

$|BC| = 7x$  olsun.

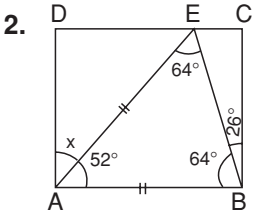
$$|AB| = \frac{2}{7} \cdot |BC| = \frac{2}{7} \cdot 7x = 2x \text{ olur.}$$

$$A(ABCD) = 2x \cdot 7x = 126 \Rightarrow 14x^2 = 126$$

$$x^2 = 9 \Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$|AB| = 2x = 2 \cdot 3 = 6 \text{ cm}$$

Cevap: B

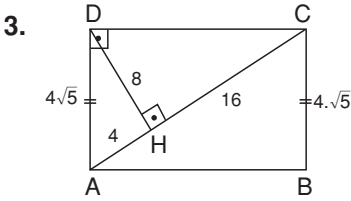


$$s(\widehat{ABE}) = s(\widehat{AEB}) = 90^\circ - 26^\circ = 64^\circ \text{ dir.}$$

$$s(\widehat{EAB}) = 180^\circ - (64^\circ + 64^\circ) = 180^\circ - 128^\circ = 52^\circ \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$s(\widehat{DAE}) = x = 90^\circ - 52^\circ = 38^\circ \text{ dir.}$$

Cevap: A



$$|BC| = |DA| \text{ dir.}$$

$\widehat{ADC}$ 'ninde;

$$(4\sqrt{5})^2 = 4 \cdot (4 + |HC|) \text{ (Öklid)}$$

$$80 = 4 \cdot (4 + |HC|)$$

$$20 = 4 + |HC| \Rightarrow |HC| = 16 \text{ cm' dir.}$$

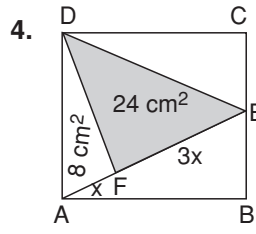
$$|DH|^2 = 4 \cdot 16 = 64 \text{ (Öklid)}$$

$$|DH| = 8 \text{ cm bulunur.}$$

$$A(\widehat{ADC}) = \frac{|AC| \cdot |DH|}{2} = \frac{20 \cdot 8}{2} = 80 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A(ABCD) = 2 \cdot A(\widehat{ADC}) = 2 \cdot 80 = 160 \text{ cm}^2$$

Cevap: D



$$|AF| = x \Rightarrow |EF| = 3x \text{ olur.}$$

$$3x \rightarrow 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$x \rightarrow A(\widehat{ADF})$$

$$A(\widehat{ADF}) = 8 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$A(ABCD) = 2 \cdot A(\widehat{ADE})$$

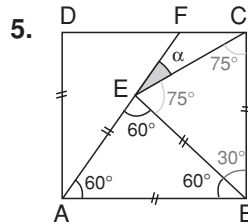
$$= 2 \cdot (8 + 24)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 32 = 64 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ bulunur.}$$

ABCD karesinin alanının bir kenar uzunluğunun karesine eşittir.

$$|AB|^2 = 64 \Rightarrow |AB| = 8 \text{ cm}$$

Cevap: C



ABE eşkenar üçgen olduğundan

$$|AB| = |BE| = |AE| \text{ dir. ... (1)}$$

ABCD kare olduğundan

$$|AB| = |BC| = |CD| = |AD| \text{ dir. ... (2)}$$

$$(1) \text{ ve } (2)' \text{ den } \rightarrow |BE| = |BC| \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$s(\widehat{EBC}) = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ \text{ dir.}$$

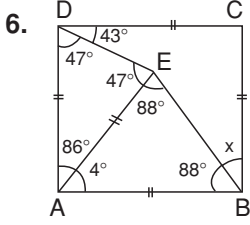
$$s(\widehat{BCE}) = s(\widehat{BEC}) = \frac{180^\circ - 30^\circ}{2} = 75^\circ \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$\Rightarrow s(\widehat{AEB}) + s(\widehat{BEC}) + \alpha = 180^\circ$$

$$60^\circ + 75^\circ + \alpha = 180^\circ$$

$$135^\circ + \alpha = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 45^\circ$$

Cevap: D



$|AD| = |AB| = |AE|$  olur. (Karenin bütün kenarları eşittir.)

AEB ikizkenar üçgen olur.

$$s(\widehat{ADE}) = s(\widehat{DEA}) = 90^\circ - 43^\circ = 47^\circ \text{ bulunur.}$$

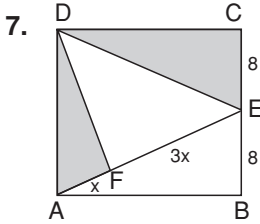
$$s(\widehat{DAE}) = 180^\circ - 2 \cdot (47^\circ) = 86^\circ$$

$$s(\widehat{EAB}) = 90^\circ - 86^\circ = 4^\circ \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$s(\widehat{AEB}) = s(\widehat{ABE}) = \frac{180^\circ - 4^\circ}{2} = 88^\circ$$

$$s(\widehat{EBC}) = x = 90^\circ - 88^\circ = 2^\circ \text{ elde edilir.}$$

**Cevap: A**



$$|AF| = x \Rightarrow |FE| = 3x \text{ olur.}$$

ABCD kare olduğundan

$$|DC| = |BC| = |AB| = |DA| = 16 \text{ cm}$$

$$A(\text{ABCD}) = 16^2 = 256 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A(\widehat{ADE}) = \frac{A(\text{ABCD})}{2} = \frac{256}{2} = 128 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A(\widehat{ADF}) = \frac{A(\widehat{ADE})}{4} = \frac{128}{4} = 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

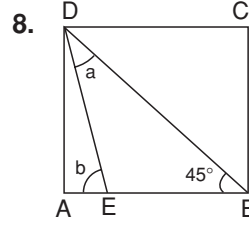
$$A(\widehat{EDC}) = \frac{|CE| \cdot |DC|}{2} = \frac{8 \cdot 16}{2} = 64 \text{ cm}^2$$

Boyalı Alanlar toplamı

$$= A(\widehat{ADF}) + A(\widehat{EDC})$$

$$= 32 + 64 = 96 \text{ cm}^2$$

**Cevap: D**



$s(\widehat{ABD}) = 45^\circ$  dir. (Karede köşegen açıortay doğrusudur.)

$$b = a + 45^\circ \text{ elde edilir.}$$

$$\boxed{b - a = 45^\circ} \text{ 'dir.}$$

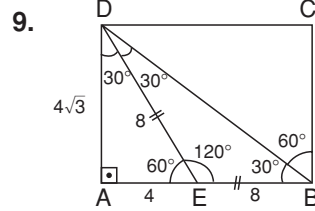
$$b - a = 45^\circ$$

$$+ a + b = 75^\circ$$

$$2b = 120^\circ \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 60^\circ} \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$s(\widehat{BED}) = 180^\circ - b \\ = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ \text{ dir.}$$

**Cevap: C**



$$s(\widehat{DBE}) = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$$

$$s(\widehat{DEB}) = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ \text{ olur.}$$

$$s(\widehat{EDC}) = 30^\circ \text{ dir.}$$

$\widehat{EDB}$  ikizkenar üçgendir.

$$|DE| = |EB| = 8 \text{ cm'dir.}$$

$$s(\widehat{ADE}) = 30^\circ \text{ dir.}$$

$\widehat{ADE}$ 'ninde;

$$90^\circ \rightarrow 8$$

$$30^\circ \rightarrow |AE| = \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

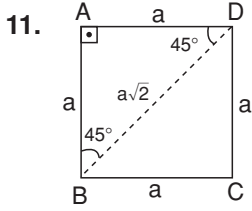
$$60^\circ \rightarrow |AD| = 4 \cdot \sqrt{3} \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$A(\text{ABCD}) = |AB| \cdot |AD| = 12 \cdot 4\sqrt{3} = 48\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

**Cevap: A**

10. Dikdörtgende köşegenler dik kesişmezler.

**Cevap: D**



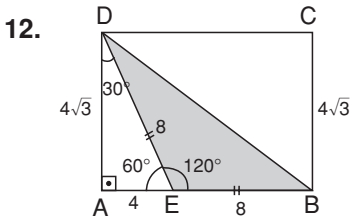
ABCD karesinin bir kenar uzunluğu  $a$  cm olsun.

$$A(ABCD) = a^2 = 225$$

$$\boxed{a = 15 \text{ cm}} \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$|BD| = a \cdot \sqrt{2} (90^\circ - 45^\circ - 45^\circ) \Rightarrow |BD| = 15\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

**Cevap: C**



$$|BC| = |AD| = 4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm'dir.}$$

ADE'nde;

$$90^\circ \quad |DE|$$

$$60^\circ \quad c \cdot \sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$$

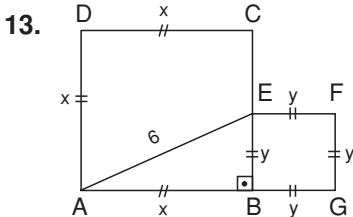
$$\Rightarrow |DE| = 8 \text{ cm} \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$|DE| = |EB| = 8 \text{ cm'dir.}$$

$$s(\widehat{DEB}) = 180^\circ - 60^\circ = 120^\circ \text{ dir.}$$

$$A(\widehat{DEB}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot \sin 120^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 16\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$



ABCD karesinin bir kenar uzunluğu  $x$  olsun.

$$A(ABCD) = x^2 \text{ dir.}$$

BEFG karesinin bir kenar uzunluğu  $y$  olsun.

