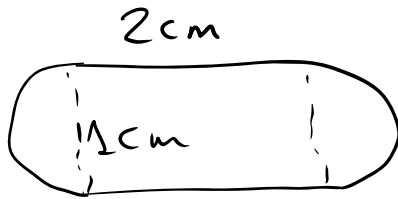


05/06/20

1°C

Soluciones

91b

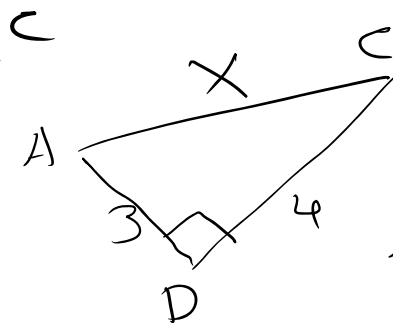
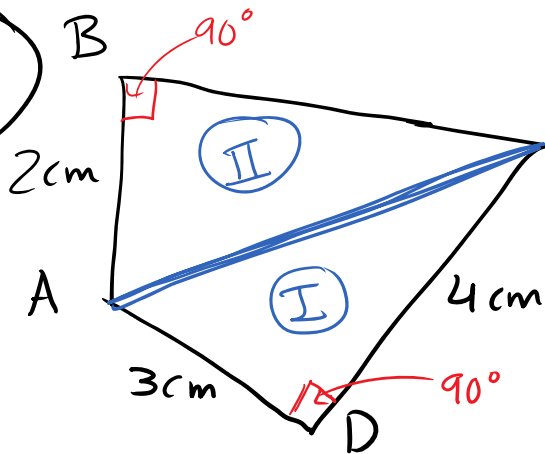


$A_{\text{figura}} = A_{\text{círculo}} + A_{\text{rectángulo}}$

$\bigcirc + \bigcirc \rightarrow \bigcirc \text{ (} r=0,5 \text{)}$   $A_{\text{círculo}} = \pi \cdot 0,5^2 = \underline{0,79 \text{ cm}^2}$

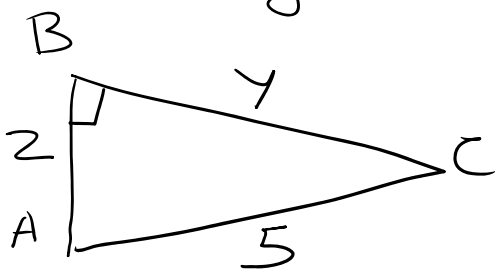
Perímetro = longitud de la circunferencia +  
 $+ 2 + 2 = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 0,5 + 2 + 2 = \underline{7,14 \text{ cm}}$

92



Teorema de Pitágoras  
 $x^2 = 3^2 + 4^2$   
 $x^2 = 25$   
 $x = \sqrt{25}$   
 $x = 5$

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



Teorema de Pitágoras  
 $5^2 = 2^2 + y^2$   
 $25 = 4 + y^2$   
 $25 - 4 = y^2$

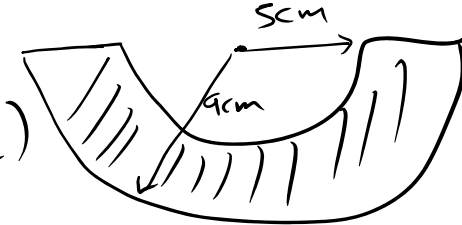
$$21 = y^2$$


$$\sqrt{21} = y$$

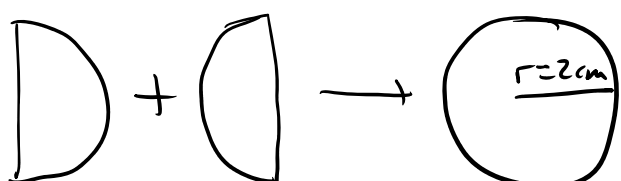
$$4,58 = y$$

$$\text{Área Triángulo } \textcircled{\text{II}} = \frac{4,58 \cdot 2}{2} = 4,58 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{Cuadrilátero}} &= A_{\text{Triángulo } \textcircled{\text{I}}} + A_{\text{Triángulo } \textcircled{\text{II}}} = \\ &= 6 + 4,58 = 10,58 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

93) 2)   $A_{\text{figura}} = \frac{1}{2} A_{\text{corona circular}} =$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} (\pi \cdot 9^2 - \pi \cdot 5^2) = 87,96 \text{ cm}^2$

b)   $A_{\text{coloreada}} = A_{\text{rectángulo}} -$   
 $- A_{\text{círculo}}$

  $A_{\text{círculo}} = \pi \cdot 2^2 = 12,57 \text{ cm}^2$

  $A_{\text{rectángulo}} = 6 \cdot 4 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$

$$A_{\text{figura}} = 24 - 12,57 = 11,43 \text{ cm}^2$$