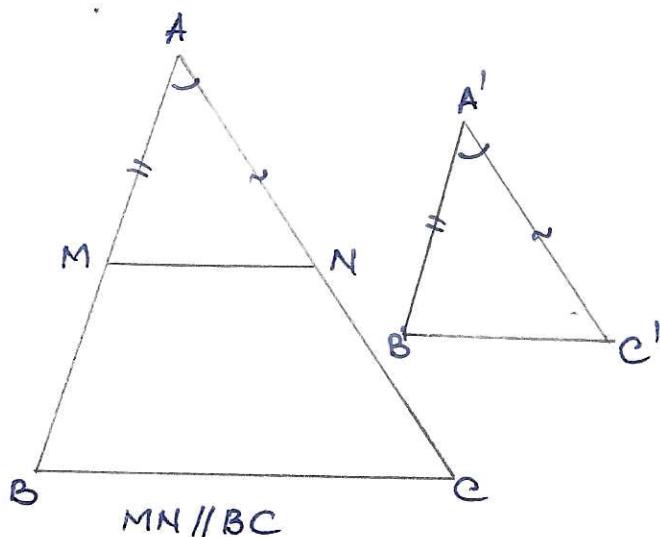


III



# Criterii de asemănare a triunghiurilor

## 1. Cazul (L.U.L.)



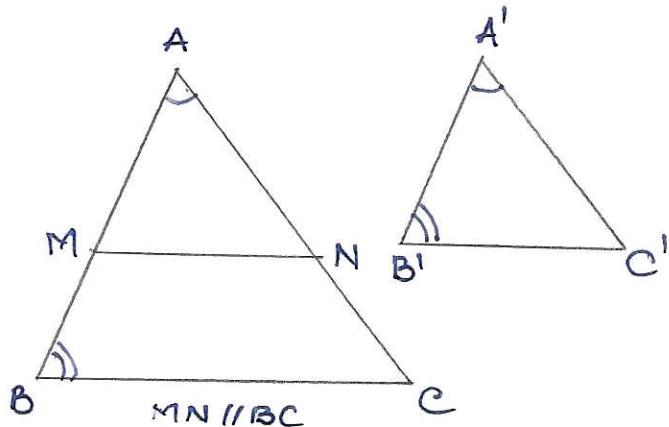
Două triunghiuri sunt asemenea dacă au două laturi respectiv proporționale și unghiul format de ele congruent.

$$\frac{A'B'}{AB} = \frac{A'C'}{AC}$$

$$m(\angle A) = m(\angle A')$$

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

## 2. Cazul (U.U.)



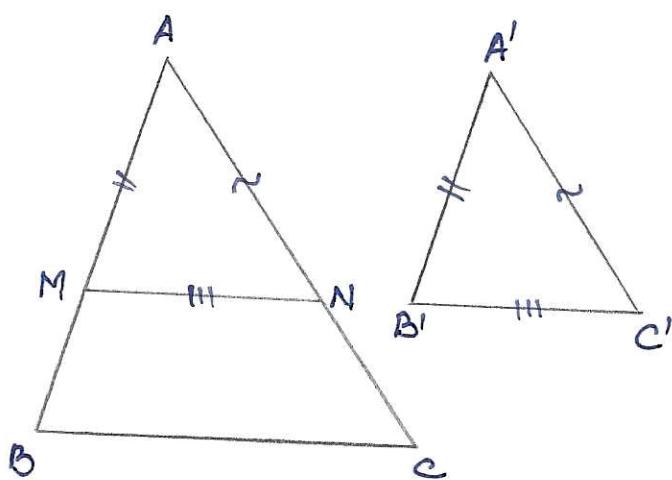
Două triunghiuri care au două perechi de unghiuri respectiv congruente sunt asemenea.

$$m(\angle A) = m(\angle A')$$

$$m(\angle B) = m(\angle B')$$

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

## 3. Cazul (L.L.L.)



Două triunghiuri care au laturile respectiv proporționale sunt asemenea.