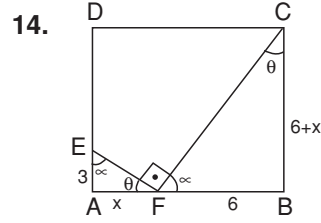
$$A(BEFG) = y^2 \text{ dir.}$$

$\widehat{AEB}$ 'ninde;

$$6^2 = x^2 + y^2 \text{ (Pisagor)}$$

$$\boxed{36 = x^2 + y^2}$$

**Cevap: B**



$$|AF| = x \text{ olsun.} \Rightarrow |AB| = |BC| = 6 + x \text{ olur.}$$

$$s(\widehat{AEF}) = \alpha, s(\widehat{EFA}) = \theta \text{ olsun.}$$

$$\alpha + \theta = 90^\circ \text{ olur.}$$

$$s(\widehat{CFE}) = \alpha, s(\widehat{FCB}) = \theta \text{ olur.}$$

$$\widehat{AEF} \sim \widehat{BFC} \text{ dir.}$$

$$\frac{3}{6} \sim \frac{x}{6+x} \Rightarrow \beta \cdot (6+x) = \beta' \cdot x$$

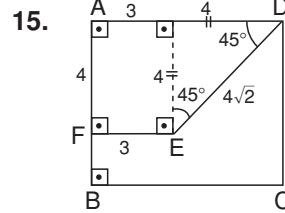
$$6+x = 2x$$

$$\boxed{x = 6} \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$|AB| = 6 + 6 = 12 \text{ cm} = |DA| \text{ dir.}$$

$$|DE| = 12 - 3 = 9 \text{ cm'dir.}$$

**Cevap: D**



$[EH] \perp [AD]$  olacak şekilde  $[EH]$  çizelim.

$$s(\widehat{DEH}) = 45 \text{ olur.}$$

$\widehat{HED}$  ikizkenar üçgen olur.

$$|EH| = |HD| \text{ dir.} \Rightarrow |DE| = 4\sqrt{2} = |EH| \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{|EH| = 4 \text{ cm}} \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$|HE| = |HD| = 4 \text{ cm'dir.}$$

AFEH dikdörtgen olur.

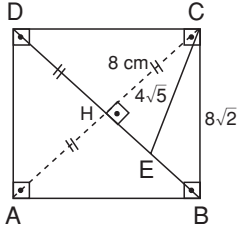
$$|FE| = |AH| = 3 \text{ cm ve } |AF| = |HE| = 4 \text{ cm'dir.}$$

$$|AD| = 4 + 3 = 7 \text{ cm} \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$A(ABCD) = (|AD|)^2 = 7^2 = 49 \text{ cm}^2$$

**Cevap: A**

16.



[AC] köşegenini çizelim: (Köşegenler birbirini ortalar ve dik kesişirler.)

$$|CH| = |HB| \text{ dir.}$$

$\widehat{BHC}$ 'ninde;

$$|BC| = |CH| \cdot \sqrt{2} \quad (90^\circ - 45^\circ - 45^\circ)$$

$$8\sqrt{2} = |CH| \cdot \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow |CH| = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$\widehat{HCE}$ 'ninde;

$$|CE|^2 = |HC|^2 + |HE|^2 \text{ (Pisagor)}$$

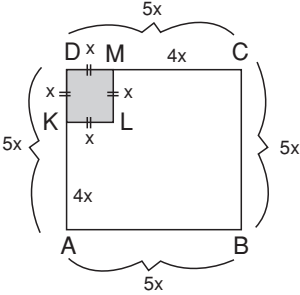
$$(4\sqrt{5})^2 + 8^2 + |HE|^2$$

$$80 = 64 + |HE|^2 \Rightarrow |HE| = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$|DE| = |DH| + |HE|$$

$$|DE| = 8 + 4 = 12 \text{ cm bulunur.}$$

17.



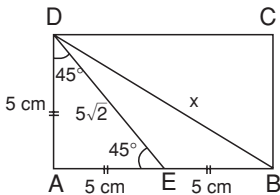
$$|LM| = x \Rightarrow |AB| = 5 \cdot |LM| = 5x \text{ olur.}$$

$$\text{Boyalı Alan} = x^2$$

$$A(\text{ABCD}) = (5x)^2 = 25x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Boyalı Alan}}{A(\text{ABCD})} = \frac{x^2}{25x^2} = \frac{1}{25}$$

18.



$$s(\widehat{ADE}) = s(\widehat{DEA}) = 45^\circ \text{ dir.}$$

$$|DE| = |AE| \cdot \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 5\sqrt{2} = |AE| \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$|AE| = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$|AE| = |EB| = |DA| = 5 \text{ cm' dir.}$$

$\widehat{DAB}$ 'ninde;

$$|DB|^2 = |DA|^2 + |AB|^2$$

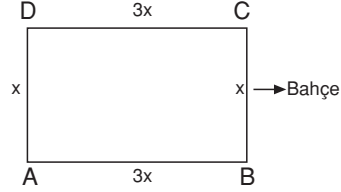
$$x^2 = 5^2 + 10^2$$

$$x^2 = 125$$

$$x = 5\sqrt{5}$$

Cevap: A

19.



$$|AB| = x \Rightarrow |BC| = 3x \text{ olsun.}$$

$$A(\text{ABCD}) = |AB| \cdot |BC|$$

$$= x \cdot 3x = 75 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$3x^2 = 75$$

$$x^2 = 25 \Rightarrow x = 5 \text{ cm}$$

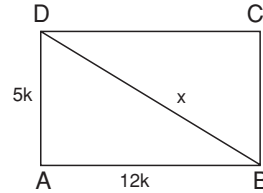
$$\text{Ç}(\text{ABCD}) = 2 \cdot (|AB| + |BC|)$$

$$= 2 \cdot (5 + 15)$$

$$= 40 \text{ cm}$$

Cevap: B

20.



$$\frac{|AD|}{|AB|} = \frac{5}{12} \Rightarrow |AD| = 5k$$

$$|AB| = 12k \text{ olur.}$$

$\widehat{ADB}$ 'ninde;

$$x^2 = (5k)^2 + (12k)^2$$

$$x = 13k \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$\text{Ç}(\text{ABCD}) = 2 \cdot (|DA| + |AB|)$$

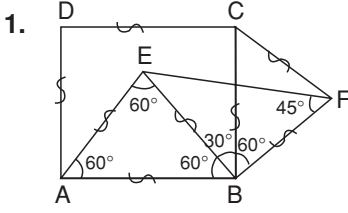
$$= 2 \cdot (5k + 12k)$$

$$34 = 34k \Rightarrow k = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow |DB| = x = 13k = 13 \cdot 1 = 13 \text{ cm}$$

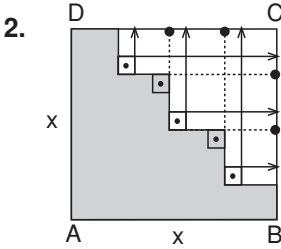
Cevap: B

Cevap: A



1.  $|AB| = |BC| = |CD| = |DA|$ 'dir. ... (1)  
 $|AE| = |AB| = |BE|$ 'dir. ... (2)  
 $|BC| = |CF| = |BF|$ 'dir. ... (3)  
 $\Rightarrow |BE| = |BF|$  bulunur.  
 $s(\widehat{BEF}) = s(\widehat{EFB})$ 'dir.  
 $s(\widehat{ABE}) = 60^\circ \Rightarrow s(\widehat{CBE}) = 30^\circ$  bulunur.  
 $s(\widehat{CBF}) = 60^\circ$  dir.  
 $s(\widehat{EBF}) = 30^\circ + 60^\circ = 90^\circ$  elde edilir.  
 $s(\widehat{BEF}) = s(\widehat{EFB}) = \frac{180^\circ - 90^\circ}{2} = 45^\circ$  dir.

