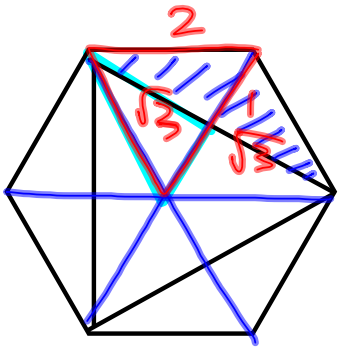


$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(2)^2 = \sqrt{3}$

$\frac{1}{2}(2\sqrt{3})(1) =$

$y = (x^2 - 4x + 4) + 1$

$y = \frac{(x-2)^2}{1} + 1$

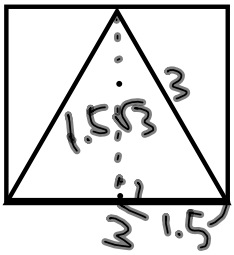
$4p = 1$

$p = .25$

$f: (2, 1.25)$

$V: (2, 1)$

$d: y = \frac{3}{4}$



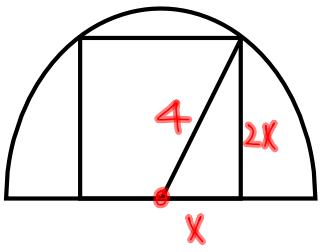
$1.5\sqrt{3}$

$P = 3 + 3 + 1.5\sqrt{3} + 1.5\sqrt{3}$

$= 6 + 3\sqrt{3}$

$A = 3(1.5\sqrt{3}) = 4.5\sqrt{3}$

10)



$(2x)^2$

$x^2 + 4x^2 = 16$

$5x^2 = 16$

$x^2 = \frac{16}{5}$

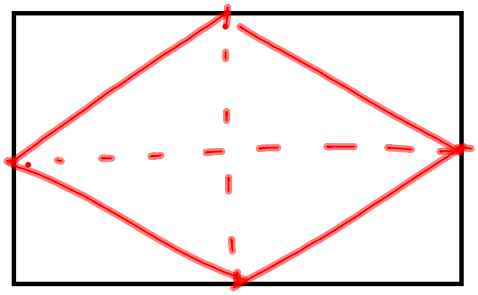
$x = \pm\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$

1 side $= \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}\right)2$

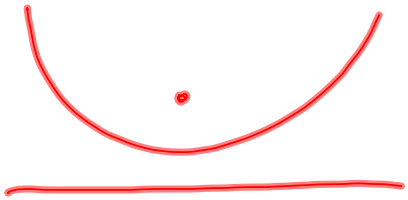
$= \frac{8}{\sqrt{5}}$

$\frac{16\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{8}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2$

$8\pi - \frac{64}{5}$

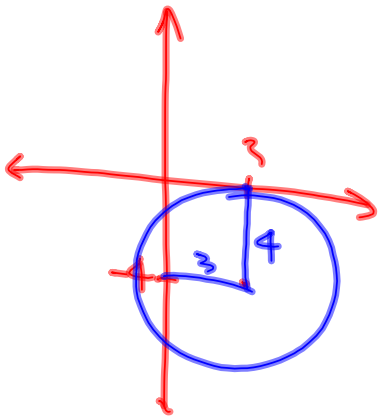


$$A_R = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2} = \frac{10 \cdot 8}{2} = 40$$