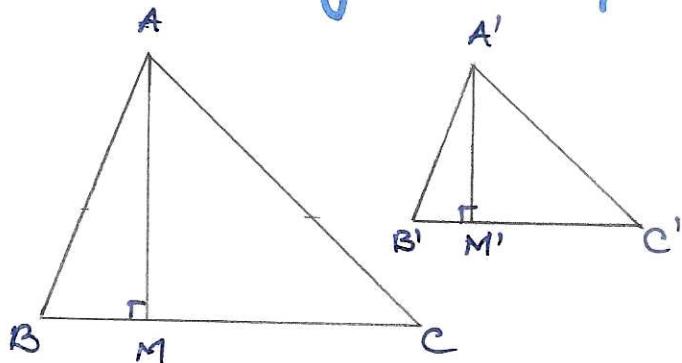
$$\frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{AC}{A'C'}$$

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

# Proprietățile triunghiurilor asemenea

(P<sub>1</sub>)

În două triunghiuri asemenea, raportul înălțimilor construite pe laturi omoloage este egal cu raportul de asemănare.



$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$$

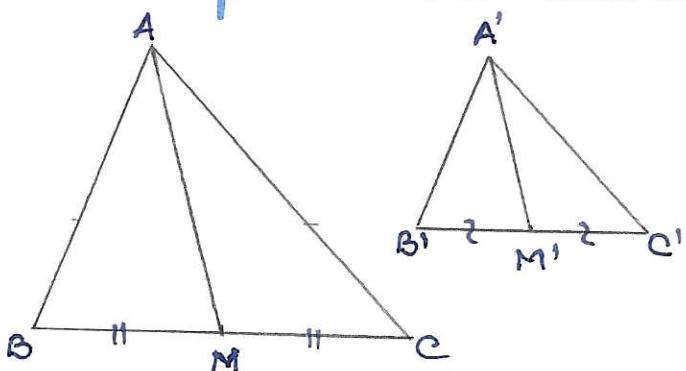
$AM \perp BC$ ,  $M \in (BC)$

$A'M' \perp B'C'$ ,  $M' \in (B'C')$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AM}{A'M'} = \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{AC}{A'C'}$$

(P<sub>2</sub>)

În două triunghiuri asemenea, raportul medianelor construite pe laturi omoloage este egal cu raportul de asemănare.



$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$$

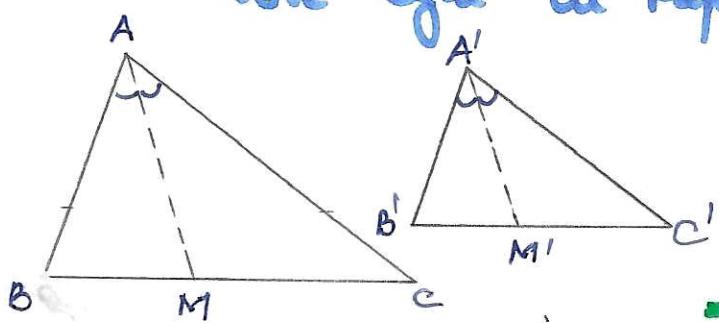
$(AM)$  - mediana în  $\triangle ABC$

$(A'M')$  - mediana în  $\triangle A'B'C'$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AM}{A'M'} = \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{AC}{A'C'}$$

(P<sub>3</sub>)

Dacă două triunghiuri sunt asemenea, raportul bisectoarelor unghiurilor congruente este egal cu raportul de asemănare.



