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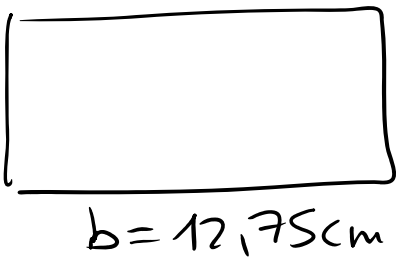
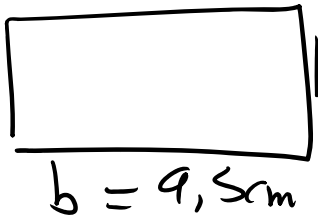
25/05/20

a)



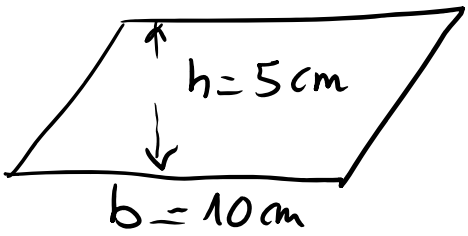
$A = bh = 89,25\ cm^2$

b)



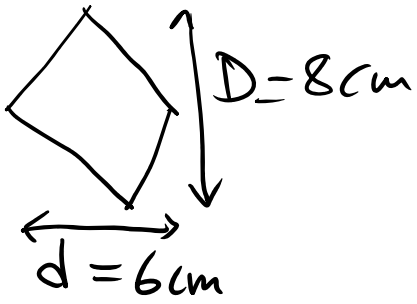
$A = bh = 9,5 \cdot 7 = 66,5\ cm^2$

21



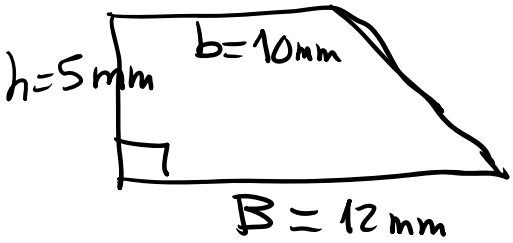
$A_{romboide} = bh = 10 \cdot 5 = 50\ cm^2$

22



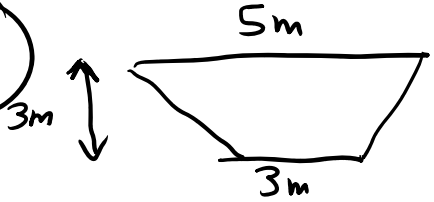
$A_{rombo} = \frac{8 \cdot 6}{2} = 24\ cm^2$

23



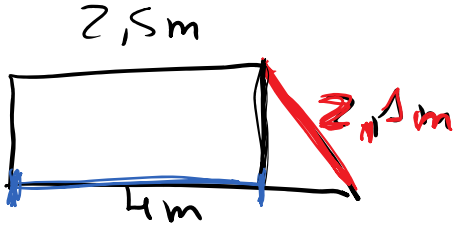
$A_{trapecio} = \frac{(B+b) \cdot h}{2} = \frac{(12+10) \cdot 5}{2} = 55\ cm^2$

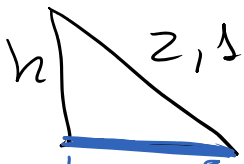
24



$A_{trapecio} = \frac{(B+b) \cdot h}{2} = \frac{(5+3) \cdot 3}{2} = 12\ m^2$

a)





Teorema de Pitágoras

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

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

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

$2,16 = h^2$

$\sqrt{2,16} = h$

$1,47 = h$

$$A_{trapecio} = \frac{(B+b)h}{2} = \frac{(4+2,5)\cdot 1,47}{2} = 4,78\ m^2$$

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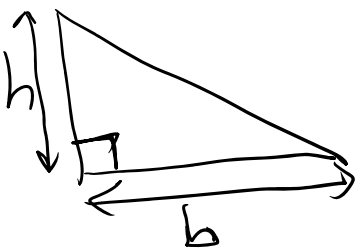
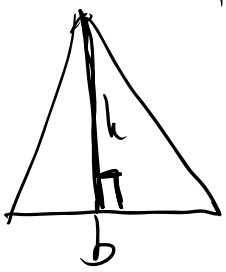
Área del triángulo





$$A_{triángulo} = \frac{bh}{2}$$

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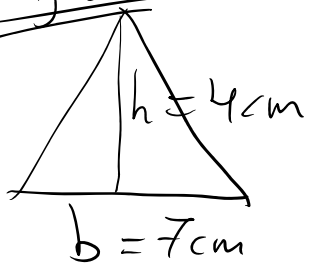
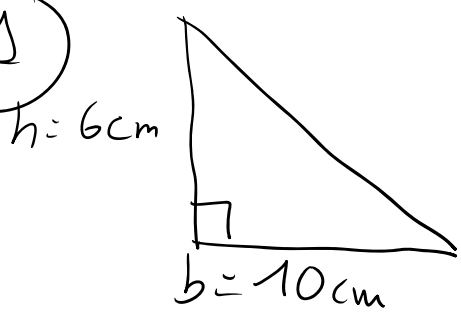


$$A_{triángulo} = \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{7\cdot 4}{2} = 14\ cm^2$$