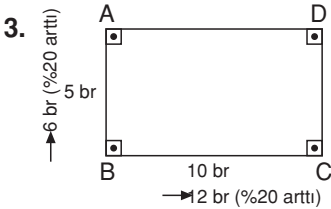
Cevap: B



2. Boyalı şeklin çevresi =  $\mathcal{C}(\text{ABCD})$ 'dir.  
 $52 = \mathcal{C}(\text{ABCD})$ 'dir.  
 $|AB| = x$  olsun.  $\Rightarrow \mathcal{C}(\text{ABCD}) = 4x$   
 $52 = 4x$   
 $x = 13$  cm  
 $A(\text{ABCD}) = x^2 = 13^2 = 169$  cm<sup>2</sup>

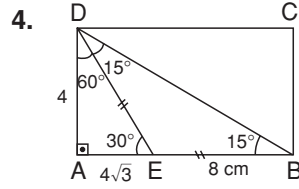
Cevap: C

**Uyarı:** Okla gösterilen kenarları okun gösterdiği kenara çekersek boyalı bölgenin çevresinin, kenarın çevresine eşit olduğu görülür.



3.  $|BC| = 10\text{br}$ ,  $|AB| = 5\text{br}$  olsun.  
 $A(\text{ABCD}) = 10 \cdot 5 = 50 \text{ br}^2$   
 $A(\text{ABCD}) = 50\text{br}^2 - 12\text{br}^2 \rightarrow A(\text{ABCD}) = 72\text{br}^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 50 \quad 22$   
 $\frac{100}{x}$   
 $x = 44$  (%44 arttı)

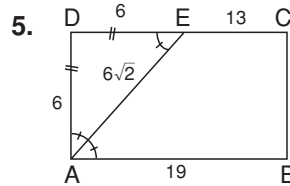
Cevap: D



4.  $|DE| = |EB| \Rightarrow s(\widehat{EDB}) = s(\widehat{EBD}) = 15^\circ$   
 $s(\widehat{DEA}) = 15^\circ + 15^\circ = 30^\circ$  bulunur.  
 $s(\widehat{ADE}) = 60^\circ$  dir.  
 $\widehat{ADE}$ 'ninde;  
 $90^\circ \quad |DE|$   
 $30^\circ \quad 4 = \frac{|DE|}{2}$   
 $60^\circ \quad 4\sqrt{3} = |AE|$   
 $\frac{|DE|}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow |DE| = 8$  cm bulunur.

$|DE| = |EB| = 8$  cm'dir.  
 $\mathcal{C}(\text{ABCD}) = 2 \cdot (|DA| + |AB|)$   
 $= 2 \cdot (4 + 8 + 4\sqrt{3})$   
 $= 24 + 8\sqrt{3}$  cm  
 $= 8(3 + \sqrt{3})$  cm bulunur.

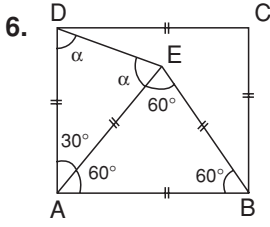
Cevap: C



5.  $s(\widehat{EAB}) = s(\widehat{AED})$ 'dir. (İç ters açılar)  
ADE ikizkenar üçgen olur.  
 $|AD| = |DE|$ 'dir.  
 $|AE| = 6\sqrt{2} = (|AD| = |DE|) \cdot \sqrt{2} (90^\circ - 45^\circ - 45^\circ)$   
 $6 = |AD| = |DE|$ 'dir.  
 $\mathcal{C}(\text{ABCD}) = 2 \cdot (|DA| + |AB|)$   
 $= 2 \cdot (6 + 19)$   
 $= 50$  cm

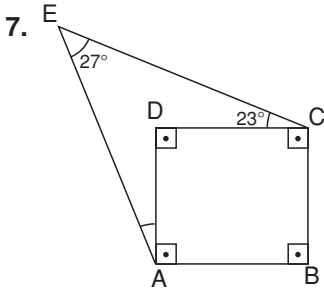
Cevap: C

OKS DERGİSİ



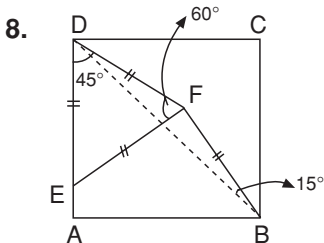
AEB eşkenar üçgen olduğundan  
 $|AE| = |AB| = |BE|$ 'dir.  
 $|AE| = |AD|$  olur. (Karenin bir kenarı eşkenar üçgenin bir kenarına eşit olur.)  
 $s(\widehat{AED}) = s(\widehat{ADE}) = \alpha$  olur.  
 $s(\widehat{EAB}) = 60^\circ \Rightarrow s(\widehat{DAE}) = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$ 'dir.  
 $\Rightarrow 30^\circ + \alpha + \alpha = 180^\circ$   
 $2\alpha = 150^\circ$   
 $\alpha = 75^\circ$  bulunur.

Cevap: D



$s(\widehat{D}) = 90^\circ = 27^\circ + 23^\circ + s(\widehat{EAD})$   
 $90^\circ = 50^\circ + s(\widehat{EAD})$   
 $s(\widehat{EAD}) = 40^\circ$  'dir.

Cevap: B



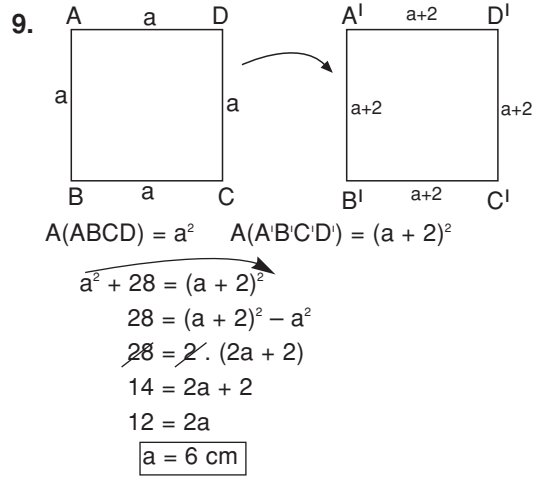
[BD] köşegenini çizelim:  
 $s(\widehat{ADB}) = 45^\circ$ 'dir. (Köşegen açıortaydır.)  
 DEF eşkenar üçgendir.  
 $s(\widehat{BDF}) = 60^\circ - 45^\circ = 15^\circ$  bulunur.  
 $|DF| = |FB| \Rightarrow s(\widehat{BDF}) = s(\widehat{FBD}) = 15^\circ$ 'dir.  
 $s(\widehat{DFB}) + 15^\circ + 15^\circ = 180^\circ$   
 $s(\widehat{DFB}) = 150^\circ$  bulunur.

$$s(\widehat{DFB}) = 60^\circ + s(\widehat{BFE})$$

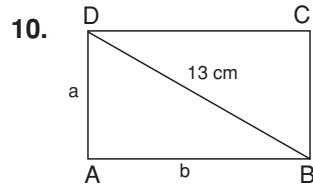
$$150^\circ = 60^\circ + s(\widehat{BFE})$$

$$s(\widehat{BFE}) = 90^\circ \text{ 'dir.}$$

Cevap: D

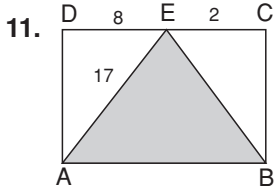


Cevap: B



$|AB| = a, |DA| = b$  olsun  
 $A(ABCD) = a \cdot b = 60$ 'tir.  
 $\widehat{ADB}$ 'ninde;  
 $13^2 = a^2 + b^2$  (Pisagor)  
 $169 = a^2 + b^2 = (a + b)^2 - 2ab$   
 $60$   
 $169 = (a + b)^2 - 2 \cdot 60$   
 $169 = (a + b)^2 - 120$   
 $289 = (a + b)^2 \Rightarrow 17 = a + b$  bulunur.  
 $\text{Ç}(ABCD) = 2(a + b)$   
 $= 2 \cdot 17 = 34 \text{ cm}$

Cevap: A

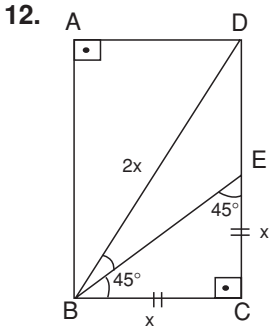


$$17^2 = 8^2 + |DA|^2 \Rightarrow |DA| = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$A(ABCD) = |DA| \cdot |DC| = 15 \cdot 10 = 150 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Boyalı Alan} = \frac{A(ABCD)}{2} = \frac{150}{2} = 75 \text{ cm}^2$$

Cevap: A



$|BC| = |CE| \Rightarrow s(\widehat{EBC}) = s(\widehat{BEC}) = 45^\circ$  dir.