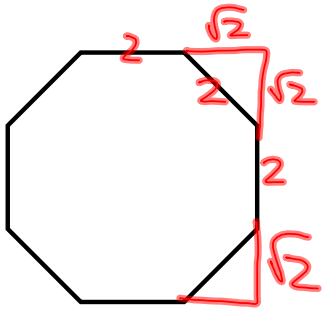
center $(3,-4)$

tang. x-axis



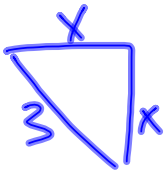
$(x-3)^2+(y+4)^2=16$

16π



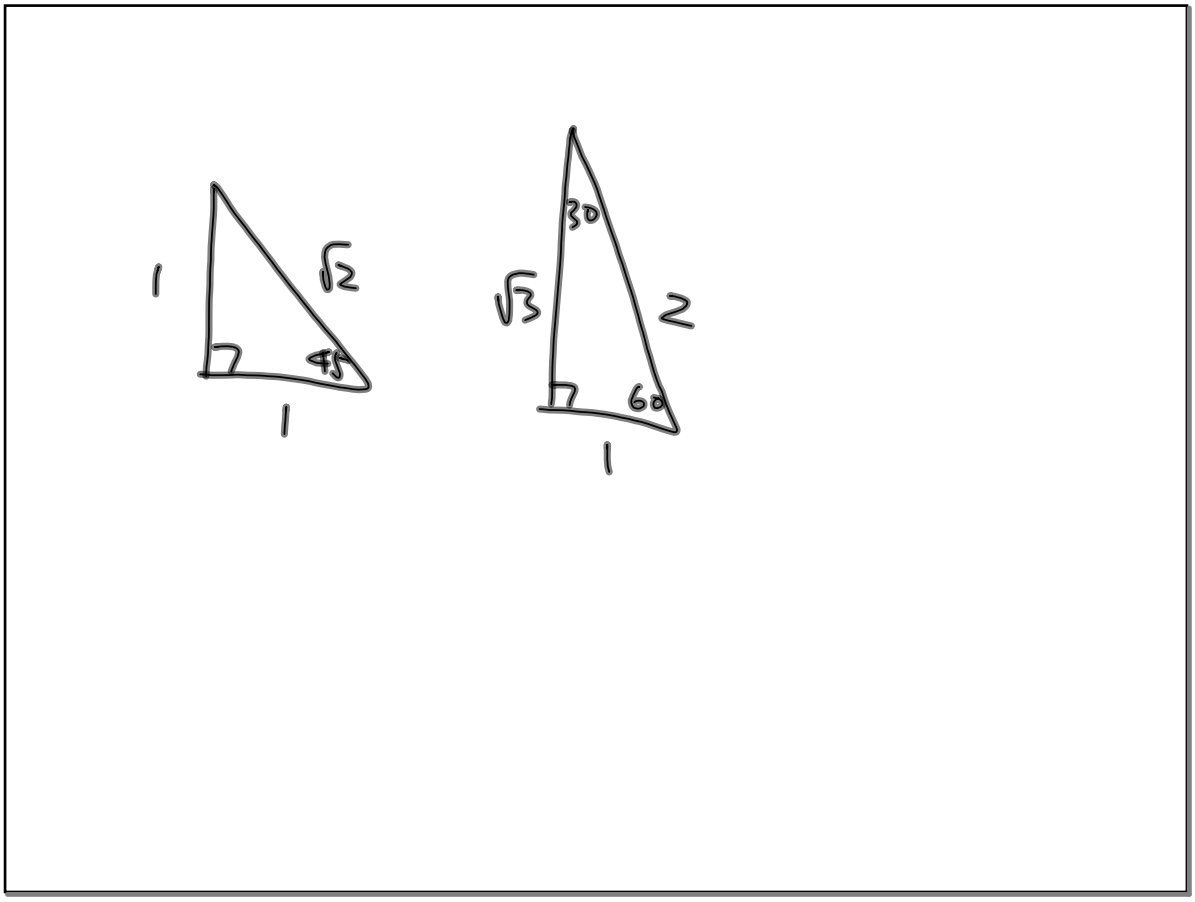
$(2+2\sqrt{2})^2-2^2$

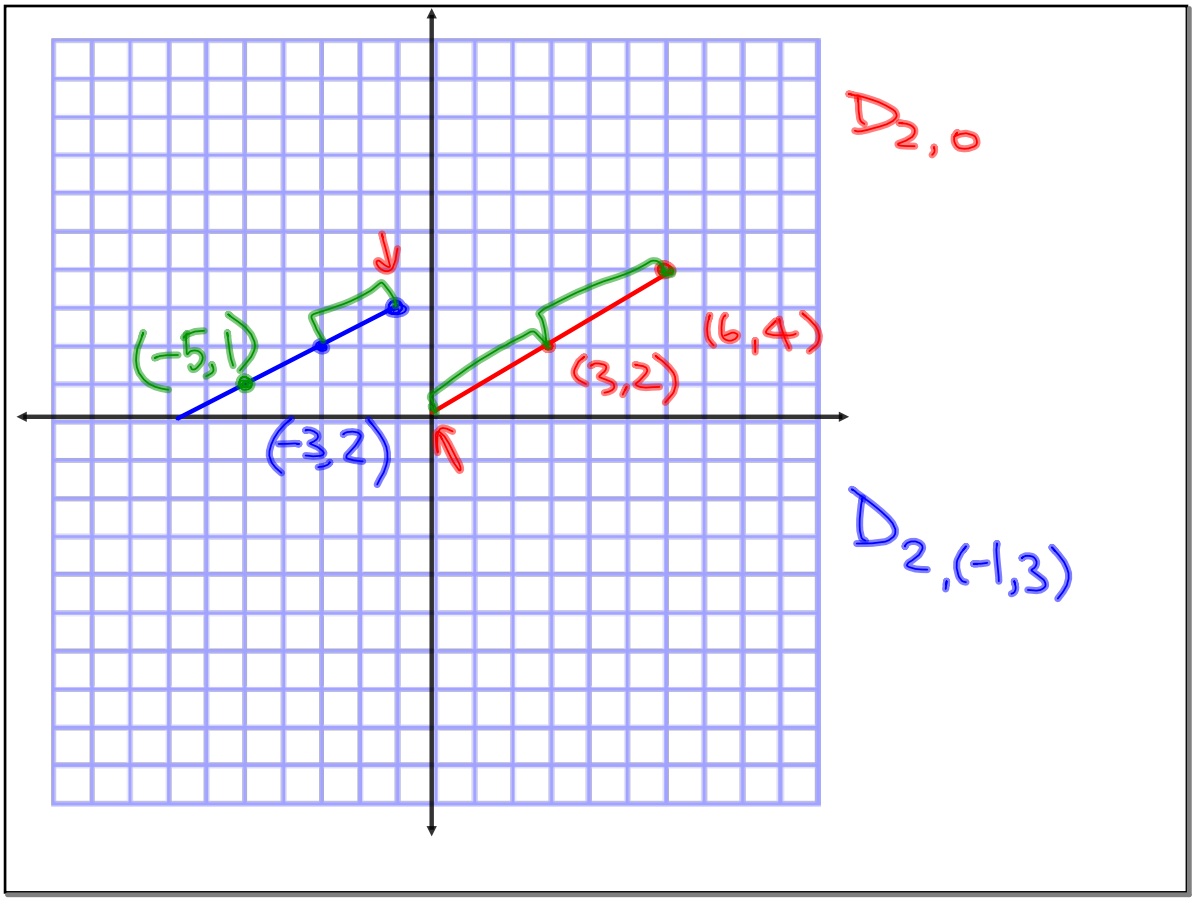
