

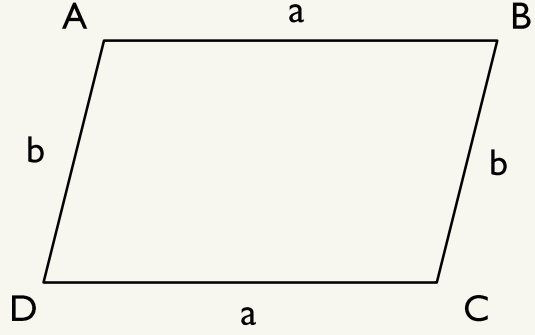
dersdeo

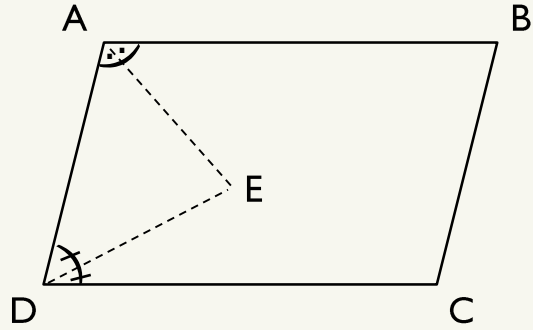
öğrenmenin en kolay yolu ol!

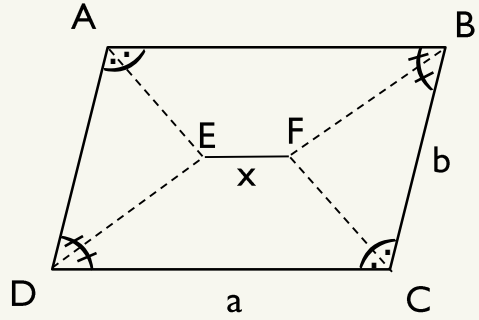
GEOMETRİ

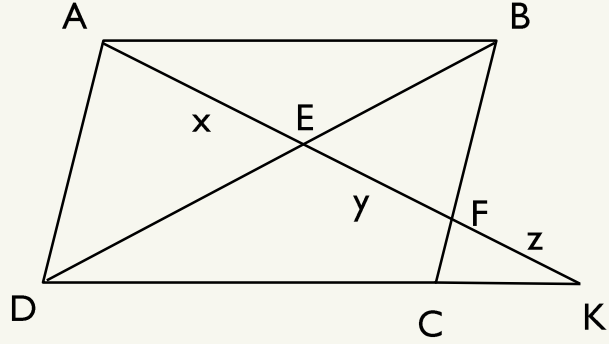
DÖRTGENLER

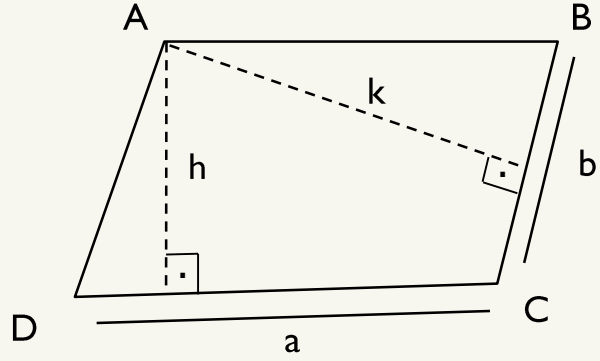
PARALELKENAR

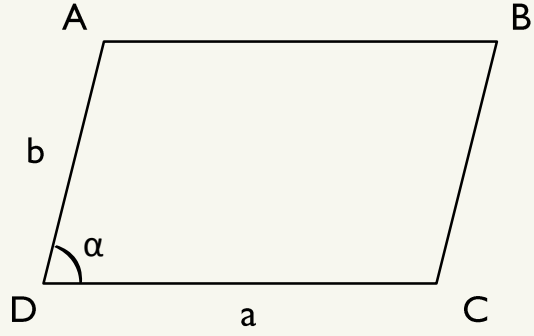


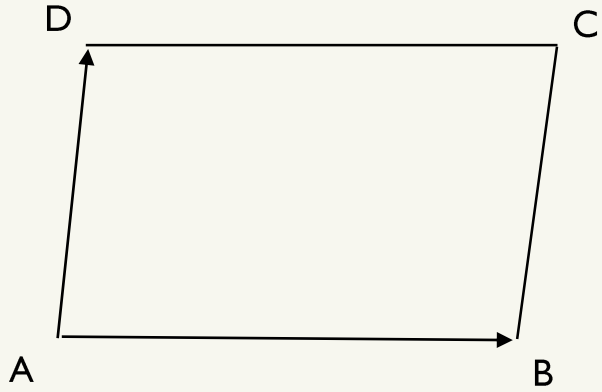






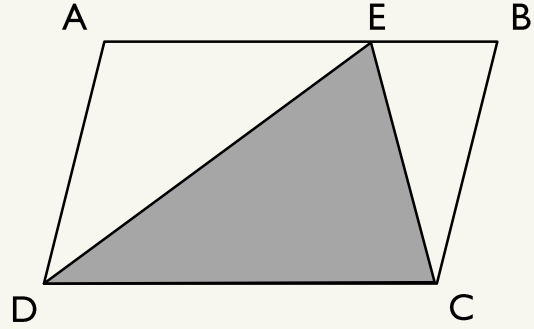


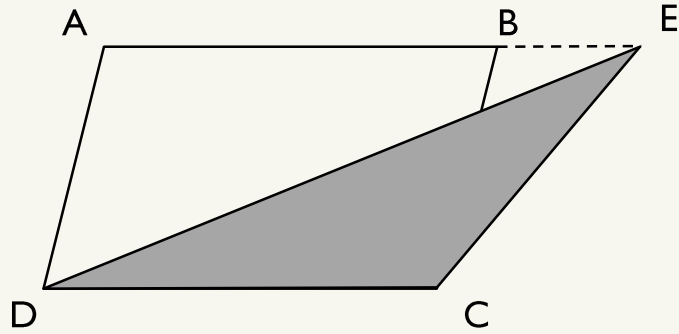


