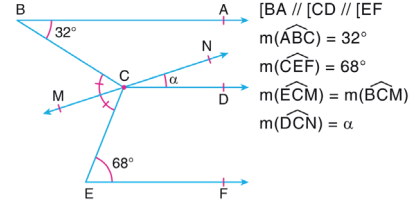
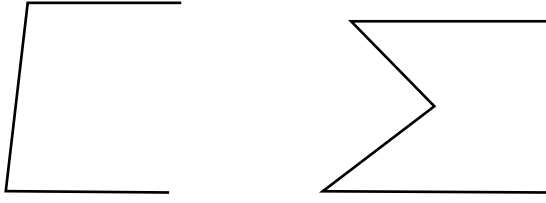
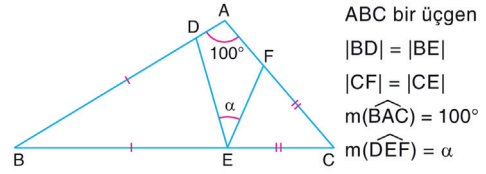
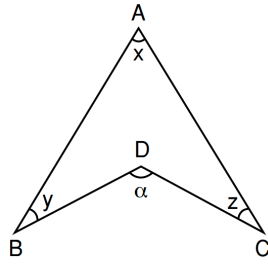
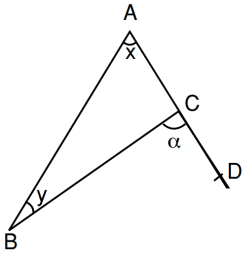


FORMÜLLERLE YKS GEOMETRİ FULL TEKRAR



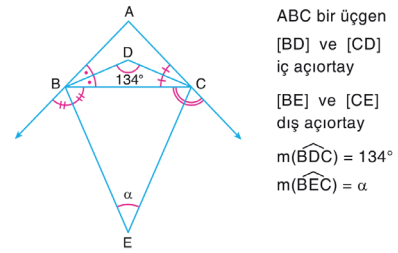
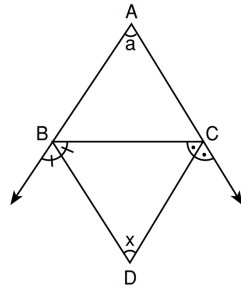
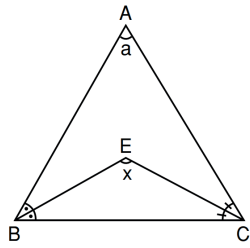
M, C ve N doğrusal olduğuna göre, $m(\widehat{DCN}) = \alpha$ kaç derecedir?

- A) 18 B) 20 C) 27 D) 34 E) 36



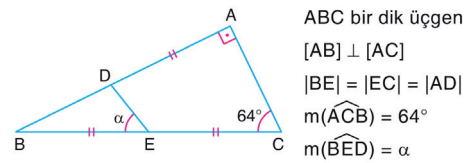
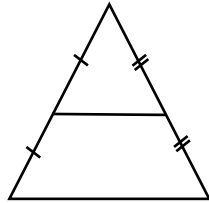
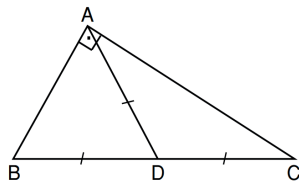
Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $m(\widehat{DEF}) = \alpha$ kaç derecedir?

- A) 25 B) 30 C) 35 D) 40 E) 50



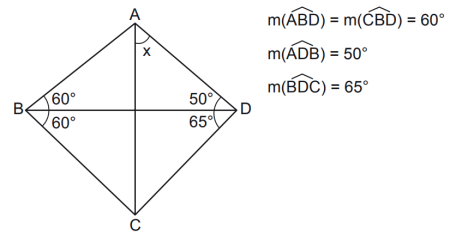
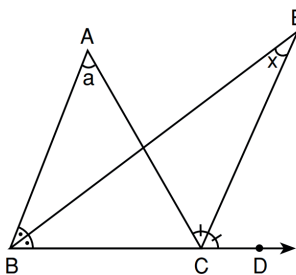
Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $m(\widehat{BEC}) = \alpha$ kaç derecedir?

- A) 38 B) 46 C) 50 D) 56 E) 67



Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $m(\widehat{BED}) = \alpha$ kaç derecedir?

- A) 51 B) 48 C) 45 D) 40 E) 32

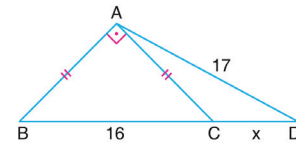
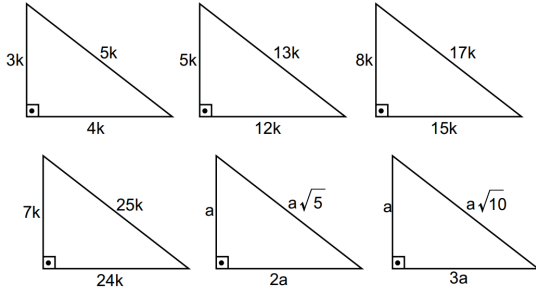
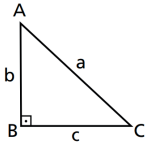


Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $m(\widehat{CAD}) = x$ kaç derecedir?

