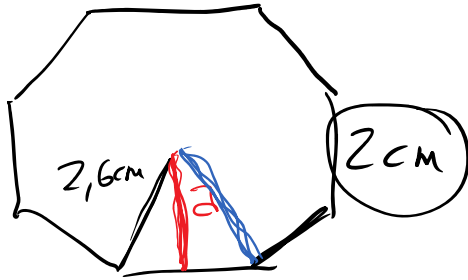


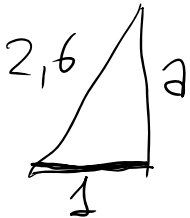
10C

01/06/20

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



Teorema de Pitágoras

$$2,6^2 = 1^2 + a^2$$

$$6,76 = 1 + a^2$$

$$6,76 - 1 = a^2$$

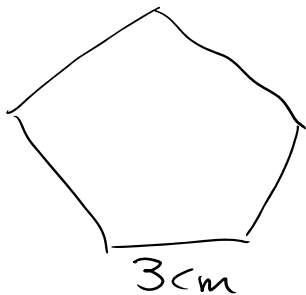
$$5,76 = a^2$$

$$\sqrt{5,76} = a$$

$$2,4 = a$$

$$A = \frac{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 2,4}{2} = \underline{\underline{19,2 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

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$$A = 15,48 \text{ cm}^2$$

¿apotema?

$$A = \frac{P \cdot a}{2}$$

$$15,48 = \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot a}{2}$$

$$15,48 \cdot 2 = 15a$$

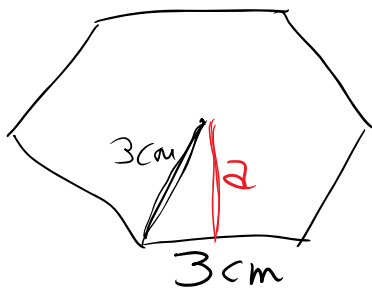
$$30,96 = 15a$$

$$\frac{30,96}{15} = a$$

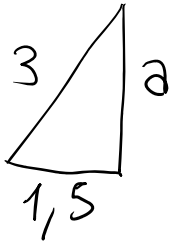
$$2,06 = a$$

La apotema mide 2,06 cm.

40



En un hexágono regular :
radio = lado



Teorema de Pitágoras

$$3^2 = 1,5^2 + a^2$$

$$9 = 2,25 + a^2$$

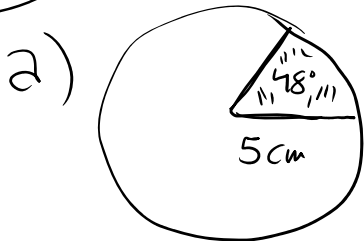
$$9 - 2,25 = a^2$$

$$6,75 = a^2$$

$$2,60 = \sqrt{6,75} = a$$

$$A = \frac{P \cdot a}{2} = \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2,6}{2} = 19,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

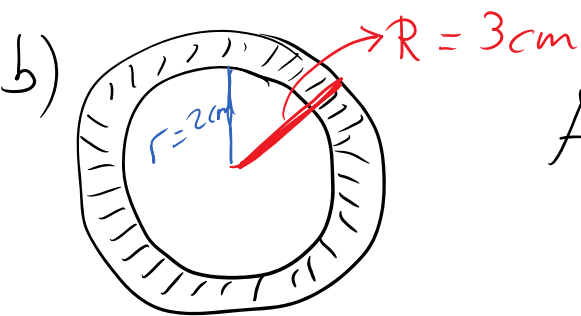
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$A_{\text{sector circular}}$

$$= \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot n^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{\pi \cdot 5^2 \cdot 48^\circ}{360^\circ} = 10,47 \text{ cm}^2$$

$\frac{\pi}{360}$ EXP

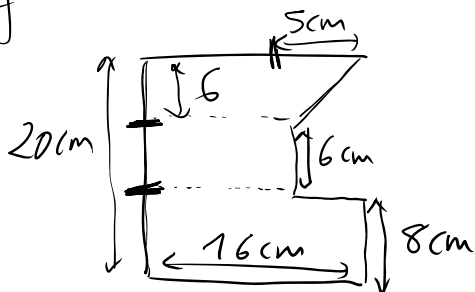


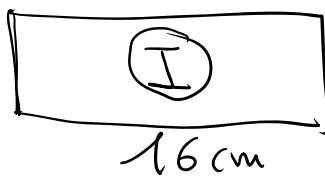
$$A = A_{\text{circulo grande}} - A_{\text{circulo pequeño}}$$

$$= \pi \cdot 3^2 - \pi \cdot 2^2 = 15,71 \text{ cm}^2$$

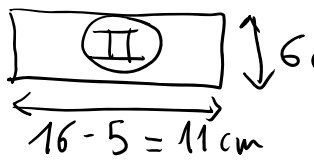
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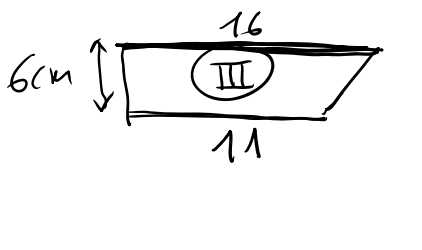




