

dersdeo

öğrenmenin en kolay yolu ol!

GEOMETRİ

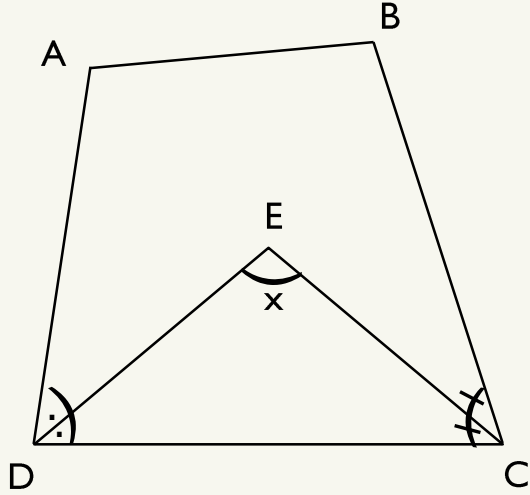
DÖRTGENLER

GENEL DÖRTGENLER

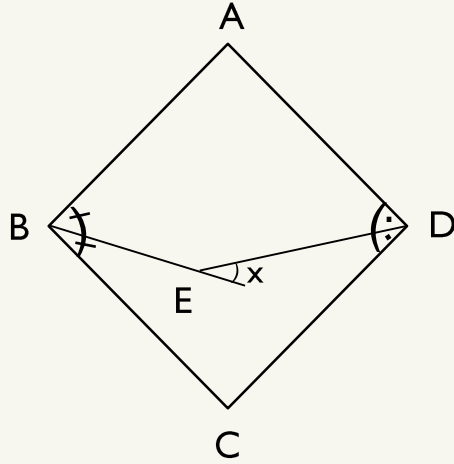
Dörtgenler

Açı Özellikleri:

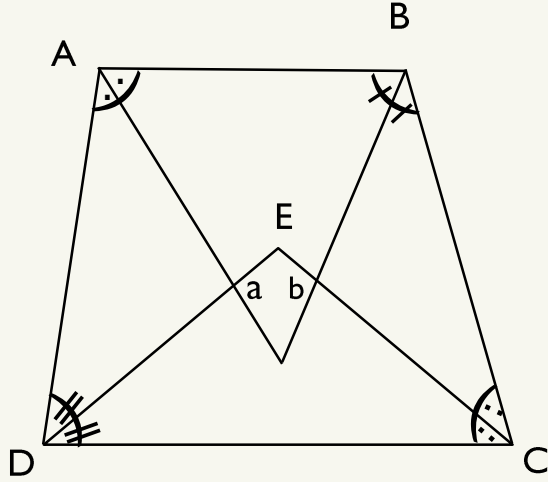
1)



2)

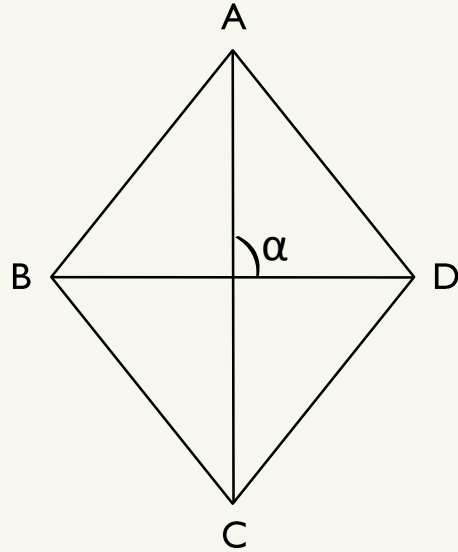


3)



Alan Özellikleri:

I)

