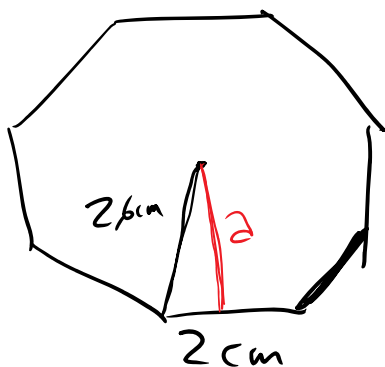


1° A

02/06/20

38



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



Teorema de Pitágoras

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

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

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

$$5,76 = a^2$$

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

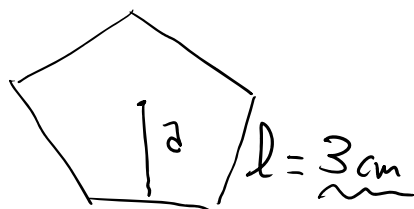
$$2,4 = a$$

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

$$= \frac{8 \cdot 2 \cdot 2,4}{2} =$$

$$= \underline{19,2 \text{ cm}^2}$$

39



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

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

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

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

$$30,96 = 15a$$

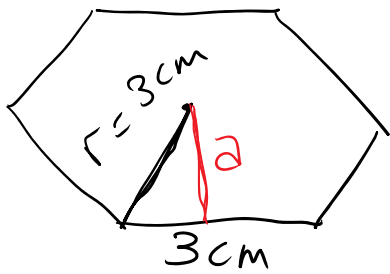
$$\frac{30,96}{15} = a$$

$$2,06 = a$$

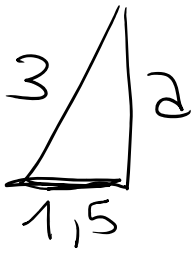
La apotema

mide 2,06 cm

40



En un hexágono regular  
lado = radio



Teorema de Pitágoras

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

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

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

$$6,75 = a^2$$

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

sin cuadrado

$$2,60 = a$$

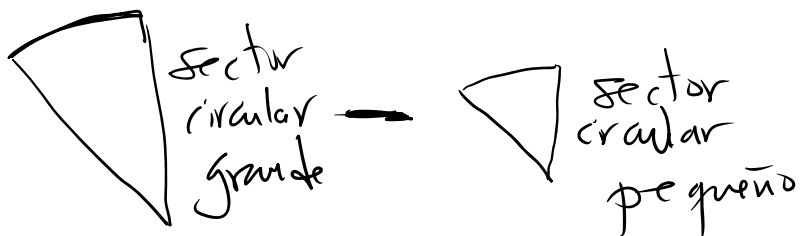
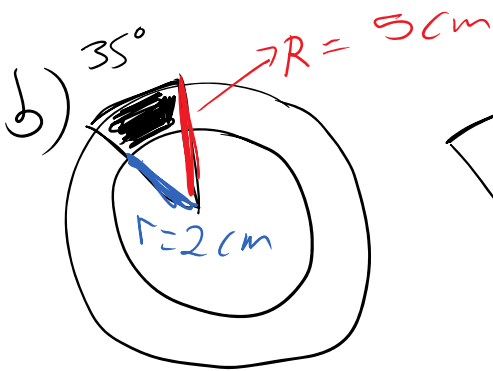
$$A = \frac{P \cdot a}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 2,6}{2} = 23,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

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$$A_{\text{sector circular}} = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot n^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{\pi \cdot 5^2 \cdot 54}{360} = 11,78 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{sombreada}} = 3 \cdot A_{\text{sector circular}} = 3 \cdot 11,78 = 35,34 \text{ cm}^2$$



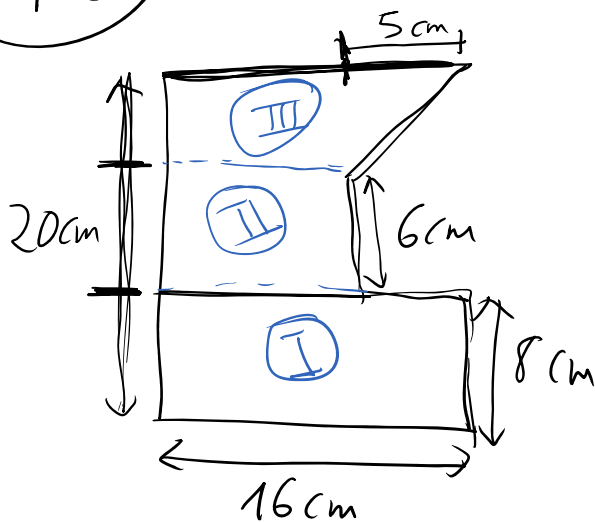
$$A_{\text{sector circular grande}} = \frac{\pi \cdot R^2 \cdot n^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{\pi \cdot 5^2 \cdot 35}{360} = 7,64 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{sector circular pequeño}} = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot n^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{\pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot 35^\circ}{360^\circ} = 1,22 \text{ cm}^2$$