$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C', \angle A \cong \angle A'$$

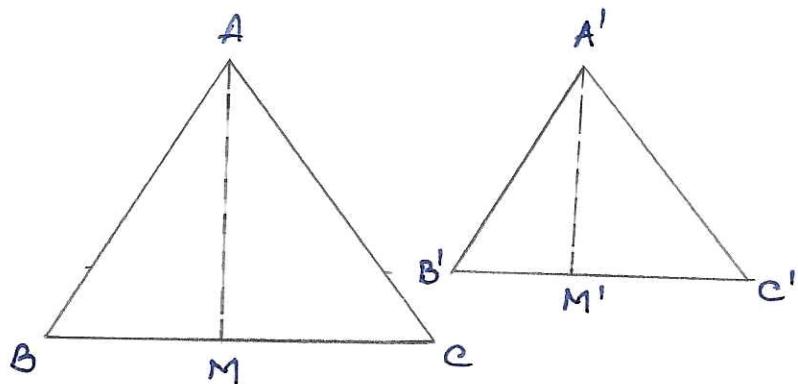
$(AM)$  - bisectoarea  $\angle BAC$

$(A'M')$  - bisectoarea  $\angle B'A'C'$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{AM}{A'M'} = \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{AC}{A'C'}$$

P<sub>4</sub>

Raportul ariilor triunghiurilor asemenea este egal cu pătratul raportului de asemănare



$$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta A'B'C'$$

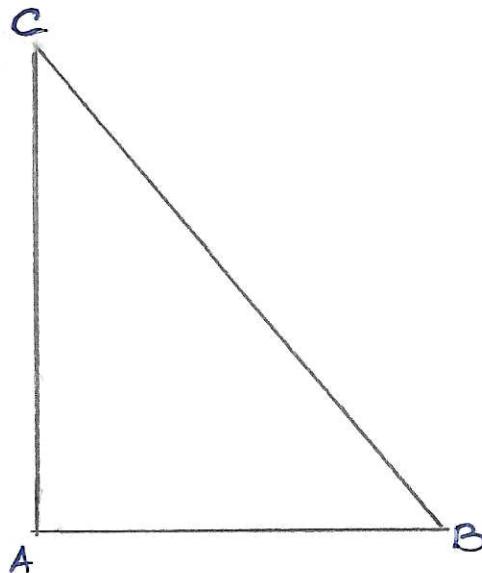
$$AM \perp BC$$

$$A'M' \perp B'C'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{A_{ABC}}{A_{A'B'C'}} = \left( \frac{BC}{B'C'} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{A_{ABC}}{A_{A'B'C'}} = \frac{\frac{BC \cdot AM}{2}}{\frac{B'C' \cdot A'M'}{2}} = \frac{BC \cdot AM}{B'C' \cdot A'M'} = \frac{BC}{B'C'} \cdot \frac{AM}{A'M'} \stackrel{P_1}{=} \left( \frac{BC}{B'C'} \right)^2$$

# ELEMENTE DE TRIGONOMETRIE



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{\text{cateta opusă}}{\text{ipotenuză}}$$

Obs:  $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ \Rightarrow \sin \alpha < 1$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\text{cateta alăturată}}{\text{ipotenuză}}$$

Obs:  $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \cos \beta$

$$\cos \alpha = \sin \beta$$

$$\sin \alpha = \cos(90^\circ - \alpha), 0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$$

$$\tg \alpha = \frac{\text{cateta opusă}}{\text{cateta alăturată}}$$

$$\ctg \alpha = \frac{\text{cateta alăturată}}{\text{cateta opusă}}$$

$$0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ \rightarrow \text{Obs: } \tg \alpha = \frac{1}{\ctg \alpha}$$

$$\tg \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$\ctg \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

