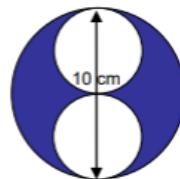


a)




$$= \text{Large Circle} - (\text{Small Circle} \times 2) =$$

$$= \pi \cdot 5^2 - 2 \cdot (\pi \cdot 2.5^2) =$$

$$= 25\pi - 12.5\pi = \underline{39.27 \text{ cm}^2}$$

b)

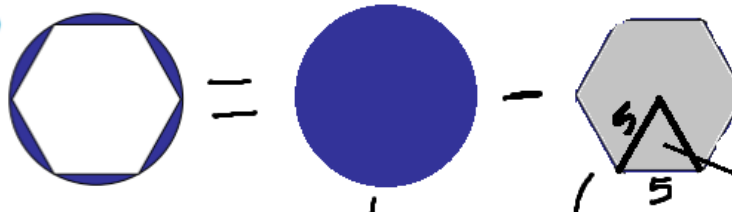


$$= \text{Semicircle} + \text{Semicircle} - \text{Semicircle}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \cdot 5^2}{2} + \frac{\pi \cdot 2.5^2}{2} - \frac{\pi \cdot 2.5^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \cdot 5^2}{2} = \underline{39.27 \text{ cm}^2}$$

c)

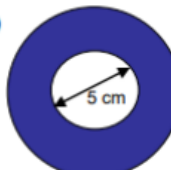


$$= \text{Circle} - \text{Hexagon}$$

$$\pi \cdot 5^2 - \frac{30 \cdot 4.33}{2} = 78.54 - 64.95 = \underline{13.59 \text{ cm}^2}$$

Teorema de Pitágoras
 $5^2 = x^2 + 2.5^2$
 $x = \sqrt{5^2 - 2.5^2} = 4.33$

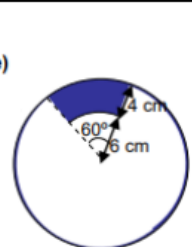
d)



$$= \text{Outer Circle} - \text{Inner Circle}$$

$$= \pi \cdot 5^2 - \pi \cdot 2.5^2 = 58.9 \text{ cm}^2$$

e)



$360^\circ : 6 = 60^\circ$

$$= \text{Annulus} : 6$$

$$(\pi \cdot 10^2 - \pi \cdot 6^2) : 6 = 201.06 : 6 = 33.51 \text{ cm}^2$$