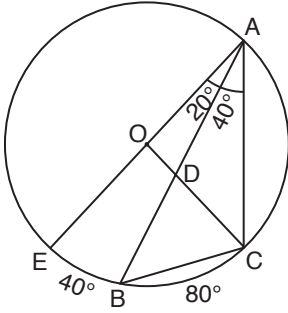


1.



\widehat{OAB} çevre açısı olduğundan
 $m(\widehat{EB}) = 40^\circ$
 \widehat{BAC} çevre açısı olduğundan
 $m(\widehat{BC}) = 80^\circ$

$$m(\widehat{AE}) = m(\widehat{EB}) + m(\widehat{BC}) + m(\widehat{AC}) = 180^\circ$$

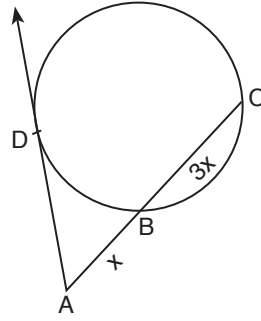
$$180^\circ = 40^\circ + 80^\circ + m(\widehat{AC})$$

$$60^\circ = m(\widehat{AC})$$

\widehat{AOC} merkez açı olduğundan
 $m(\widehat{AOC}) = 60^\circ$

Cevap: C

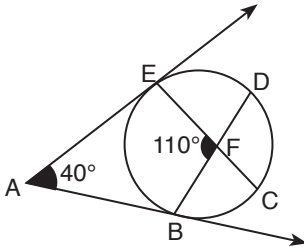
3.



Teğet kuvvet özelliğinden,
 $|AD|^2 = |AB| \cdot |AC|$
 $|AB| = x$ ise $|BC| = 3x$
 O halde,
 $4^2 = x \cdot 4x$
 $16 = 4x^2$
 $x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 2$ bulunur.

Cevap: B

2.

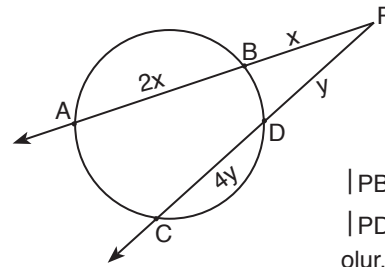


\widehat{EAB} teğetler arasında kalan bir açı olduğundan,
 $m(\widehat{EB}) + m(\widehat{EAB}) = 180^\circ$
 $m(\widehat{EB}) + 40^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $m(\widehat{EB}) = 140^\circ$ olur.

\widehat{EFB} bir iç açı olduğundan
 $m(\widehat{EFB}) = \frac{m(\widehat{EB}) + m(\widehat{DC})}{2}$
 $110^\circ = \frac{140^\circ + m(\widehat{DC})}{2}$
 $220 = 140^\circ + m(\widehat{DC})$
 $80^\circ = m(\widehat{DC})$ bulunur.

Cevap: D

4.



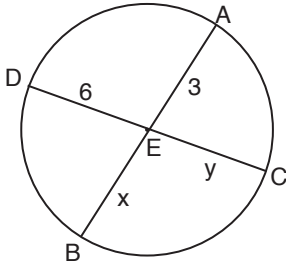
$|PB| = x$ ise $|AB| = 2x$
 $|PD| = y$ ise $|DC| = 4y$ olur.

Kural uygulanırsa
 $|PB| \cdot |PA| = |PD| \cdot |PC|$
 $x \cdot 3x = y \cdot 5y$
 $3x^2 = 5y^2$
 $\frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}}$

O halde $\frac{|AB|}{|CD|} = \frac{2x}{4y} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{3}}$

Cevap: E

5.



$$|AE| \cdot |EB| = |DE| \cdot |EC|$$

$$3 \cdot x = 6 \cdot y$$

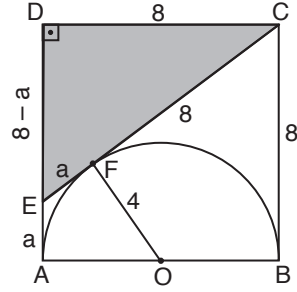
$$x = 2y$$

O halde

$$\frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{2y+y}{2y-y} = \frac{3y}{y} = 3$$

Cevap: A

7.