$\widehat{BDC}$ 'ninde;

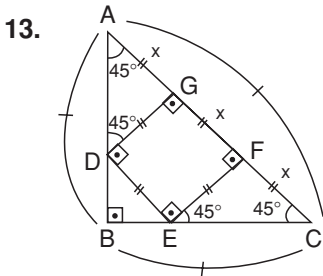
$$90^\circ \xrightarrow{2x} \xrightarrow{x} \Rightarrow s(\widehat{BDC}) = 30^\circ$$

ve  $s(\widehat{DBC}) = 60^\circ$  elde edilir.

$$\Rightarrow s(\widehat{DBC}) = 60^\circ = s(\widehat{DBE}) + s(\widehat{EBC})$$

$$60^\circ = s(\widehat{DBE}) + 45^\circ$$

$s(\widehat{DBE}) = 15^\circ$  bulunur.



$|AB| = |BC| \Rightarrow s(\widehat{BAC}) = s(\widehat{ACB}) = 45^\circ$  dir.

$\widehat{ADG}$ 'ninde;

$s(\widehat{ADG}) = 45^\circ$  bulunur.

$\Rightarrow |AG| = |GD|$ 'dir.

Cevap: A

$\widehat{FEC}$ 'ninde;

$s(\widehat{FEC}) = 45^\circ$  bulunur.

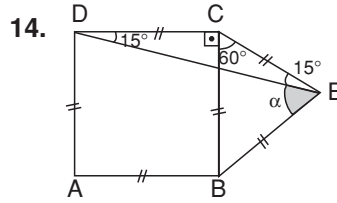
$\Rightarrow |FE| = |EC|$ 'dir.

$\Rightarrow |AG| = |GF| = |FC|$  bulunur.

$|AG| = x$  olsun.

$|AC| = 3x = 27 \Rightarrow x = 9 \text{ cm}$  bulunur.

Cevap: B



$|AB| = |BC| = |CD| = |DA| = |BE| = |DE|$  elde edilir.

$\Rightarrow \widehat{DCE}$  ikizkenar üçgen olur.

$s(\widehat{DCE}) = 90^\circ + 60^\circ = 150^\circ$  olur.

$s(\widehat{CDE}) = s(\widehat{CED}) = \frac{180^\circ - 150^\circ}{2} = \frac{30}{2} = 15^\circ$

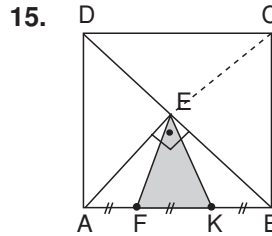
$s(\widehat{CEB}) = 60^\circ$ 'dir.

$\alpha = 60^\circ - s(\widehat{CED})$

$\alpha = 60^\circ - 15^\circ$

$= 45^\circ$

Cevap: C



$[AE]$  yi uzatırsak  $C$ 'den geçer. Çünkü karede köşegenler dik kesişir.

$A(\widehat{FEK}) = \frac{A(\widehat{AEB})}{3}$ 'dir.

$A(\widehat{FEK}) = s \Rightarrow A(\widehat{AEB}) = 3s$  olur.

$A(\widehat{AEB}) = \frac{A(ABCD)}{4} \Rightarrow A(ABCD) = 4 \cdot A(\widehat{AEB})$

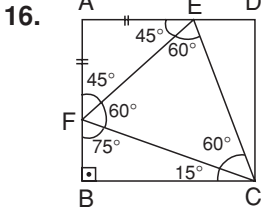
$A(ABCD) = 4 \cdot 3s$

$A(ABCD) = 12s$  bulunur.

$\Rightarrow \frac{\text{Boyalı Alan}}{A(ABCD)} = \frac{3s}{12s} = \frac{1}{4}$ 'dir.

Cevap: C

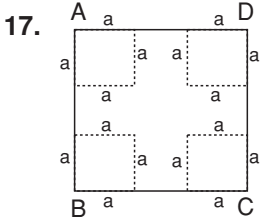
OKS DERGİSİ



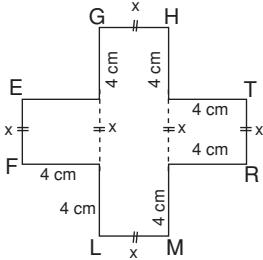
CEF eşkenar üçgen  $\Rightarrow |CF| = |FE| = |EC|$  ve  
 $s(\widehat{CEF}) = s(\widehat{EFC}) = s(\widehat{FCE}) = 60^\circ$  dir.  
 $|AF| = |AE| \Rightarrow s(\widehat{AFE}) = s(\widehat{AEF}) = 45^\circ$  dir.  
 $s(\widehat{AFE}) + s(\widehat{EFC}) + s(\widehat{CFB}) = 180^\circ$   
 $45^\circ + 60^\circ + s(\widehat{CFB}) = 180^\circ$   
 $s(\widehat{CFB}) = 75^\circ$  bulunur.

$\Rightarrow \widehat{BFC}$ 'ninde;  
 $75^\circ + 90^\circ + s(\widehat{FCB}) = 180^\circ \Rightarrow s(\widehat{FCB}) = 15^\circ$

Cevap: B

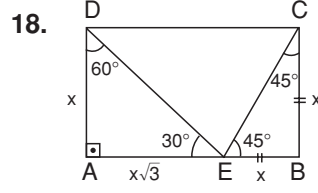


Çıkarılan karelerin kenar uzunluğu a olsun.  
 $\Rightarrow a^2 = 16 \Rightarrow a = 4$  cm  
 Çıkarılan karelerin herbirinin  
 Çevresi =  $4 \cdot a = 4 \cdot 4 = 16$  cm  
 Çıkarılan karelerin çevreleri toplamı  
 $= 4 \cdot 16 = 64$  cm bulunur.  
 Kalan şekil aşağıdaki gibidir.



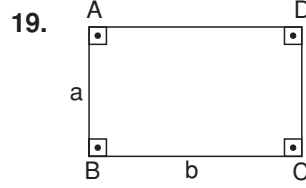
$\Rightarrow$  Kalan şeklin çevresi = 64 cm ise  
 $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4x = 64$   
 $32 + 4x = 64$   
 $4x = 32$   
 $x = 8$  cm  
 Kalan şeklin alanı =  $2 \cdot (4 \cdot 8) + 16 \cdot 8$   
 $= 64 + 128$   
 $= 192$  cm<sup>2</sup>

Cevap: D



$|BE| = |BC| = x$  olsun.  
 $|BC| = |DA| = x$  olur.  
 $|CE| = x\sqrt{2}$ 'dir.  $(90^\circ - 45^\circ - 45^\circ)$   
 $ADE$ 'ninde;  
 $90^\circ \rightarrow |DE|$   
 $30^\circ \rightarrow \frac{|DE|}{2} = x$   
 $60^\circ \rightarrow |AE| = x\sqrt{3}$   
 $\frac{|AE|}{|CE|} = \frac{x\sqrt{3}}{x\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$

Cevap: C

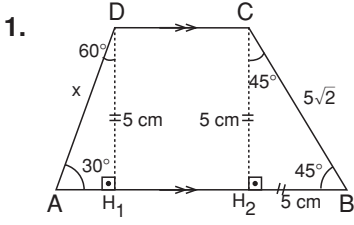


$|AB| = a$ ,  $|BC| = b$  olsun.  
 $a^2 + b^2 = 69$ ,  $\cancel{2(a+b)} = \cancel{26}$   
 $a + b = 13$  cm olur.  
 $\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = (a + b)^2 - 2ab$   
 $69 = 13^2 - 2ab$   
 $\cancel{2}ab = 169 - 69 = 100$   
 $ab = 50$   
 $A(ABCD) = ab = 50$  br<sup>2</sup>

Cevap: A

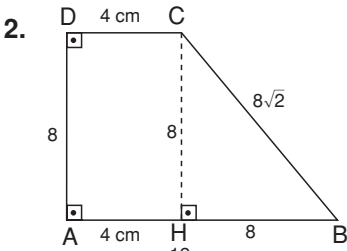
20. Kareden köşegen uzunlukları eşit uzunluktadır.  
 Fakat eşkenar dörtgende bu geçerli değildir.