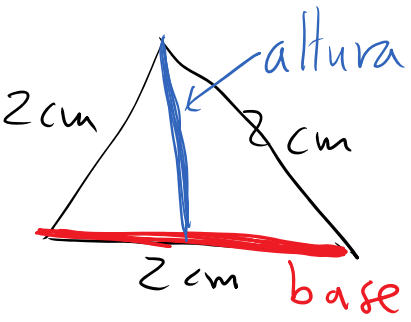
31

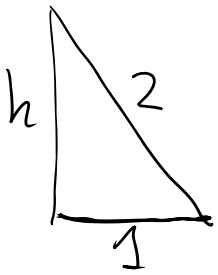


$$A_{triángulo} = \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{10\cdot 6}{2} = 30\ cm^2$$

32

a)



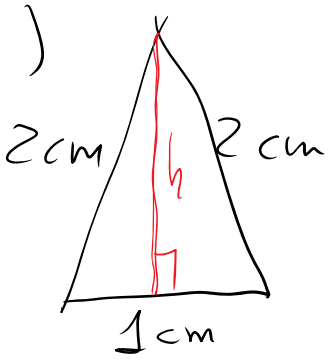


Teorema de Pitágoras

$$2^2 = 1^2 + h^2$$
$$4 = 1 + h^2$$
$$4 - 1 = h^2$$
$$3 = h^2$$
$$\sqrt{3} = h$$
$$1{,}73 = h$$

$$A_{Triángulo} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot 1{,}73}{2} = 1{,}73\ cm^2$$

b)

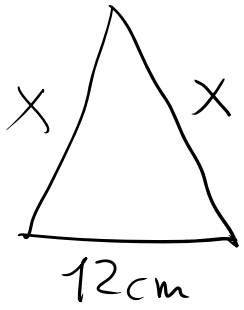


Teorema de Pitágoras

$$2^2 = 0{,}5^2 + h^2$$
$$4 = 0{,}25 + h^2$$
$$4 - 0{,}25 + h^2$$
$$3{,}75 = h^2$$
$$\sqrt{3{,}75} = h$$
$$1{,}94 = h$$

$$A_{Triángulo} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} = \frac{1 \cdot 1{,}94}{2} = 0{,}97\ cm^2$$

33

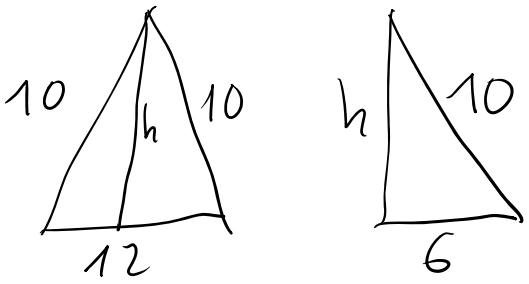


Perímetro = 32 cm

¿Cuánto mide x?

$$12 + x + x = 32$$

$$x = \frac{32 - 12}{2} = 10$$



Teorema de Pitágoras

$$10^2 = 6^2 + h^2$$

$$100 = 36 + h^2$$

$$100 - 36 = h^2$$

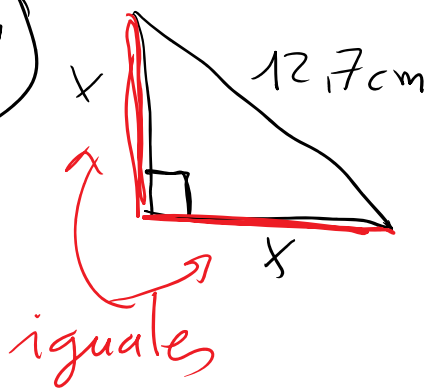
$$64 = h^2$$

$$\sqrt{64} = h$$

$$8 = h$$

$$A_{Triángulo} = \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{12 \cdot 8}{2} = 48\,cm^2$$

34



Teorema de Pitágoras

$$12{,}7^2 = x^2 + x^2$$

$$161{,}29 = 2x^2$$

$$\frac{161{,}29}{2} = x^2$$

$$80{,}65 = x^2$$

$$\sqrt{80{,}65} = x$$

$$8{,}98 = x$$

Los catetos miden 8,98 cm.

Perímetro $= 2 \cdot 8{,}98 + 12{,}72 =$

$= 30{,}68$ cm

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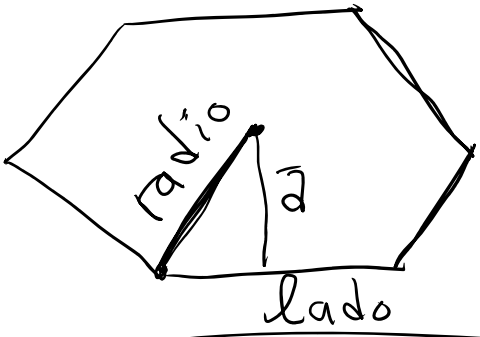
Área de un polígono regular

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

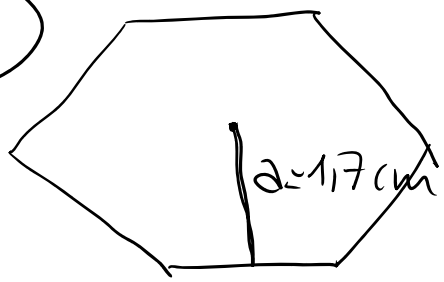
P = perímetro

Solo en el hexágono regular



lado = radio

36



P = perímetro = 12 cm

$$A_{\text{Hexágono}} = \frac{P \cdot a}{2} = \frac{12 \cdot 1,7}{2} =$$

$$= 10,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

Tarea para realizar el miércoles 27

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