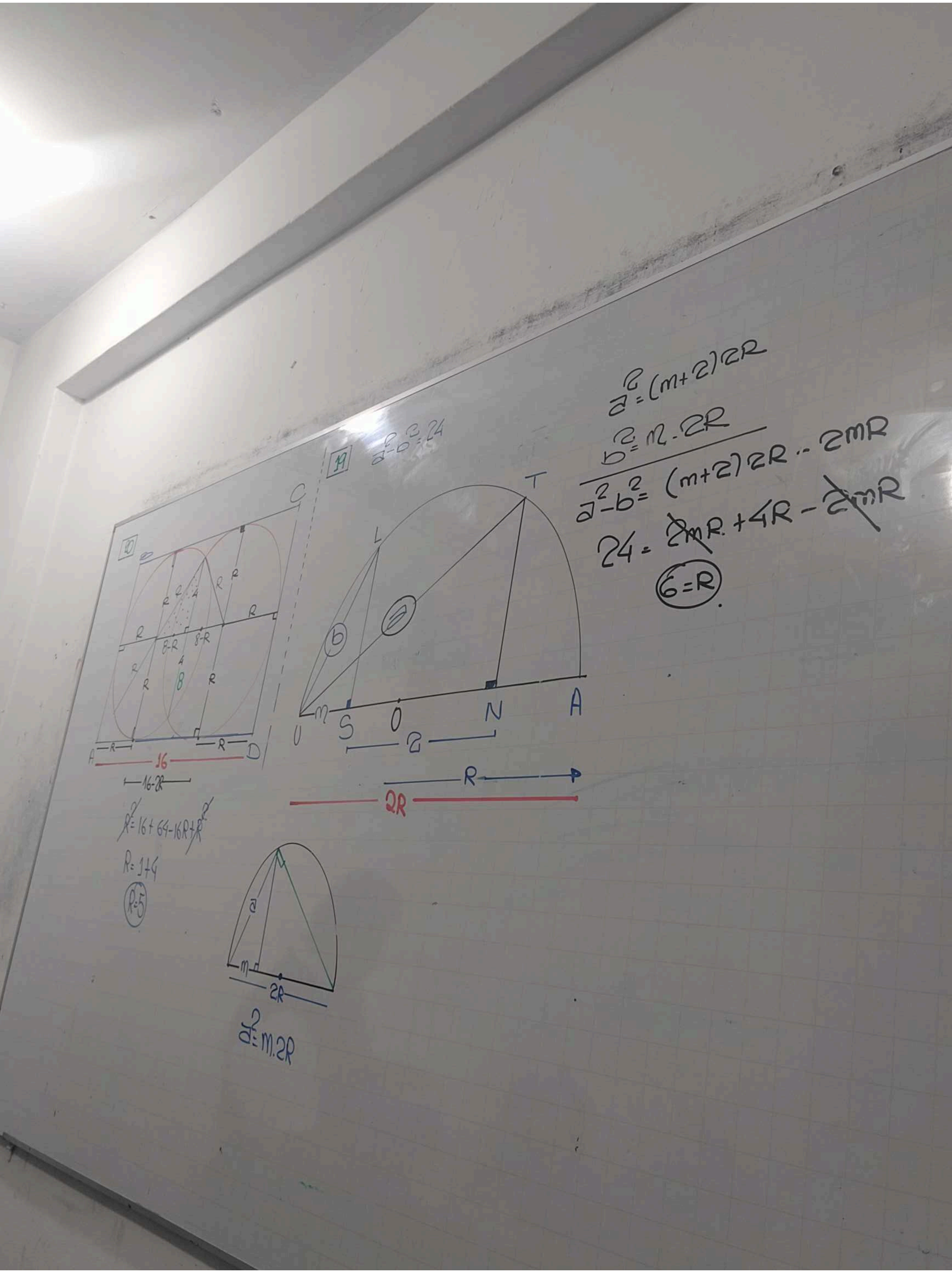
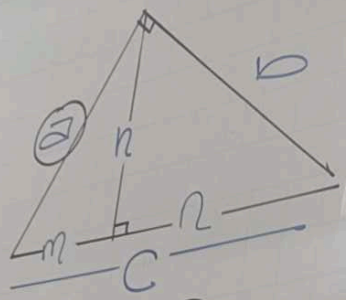

10
C
A
D
R
16
16-2R
8-R
8
R² = 16 + 64 - 16R + R²
R = 1+4
R=5
11
a² - b² = 24
T
L
b
a
m
U
S
O
N
A
R
2R
a² = (m+2)2R
b² = m.2R
a² - b² = (m+2)2R - 2mR
24 = 2mR + 4R - 2mR
6=R
a
m
2R
a² = m.2R

