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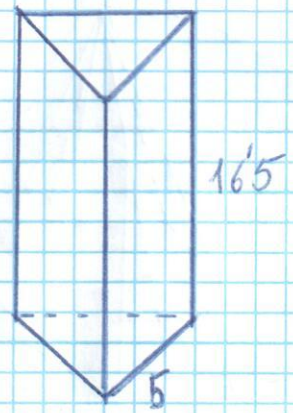
06032

9



Área total = Área lateral + Área Base · 2

A total = Perímetro Base · h + Área Base · 2

① ②

①

Área lateral = $15 \cdot 16'5 = 247'5$ cm²

② Hallamos altura del triángulo

$5^2 = 2'5^2 + h^2$

$h^2 = 5^2 - 2'5^2 = 25 - 6'25 = 18'75$

$h = \sqrt{18'75} = 4'33$

$\text{Área Base} = \frac{5 \cdot 4'33}{2} = \frac{21'65}{2} = 10'83$ cm²

Área total = Área lateral + Área base · 2 =

$= 247'5 + 10'83 \cdot 2 = 247'5 + 21'66 = 269'16$ cm²

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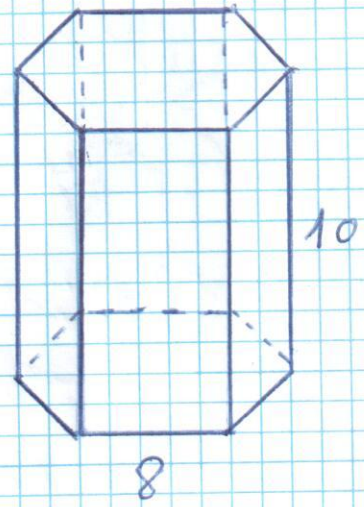
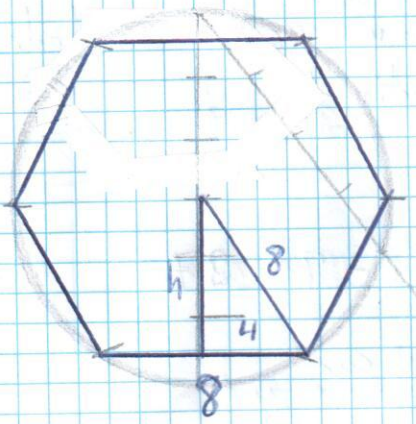
(10)



Área total = A Base · 2 + Perímetro · h

(1) (2)

(1) Área Base



En un hexágono el radio es igual al lado

$8^2 = 4^2 + h^2$ // $h^2 = 8^2 - 4^4 = 64 - 16 = 48$

$h = \sqrt{48} = 6'9$ cm

$$\text{Área base} = \frac{P \cdot a}{2} = \frac{6 \cdot 8 \cdot 6'9}{2} = 165'6$$

(2) Área lateral

Al = Perímetro · h = 6 · 8 · 10 = 480 cm.

A total = Área base · 2 + Área lateral = 165'6 · 2 + 480 = 811'2 cm²

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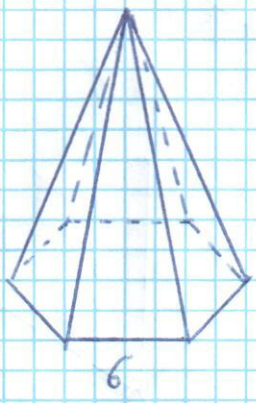
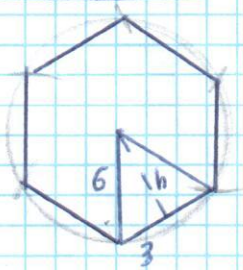


$A_{total} = A_{Base} + A_{lateral}$

① ②

① Área base



En un hexágono regular el lado es igual al radio

$6^2 = 3^2 + h^2$ // $h^2 = 6^2 - 3^2 = 36 - 9 = 27$

$h = \sqrt{27} = 5'2$ cm

$A = \frac{P \cdot a}{2} = \frac{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 5'2}{2} = 93'6\ cm^2$

