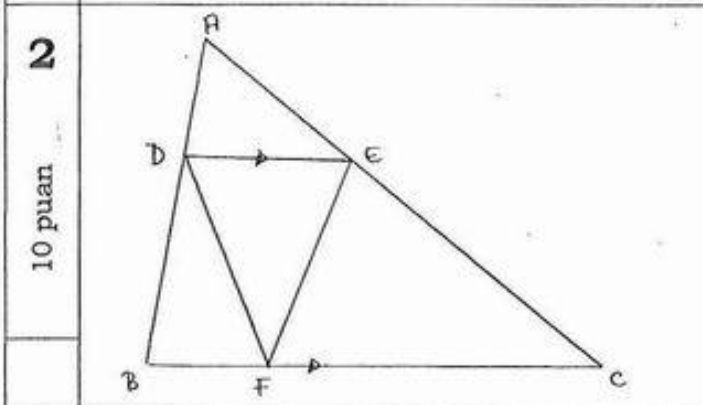
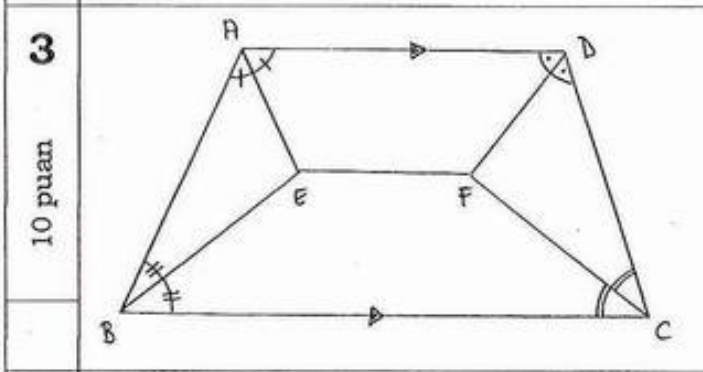


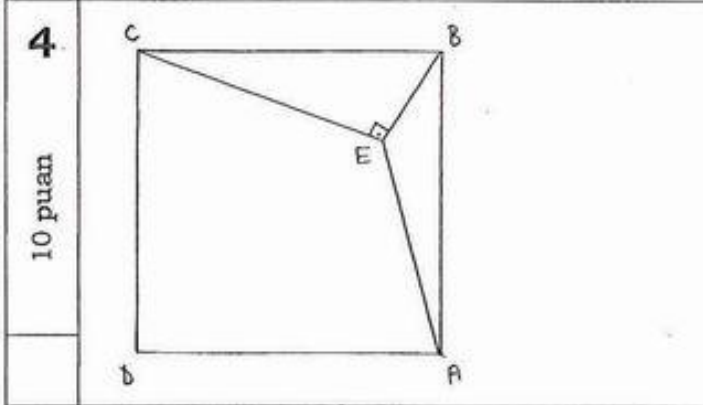
ABCD paralelkenar
 $[ABF]$ 3 eşit
 $[EDF]$ 4 eşit parçaya ayrılmıştır
 $\frac{A(ABCD)}{A(AFE)} = ?$



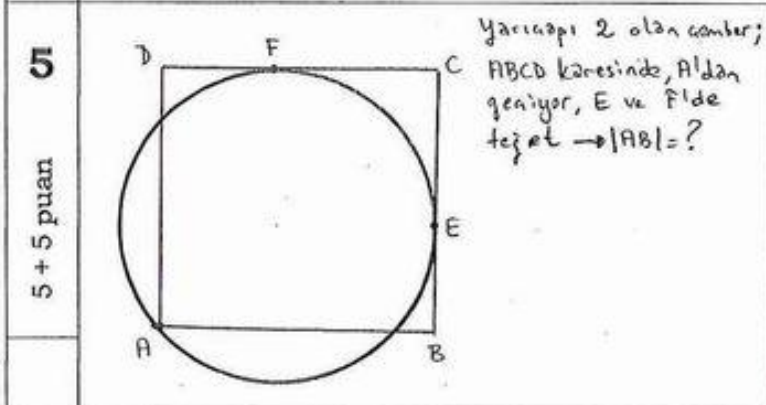
$A(\triangle ADE) = 3$
 $A(\triangle DEF) = 9$
 \downarrow
 $A(\triangle ABC) = ?$



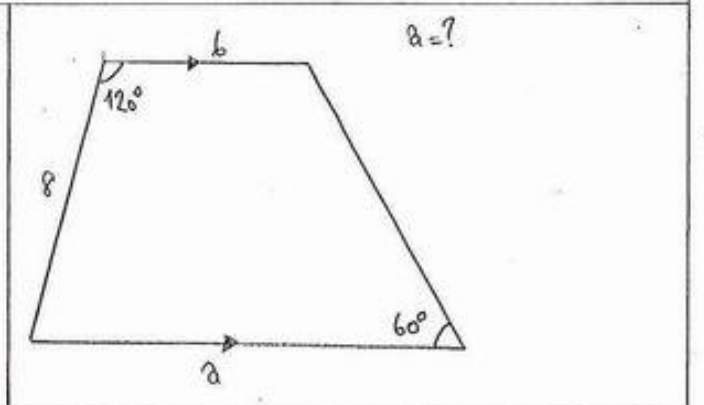
$|AB| = 10$ $|CD| = 8$
 $|AD| = 6$ $|EF| = 3$
 \downarrow
 $|BC| = ?$