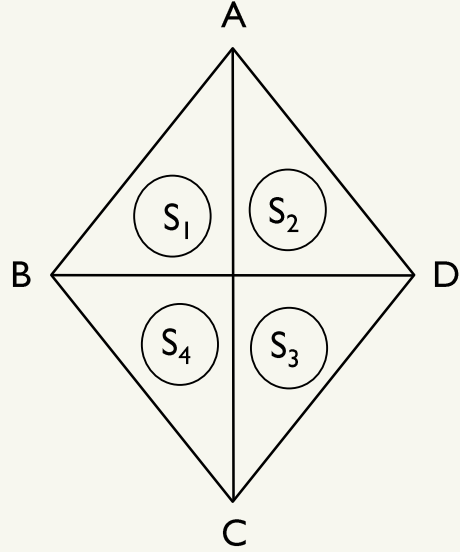


$$|AC| = e$$

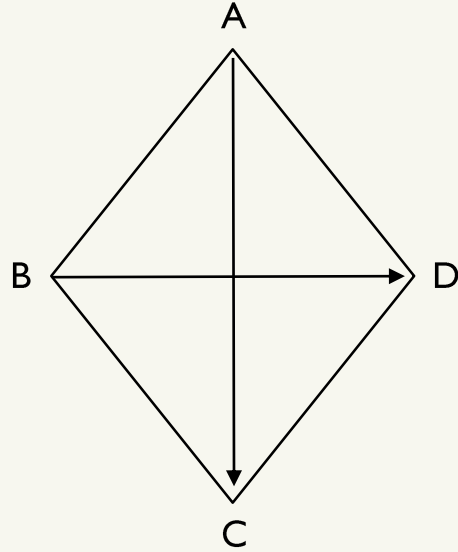
$$|BD| = f$$

$$A(ABCD) =$$

2)



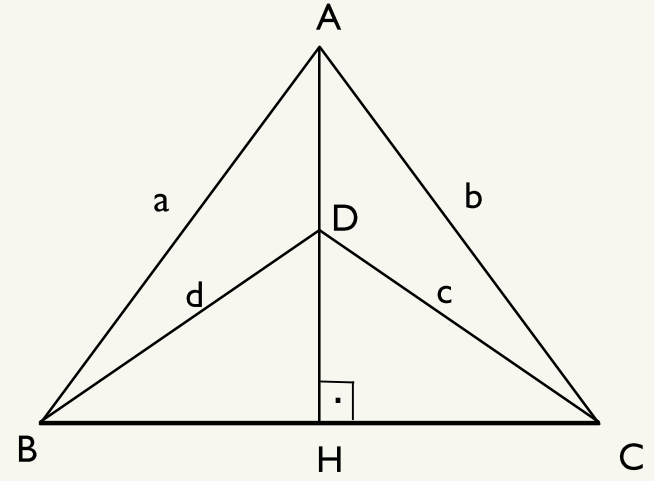
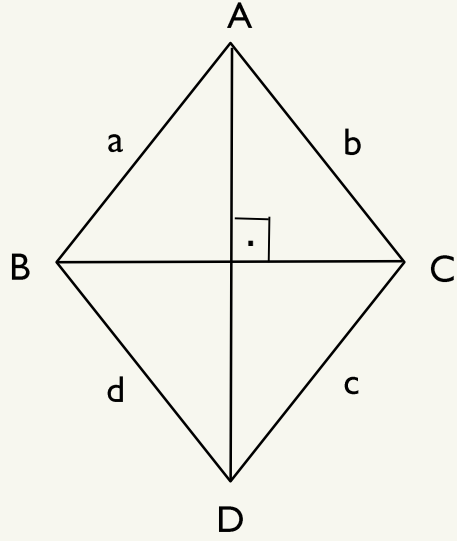
3)