$=4+8\sqrt{2}+8-4$

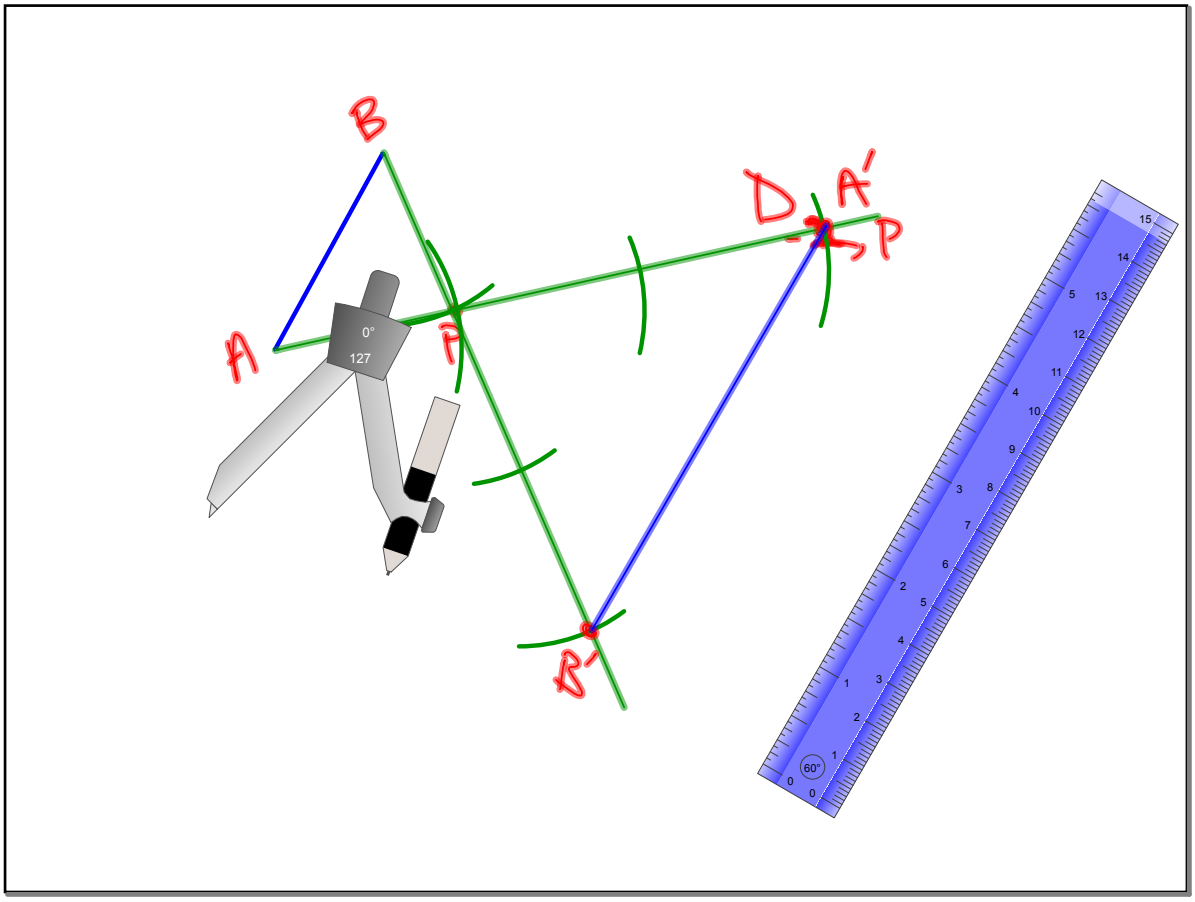


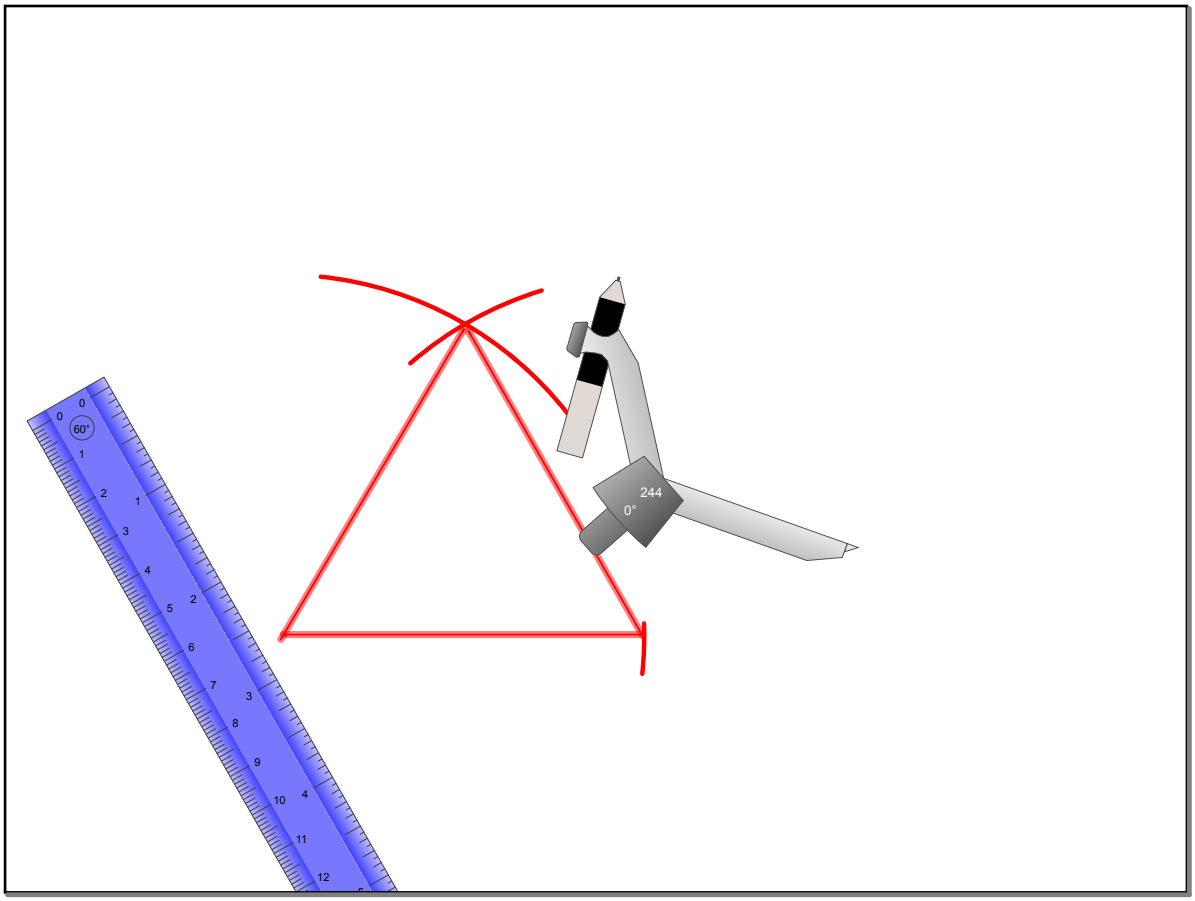
