

EJERCICIO 2

Ejercicio N° 2 | Razones y Proporciones | Pág 44 | Matemática 1B

RECT.	LADO MAYOR	LADO MENOR	MÓDULO	SUPERFICIE.
R1	$L = 32$	$l = 25$	$M = \frac{32}{25} = 1,28$	$S = 32 \times 25$ $S = 800 \text{ m}^2.$
R2	$L = 28$	$l = 19$	$M = \frac{28}{19} = 1,47368$	$S = 28 \times 19$ $S = 532 \text{ m}^2.$
R3	$L = 33$	$l = 12.$	$M = \frac{33}{12} = 2,75$	$S = 33 \times 12$ $S = 396 \text{ m}^2.$
R4	$L = 22$	$l = 12$	$M = 11/6 = 1,8333$ $1,8333 = \frac{L}{l}.$ $l = \frac{22}{1,8333}$ $l = 12.$	$S = 22 \times 12$ $S = 264 \text{ m}^2.$
R5	$L = 29$	$l = 10$	$M = 2,90$ $2,90 = \frac{L}{l}.$ $l = \frac{29}{2,90}$ $l = 10$	$S = 29 \times 10$ $S = 290 \text{ m}^2.$
R6	$L = 28,996$	$l = 22$	$M = 1,318.$ $1,318 = \frac{L}{l}.$ $1,318 \cdot 22 = L$ $28,996 = L$	$S = 28,996 \times 22$ $S = 637,912$
R7	$L = 30$	$l = 15$	$M = 2.$ $2 = \frac{L}{l}$ $2 \cdot 15 = L$ $30 = L$	$S = 30 \times 15$ $S = 450 \text{ m}^2.$

RECT	LADO MAYOR	LADO MENOR	MÓDULO	SUPERFICIE.
R8	$1,40 = \frac{L}{l}$ $1,40 \cdot 15 = L$ $21 = L$	$l = 15$	$M = 1,4$ $1,40 = \frac{L}{l}$ $1,40 = \frac{315}{l}$ $1,40 = \frac{315 \cdot 1}{l}$ $1,40 = \frac{315}{l^2}$ $l^2 = \frac{315}{1,40}$ $l = \sqrt{225}$ $l = 15$	$S = 315 \text{ m}^2$ $S = L \cdot l$ $\frac{315}{l} = L$
R9	$1,35 = \frac{L}{l}$ $1,35 \cdot 20 = L$ $27 = L$	$l = 20$	$M = 1,35$ $1,35 = \frac{L}{l}$ $1,35 = \frac{540}{l} \cdot \frac{1}{l}$ $1,35 = \frac{540}{l^2}$ $l^2 = \frac{540}{1,35}$ $l = \sqrt{400}$ $l = 20$	$S = 540 \text{ m}^2$ $540 = L \cdot l$ $\frac{540}{l} = L$
R10	$L = 17,988$	$1,618 = \frac{L}{l}$ $l = \frac{17,988}{1,618}$ $l = 11,1179$	$M = \text{Número de Oro}$ $M = 1,618$ $M = \frac{L}{l}$ $1,618 = L \cdot \frac{1}{200}$ $1,618 = \frac{L^2}{200}$ $1,618 \cdot 200 = L^2$ $\sqrt{323,6} = L$ $17,988888 = L$	$S = 200 \text{ m}^2$ $200 = L \cdot l$ $\frac{200}{L} = l$