Cevap: B



$[DH_1] \perp [AB]$  ve  $[CH_2] \perp [AB]$  olacak şekilde  $[DH_1]$  ve  $[CH_2]$  dikmelerini çizelim:  
 $s(\widehat{H_2CB}) = 45^\circ$  olur.  
 $|CH_2| = |BH_2|$ 'dir.  $\Rightarrow 5\sqrt{2} = |CH_2| \cdot \sqrt{2}$   
 $|CH_2| = 5$  cm bulunur.  
 $|DH_1| = |CH_2| = 5$  cm bulur.  
 $s(\widehat{ADH_1}) = 60^\circ$  dir.  
 $\widehat{AOH_1}$ 'ninde;  
 $90^\circ \rightarrow x$   
 $30^\circ \rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 5 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow x = 10 \text{ cm}$

Cevap: C

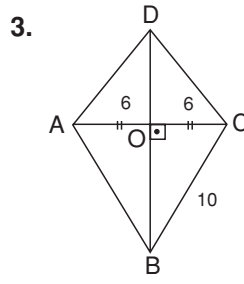


$[CH] \perp [AB]$  olacak şekilde  $[CH]$  dikmesi çizilir.  
 $|CH| = |AD| = 8$  cm olur.  
 $CHB$ 'ninde  $\rightarrow (8\sqrt{2})^2 = 8^2 + |HB|^2$   
 $64 = |HB|^2$   
 $|HB| = 8$  cm bulunur.  
 $|AH| = |AB| - |HB| = 12 - 8 = 4$  cm  
 $|AH| = |DC| = 4$  cm'dir.

$$A(ABCD) = \frac{(|DC| + |AB|)}{2} \cdot |AD|$$

$$= \frac{4 + 12}{2} \cdot 8 = 64 \text{ cm}^2$$

Cevap: C

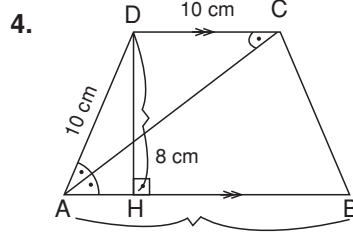


$DBC$ 'ninde;  
 $|DB|^2 + 6^2 = 10^2 \Rightarrow |DB| = 8$  cm bulunur.

$$A(ABCD) = \frac{|BD| \cdot |AC|}{2} \Rightarrow 72 = \frac{|BD| \cdot 12}{2}$$

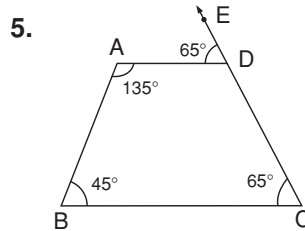
$|BD| = 12$  cm bulunur.  
 $|BD| = |OD| + |DB|$   
 $12 = |OD| + 8 \Rightarrow |OD| = 4$  cm

Cevap: B



$s(\widehat{BAD}) + s(\widehat{ADC}) = 180^\circ$   
 $80^\circ$   
 $80^\circ + s(\widehat{ADC}) = 180^\circ$   
 $s(\widehat{ADC}) = 100^\circ$

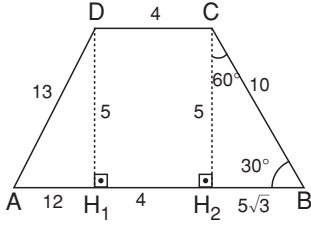
Cevap: A



$s(\widehat{DCB}) = s(\widehat{ADE}) = 65^\circ$  dir. (Yöndeş açılar)  
 $s(\widehat{ABC}) + s(\widehat{BAD}) = 180^\circ$   
 $45^\circ + s(\widehat{BAD}) = 180^\circ$   
 $s(\widehat{BAD}) = 135^\circ$   
 $\Rightarrow s(\widehat{BAD}) + s(\widehat{DCB}) =$   
 $= 135^\circ + 65^\circ = 200^\circ$

Cevap: C

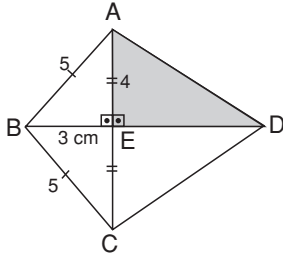
6.



$[DH_1] \perp [AB]$  ve  $[CH_2] \perp [AB]$  olacak şekilde  $[DH_1]$  ve  $[CH_2]$  dikmeleri çizilir.  
 $\sphericalangle(H_2CB) = 60^\circ$  olur.  
 $CH_2B$ 'ninde;  
 $90^\circ \rightarrow 10$   
 $30^\circ \rightarrow |CH_2| = \frac{10}{2} = 5$   
 $60^\circ \rightarrow |BH_2| = 5\sqrt{3}$  bulunur.  
 $|DC| = |H_1H_2| = 4$  cm'dir.  
 $|CH_2| = |DH_1| = 5$  cm'dir.  
 $\widehat{ADH_1}$ 'ninde  $\rightarrow 13^2 = 5^2 + |AH_1|^2$   
 $|AH_1| = 12$  cm bulunur.  
 $|AB| = 16 + 5\sqrt{3}$  cm

Cevap: B

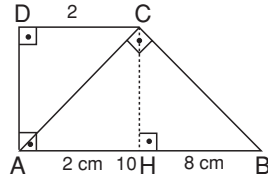
7.



$[AC] \perp [BD]$  ve  $|AB| = |BC|$ 'dir.  
 $|AB|^2 = |AE|^2 + |BE|^2$  (Pisagor)  
 $5^2 = 4^2 + |BE|^2 \Rightarrow |BE| = 3$  cm  
 $|BD| = 11$  cm  $\Rightarrow |ED| = 8$  cm bulunur.  
 $A(\widehat{AED}) = \frac{|AE| \cdot |ED|}{2} = \frac{4 \cdot 8}{2} = 16$  cm<sup>2</sup>

Cevap: B

8.

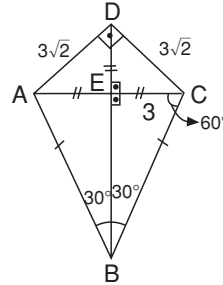


$\sphericalangle(D) = 90^\circ$  olur.  
 $[CH] \perp [AB]$  olacak şekilde  $[CH]$  dikmesi çizilir.  
 $|DC| = |AH| = 2$  cm'dir.  
 $|HB| = 8$  cm bulunur.  
 $\widehat{ACB}$ 'ninde;  
 $|CH|^2 = 2 \cdot 8 = 16$  (Öklid)  
 $|CH| = 4$  cm'dir.  
 $|CH| = |AD| = 4$  cm'dir.  
 $A(ABCD) = \left( \frac{|DC| + |AB|}{2} \right) \cdot |CH|$   
 $= \frac{2 + 10}{2} \cdot 4 = 24$  cm<sup>2</sup>

Cevap: A

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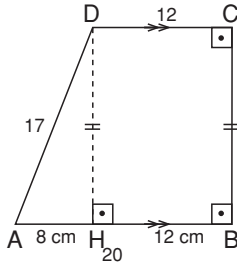
9.



$|AC| = (|AD| = |DC|) \cdot \sqrt{2}$  ( $90^\circ - 45^\circ - 45^\circ$ )  
 $|AC| = 3\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 6$  cm'dir.  
 $|AE| = |EC|$ 'dir.  $\Rightarrow |EC| = 3$  cm'dir.  
 $|AE| = |EC| = |DE| = 3$  cm'dir. (Muhteşem üçlü)  
 $\widehat{EBC}$ 'ninde;  
 $90^\circ \rightarrow |BC|$   
 $30^\circ \rightarrow \frac{|BC|}{2} = 3$   
 $60^\circ \rightarrow |EB| = 3\sqrt{3}$  bulunur.  
 $A(ABCD) = \frac{|AC| \cdot |BD|}{2} = \frac{6 \cdot (3\sqrt{3} + 3)}{2} = 9 + 9\sqrt{3}$   
 $= 9(1 + \sqrt{3})$  cm<sup>2</sup>

Cevap: A

10.



