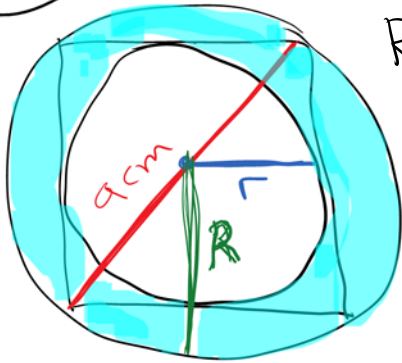
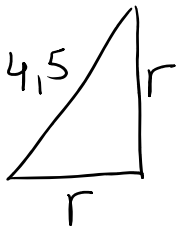


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$$R = \text{radio de la circunscrita} = \\ = \frac{1}{2} \text{ de la diagonal} = \frac{9}{2} = 4,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$r = \text{radio de la circunferencia} \\ \text{inscrita} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ del lado del cuadrado}$$



Teorema de Pitágoras

$$4,5^2 = r^2 + r^2$$

$$20,25 = 2r^2$$

$$\frac{20,25}{2} = r^2$$

$$10,13 = r^2$$

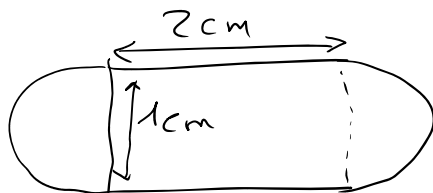
$$\sqrt{10,13} = r$$

$$3,18 = r$$

$$A_{\text{corona}} \\ \text{circular} = A_{\text{círculo}} \\ \text{grande} - A_{\text{círculo}} \\ \text{pequeño} =$$

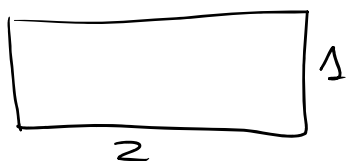
$$= \pi \cdot 4,5^2 - \pi \cdot 3,18^2 = \underline{\underline{31,85 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

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$$A_{\text{figura}} = A_{\text{círculo}} + A_{\text{rectángulo}}$$

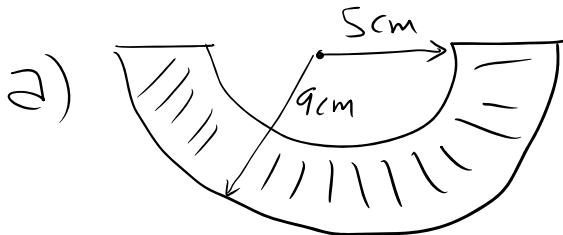
$$\text{D} + \text{D} \rightarrow \text{C} \quad A_{\text{círculo}} = \pi \cdot 0,5^2 = 0,79 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$A_{\text{rectángulo}} = 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \text{ cm}^2$$

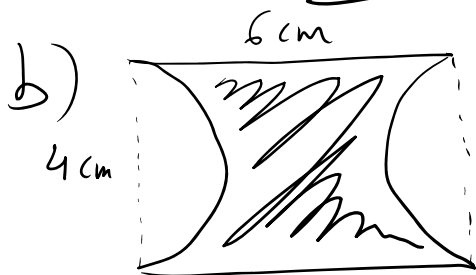
$$A_{\text{figura}} = 0,79 + 2 = 2,79 \text{ cm}^2$$

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$$A_{\text{figura}} = \frac{1}{2} A_{\text{sector circular}} = \frac{1}{2} (\pi \cdot 9^2 - \pi \cdot 5^2) =$$

$$= 87,96 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$A_{\text{figura}} = A_{\text{rectángulo}} - A_{\text{círculo}} =$$

$$= 6 \cdot 4 - \pi \cdot 2^2 = 11,43 \text{ cm}^2$$