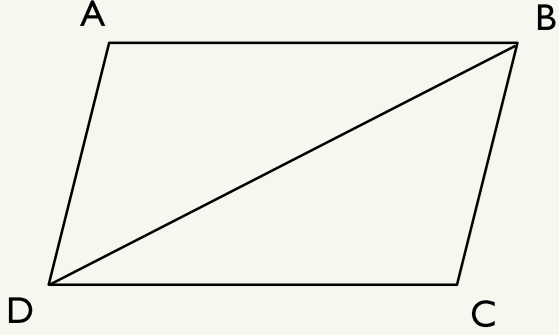


$$\vec{AD} = (a, b)$$
$$\vec{AB} = (c, d)$$

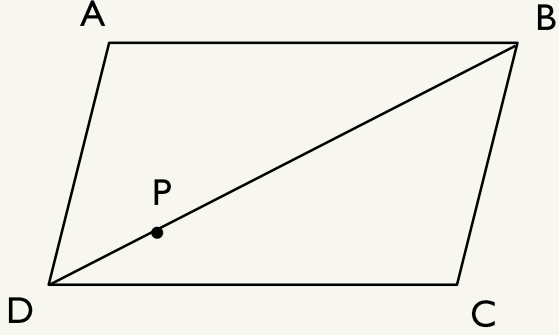
$$A(ABCD)$$



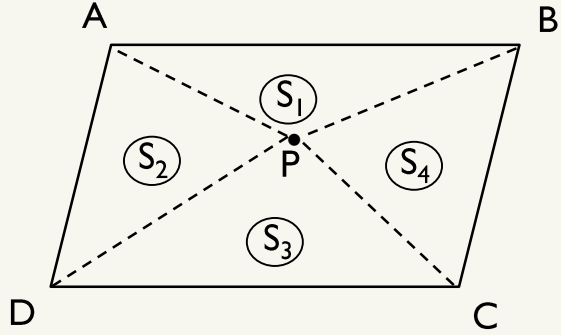




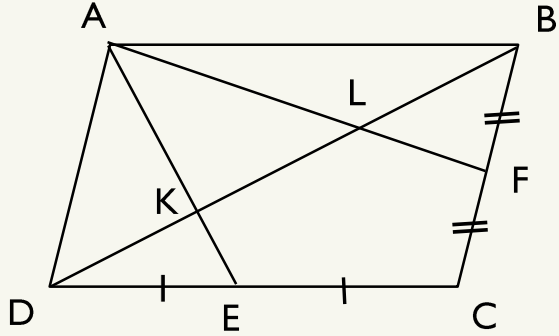
[BD]; köşegen

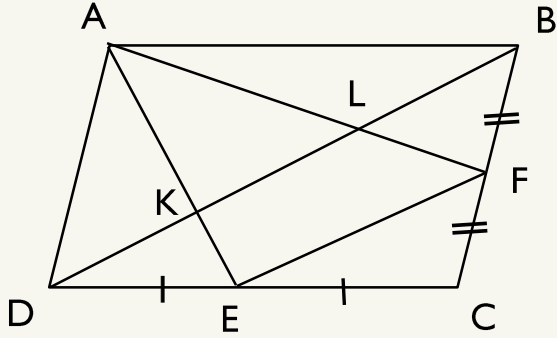


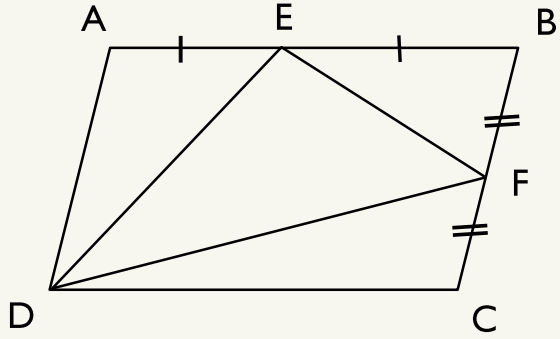
[BD]; köşegen

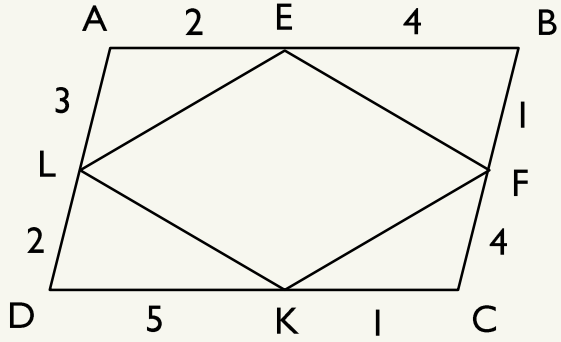


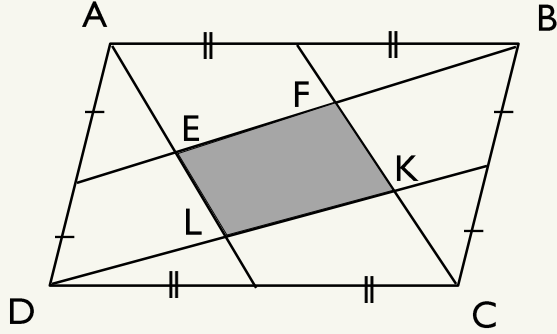
P; herhangi bir nokta