[DH]  $\perp$  [AB] çizilir.

|HB| = |DC| = 12 cm olur.

|AH| = |AB| - |HB| = 20 - 12 = 8 cm bulunur.

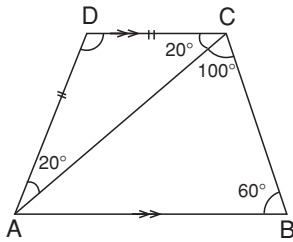
$\widehat{ADH}$  üçgeninde  $\rightarrow 17^2 = 8^2 + |DH|^2$  (Pisagor)

|DH| = 15 cm bulunur.

|DH| = |BC| = 15 cm'dir.

Cevap: A

11.



$$s(\widehat{ABC}) + s(\widehat{BCD}) = 180^\circ$$

$$60^\circ + s(\widehat{BCD}) = 180^\circ$$

$$s(\widehat{BCD}) = 120^\circ \text{ olur.}$$

$$s(\widehat{BCD}) = 100^\circ + s(\widehat{ACD})$$

$$120^\circ = 100 + s(\widehat{ACD})$$

$$s(\widehat{ACD}) = 20^\circ \text{ bulunur.}$$

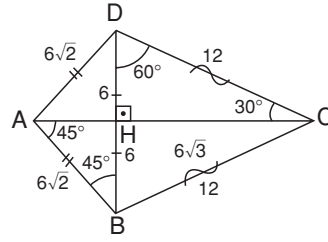
$$s(\widehat{ACD}) = s(\widehat{DAC}) = 20^\circ \text{ dir.}$$

$$\Rightarrow 20^\circ + 20^\circ + s(\widehat{ADC}) = 180^\circ$$

$$s(\widehat{ADC}) = 140^\circ$$

Cevap: D

12.



DHC'inde;

$$90^\circ \rightarrow |DC|$$

$$30^\circ \rightarrow |DH| = \frac{|DC|}{2}$$

$$60^\circ \rightarrow 6\sqrt{3} = \frac{|DC|}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

|DC| = 12 cm, |DH| = 6 cm bulunur.

|DH| = |HB|'dir.

AHB ikizkenar üçgendir.

$$|AH| = |HB| = 6 \text{ 'dir.} \Rightarrow |AB| = 6 \cdot \sqrt{2} \text{ (} 90^\circ - 45^\circ - 45^\circ \text{)}$$

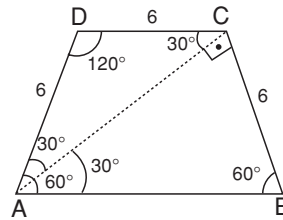
$$|AB| = |AD| = 6\sqrt{2} \text{ cm olur.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ç(ABCD)} &= 6\sqrt{2} + 6\sqrt{2} + 12 + 12 \\ &= 12\sqrt{2} + 24 = 12(\sqrt{2} + 2) \end{aligned}$$

Cevap: B

OKS DERGİSİ

13.



|AD| = |BC| = 6 cm'dir.

ABCD yamuğu ikizkenar yamuktur.

$$s(\widehat{A}) = s(\widehat{B}) \text{ olur.}$$

$$s(\widehat{A}) + s(\widehat{D}) = 180^\circ$$

$$s(\widehat{A}) + 120^\circ = 180^\circ \Rightarrow s(\widehat{A}) = 60^\circ \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$\Rightarrow s(\widehat{B}) = 60^\circ \text{ dir.}$$

[AC] köşegenini çizelim:

$$|AD| = |DC| \Rightarrow s(\widehat{DAC}) = s(\widehat{ACD}) = 30^\circ \text{ dir.}$$

$$\Rightarrow s(\widehat{CAB}) = s(\widehat{ACD}) = 30^\circ$$

(iç ters açılar) ve  $s(\widehat{BCA}) = 90^\circ$  bulunur.

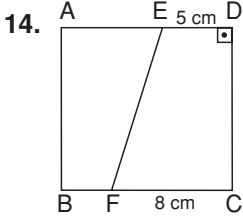
$\widehat{ABC}$ 'inde;

$$90^\circ \rightarrow |AB|$$

$$30^\circ \rightarrow \frac{|AB|}{2} = 6$$

$$|AB| = 12 \text{ cm}$$

Cevap: A

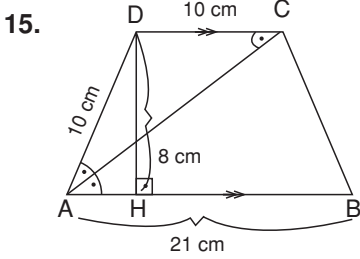


$$A(FCDE) = \left(\frac{5+8}{2}\right) \cdot |DC| \text{ dir.}$$

$$65 = \frac{13}{2} \cdot |DC|$$

$$|DC| = 10 \text{ cm} \text{ dir.}$$

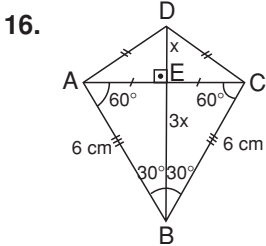
$$A(ABCD) = (|DC|)^2 = 10^2 = 100 \text{ cm}^2$$



$s(\widehat{DCA}) = s(\widehat{CAB})$  olur. (iç ters açılar)  
 $|AD| = |DC| = 10 \text{ cm}$  olur.

$$A(ABCD) = \frac{(|DC|+|AB|)}{2} \cdot |DH| = \frac{10+21}{2} \cdot 8 = 124 \text{ cm}^2$$

Cevap: C



Şekil deltoid'tir.  $\Rightarrow [BD] \perp [AC]$  ve  $|AE| = |EC|$ 'dir.

$|DE| = x \Rightarrow 3 \cdot |DE| = 3 \cdot x = |EB|$  olur.

$\widehat{AEB}$ 'ninde;

$$90^\circ \rightarrow 6$$

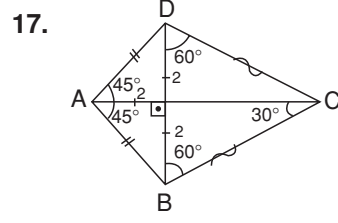
$$30^\circ \rightarrow |AE| = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$60^\circ \rightarrow 3\sqrt{3} = 3x \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3} \text{ bulunur.}$$

$|BD| = 4x = 4\sqrt{3}$  ve  $|AC| = 2 \cdot |AE| = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$ 'dir.

$$A(ABCD) = \frac{|AC| \cdot |BD|}{2} = \frac{6 \cdot 4\sqrt{3}}{2} = 12\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$$

Cevap: A



ABCD deltoit olduğundan,

$[AC] \perp [BD]$  ve  $[AC]$  doğrusu açıortay doğrusudur.

Ayrıca  $|BE| = |ED|$ 'dir.

$s(\widehat{A}) = 90^\circ$  ve  $|BE| = |ED|$  olduğunda

$|BE| = |ED| = |AE|$  olur. (Muhteşem üçlü)

$|BD| = 4 \Rightarrow |BE| = |ED| = |AE| = 2 \text{ cm}$

$\widehat{BEC}$ 'ninde;

$$90^\circ \rightarrow \frac{|BC|}{2}$$

$$30^\circ \rightarrow \frac{|BC|}{2}$$

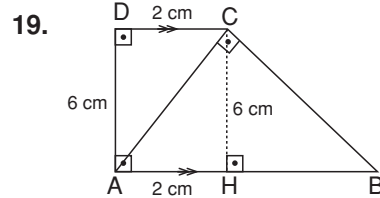
$$60^\circ \rightarrow 2\sqrt{3} = |EC| \text{ dir.}$$

$$\Rightarrow |AC| = |AE| + |EC| = 2 + 2\sqrt{3} \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: A

18. Dikdörtgenlerin köşegenleri birbirini ortalar fakat dik kesişmezler. C şıkkı yanlıştır.

Cevap: C



$[CH] \perp [AB]$  olacak şekilde  $[CH]$  dikmesi inilir.

$\Rightarrow |CH| = |DA| = 6 \text{ cm}$  ve  $|DC| = |AH| = 2 \text{ cm}$  olur.