TOS E CAN



$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

$a^2 = mc$

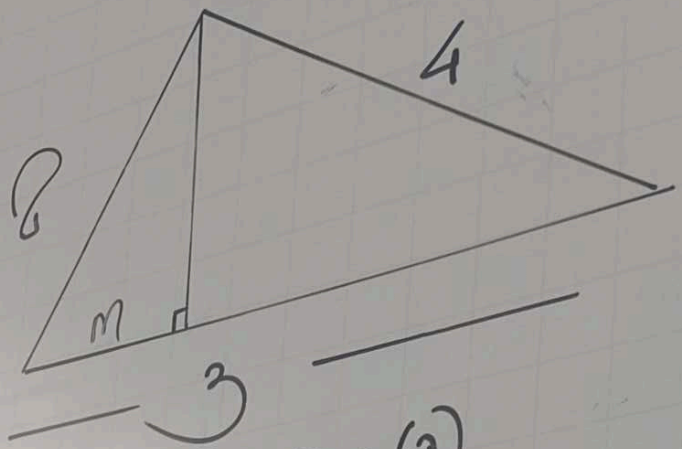
$b^2 = nc$

$h^2 = m \cdot n$

$ab = h \cdot c$

$\frac{1}{h^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$

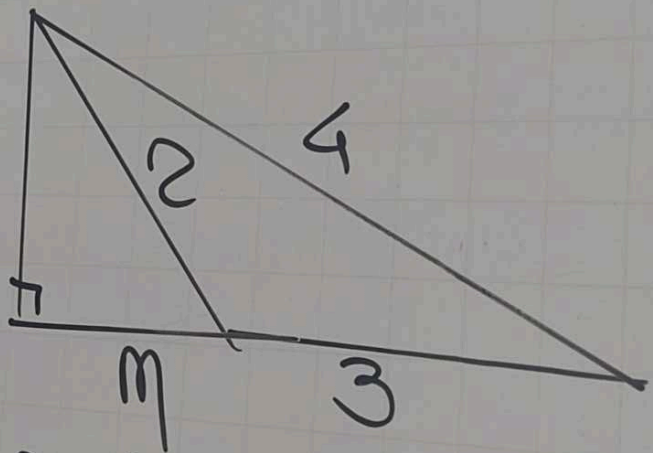
18