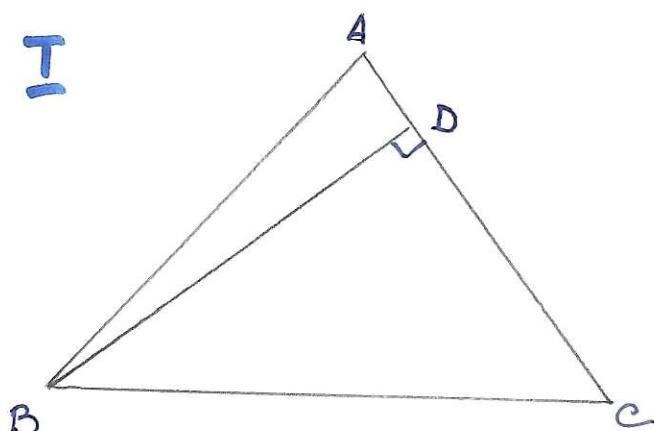
$$\boxed{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1}$$

# Rapoarte trigonometrice

	$0^\circ$	$30^\circ$	$45^\circ$	$60^\circ$	$90^\circ$	$180^\circ$
$\sin$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0
$\cos$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1
$\tg$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	nu există	0
$\ctg$	nu există	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	nu există

## Teorema cosinusului

I



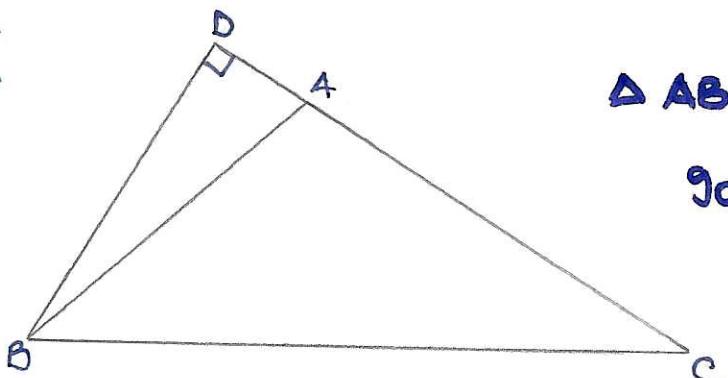
$\triangle ABC$  - triunghi acutățit unghic

$$BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2AB \cdot AC \cdot \cos \angle A$$

$$AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2 - 2AC \cdot BC \cdot \cos \angle C$$

$$AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos \angle B$$

II



$\triangle ABC$  - triunghi obtuzunghic

$$90^\circ < m(\angle A) < 180^\circ$$

$$BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 + 2AB \cdot AC \cdot \cos(180^\circ - \angle BAC)$$

Obs: Dacă aplicăm T. cosinusului într-un triunghi obtuzunghic pentru latura opusă unui unghic obtuz, atunci ultimul termen din formulă are semnul „+”.

Obs:  $90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$

$$\sin \alpha = \sin(180^\circ - \alpha)$$

$$\sin 120^\circ = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin 135^\circ = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\sin 150^\circ = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

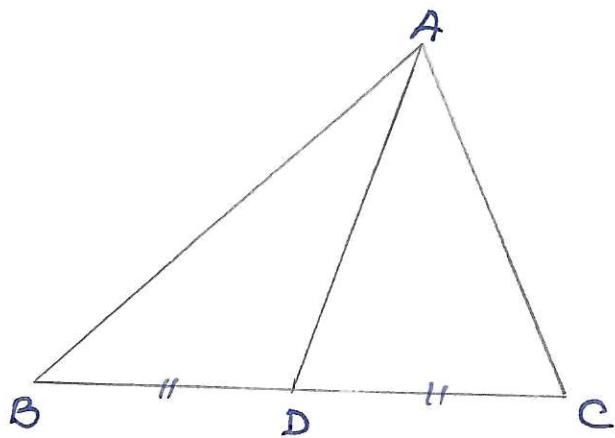
$$\cos \alpha = -\cos(180^\circ - \alpha)$$

$$\cos 120^\circ = -\cos 60^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 135^\circ = -\cos 45^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos 150^\circ = -\cos 30^\circ = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

## Teorema medianei



$$AD^2 = \frac{2(AB^2 + AC^2) - BC^2}{4}$$