ABCD bir kare olduğundan

$$|DC| = |DA| = 8 \text{ cm}$$

E noktası çembere çizilen
teğet uzunlukları eşittir.

$$|AE| = |EF| = a \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Aynı zamanda } |CF| = |CB| = 8 \text{ cm}$$

DEC üçgeninde

$$|DC|^2 + |DE|^2 = |EC|^2$$

$$8^2 + (8-a)^2 = (8+a)^2$$

$$64 + 64 - 16a + a^2 = 64 + 16a + a^2$$

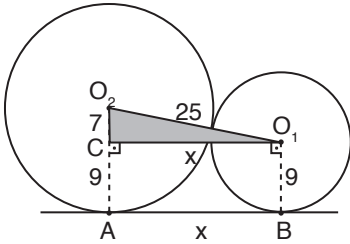
$$64 = 32a$$

$$2 = a$$

$$A(\widehat{DEC}) = \frac{(8-a) \cdot 8}{2} = \frac{6 \cdot 8}{2} = 24 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: B

6.



$$|O_2C| = 16 - 9 = 7 \text{ br}$$

$$|O_2O_1| = 16 + 9 = 25 \text{ br}$$

O halde

$$|O_2C|^2 + |CO_1|^2 = |O_2O_1|^2$$

$$7^2 + x^2 = 25^2$$

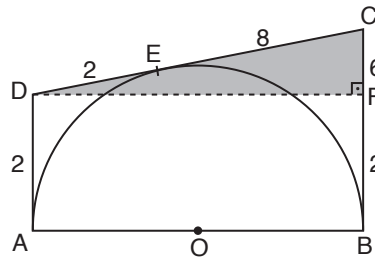
$$x^2 = 625 - 49$$

$$x^2 = 576$$

$$x = 24 \text{ br bulunur.}$$

Cevap: D

8.



$$|AD| = |DE| = 2 \text{ br}$$

$$|CB| = |CE| = 8 \text{ br}$$

DFC üçgeninden

$$|DC|^2 = |DF|^2 + |FC|^2$$

$$10^2 = |DF|^2 + 6^2$$

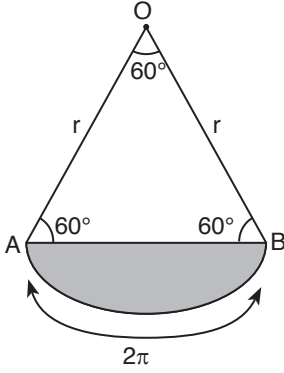
$$100 - 36 = |DF|^2$$

$$64 = |DF|^2 \Rightarrow |DF| = |AB| = 8$$

$$\frac{|AB|}{2} = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \text{ br bulunur.}$$

Cevap: C

9.

AB yayının uzunluğu 2π

$$|\widehat{AB}| = 2\pi r \cdot \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ}$$

$$2\pi = 2\pi \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ}$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ \text{ olur.}$$

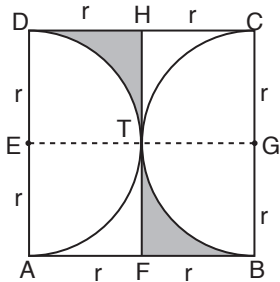
AOB daire diliminin bütün alanı

$$\text{Alan} = \pi r^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{360} = \pi \cdot 6^2 \cdot \frac{60}{360} = 6\pi \text{ br}^2$$

$$\text{AOB eşkenar üçgen alanı} = \frac{6^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} = 9\sqrt{3} \text{ br}^2$$

$$\text{Bu durumda taralı alan} = 6\pi - 9\sqrt{3} \text{ br}^2$$

10.



$$A(ABCD) = 36 \text{ br}^2$$

$$(2r)^2 = 36$$

$$4r^2 = 36$$

$$r^2 = 9$$

$$r = 3 \text{ olur.}$$

DETH karesinde taralı alan, bütün alandan r yarıçaplı çeyrek çemberin çıkarılması ile bulunur.

$$\text{Çeyrek çember: } \frac{\pi r^2}{4} = \frac{9\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{Alan(DETH)} - \frac{9\pi}{4} = 3^2 - \frac{9\pi}{4} = 9 - \frac{9\pi}{4}$$

