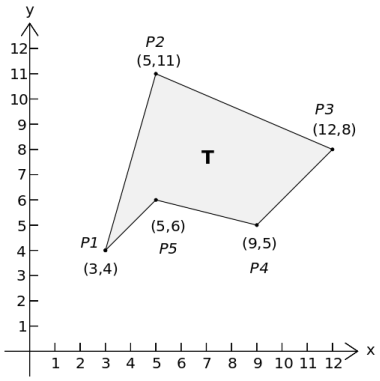
**Area de cualquier poligono**

-Partir de cualquier vertice.

-Siguientes vertices se seleccionan en sentido antihorario

$$Area = \frac{1}{2}\left( \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_2 & x_3 \\ y_2 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} + ... \begin{vmatrix} x_n & x_1 \\ y_n & y_1 \end{vmatrix} \right)$$




$$Area = \frac{1}{2}\left( \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 12 \\ 5 & 8 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 5 \\ 8 & 11 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 11 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \right) = 30 \tag{1}$$

$$2^{p-1}(mod\ p) == 1$$

$$\gcd(a,b) * lcm(a,b) = a * b$$

$$\gcd(m * a, m * b) = m * \gcd(a,b)$$

$$f(x)^{p^n} = f(x^{p^n})(mod\ p)$$

$$2^n == -1(mod\ 3^k) \rightarrow 3^{k-1}|n$$