① $x^2+x^2=3^2$

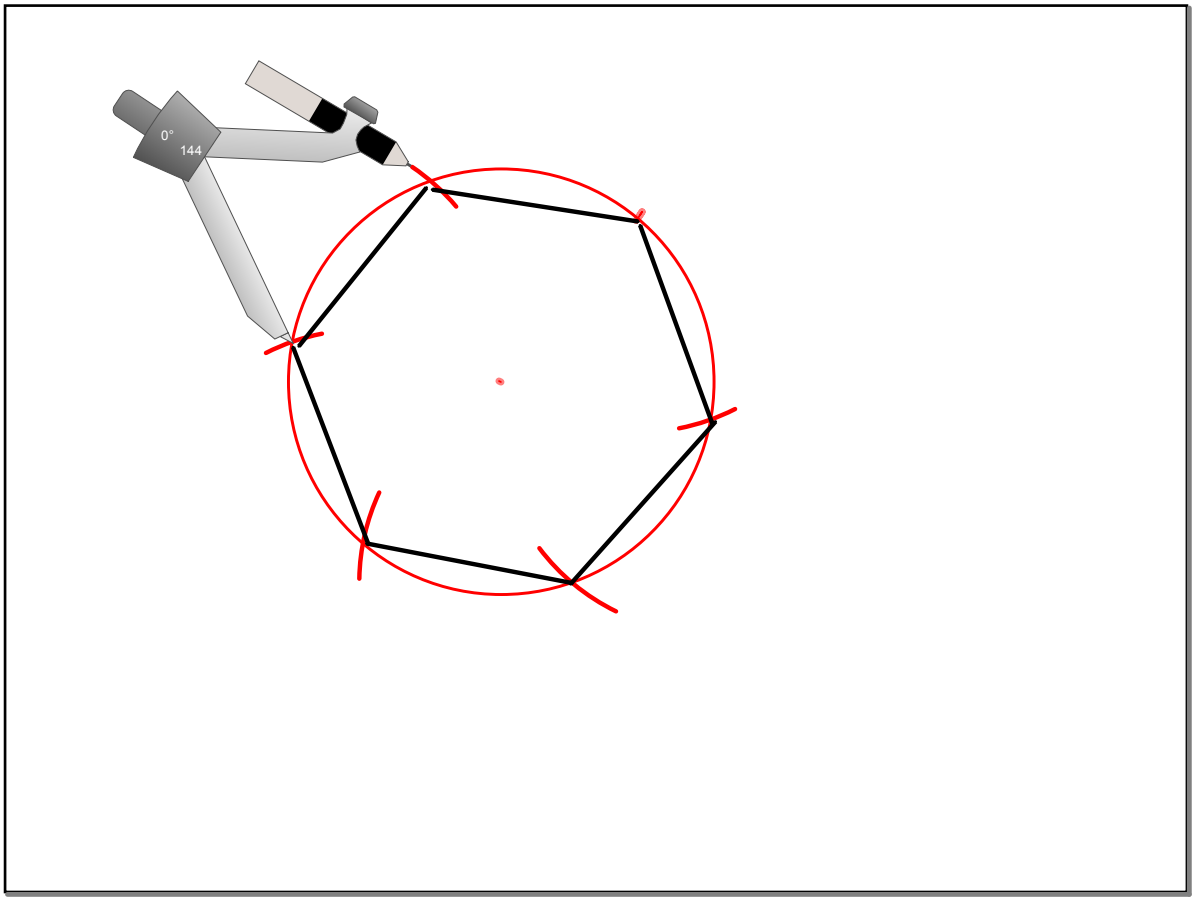
② $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}=x$

