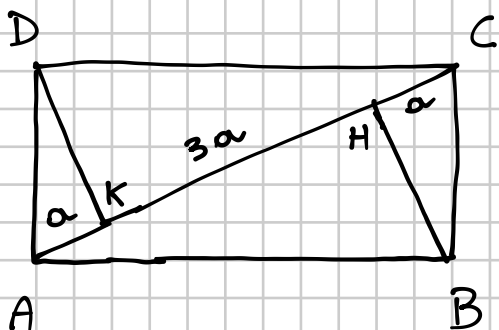


27/4/2021

74 Sia $ABCD$ un rettangolo. Siano H e K , rispettivamente, le proiezioni di B e D sulla diagonale AC del rettangolo. Sapendo che $\overline{HK} = 3a$ e che $\overline{AK} = \overline{CH} = a$, determina il perimetro e l'area del rettangolo.

[Perimetro = $6a\sqrt{5}$; Area = $10a^2$]



$$\overline{HK} = 3a$$

$$\overline{AK} = \overline{CH} = a$$

$$\overline{AC} = \overline{AK} + \overline{KH} + \overline{HC} = a + 3a + a = 5a$$

$$\overline{CK} = 3a + a = 4a$$

PERIMETRO

$$\overline{AD} = ?$$

1° TH. EUCLIDE

$$\overline{AC} : \overline{AD} = \overline{AD} : \overline{AK} \quad (\overline{AD}^2 = \overline{AC} \cdot \overline{AK})$$

$$\overline{AD} = \sqrt{\overline{AC} \cdot \overline{AK}} = \sqrt{5a \cdot a} = \sqrt{5}a$$

$$\overline{AC} : \overline{DC} = \overline{DC} : \overline{CK}$$

$$\overline{DC} = \sqrt{\overline{AC} \cdot \overline{CK}} = \sqrt{5a \cdot 4a} = \sqrt{20a^2} = 2\sqrt{5}a$$

$$2P_{ABCD} = (\sqrt{5}a + 2\sqrt{5}a) \cdot 2 = 6\sqrt{5}a$$

AREA

2° TH. EUCLIDE

$$\text{Basta calcolare } A = \sqrt{5}a \cdot 2\sqrt{5}a = 10a^2$$

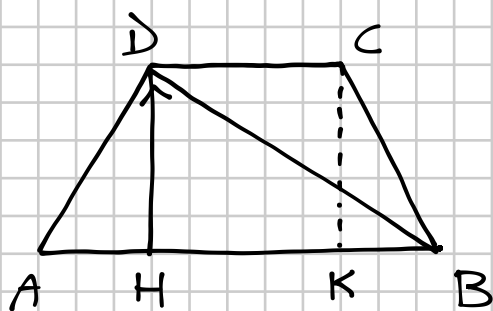
$$\overline{KC} : \overline{DK} = \overline{DK} : \overline{AK}$$

$$\overline{DK} = \sqrt{\overline{KC} \cdot \overline{AK}} = \sqrt{4a \cdot a} = 2a$$

calcolo l'area come 2 volte l'area del tr. ACD

$$A = 2A_{ACD} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} 5a \cdot 2a = 10a^2$$

76 In un trapezio isoscele ciascuna diagonale è perpendicolare al lato obliquo e ha lunghezza di 8 cm. Sapendo che l'altezza del trapezio è 4,8 cm, determina il perimetro del trapezio. [24,8 cm]



$$\overline{DH} = 4,8$$

$$\overline{DB} = 8$$

$$2P_{ABCD} = ?$$

TH. PITAGORA

$$\overline{HB} = \sqrt{\overline{DB}^2 - \overline{DH}^2} = \sqrt{8^2 - 4,8^2} = \sqrt{40,96} = 6,4$$

2° TH. EUCLIDE

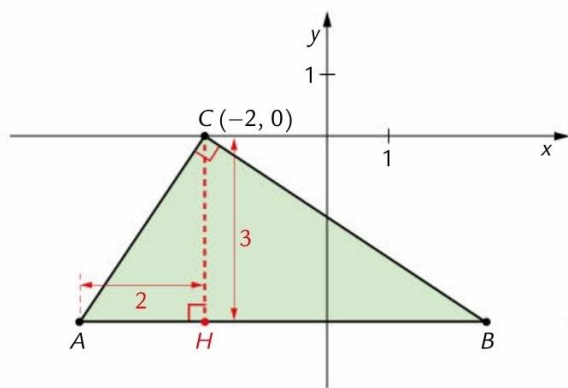
$$\overline{DH}^2 = \overline{AH} \cdot \overline{HB} \Rightarrow \overline{AH} = \frac{\overline{DH}^2}{\overline{HB}} = \frac{(4,8)^2}{6,4} = 3,6$$

$$\overline{AD} = \sqrt{\overline{DH}^2 + \overline{AH}^2} = \sqrt{4,8^2 + 3,6^2} = \sqrt{36} = 6$$

