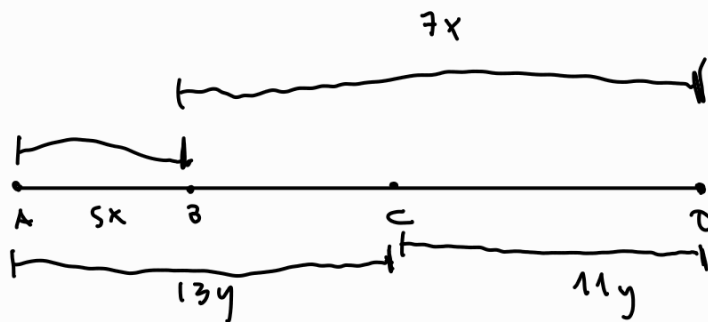


11.39)



$$AB : BD$$

$$5 : 7$$

$$AC : CD$$

$$13 : 11$$

$$12x = 24y$$

$$x = 2y$$

$$AB : BC : CD$$

$$5x$$

$$13y - 5x$$

$$11y$$

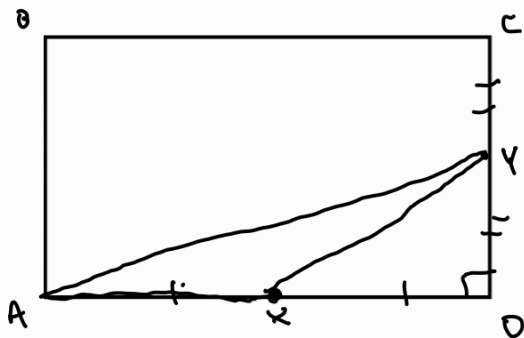
$$10y$$

$$3y$$

$$11y$$

$$10 : 3 : 11$$

11.40)



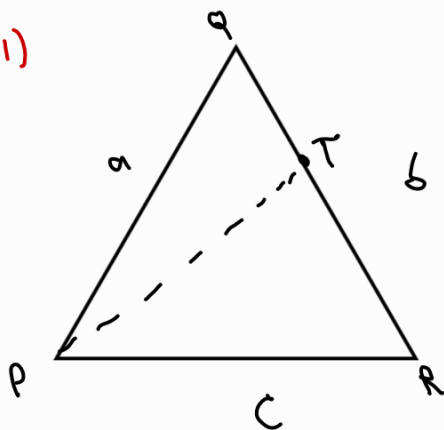
$$20$$

$$200$$

$$\frac{25}{200} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{5}{10 \times 5} = 25$$

11.41)



$$\frac{75}{40} = \frac{15}{8}$$

Part a total

$$15 : 23$$

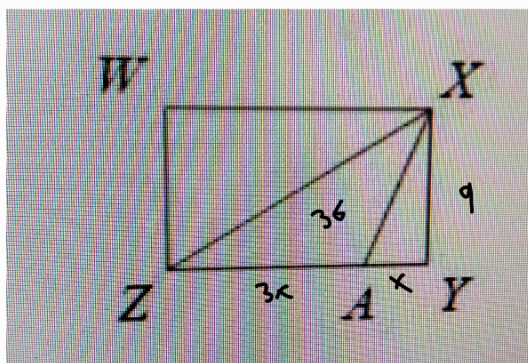
$$1) \frac{QR \times h}{2}$$

$$2) \frac{PT \times h}{2} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{QR \times h}{2}}{\frac{QR \times h}{2}} = \frac{75}{115}$$

$$\frac{PT}{QR} = \frac{75}{115}$$

11.42)



(a)

$$\frac{3x \cdot 12}{2} = 36$$

$$3x = 6$$

$$x = 2$$

$$4x \cdot 12 = 8 \cdot 12 = 96$$

(b)

$$\frac{3x \cdot 9}{2} = 36$$

$$3x = \frac{4}{9} \cdot 2$$

$$3x = 8$$

$$x = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$4\left(\frac{8}{3}\right) \cdot 9 = 32 \cdot 3 = 96$$

(c)

$$\frac{3x \cdot 6}{2} = 36$$

$$3x = 12$$

$$x = 4$$

$$4(4) \cdot 6 = 16 \cdot 6 = 96$$

(d)

En general, x siempre será:

$$x = \frac{12 \cdot 2}{a} = \frac{24}{a} \rightarrow \text{altura del rectángulo.}$$

y el área del rectángulo será $4\left(\frac{24}{a}\right) \cdot a = 96$.