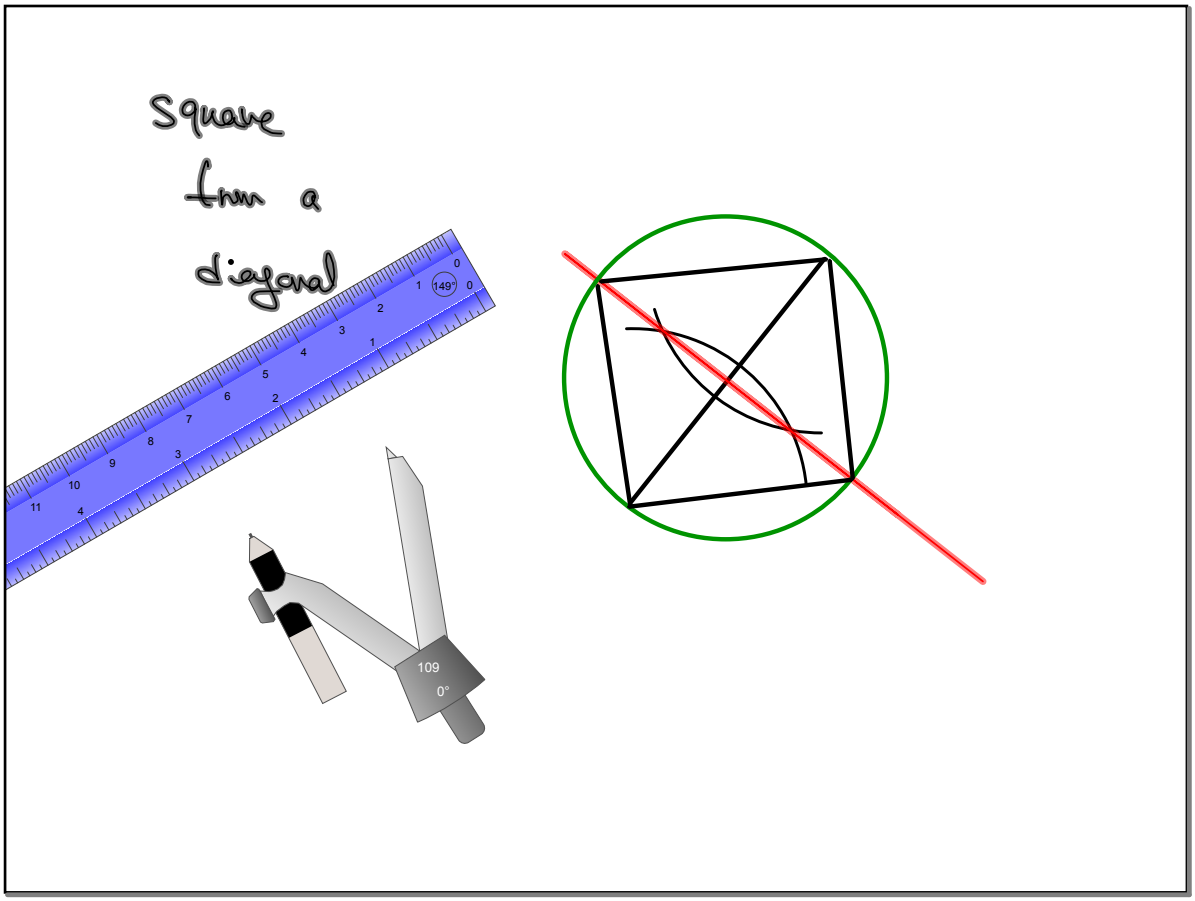

1
√2
45
1
√3
30
2
60
1


D2,0
(-5,1)
(-3,2)
(3,2)
(6,4)
D2,(-1,3)

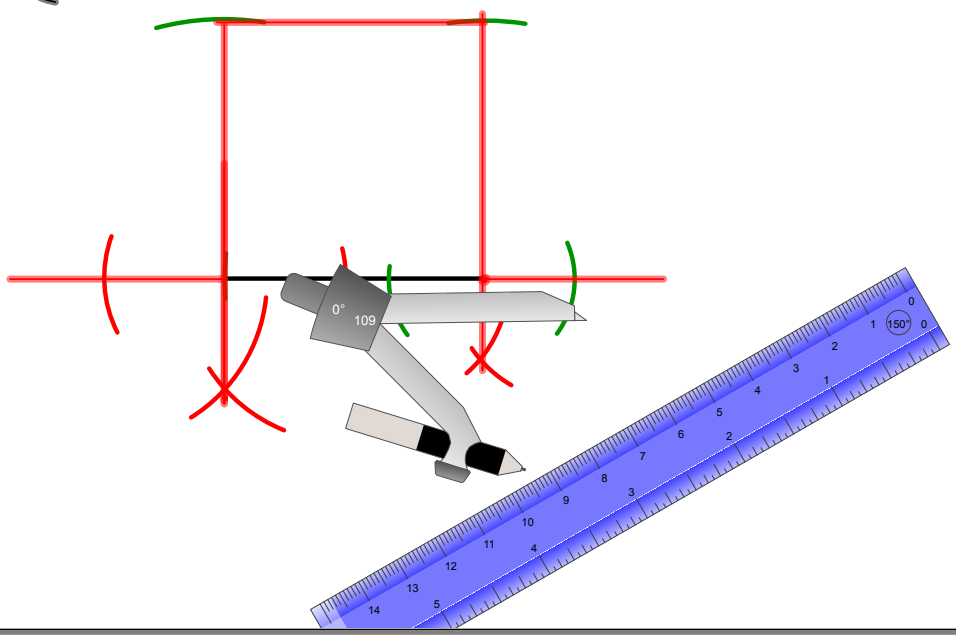

B
D
A'
P
A
F
B'
0°
127
60°

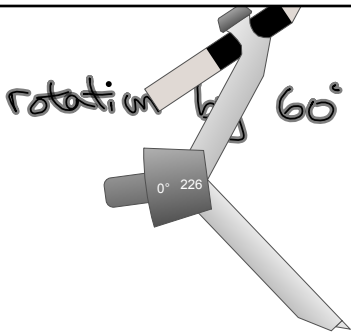

60°
244
0°

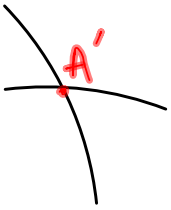

0°
144


Square
from a
diagonal
149°
109
0°

Square from a side







O

A