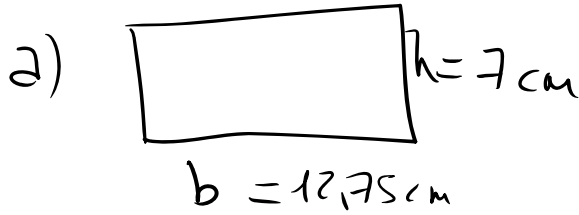


25/05/20

1ºA

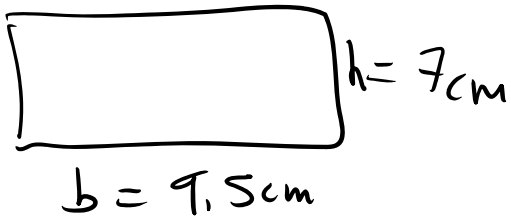
20



$$A_{\text{rectángulo}} = bh =$$

$$= 12,75 \cdot 7 = \boxed{89,25 \text{ cm}^2}$$

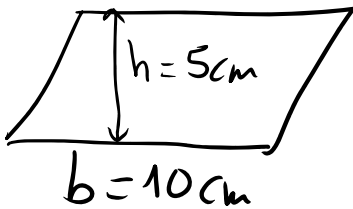
b)



$$A_{\text{rectángulo}} = bh =$$

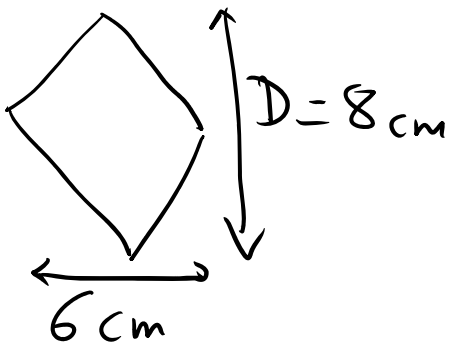
$$= 9,5 \cdot 7 = \boxed{66,5 \text{ cm}^2}$$

21



$$A_{\text{romboide}} = bh = 10 \cdot 5 = \boxed{50 \text{ cm}^2}$$

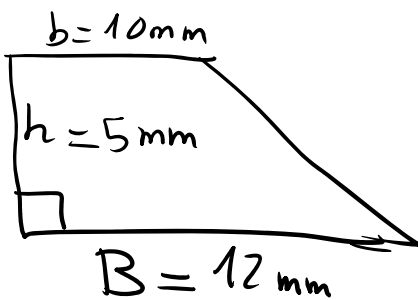
22



$$A_{\text{rombo}} = \frac{Dd}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{8 \cdot 6}{2} = \boxed{24 \text{ cm}^2}$$

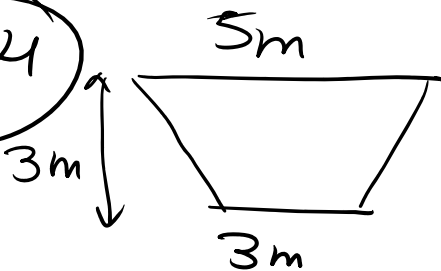
23



$$A_{\text{trapecio}} = \frac{(B+b)h}{2} =$$

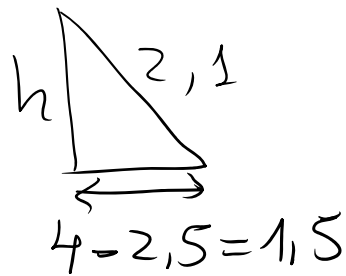
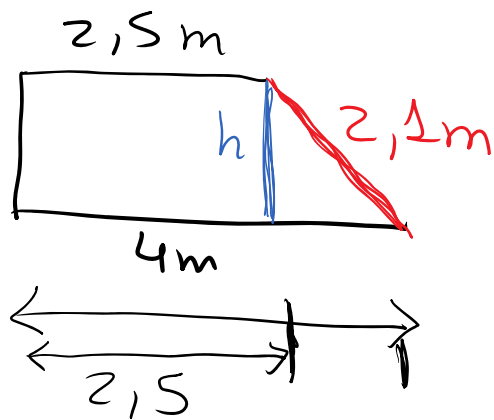
$$= \frac{(12+10) \cdot 5}{2} = \boxed{55 \text{ mm}^2}$$

24



$$A_{\text{trapecio}} = \frac{(B+b)h}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{(5+3) \cdot 3}{2} = \boxed{12 \text{ m}^2}$$