$\widehat{ABC}$ 'ninde;

$$|CH|^2 = |AH| \cdot |HB| \text{ (Öklid)}$$

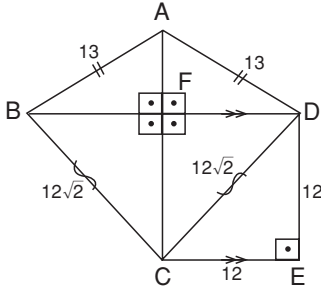
$$6^2 = 2 \cdot |HB| \Rightarrow |HB| = 18 \text{ cm} \text{ bulunur.}$$

$$|AB| = 2 + 18 = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$A(\widehat{CAB}) = \frac{|AB| \cdot |CH|}{2} = \frac{20 \cdot 6}{2} = 60 \text{ cm}^2$$

Cevap: B

20.



ABCD deltoit olduğundan;

$|AB| = |AD|$  ve  $|BC| = |CD|$ 'dir.

$|AD| = 13$  cm ve  $|CD| = 12\sqrt{2}$  cm'dir.

$[AC] \perp [BD]$ 'dir. ve  $|BF| = |FD|$ 'dir.

$[BD] \parallel [CE]$  olduğundan

CEFD kare olur.

$\widehat{CDE}$ 'ninde;

$|DE| = 12$  cm olur. ( $90^\circ - 45^\circ - 45^\circ$ )

$|DE| = |FC| = 12$  cm 'dir.

$|FD| = |CE| = 12$  cm olur.

$\widehat{AFD}$ 'ninde;

$|AF| = 5$  cm olur. (5-12-13 dik üçgen)

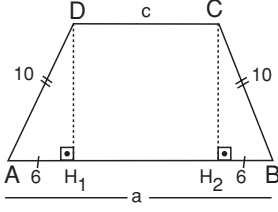
$|AC| = |AF| + |FC|$

$= 5 + 12 = 17$  cm'dir.

**Cevap: B**

OKS DERGİSİ

1.



$[DH_1] \perp [AB]$  ve  $[DH_2] \perp [AB]$  olacak şekilde  $[DH_1]$  ve  $[DH_2]$  dikmeleri çizilir.

$$|AH_1| = |BH_2| = \frac{a - c}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6 \text{ cm'dir.}$$

$\widehat{ADH_1}$ 'inde;

$|DH_1| = 8$  cm olur. (6-8-10 dik üçgeni)

$$A(ABCD) = \left( \frac{a + c}{2} \right) \cdot |DH_1|$$

$$100 = \frac{a + c}{2} \cdot 8 \Rightarrow a + c = 20 \text{ cm}$$

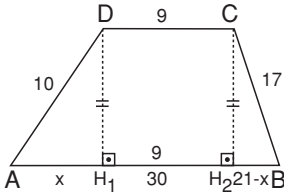
$$a + c = 20$$

$$+ a - c = 12$$

$$a = 16 \text{ cm bulunur.}$$

Cevap: C

2.



$[DH_1]$  ve  $[CH_2]$  dikmeleri inilir.  $|H_1H_2| = 9$  cm'dir.

$|AH_1| = x \Rightarrow |BH_2| = 21 - x$  olur.

$$\widehat{AHD_1}'inde \rightarrow |DH_1|^2 = 10^2 - x^2$$

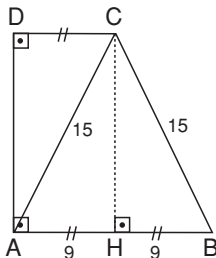
$$\widehat{BCH_2}'inde \rightarrow |CH_2|^2 = 17^2 - (21 - x)^2$$

$$10^2 - x^2 = 17^2 - (21 - x)^2 \Rightarrow x = 6 \text{ cm bulunur.}$$

$$\widehat{DH_1A}'inde \Rightarrow |DH_1| = 8 \text{ cm bulunur.}$$

Cevap: B

3.



$[CH] \perp [AB]$  olacak şekilde  $[CH]$  dikmesi çizilir.

$|AH| = |HB| = |DC| = 9$  cm'dir.

(İkizkenar üçgende yükseklik kenarortay doğrusudur)

$\widehat{AHC}$ 'inde;

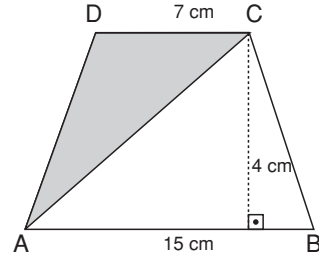
$|CH| = 9$  cm olur. (9-12-15 dik üçgeni)

$$A(ABCD) = \left( \frac{|AB| + |DC|}{2} \right) \cdot |CH|$$

$$= \frac{18+9}{2} \cdot 12 = 162 \text{ cm}^2$$

Cevap: C

4.



$[CH] \perp [AB]$  olacak şekilde  $[CH]$  dikmesi çizilir.

$$\Rightarrow A(ADC) = \frac{|DC| \cdot |CH|}{2}$$

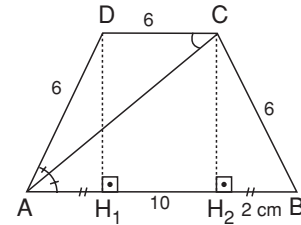
$$14 = \frac{7 \cdot |CH|}{2} \Rightarrow |CH| = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$A(ABCD) = \left( \frac{|AB| + |DC|}{2} \right) \cdot |CH|$$

$$= \frac{15 + 7}{2} \cdot 4 = 44 \text{ cm}^2$$

Cevap: B

5.



$[DH_1] \perp [AB]$  ve  $[CH_2] \perp [AB]$  olacak şekilde  $[DH_1]$  ve  $[CH_2]$  dikmeleri çizilir.

$s(\widehat{CAB}) = s(\widehat{ACD})$ 'dir. (İç ters açılar)

$|AD| = |DC| = 6$  cm olur.

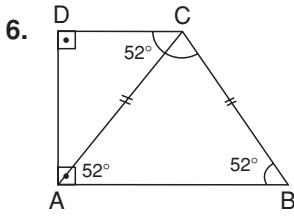
$$|AH_1| = |BH_2| = \frac{10 - 6}{2} = 2 \text{ cm'dir. (İkizkenar}$$

yamuk)

$$\widehat{CH_2B}'inde \rightarrow 6^2 = 2^2 + |CH_2|^2$$

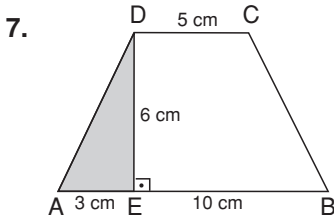
$$|CH_2| = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

Cevap: C



$s(\widehat{ACD}) = s(\widehat{CAB}) = 52^\circ$  dir. (İç ters açılar)  
 $s(\widehat{CAB}) = s(\widehat{CBA}) = 52^\circ$  dir. (İkizkenar üçgen)  
 $s(\widehat{ACB}) = 180^\circ - 2 \cdot 52^\circ = 76^\circ$  dir.

Cevap: C

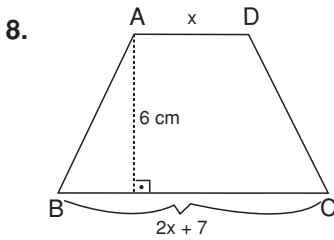


I. adım :  $\frac{3 \cdot |DE|}{2} = 9 \Rightarrow 3 \cdot |DE| = 18$

II. adım:  $|DE| = 18 : 3 = 6$ 'dır.

II. adımda  $|DE|$  bulunmuştur.

Cevap: A



$|AD| = x$  olsun.  $\Rightarrow |BC| = 2x + 7$   
 $A(ABCD) = \frac{(2x+7) + x}{2} \cdot 6$

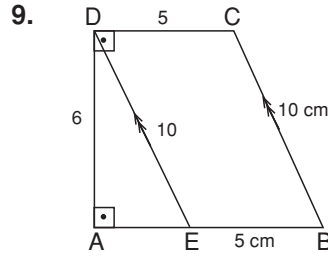
$$66 = \frac{3x + 7}{2} \cdot 6$$

$$11 = \frac{3x + 7}{2} \Rightarrow 3x + 7 = 22$$

$$3x = 15 \Rightarrow x = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$|BC| = 2x + 7 = 2 \cdot 5 + 7 = 17 \text{ cm}$$

Cevap: B



$[OC] \parallel [AB]$  ve  $[AE] \parallel [BC]$  olduğundan EBCD paralelkenar olur.