$$A_{\text{I}} = bh = 16 \cdot 8 = 128 \text{ cm}^2$$



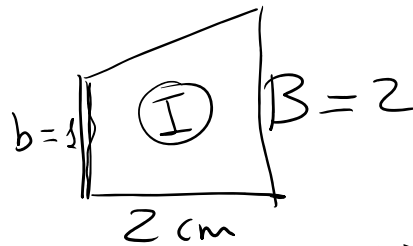
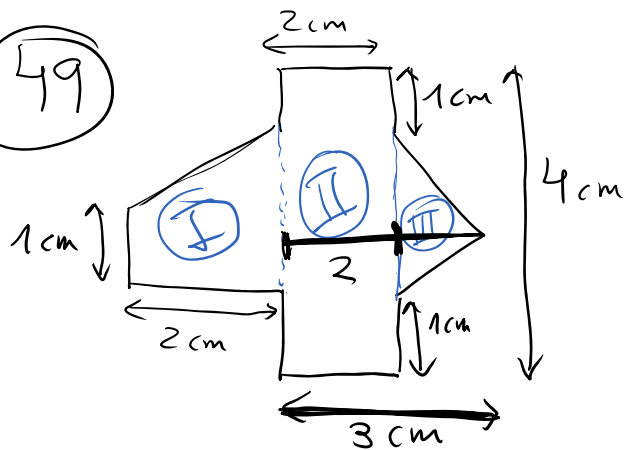
$$A_{\text{II}} = bh = 11 \cdot 6 = 66 \text{ cm}^2$$



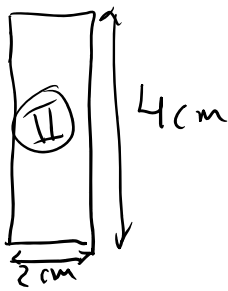
$$A_{\text{III}} = \frac{(B+b)h}{2} = \frac{(16+11) \cdot 6}{2} = 81 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{figura}} = A_{\text{I}} + A_{\text{II}} + A_{\text{III}} = 128 + 66 + 81 = \boxed{275 \text{ cm}^2}$$

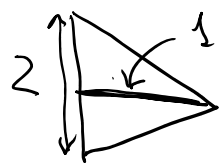
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$$A_{\text{I}} = \frac{(B+b) \cdot h}{2} = \frac{(2+1) \cdot 2}{2} = 3 \text{ cm}^2$$



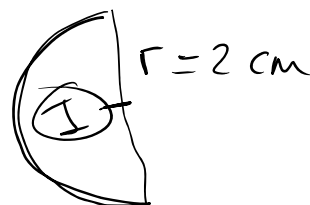
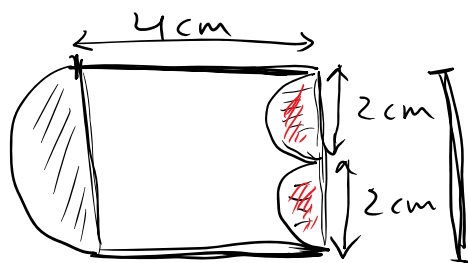
$$A_{\text{II}} = bh = 2 \cdot 4 = 8 \text{ cm}^2$$



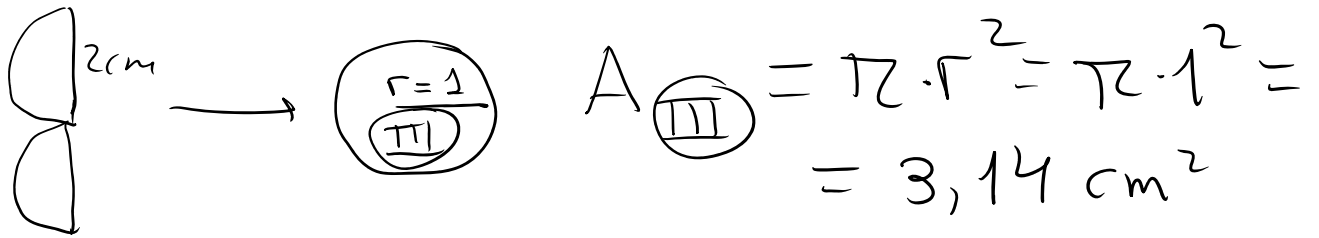
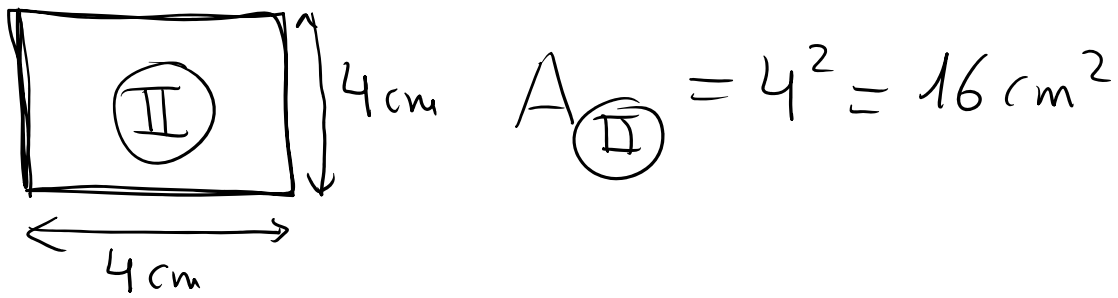
$$A_{\text{III}} = \frac{bh}{2} = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{2} = \boxed{1 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$A_{\text{figura}} = A_{\text{I}} + A_{\text{II}} + A_{\text{III}} = 3 + 8 + 1 = \boxed{12 \text{ cm}^2}$$

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$$A_I = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2}{2} = \frac{\pi \cdot 2^2}{2} = 6,28 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{figura}} &= A_{\text{I}} + A_{\text{II}} - A_{\text{III}} = \\ &= 6,28 + 16 - 3,14 = \\ &= \boxed{19,14 \text{ cm}^2} \end{aligned}$$

Para hacer el miércoles 3 de junio
Pág. 255 → 44, 45, 46 y 47