11.43)

$$\frac{180(n-2)}{n} = 168$$

$$180n - 360 = 168n$$

$$12n = 360$$

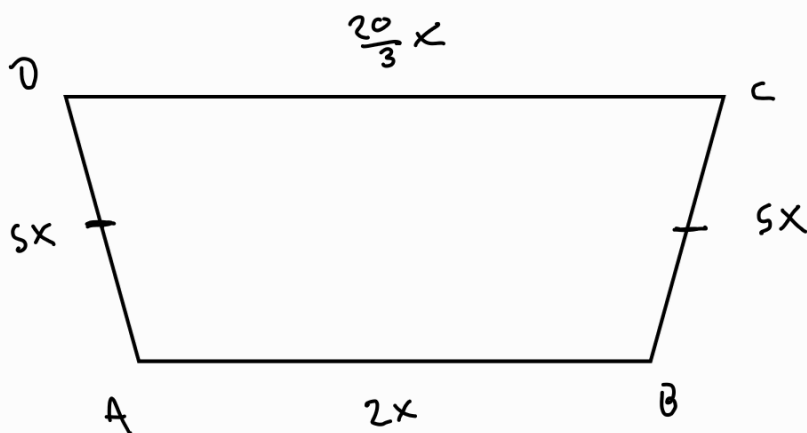
$$n = 30.$$

hay 30 ángulos interiores, es decir que hay

30 lados.

$$\frac{126 \text{ cm}}{30} = 4.2 \text{ cm cada lado}$$

11.44)



$$x=3$$

$$5(3) + 5(3) + 2(3) + \frac{20}{3}(3)$$

$$15 + 15 + 6 + 20$$

$$56$$

$$\frac{AB}{CD} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$CD = \frac{10}{3} AB$$

$$AB : AD$$

$$2 : 5$$

$$6 : 15$$

$$AD : CD$$

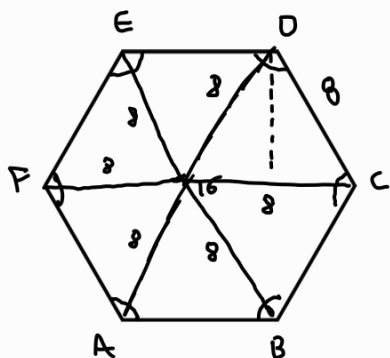
$$3 : 4$$

$$15 : 20$$

$$AB : CD$$

$$3 : 10$$

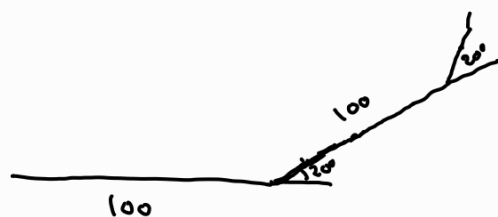
11.45)



$$\frac{180(n-2)}{n} = \frac{180(6-2)}{6} = 120^\circ$$

$$8(5) = 40$$

11.46)



tiene que girar $\frac{360}{24} = 15$ veces por dar una vuelta completa.

$$15 \times 100 = 1500 \text{ feet}$$

girando 165° , tiene que girar un múltiplo de 360° para terminar donde empezó.

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 3960 \overline{) 165} \\ 330 \end{array}$$

$$\text{lcm}(165, 360) = \text{lcm}(33, 72)$$

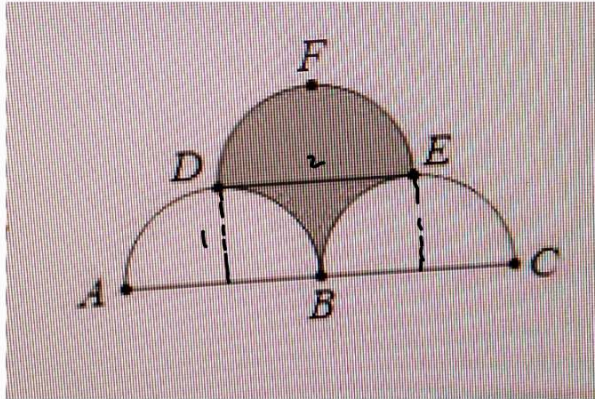
$$15 \text{ lcm}(11, 24) = 3960$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 660 \\ 660 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

$$24 \text{ veces } \times 100 = 2400 \text{ pies.}$$

$$15 \cdot 11 \cdot 24$$

11.47)



$$\text{Superior: } \frac{\pi r^2}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Inferior: } 2 - 2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Total} = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 - \frac{\pi}{2} = 2$$