$$|DC| = |EB| = 5 \text{ cm}$$

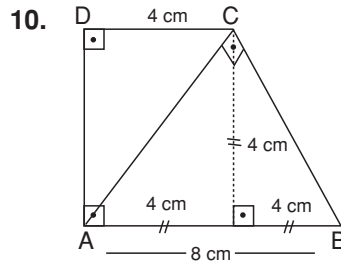
$$|DE| = |BC| = 10 \text{ cm bulunur.}$$

$\widehat{AED}$ 'inde  $\rightarrow |AE| = 8 \text{ cm}$  olur. (6-8-10 dik üçgen)

$$A(ABCD) = \left( \frac{|AB| + |DC|}{2} \right) \cdot |AD|$$

$$= \frac{13 + 5}{2} \cdot 6 = 54 \text{ cm}^2$$

Cevap: C



$[CH] \perp [AB]$  olacak şekilde  $[CH]$  dikmesi inilir.

$$|DC| = |AH| = 4 \text{ cm olur.}$$

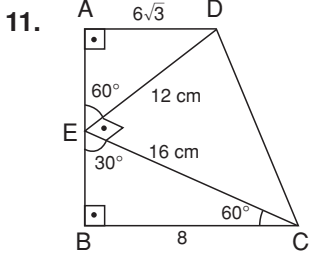
$$|HB| = 8 - 4 = 4 \text{ cm'dir.}$$

$\widehat{ABC}$ 'inde  $\rightarrow |CH|^2 = |AH| \cdot |HB|$  (Öklid)

$$|CH|^2 = 4 \cdot 4 \Rightarrow |CH| = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$A(ABCD) = \left( \frac{8 + 4}{2} \right) \cdot 4 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

Cevap: B



$s(\widehat{B\hat{E}C}) = 30^\circ$  olur.  
 $s(\widehat{A\hat{E}D}) = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$ 'dir.  
 $\Rightarrow s(\widehat{A\hat{D}E}) = 30^\circ$  olur.

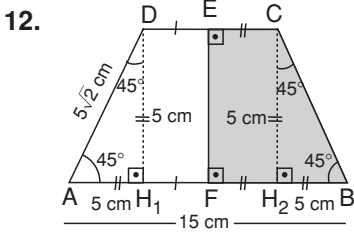
$\widehat{E\hat{B}C}$ 'ninde;  
 $90^\circ \rightarrow \frac{|EC|}{2}$   
 $30^\circ \rightarrow \frac{|EC|}{2} = 8 \Rightarrow |EC| = 16 \text{ cm}$

$\widehat{A\hat{E}D}$ 'ninde;  
 $90^\circ \rightarrow \frac{|ED|}{2}$   
 $30^\circ \rightarrow \frac{|ED|}{2}$   
 $60^\circ \rightarrow \frac{|ED|}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} = 6\sqrt{3}$

$|ED| = 12 \text{ cm}$

$\widehat{E\hat{D}C}$ 'ninde;  
 $|DC|^2 = 12^2 + 16^2 \Rightarrow |DC| = 20 \text{ cm}$

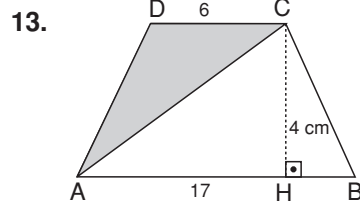
Cevap: A



$[DH_1]$  ve  $[CH_2]$  dikmeleri inilirse;  
 $|AH_1| = |BH_2| = |CH_2| = |DH_1|$  elde edilir.  
 $s(\widehat{A\hat{D}H_1}) = 45^\circ$ ,  $s(\widehat{B\hat{C}H_2}) = 45^\circ$  dir.  
 $\widehat{A\hat{D}H_1}$ 'ninde  $\rightarrow |AH_1| = |DH_1| = 5 \text{ cm}$  olur. ( $90^\circ - 45^\circ - 45^\circ$ )

$|DE| = |FH_1|$  ve  $|EC| = |FH_2|$ 'dir.  
 $|EC|$  kenarı verilirse;  
 $|FB|$  bulunur ve  $|CH_2| = 5 \text{ cm}$  idi. Dolayısıyla  $A(FBCE)$  bulunur.

Cevap: C

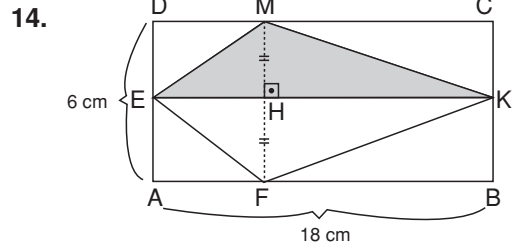


$[CH]$  dikmesini indirelim:  
 $A(\widehat{ADC}) = \frac{|DC| \cdot |CH|}{2} \Rightarrow 12 = \frac{6 \cdot |CH|}{2}$

$|CH| = 4 \text{ cm}$  'dir.

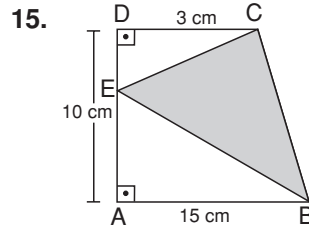
$A(ABCD) = \left( \frac{|AB| + |DC|}{2} \right) \cdot |CH|$   
 $= \frac{|ED|}{2} \cdot 4 = 46 \text{ cm}^2$

Cevap: C



$[MF] \perp [EK]$ 'dir. (Deltoid kuralı)  
 $|MH| = |HF|$  olur.  
 $|AD| = |MF| = 6 \text{ cm}$ 'dir.  $\Rightarrow |DE| = 3 \text{ cm}$   
 $|AB| = |EK| = 18 \text{ cm}$ 'dir.  
 $A(\widehat{DEKC}) = |DE| \cdot |EK| = 3 \cdot 18 = 54 \text{ cm}^2$   
 $A(\widehat{EMK}) = \frac{A(\widehat{DEKC})}{2} = \frac{54}{2} = 27 \text{ cm}^2$

Cevap: A

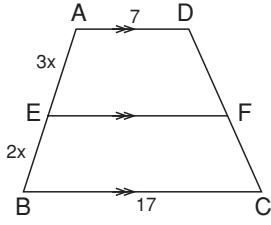


Boyalı olmayan Alan =  $A(ABCD) - \text{Boyalı Alan}$   
 $= \left( \frac{15+3}{2} \right) \cdot 10 - 43$   
 $= 90 - 43 = 47 \text{ cm}^2$

Cevap: B

OKS DERGİSİ

16.



$$2|AE| = 3|EB| \Rightarrow \frac{|AE|}{|EB|} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$|AE| = 3x, |EB| = 2x \text{ olur.}$$

$$\frac{|EF| - 7}{17 - |EF|} = \frac{3x}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$2|EF| - 14 = 51 - 3|EF|$$

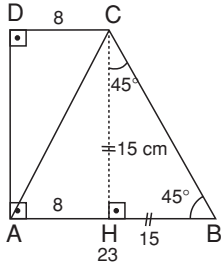
$$5|EF| = 51 + 14$$

$$5|EF| = 65$$

$$|EF| = 13 \text{ cm}$$

Cevap: D

17.



[CH] dikmesi inilir.

$s(\widehat{HCB}) = 45^\circ$  olur.  $\rightarrow |CH| = |HB|$ 'dir.

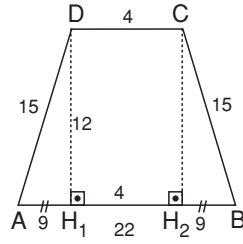
$|DC| = |AH| = 8 \text{ cm}$ 'dir.  $\Rightarrow |HB| = 23 - 8 = 15 \text{ cm}$

olur.  $\Rightarrow |HC| = |HB| = 15 \text{ cm}$ 'dir.

$\widehat{AHC}$ 'ninde  $\rightarrow |AC| = 17 \text{ cm}$  olur. (8-15-17 dik üçgen)

Cevap: B

18.



$[DH_1]$  ve  $[CH_2]$  dikmeleri inilir.

$|AH_1| = |BH_2| = c = 9 \text{ cm}$ 'dir.

$\widehat{ADH_1}$  ninde  $\rightarrow |DH_1| = 12 \text{ cm}$  'dir.

(3-12-15 dik üçgeni)

$$A(ABCD) = \left( \frac{|AB| + |DC|}{2} \right) \cdot |DH_1|$$

$$= \frac{22 + 4}{2} \cdot 12 = 156 \text{ cm}^2$$

Cevap: D