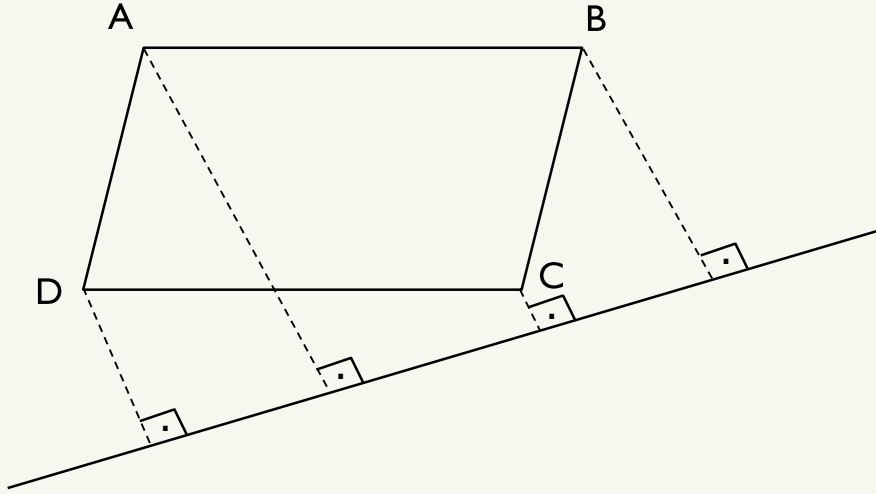


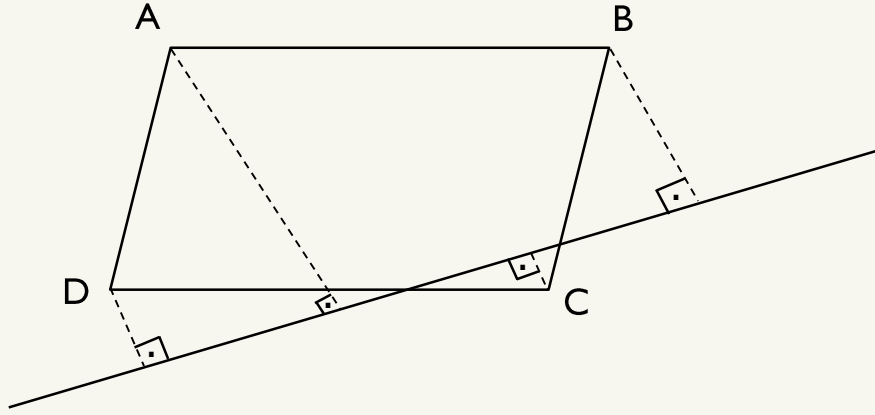


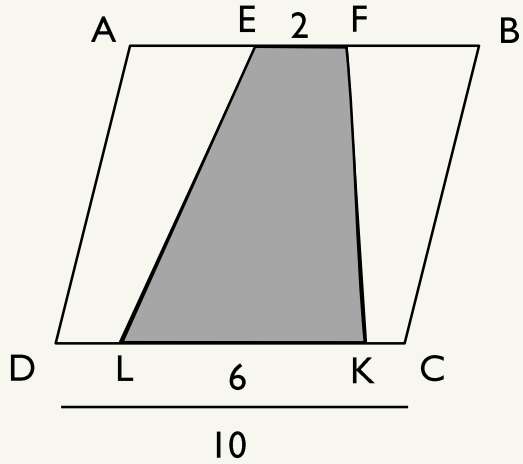










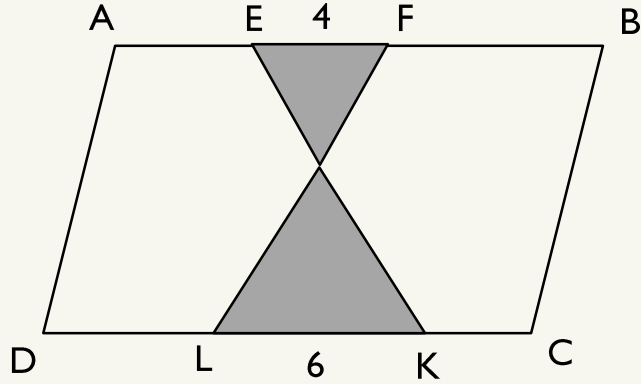


ABCD paralelkenar

IEFI = 2 br

ILKI = 6 br

$$\frac{A(EFKL)}{A(ABCD)} =$$



ABCD paralelkenar

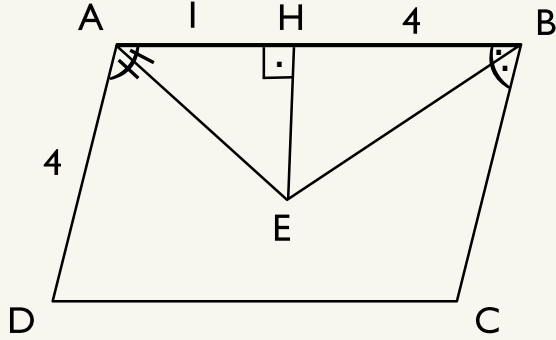
IEFI = 4 br

ILKI = 6 br

IABI = 10 br

$$\frac{\text{Taralı Alanlar Toplamı}}{A(\text{ABCD})} =$$

ÖRNEK



