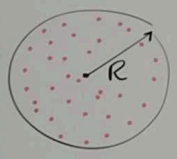
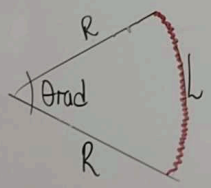
ÁREAS Y PERÍMETROS

PERÍMETROS

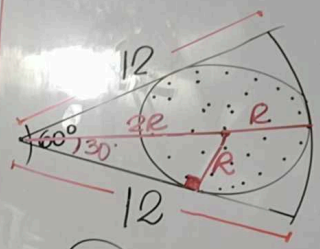


$P = 2\pi R$



$L = \theta R$

HALLAR EL PERÍMETRO

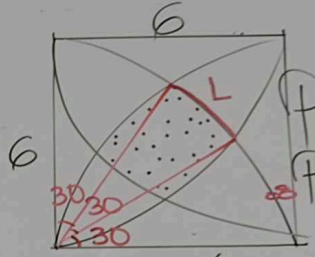


$3R = 12$

$(R = 4)$

$\therefore P = 8\pi$

HALLAR EL PERÍMETRO



$P = 4L$

$P = 4\pi$

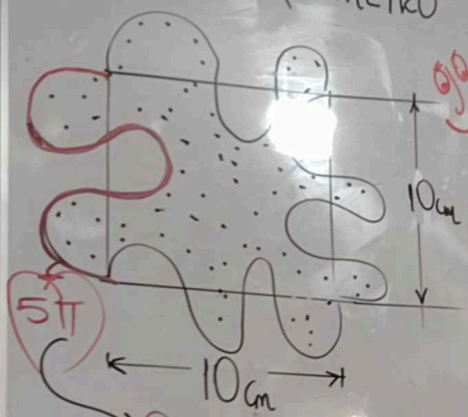
$L = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 6 = \pi$

ETRO

$P = 4L$

$P = 4\pi$

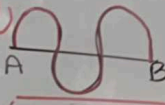
CALCULAR EL PERÍMETRO



5π

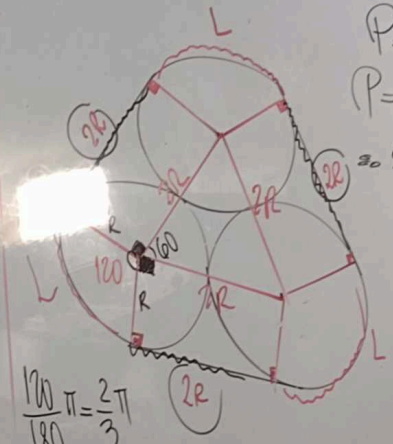
$P = 20\pi$

90°



$L_{\overset{\frown}{AB}} = \frac{AB}{2}\pi$

05



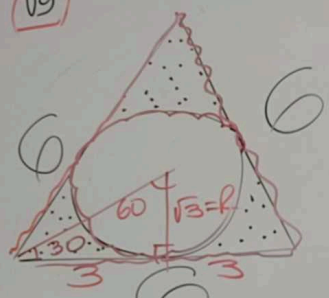
$P = 6R + 3L$

$P = 6R + 3\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi R\right)$

$= 2R(3+\pi)$

$\frac{120}{180}\pi = \frac{2}{3}\pi$

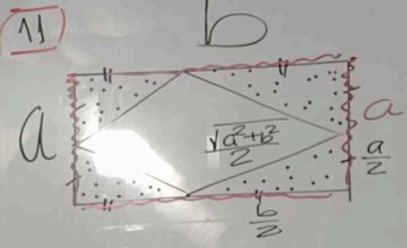
09



$P = 18 + 2\pi\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore 2(9 + \pi\sqrt{3})$

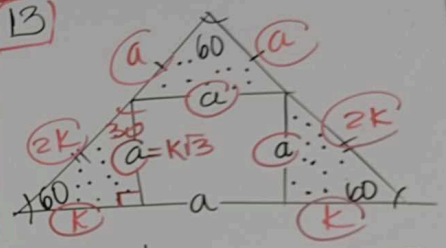
11



$P = 2a + 2b + 4\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{2}\right)$

$2(a+b+\sqrt{a^2+b^2})$

13

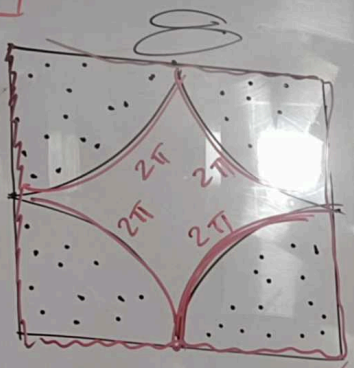


$P = 6k + 5a \qquad a = k\sqrt{3}$

$P = 6\left(\frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) + 5a \qquad \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{3} = K$