② Área lateral

$A_{lateral} = \frac{6 \cdot 12}{2} \cdot 6 = 216\ cm^2$

$A_{total} = 93'6 + 216 = 309'6\ cm^2$

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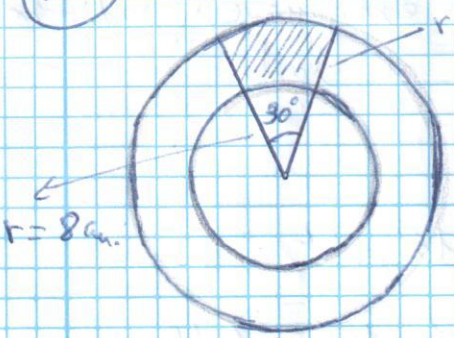

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot 30}{360} = \frac{3'14 \cdot 20^2 \cdot 30}{360} = 104'7 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot 30}{360} = \frac{3'14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 30}{360} = 16'75$$

$$\text{Area} = A_1 - A_2 = 104'7 - 16'75 = 87'92 \text{ cm}^2$$

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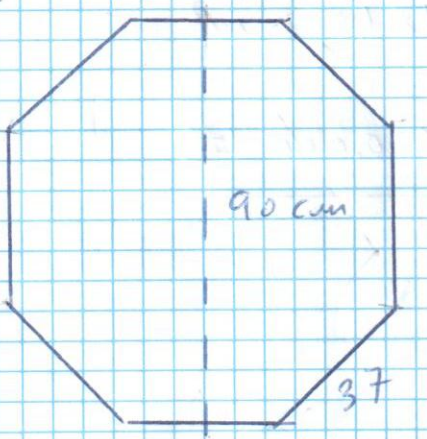
(89)



$$A = \frac{P \cdot a}{2} = \frac{37 \cdot 8 \cdot 45}{2} = 6.660 \text{ cm}^2$$

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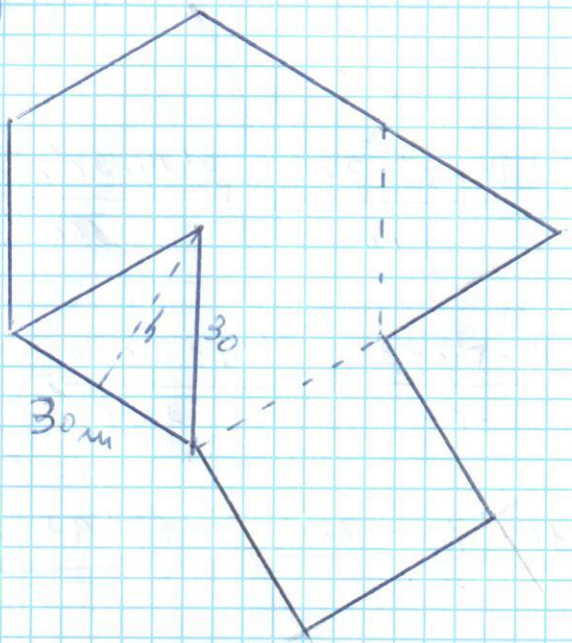
(90)



En un exágono regular el radio es igual al lado

$30^2 = 15^2 + h^2$

$h^2 = 30^2 - 15^2 = 675$

$h = \sqrt{675} = 26$ cm

$A_{exágono} = \frac{P \cdot a}{2} = \frac{30 \cdot 6 \cdot 26}{2} = 2.340 m^2$

$A_{cuadrado} = l \cdot l = 30 \cdot 30 = 900 m^2$

$A_{triángulo} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} = \frac{30 \cdot 26}{2} = 390 m^2$

$A'_{planta} = 2.340 + 900 + 390 = 3.630 m^2$

$A'_{50\ pisos} = 3.630 \cdot 50 = 181.500 m^2$

Precio $= 181.500 \cdot 20 = 3.630.000$ €

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(93)

$$A = \frac{4.710}{15} = 314\ m^2$$

$$A = \pi \cdot r^2 \;//\; 314 = 3'14 \cdot r^2 \;//\; r^2 = \frac{314}{3'14} = 100$$

$$r = \sqrt{100} = 10 \;//\; \boxed{r = 10\ m}$$