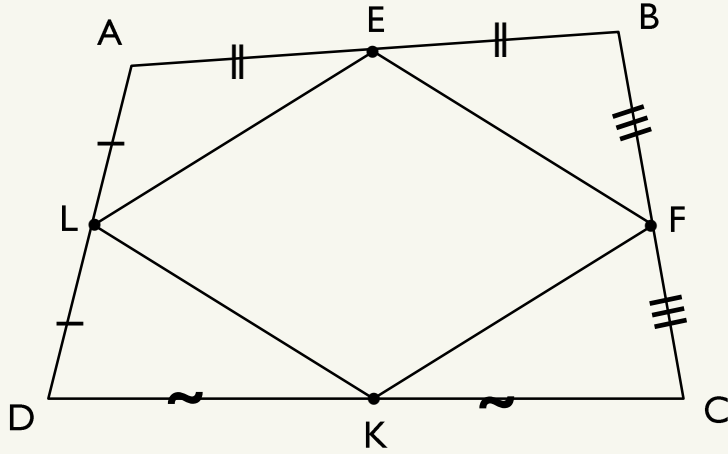


$$\vec{AC} = \vec{p} = (a, b)$$

$$\vec{BD} = \vec{q} = (c, d)$$

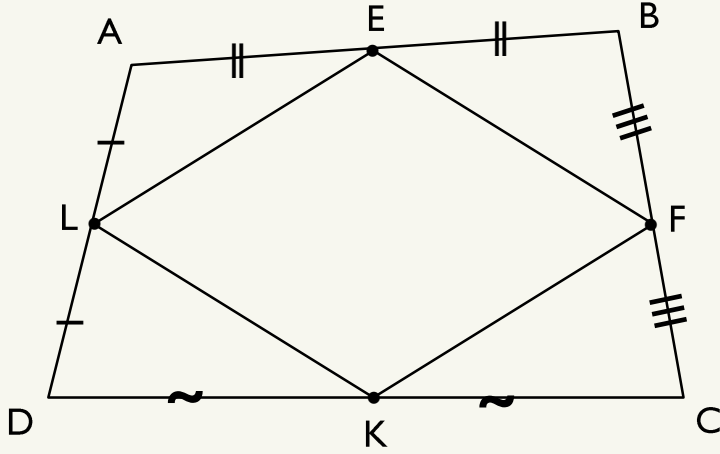
$$A(ABCD) =$$





$$\angle(EFKL) =$$

$$\angle(EFKL) =$$



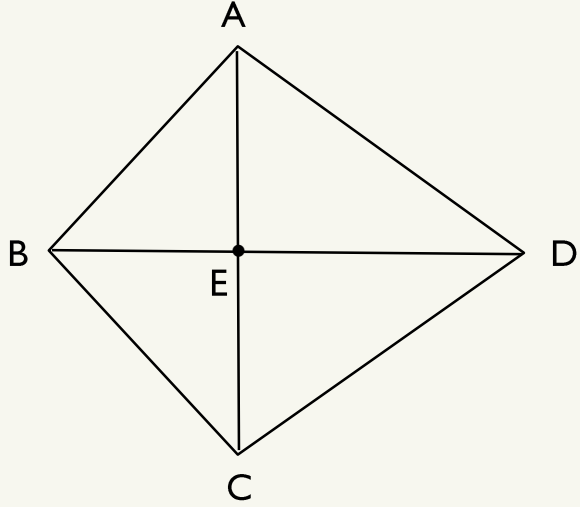
ABCD dörtgeninde,

Köşegenler birbirine eşitse →

Köşegenler dik kesişiyorsa →

Köşegenler hem eşit, hem dikse →

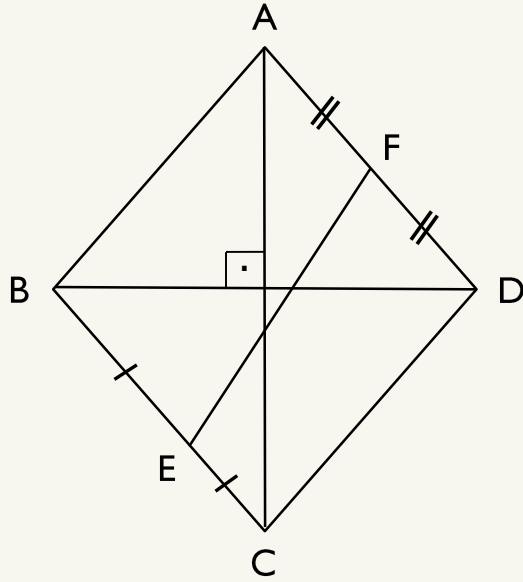
ÖRNEK



ABCD dörtgeninde,

$2|DE| = 3|BE|$ olduğuna göre,

$$\frac{A(ABC)}{A(ABCD)} = ?$$

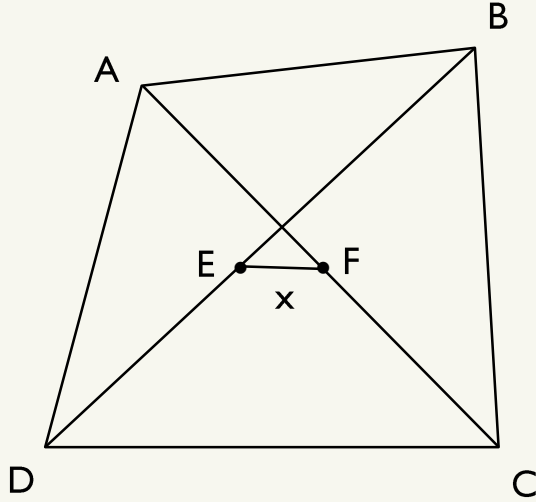


ABCD dörtgeninde,

$$IACI = 16 \text{ br}$$

$$IBDI = 12 \text{ br ise}$$

$$IEFI = x \text{ kaç br dir?}$$



ABCD dörtgeninde E ve F, bulundukları kenarların orta noktalarıdır.

$|ADI| = 8$ br

$|BCI| = 12$ br olduğuna göre, $|EFI| = x$ kaç farklı tam sayı değeri alabilir?