11.48)

$$9 - x$$

$$12 - x$$

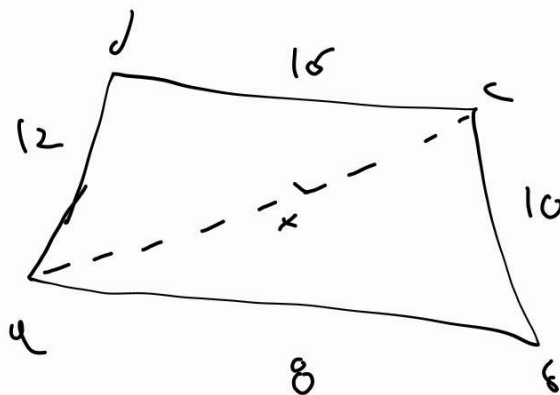
$$14 - x$$

$$1) (9 - x) + (12 - x) \leq 14 - x$$

$$21 - 2x \leq 14 - x$$

$$7 \leq x$$

* 11.49)



$$16 > x$$

$$x + 8 > 10$$

$$x > 2.$$

$$38 > x$$

$$12 + x > 16$$

$$x > 4$$

Juntando las
dos desigualdades tenemos

$$4 < x < 16.$$

x puede ser 5, 6, ..., 17.

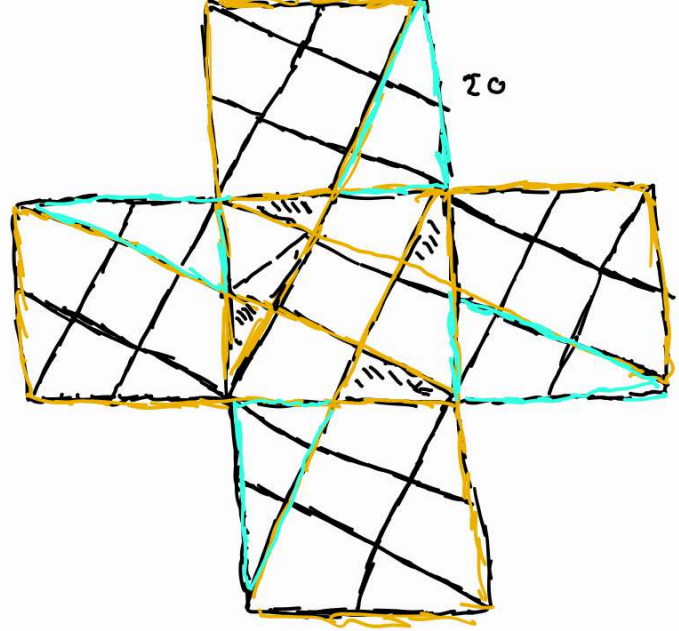
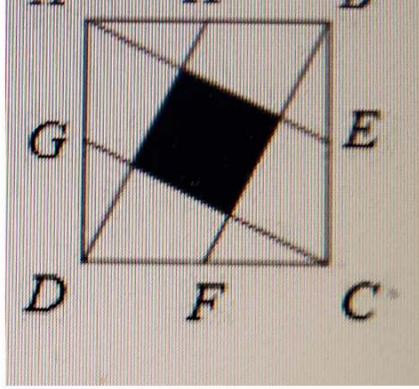
13 valores.

* 11.50)

20



20



$$\Delta \text{Área}_1 = \frac{40 \cdot 20}{2} = 400$$

$$4(400) = 1600$$

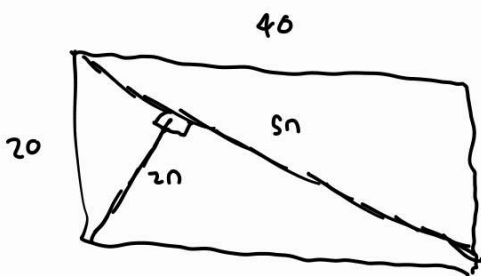
$$\Delta \text{Área}_2 = \frac{20 \cdot 10}{2} = 100$$

$$4(100) = 400$$

$$\square \text{ total} = 400 \times 5 = 2000$$

$$\square \text{ total} = \Delta \text{Área}_1 + \Delta \text{Área}_2$$

Esto nos dice que los pequeños triángulos repetidos son iguales en área a nuestro cuadrado interior.



$$\frac{sn \times 2n}{2} = sn^2$$

$$sn^2 = 400$$

$$n^2 = 80$$

$$n = \sqrt{80}$$

donde n es la longitud de un lado de los cuadrados

El cuadrado tendrá un área de $\sqrt{80}^2 = 80$

