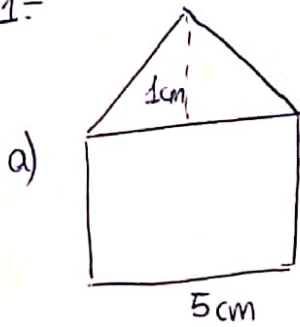


1-

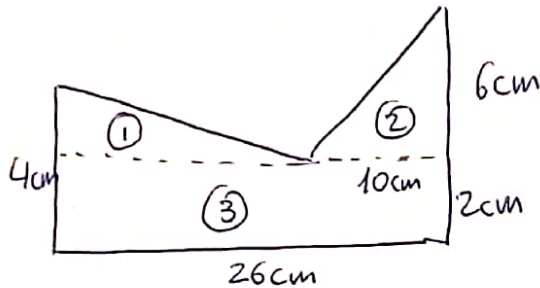
$$A_T = A_R + A_{\text{triang}} = 10 + 2.5 = 12.5 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$A_R = 5 \cdot 2 = 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{triang}} = \frac{5 \cdot 1}{2} \text{ cm}^2$$

b)



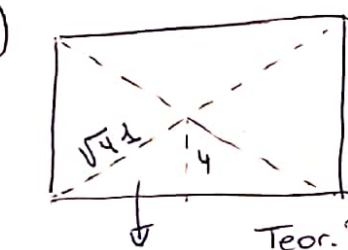
$$A_T = A_{\text{①}} + A_{\text{②}} + A_{\text{③}} = 16 + 30 + 52 = 98 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{①}} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} = \frac{(26-10) \cdot (4-2)}{2} = \frac{16 \cdot 2}{2} = 16 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{②}} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} = \frac{10 \cdot 6}{2} = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{③}} = b \cdot h = 26 \cdot 2 = 52 \text{ cm}^2$$

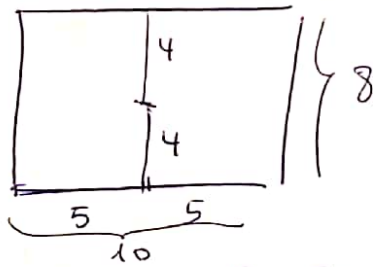
c)



Teor. Pitágoras

$$(\sqrt{41})^2 = 4^2 + x^2$$

$$41 = 16 + x^2 \Rightarrow x = 5 \text{ cm}$$

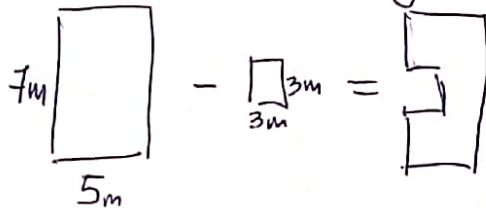


$$A_T = 10 \cdot 8 = 80 \text{ cm}^2$$

d)



Si al rectángulo azul, le quito el cuadrado blanco, ya tengo el área de esa figura



$$A_T = 35 \text{ m}^2 - 9 \text{ m}^2 = 26 \text{ m}^2$$

2.- Al círculo grande le quito dos círculos pequeños

$$A_{\text{círculo grande}} = \pi \cdot r^2 = \pi \cdot 5^2 = 25\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{círculo pequeño}} = \pi \cdot r^2 = \pi \cdot (2.5)^2 = 6.25\pi \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{Total}} = A_{\text{círculo grande}} - 2A_{\text{círculo pequeño}} = 25\pi - 2 \cdot 6.25\pi = 39.27 \text{ cm}^2$$