$4^2 = 2^2 + 3^2 - 2m(3)$

$-\frac{3}{6} = m$

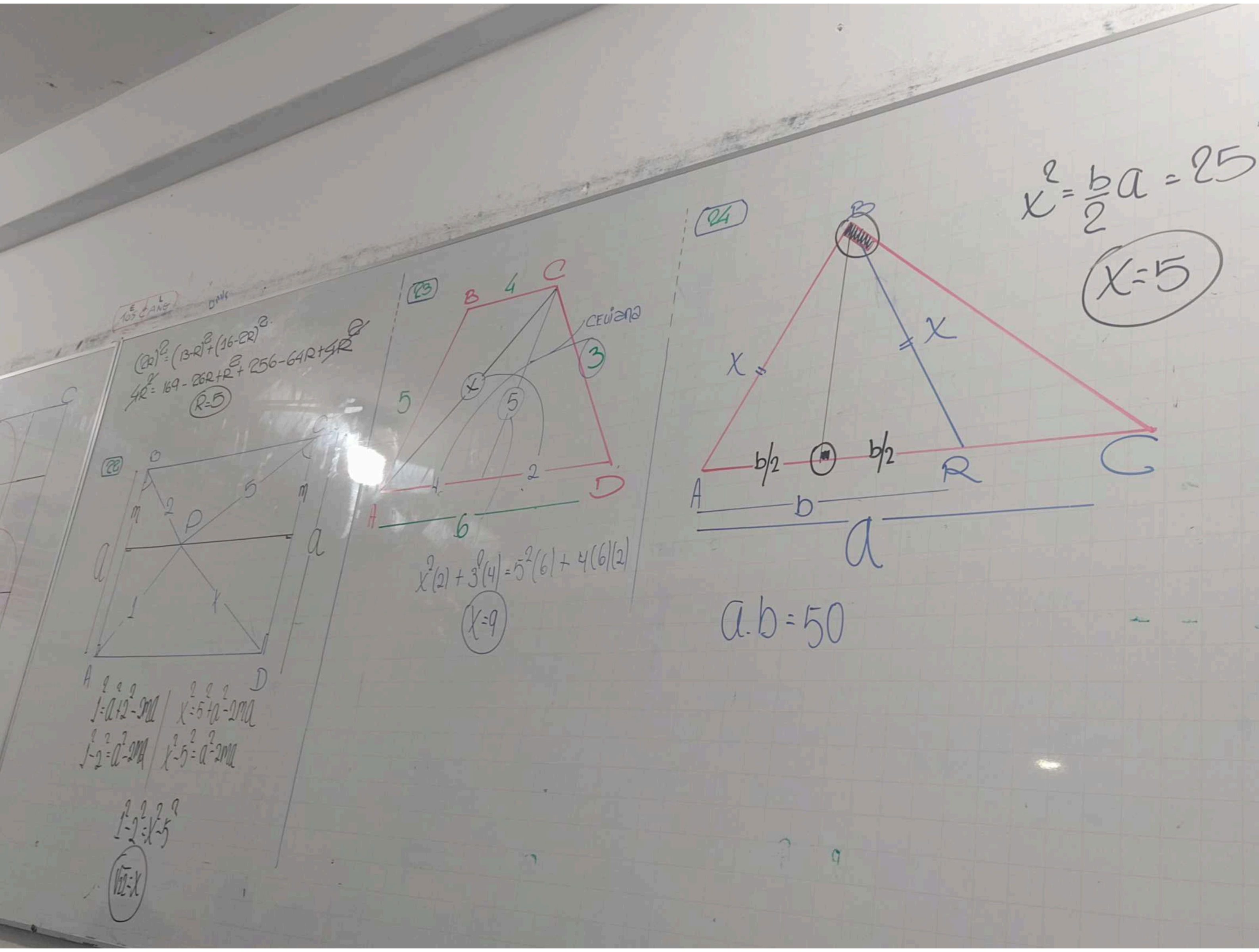
$m = -1/2$



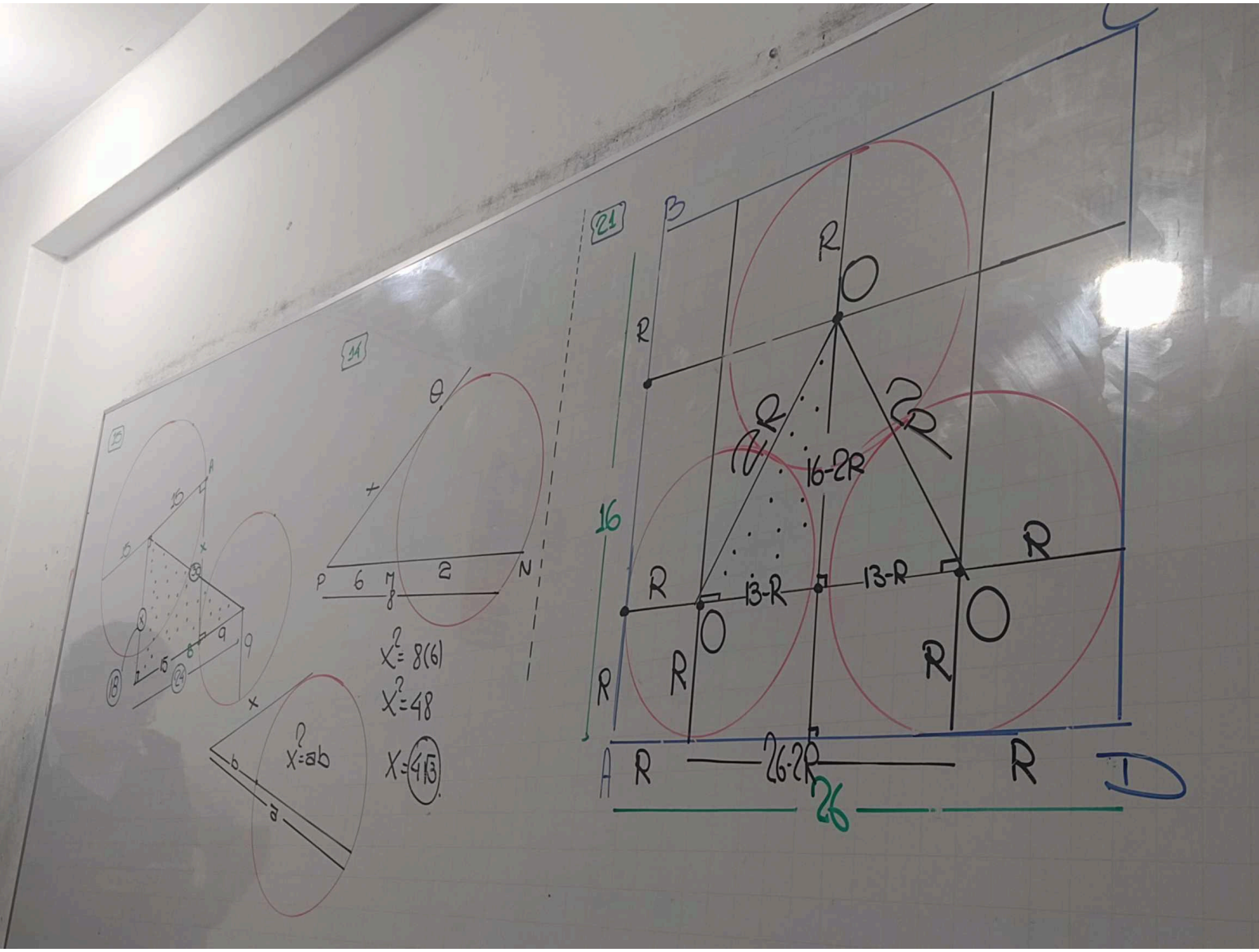
$4^2 = 2^2 + 3^2 + 2(3)m$

$\frac{3}{6} = m$

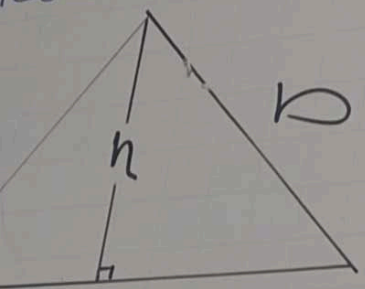
$\frac{1}{2} = m$



R=5
ceviana
x²(2) + 3²(4) = 5²(6) + 4(6)(2)