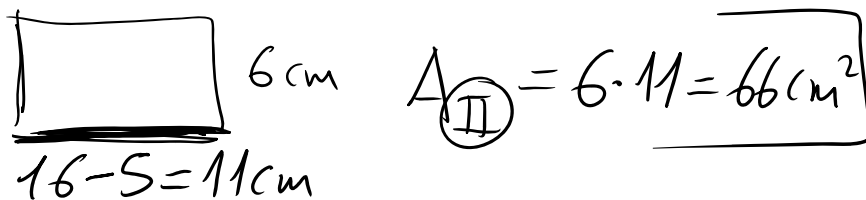
$$A_{\text{sombreada}} = A_{\text{sector circular grande}} - A_{\text{sector circular pequeño}} = 7,64 - 1,22 = 6,42 \text{ cm}^2$$

Composición y descomposición de figuras para calcular áreas

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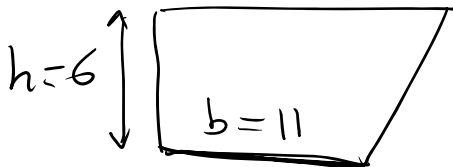


$$A_{\text{I}} = bh = 16 \cdot 8 = 128 \text{ cm}^2$$



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

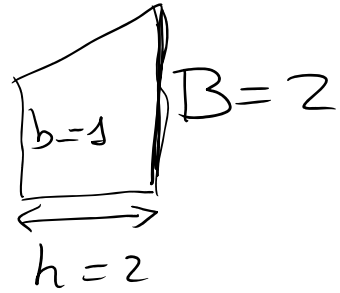
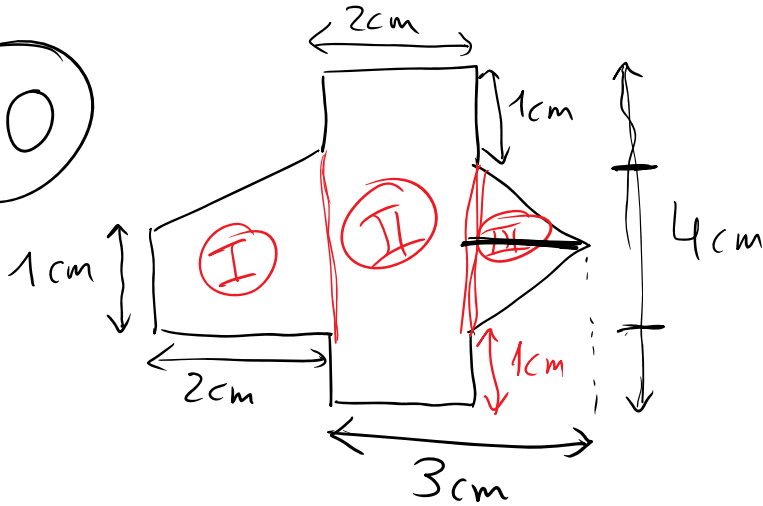
$$B = 16$$



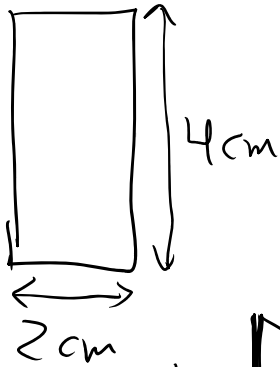
$$A = \frac{(B+b)h}{2} = \frac{(16+11) \cdot 6}{2} = 81 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

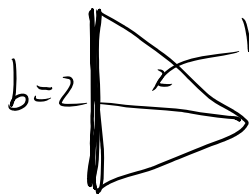
40



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



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



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

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

Para hacer mañana martes

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Pág. 261 → 85 y 86