Teorema de Pitágoras

$$2,1^2 = 1,5^2 + h^2$$

$$4,41 = 2,25 + h^2$$

$$4,41 - 2,25 = h^2$$

$$2,16 = h^2$$

$$\sqrt{2,16} = h$$

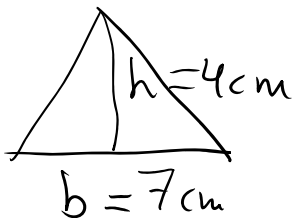
$$1,47 = h$$

$$A_{\text{Trapezio}} = \frac{(B+b)h}{2} = \frac{(4+2,5) \cdot 1,47}{2} =$$

$$= 4,78 \text{ m}^2$$

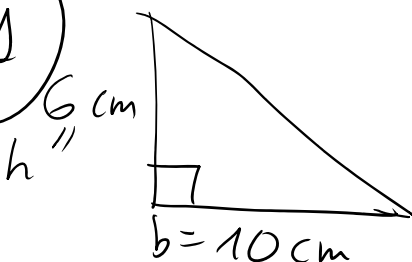
Página 252 : área de un triángulo

30



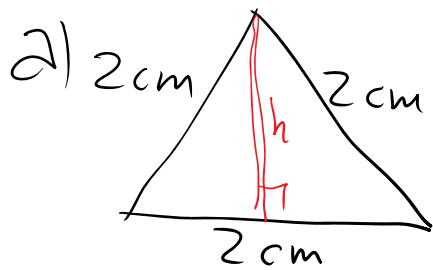
$$A_{\text{Triángulo}} = \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{7 \cdot 4}{2} = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

31



$$A_{\text{Triángulo}} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} = \frac{10 \cdot 6}{2} = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

32



$$2^2 = 1^2 + h^2$$

$$4 = 1 + h^2$$

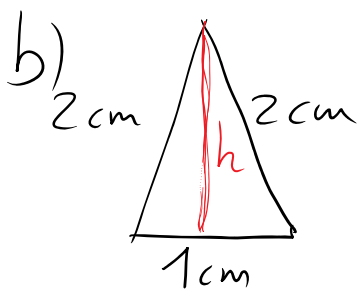
$$4 - 1 = h^2$$

$$3 = h^2$$

$$\sqrt{3} = h$$

$$1,73 = h$$

$$A_{\text{Triángulo}} = \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot 1,73}{2} = \boxed{1,73 \text{ cm}^2}$$



Teorema de Pitágoras

$$2^2 = 0,5^2 + h^2$$

$$4 = 0,25 + h^2$$

$$4 - 0,25 = h^2$$

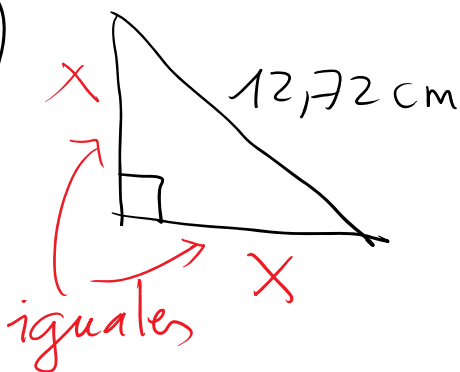
$$3,75 = h^2$$

$$\sqrt{3,75} = h$$

$$1,94 = h$$

$$A_{\text{Triángulo}} = \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{1 \cdot 1,94}{2} = \boxed{0,97 \text{ cm}^2}$$

34



Teorema de Pitágoras

$$12,72^2 = \boxed{x^2} + \boxed{x^2}$$

$$161,80 = \boxed{2}x^2$$

$$\frac{161,80}{2} = x^2$$

$$80,9 = x^2$$

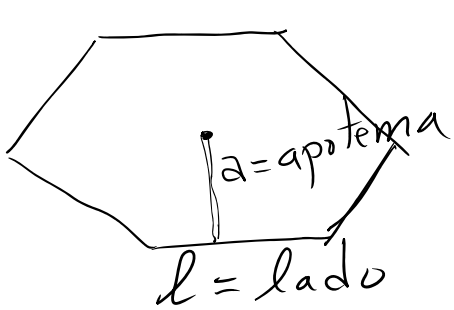
$$\sqrt{80,9} = x$$

Los catetos miden  
8,99 cm

$$8,99 = x$$

$$\text{Perímetro} = 2 \cdot 8,99 + 12,72 = \underline{\underline{30,7 \text{ cm}}}$$

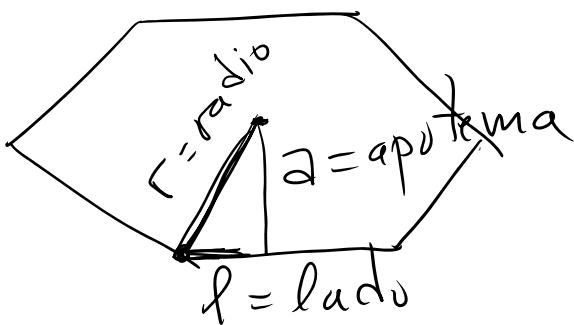
Página 253: área de un polígono regular



$$A_{\text{Polígono regular}} = \frac{P \cdot a}{2}$$

P = perímetro

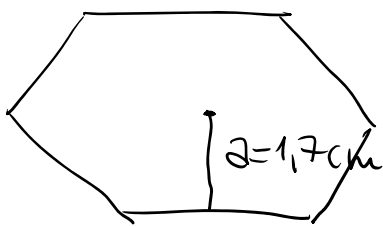
Solo en el hexágono regular



$$\text{radio} = \text{lado}$$

Página 253

36



$$\text{Perímetro} = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{Hexágono regular}} &= \frac{P \cdot a}{2} = \\ &= \frac{12 \cdot 1,7}{2} = \\ &= \underline{\underline{10,2 \text{ cm}^2}} \end{aligned}$$

Para realizar mañana martes 26

Página 251 → 26, 27, 28 y 29

Página 253 → 37

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El que tenga algo pendiente de entregar,  
que lo entregue.

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