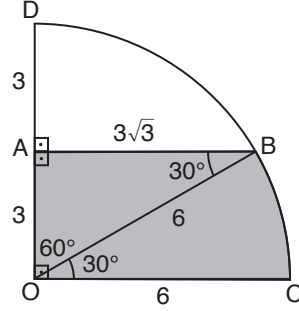
taralı alanın yarıısı

$$\text{Taralı alanın toplamı} = 2 \cdot \left(9 - \frac{9\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= 18 - \frac{9\pi}{2} \text{ br}^2 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: A

11.



$$|OA| = |AD| = 3 \text{ br}$$

(Yarıçapı $|OC| = |OD| = 6 \text{ br}$)

$$|OA| = 3, |OB| = 6 \text{ ise}$$

$$m(\widehat{ABO}) = 30^\circ$$

$$m(\widehat{AOB}) = 60^\circ \text{ olur.}$$

$$A(OAB) = \frac{|OA| \cdot |AB|}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 3\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ br}^2$$

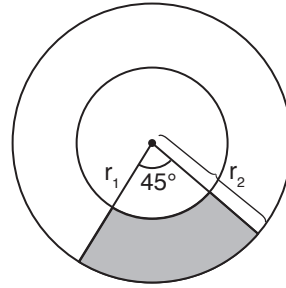
$$A(BOC) = \pi r^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ} = \pi \cdot 6^2 \cdot \frac{30}{360} = 3\pi = 9 \text{ br}^2$$

($\pi = 3$)

$$\text{Taralı Alan} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} + 9 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: B

12.



$$\text{Küçük dairenin Alanı} = \pi r_1^2 = 4\pi$$

$$r_1^2 = 4$$

$$r_1 = 2 \text{ br}$$

$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{r_2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow r_2 = 4 \text{ br olur.}$$

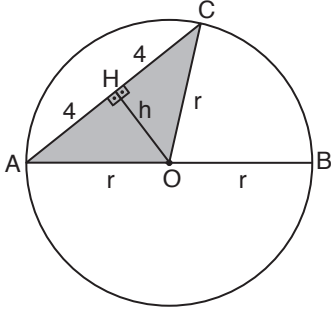
$$\text{Taralı Alan} = \frac{\pi(r_2^2 - r_1^2) \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\pi(4^2 - 2^2) \cdot 45}{360}$$

$$= \frac{12\pi}{8} = \frac{3\pi}{2} \text{ br}^2 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: E

13.



Çemberin merkezinden kirişe indirilen dikme, kirişi iki eşit parçaya böler.

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

$$A(\widehat{AOC}) = \frac{8 \cdot h}{2} = 12 \Rightarrow h = 3 \text{ cm olur.}$$

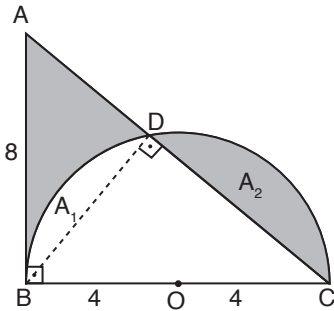
HAO dik üçgeninden

$$4^2 + 3^2 = r^2$$

$$16 + 9 = r^2$$

$$25 = r^2 \Rightarrow r = 5 \text{ cm bulunur.}$$

14.



$$|AB| = |BC| \text{ ABC ikizkenar üçgen}$$

$$|BD| = |DC| \text{ olduğundan}$$

$$A_1 = A_2$$

O halde taralı alanlar

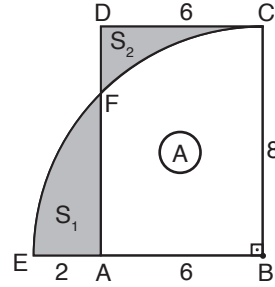
$$S + A_2 = S + A_1 \text{ olur.}$$

$$\text{Taralı Alan} = \frac{A(\widehat{ABC})}{2} \text{ olur.}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{8 \cdot 8}{2}}{2} = \frac{64}{4} = 16 \text{ br}^2 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: B

15.



