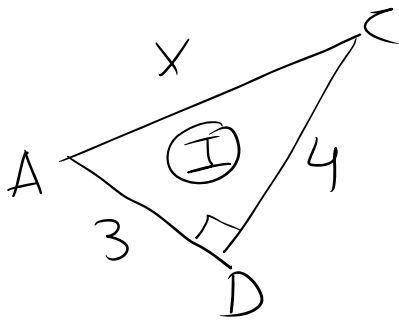
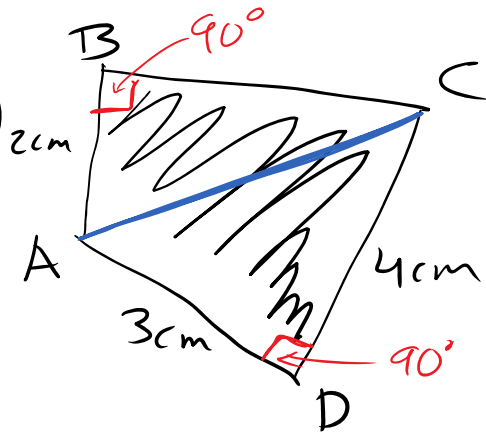


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Teorema de Pitágoras

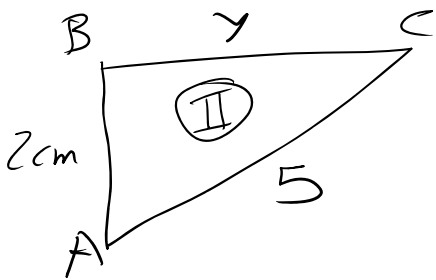
$$x^2 = 3^2 + 4^2$$

$$x^2 = 25$$

$$x = \sqrt{25}$$

$$x = 5$$

$$A_{\text{Triángulo I}} = \frac{3 \cdot 4}{2} = \boxed{6 \text{ cm}^2}$$



Teorema de Pitágoras

$$5^2 = 2^2 + y^2$$

$$25 = 4 + y^2$$

$$25 - 4 = y^2$$

$$21 = y^2$$

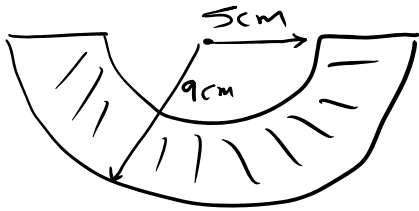
$$\sqrt{21} = y = \text{altura del triángulo II}$$

$$4,58 = y$$

$$A_{\text{Cuadrilátero}} = A_{\text{Triángulo I}} + A_{\text{Triángulo II}} =$$

$$= 6 + \frac{2 \cdot 4,58}{2} = 10,58 \text{ cm}^2$$

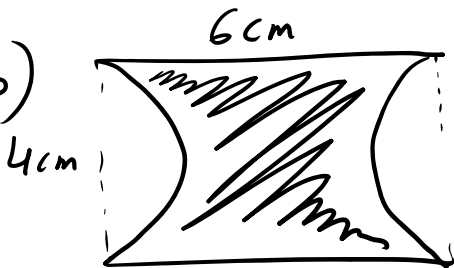
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$$A_{\text{figura}} = \frac{1}{2} A_{\text{corona circular}} = \frac{1}{2} (\pi \cdot 9^2 - \pi \cdot 5^2) =$$

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

b)

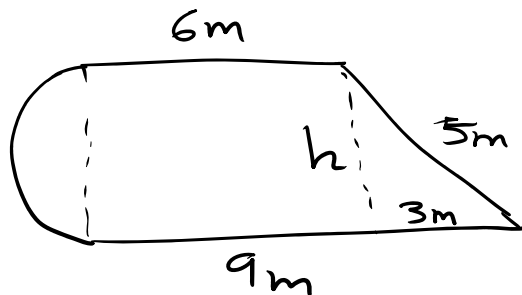


$$A_{\text{figura}} = A_{\text{rectángulo}} - A_{\text{círculo}} =$$

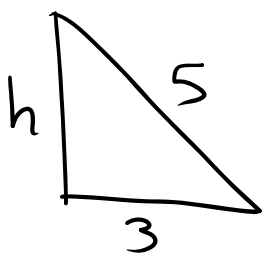
$$= 6 \cdot 4 - \pi \cdot 2^2 = 11,43 \text{ cm}^2$$

95

a)



$$A_{\text{figura}} = A_{\text{semicírculo}} + A_{\text{trapecio}}$$



$$5^2 = 3^2 + h^2$$

$$25 = 9 + h^2$$

$$25 - 9 = h^2$$

$$16 = h^2$$

$$\sqrt{16} = h$$

$$4 = h$$

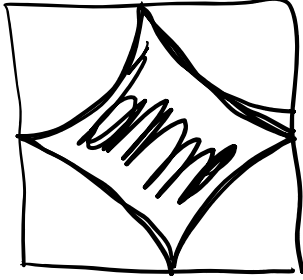
$$A_{\text{figura}} = \frac{\pi \cdot 2^2}{2} +$$

$$+ \frac{(6+9) \cdot 4}{2} =$$

$$= 36,28 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Perímetro} = \text{longitud de media circunferencia} + 9 + 5 + 6 = \frac{2\pi \cdot 2}{2} + 6 + 5 + 9 = \underline{26,28 \text{ m}}$$

b)



4 cm

$$A_{\text{coloreada}} = A_{\text{cuadrado}} - A_{\text{círculo}} = 4^2 - \pi \cdot 2^2 = \underline{3,44 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$\text{Perímetro} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 2 = \underline{12,57 \text{ cm}}$$

longitud de la circunferencia