x=9
x² = b/2 a = 25
x=5
b/2
b/2
A
B
C
R
b
a
a.b=50


21
B
C
R
R
R
R
R
R
R
R
R
R
16-2R
13-R
13-R
16
A
R
26-2R
R
D
26
14
θ
x
P
6
7
2
N
$x^2 = 8(6)$
$x^2 = 48$
$x = 4\sqrt{3}$
15
A
15
x
9
9
18
6
24
x
b
a
$x^2 = ab$

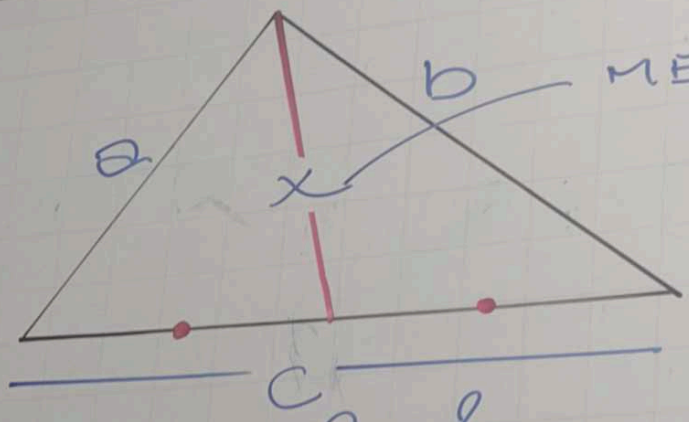
TEOREMA DE HERON (ALTURA).