$\therefore a(2\sqrt{3}+5)$

15

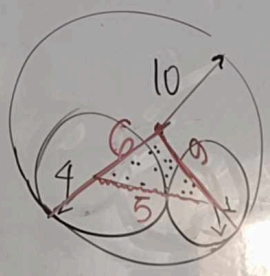


$\frac{2\pi(4)}{4} = 2\pi$

$8\pi + 32$

$8(\pi + 4)$

25

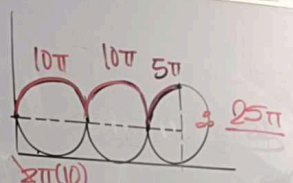


$6+5+9$

20

27

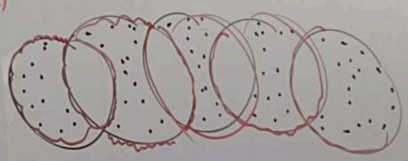
$R=10$



$\frac{2\pi(10)}{2}$

28

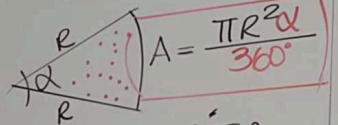
$(2\pi R)5$



10π

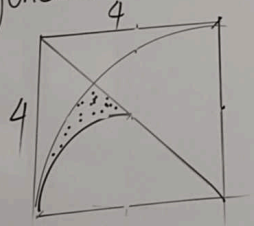
ÁREAS

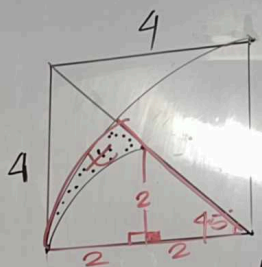
SECTOR CIRCULAR:



$$A = \frac{\pi R^2 \alpha}{360°}$$

CALCULAR EL ÁREA SOMBREADA





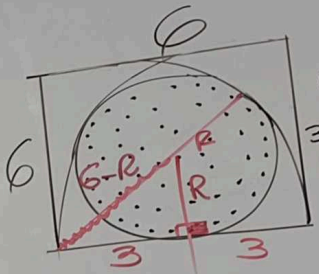
$$\frac{\pi(4)^2 \cdot 45}{360} = X + \frac{2(2)}{2} + \frac{\pi(2)^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{8} = X + 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$2\pi = X + 2 + \pi$$

$$\therefore \pi - 2 = X$$

HALLAR EL ÁREA SOMBREADA



$$(6-R)^2 = R^2 + 3^2$$

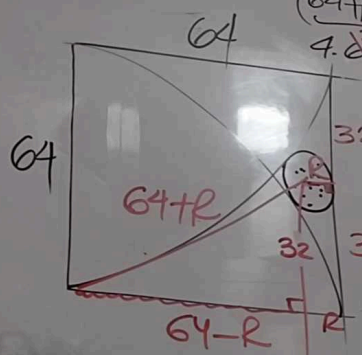
$$36 - 12R + R^2 = R^2 + 9$$

$$27 = 12R$$

$$\frac{9}{4} = R$$

$$A = \frac{81}{16}\pi$$

CALCULAR EL ÁREA DEL CÍRCULO.



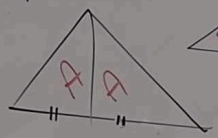
$(64+R)^2=(64-R)^2+32^2$

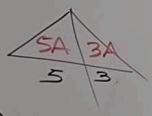
$4.64R=32.32$

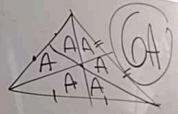
$R=4$

$A=16\pi$

RECUERDA:

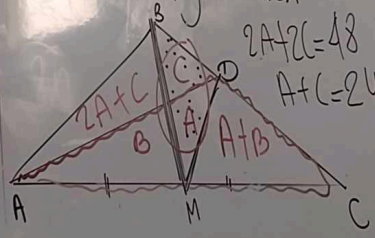






SI EL ÁREA DE $\triangle ABD=48\ u^2$

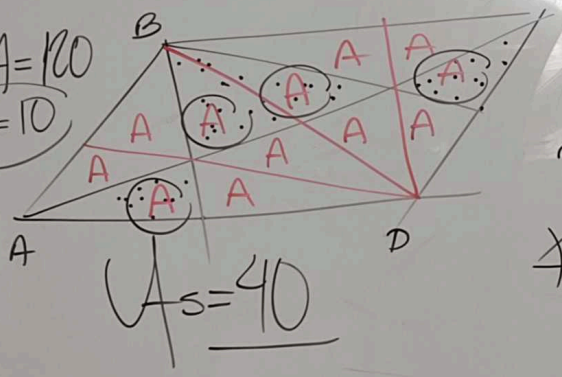
CALCULAR EL ÁREA SOMBREADA



$2A+2C=48$

$A+C=24$

Si el el área del paralelogramo ABCD es $120u^2$. Calcular el área sombreada.



$12A = 120$

$A = 10$

$A_S = 40$

$A_S = A + B$

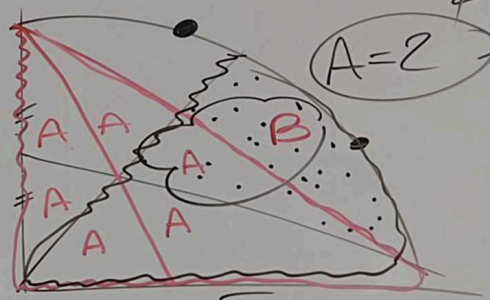
$2 + 3\pi - 6$

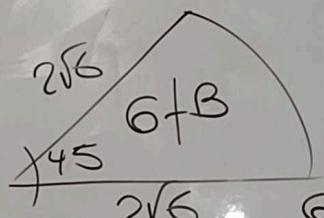
$\therefore 3\pi - 4$

Calcular el área sombreada

$6A = \frac{2\sqrt{6} \cdot 2\sqrt{6}}{2}$

$A = 2$





$6 + B = \pi(2\sqrt{6})^2 \frac{45}{360}$

$B = 3\pi - 6$