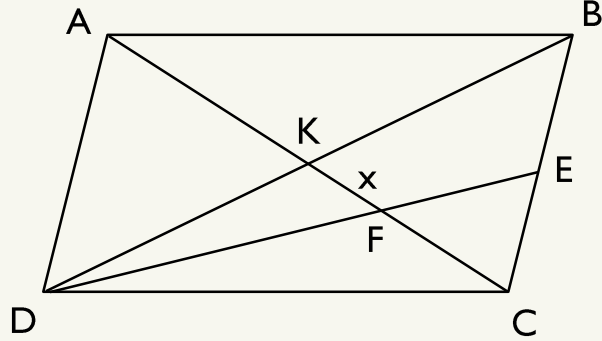
ABCD paralelkenar

[AE] ve [BE] açıortay doğruları

$|AD| = |BH| = 4$ br ve $|AH| = 1$ br ise,

$A(ABCD)$ kaç br^2 dir?

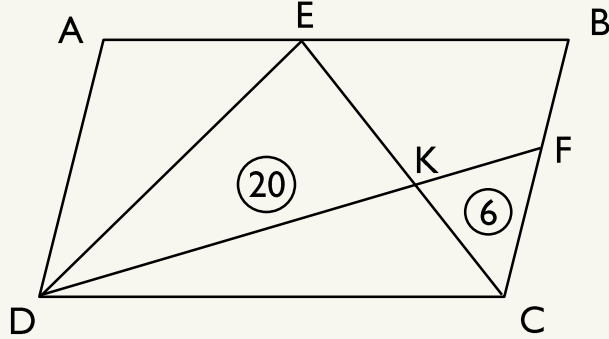
ÖRNEK



ABCD paralelkenar
K; köşegenlerin kesim noktası

$2|EC| = |BE|$
 $|AC| = 20$ br olduğuna göre
 $|KF| = x$ kaç br dir?

ÖRNEK



ABCD paralelkenar

$IBFI = IFCI$

$A(DEK) = 20 \text{ br}^2$

$A(KFC) = 6 \text{ br}^2$ olduğuna göre

$A(ABCD)$ kaç br^2 dir?