Boş alanı A kabul edelim

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Çeyrek dilimin Alanı} &= A + S_1 \\ &= \frac{\pi 8^2}{4} = 16\pi \text{ br}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A(ABCD) = 6 \cdot 8 = 48 \text{ br}^2$$

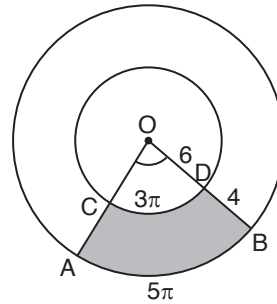
$$A + S_1 - (S_2 + A) = 16\pi - 48$$

$$S_1 - S_2 = 16\pi - 48 \text{ br}^2 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: C

Cevap: C

16.



$$\frac{|\widehat{CD}|}{|\widehat{AB}|} = \frac{|OD|}{|OB|}$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{|\widehat{AB}|} = \frac{6}{10}$$

$$|\widehat{AB}| = 5\pi \text{ olur.}$$

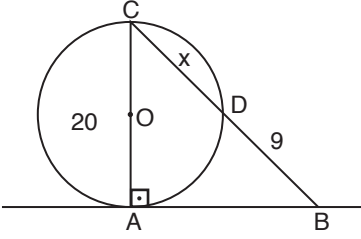
$$\text{Taralı alan} = \frac{|\widehat{AB}| \cdot |OB|}{2} - \frac{|\widehat{CD}| \cdot |OD|}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5\pi \cdot 10}{2} - \frac{3\pi \cdot 6}{2}$$

$$= 25\pi - 9\pi = 16\pi \text{ cm}^2 \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: E

17.



Çemberin merkezinden indirilen doğru teğete değme noktasında diktir.

Dış kuvvet Teoreminden

$$|AB|^2 = 9 \cdot (9 + x) = 81 + 9x$$

ABC üçgeninden

$$20^2 + |AB|^2 = (9 + x)^2$$

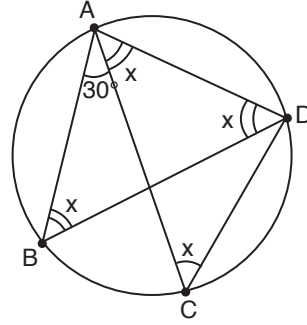
$$400 + 81 + 9x = 81 + 18x + x^2$$

$$x^2 + 9x - 400 = 0$$

$$(x + 25)(x - 16) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 16 \text{ cm olur.}$$

Cevap: D

19.



B ve C açıları aynı yayı görüyorlar bu durumda ölçüleri eşittir.

$$m(\widehat{ABD}) = m(\widehat{ADB}) = m(\widehat{CAD}) = m(\widehat{ACD}) = x$$

ABD üçgeninden

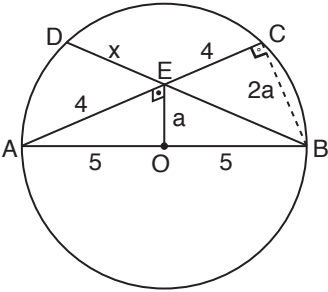
$$3x + 30 = 180^\circ$$

$$3x = 150$$

$$x = 50^\circ \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: B

18.



Çapı gören çevre açısı 90° olduğundan $m(\widehat{ACB}) = 90^\circ$ dir.

Pisagordan $|OE| = 3 \text{ cm}$

$$|CB| = 2a = 6 \text{ cm}$$

ECB üçgeninden

$$|BE|^2 = |EC|^2 + |BC|^2$$

$$|BE|^2 = 4^2 + 6^2 = 16 + 36 = 52$$

$$|BE| = 2\sqrt{13}$$

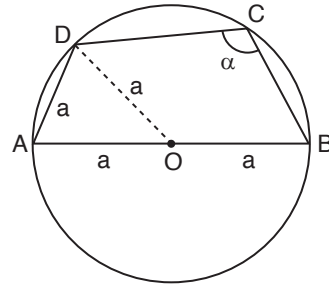
O halde

$$|AE| \cdot |EC| = |DE| \cdot |EB|$$

$$4 \cdot 4 = x \cdot 2\sqrt{13} \Rightarrow x = \frac{8}{\sqrt{13}} \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: B

20.



ADO eşkenar üçgen olduğundan

$m(\widehat{AOD}) = 60^\circ$ ise merkez açısı olduğundan

$m(\widehat{AD}) = 60^\circ$ olur.

$$m(\widehat{DAB}) = 60 + 180 = 240^\circ$$

DCB açısı çevre açısı olduğundan gördüğü yayın yarısı olur

$$\text{yani } \frac{240^\circ}{2} = 120^\circ \text{ bulunur.}$$

Cevap: C