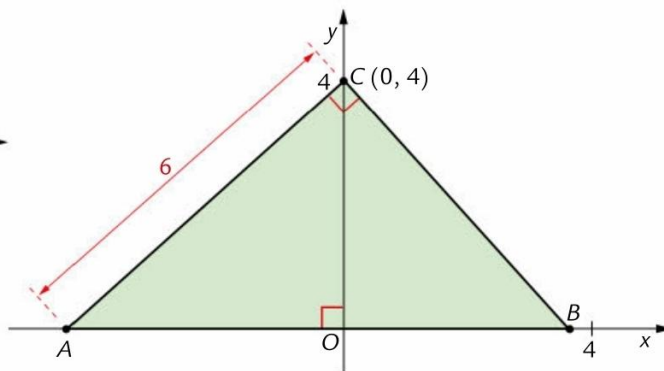
$$\overline{DC} = \overline{HB} - \underbrace{\overline{KB}}_{=\overline{AH}} = 6,4 - 3,6 = 2,8$$

$$2P_{ABCD} = \underbrace{10}_{\overline{AB}=6,4+3,6} + \overbrace{6 \cdot 2}^{\overline{AD}+\overline{CB}} + \underbrace{2,8}_{\overline{DC}} = 24,8 \Rightarrow \boxed{2P = 24,8 \text{ cm}}$$

67 In ciascuna delle figure, determina le coordinate dei vertici A e B.



$$H(-2, -3)$$



$$\left[A(-4, -3) \text{ e } B\left(\frac{5}{2}, -3\right); A(-2\sqrt{5}, 0) \text{ e } B\left(\frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5}, 0\right) \right]$$

$$A(-4, -3)$$

$$B(x_B, -3)$$

DA CALCOLARE

$$\overline{CH}^2 = \overline{AH} \cdot \overline{HB}$$

$$\overline{HB} = \frac{\overline{CH}^2}{\overline{AH}} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$x_B = -2 + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{-4+9}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$B\left(\frac{5}{2}, -3\right)$$

$$\overline{CO} = 4 \quad \overline{AC} = 6$$

$$\overline{AO} = \sqrt{6^2 - 4^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

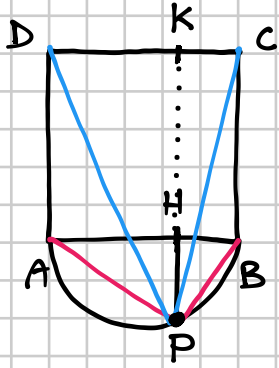
$$A(-2\sqrt{5}, 0)$$

2° TH. EUCLIDE

$$\overline{BO} = \frac{\overline{CO}^2}{\overline{AO}} = \frac{16}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$B\left(\frac{8\sqrt{5}}{5}, 0\right)$$

84 La misura del lato di un quadrato $ABCD$ è $2a$. Traccia la semicirconferenza di diametro AB esterna al quadrato e considera su di essa il punto P tale che, detta H la proiezione di P su AB , sia $\overline{HB} = \frac{1}{2}a$. Determina il valore della somma $\overline{PA}^2 + \overline{PB}^2 + \overline{PC}^2 + \overline{PD}^2$. [[16 + 4\sqrt{3}]a^2]



$$\overline{AB} = 2a$$

$$\overline{HB} = \frac{1}{2}a$$

$$\overline{PA}^2 + \overline{PB}^2 + \overline{PC}^2 + \overline{PD}^2 = ?$$

APB è un triangolo rettangolo poiché è inscritto in una semicirconferenza

1° TH. EUCLIDE

$$\overline{PB}^2 = \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{HB} \Rightarrow \overline{PB} = \sqrt{2a \cdot \frac{1}{2}a} = a \quad \overline{PB}^2 = a^2$$

TH. PITAGORA

$$\overline{PA} = \sqrt{\overline{AB}^2 - \overline{BP}^2} = \sqrt{4a^2 - a^2} = \sqrt{3}a \quad \overline{PA}^2 = 3a^2$$

2° TH. EUCLIDE

$$\overline{PH}^2 = \overline{BH} \cdot \overline{AH} = \frac{1}{2}a \left(2a - \frac{1}{2}a\right) = \frac{1}{2}a \cdot \frac{3}{2}a = \frac{3}{4}a^2$$

$$\overline{PH} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}a^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$$

$$\overline{PK} = \overline{PH} + \overline{HK} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a + 2a = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 4}{2}a$$

$$\overline{PC} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3} + 4}{2}a\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4}a^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3 + 16 + 8\sqrt{3} + 1}{4}}a = \sqrt{\frac{20 + 8\sqrt{3}}{4}}a =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\cancel{4}(5+2\sqrt{3})}{\cancel{4}}} a = \sqrt{5+2\sqrt{3}} a \Rightarrow \overline{PC}^2 = (5+2\sqrt{3})a^2$$

$$\overline{DK} = 2a - \frac{1}{2}a = \frac{3}{2}a$$

$$\overline{PD} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+4}{2}a\right)^2 + \frac{9}{4}a^2} = \sqrt{\frac{3+16+8\sqrt{3}+9}{4}} a =$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{28+8\sqrt{3}}{4}} a = \sqrt{\frac{\cancel{4}(7+2\sqrt{3})}{\cancel{4}}} a = \sqrt{7+2\sqrt{3}} a$$

$$\overline{PD}^2 = (7+2\sqrt{3})a^2$$

$$\overline{PA}^2 + \overline{PB}^2 + \overline{PC}^2 + \overline{PD}^2 = 3a^2 + a^2 + (5+2\sqrt{3})a^2 + (7+2\sqrt{3})a^2 =$$

$$= \boxed{(16+4\sqrt{3})a^2}$$