$\frac{a+b+c}{2}$

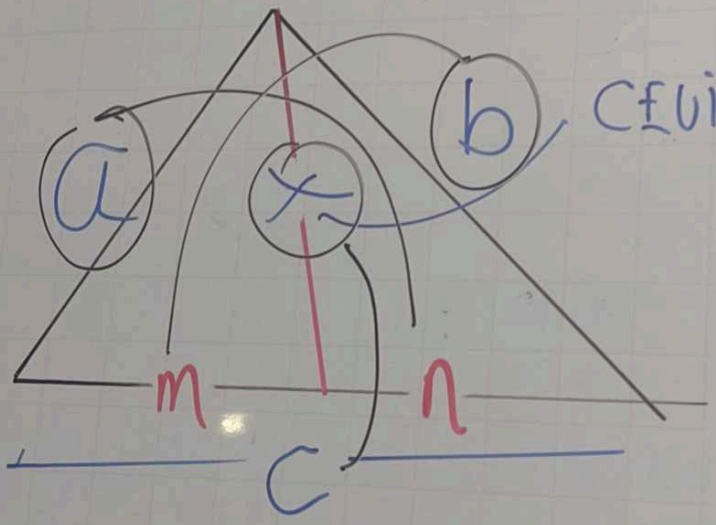
$\sqrt{sp(sp-a)(sp-b)(sp-c)}$

MEDIANA

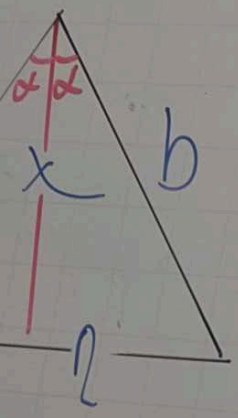


$a^2+b^2=2x^2+\frac{c^2}{2}$

CEVIANA

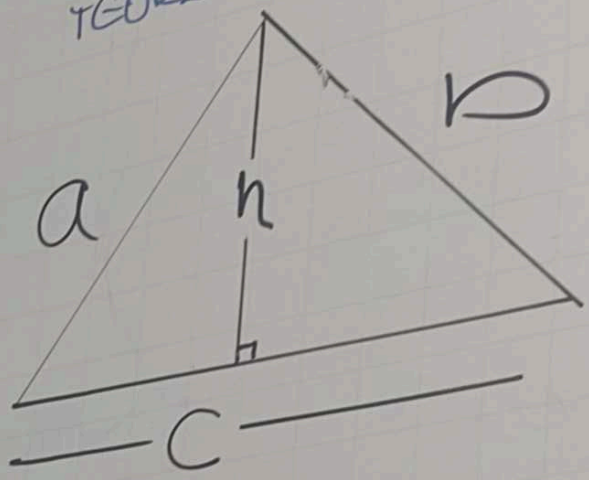


$a^2n+b^2m=x^2c+mnc$



$b-mn \mid \frac{a}{m}=\frac{b}{n}$

TEOREMA DE HERON (ALTU

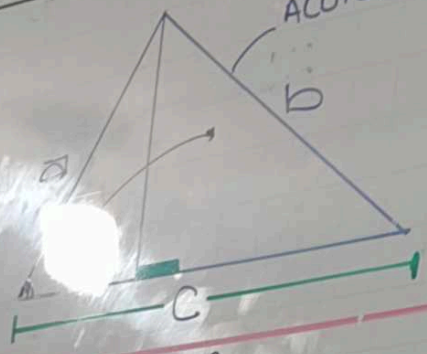


$$sp = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$h = \frac{2}{c}\sqrt{sp(sp-a)(sp-b)(sp}$$

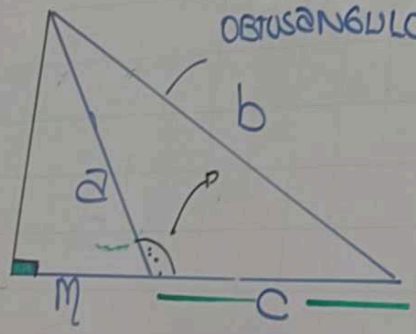
TEOR. EUCLIDES

ACUTANGULO

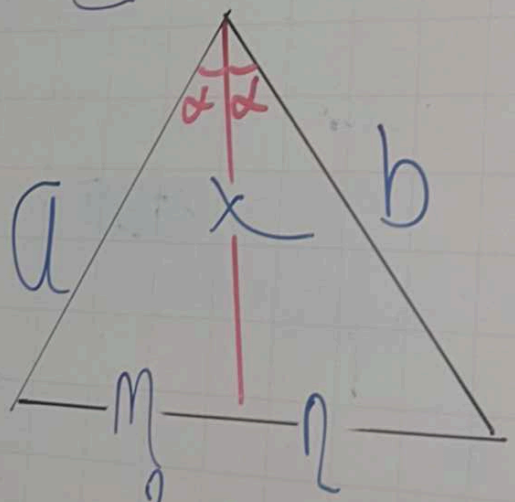


$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2mc$$

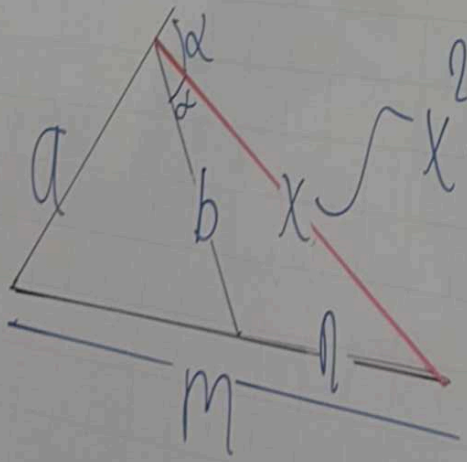
OBTUSANGULO.



$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 + 2mc$$



$$x^2 = ab - mn \quad \left|\ \frac{a}{m} = \frac{b}{n}\right.$$



$$x^2 = mn - ab$$