ABCD karesinde;
 $|CE| = \sqrt{5} + 2$
 $|BE| = \sqrt{5}$
 \downarrow
 $|AE| = ?$



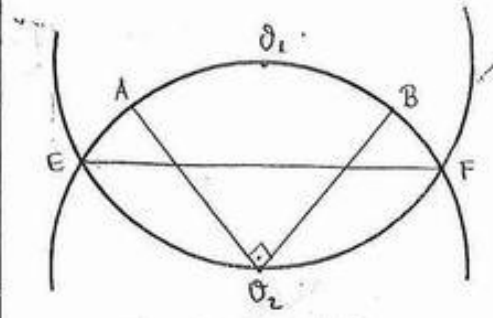
Yarıçapı 2 olan çember;
 ABCD karesinde, A'dan
 geçiyor, E ve F'de
 teğet $\rightarrow |AB| = ?$



$a = ?$

6

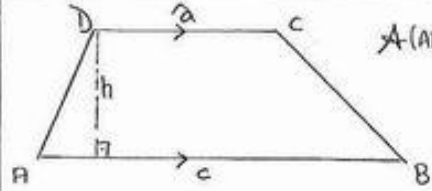
10 puan



• O_1 ve O_2 merkezli çember yayları E ve F'de kesişiyor
 $|AO_2|=6 \rightarrow |EF|=?$

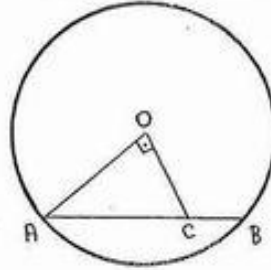
7

5 + 5 puan



$$A(ABCD) = \left(\frac{a+c}{2}\right) \cdot h$$

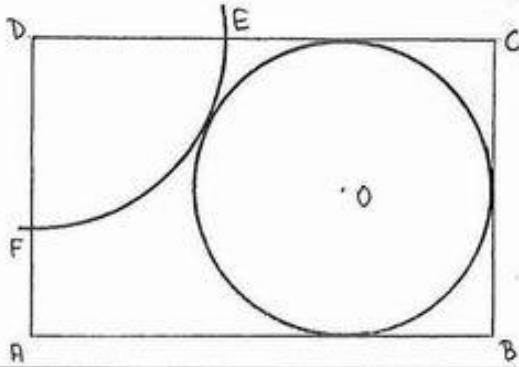
olduğunu gösterin.



O merkezli çemberde
 $|AB|=16$ $|OA|=4\sqrt{5}$
 $\rightarrow |CB|=?$

8

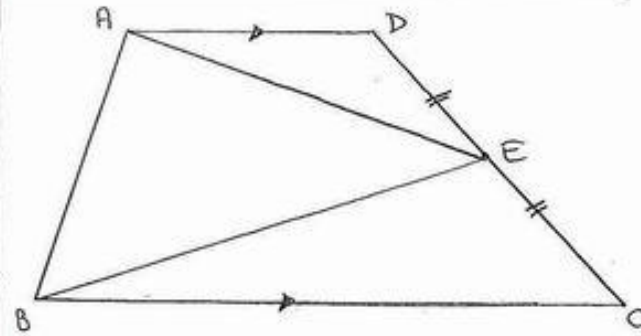
10 puan



• $|DE|=4$, $|AB|=14$
 • ABCD dikdörtgen
 • D ve O merkezli çemberler birbirine teğet
 • O merkezli çember dikdörtgenin kenarlarına teğet
 \downarrow teğet
 O merkezli çemberin yarıçap uzunluğu?

9

10 puan

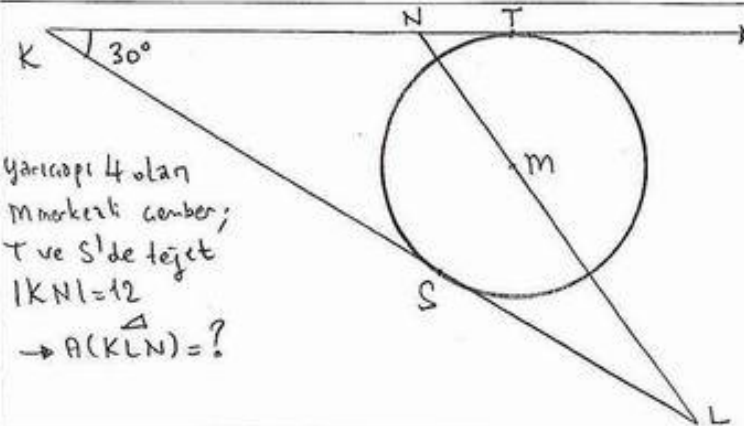


$$A(\triangle ABE) = A(\triangle BCE) + A(\triangle ADE)$$

olduğunu gösterin.

10

10 puan



Yarıçapı 4 olan M merkezli çember;
 T ve S'de teğet
 $|KN|=12$
 $\rightarrow A(\triangle KLN)=?$