- A) 30 B) 35 C) 40 D) 45 E) 50



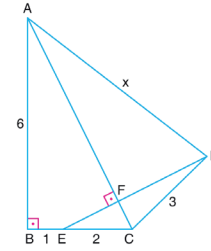
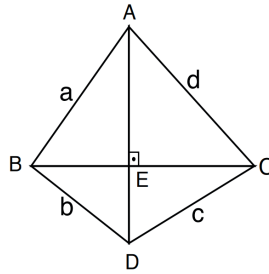
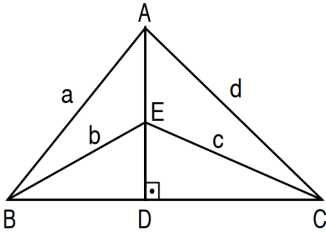
FORMÜLLERLE YKS GEOMETRİ FULL TEKRAR



ABD bir üçgen
 $[AB] \perp [AC]$
 $|AB| = |AC|$
 $|BC| = 16$ cm
 $|AD| = 17$ cm
 $|CD| = x$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|CD| = x$ kaç cm dir?

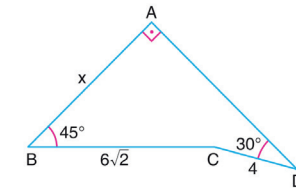
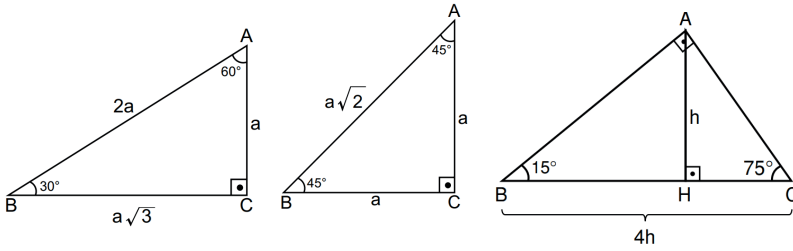
- A) 6 B) 7 C) 8 D) 9 E) 10



ABCD bir dörtgen
 $[AC] \perp [DE]$
 $[AB] \perp [BC]$
 $|BE| = 1$ cm
 $|EC| = 2$ cm
 $|DC| = 3$ cm
 $|AB| = 6$ cm
 $|AD| = x$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|AD| = x$ kaç cm dir?

- A) $2\sqrt{10}$ B) $\sqrt{41}$ C) $\sqrt{42}$ D) $\sqrt{43}$ E) $2\sqrt{11}$

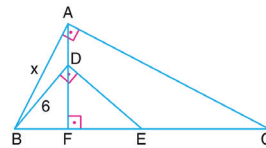
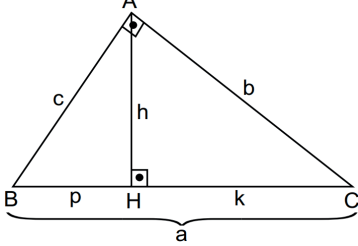


$[AB] \perp [AD]$
 $m(\widehat{ABC}) = 45^\circ$
 $m(\widehat{ADC}) = 30^\circ$
 $|BC| = 6\sqrt{2}$ cm
 $|CD| = 4$ cm

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|AB| = x$ kaç cm dir?

- A) 8 B) 9 C) 10 D) 11 E) 12

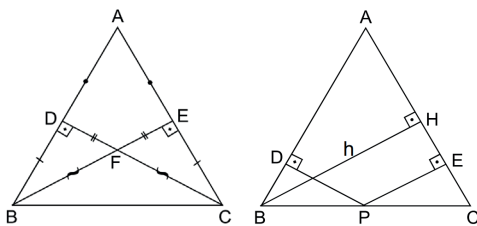
Öklid Bağlılıkları



ABC ve BDE dik üçgen
 $[AB] \perp [AC]$
 $[BD] \perp [DE]$
 $[AF] \perp [BC]$
 $|EB| = |EC|$
 $|BD| = 6$ cm

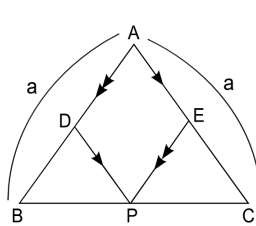
Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|AB| = x$ kaç cm dir?

- A) $5\sqrt{2}$ B) $6\sqrt{2}$ C) $4\sqrt{5}$ D) 9 E) 12



$|AB| = |AC|$ ise
 $|BE| = |DC|$

$|AB| = |AC|$ ise
 $h = |PD| + |PE|$



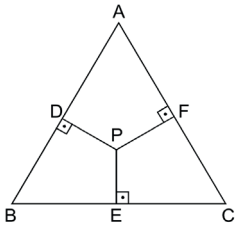
ABC bir ikizkenar üçgen
 $[DF] \perp [AC]$
 $[DE] \perp [AB]$
 $|AB| = |AC|$
 $|DF| = 3$ cm
 $|DE| = 4$ cm
 $m(\widehat{BAC}) = 45^\circ$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|AB|$ kaç cm dir?

- A) 6 B) 7 C) $6\sqrt{2}$ D) $7\sqrt{2}$ E) $8\sqrt{2}$

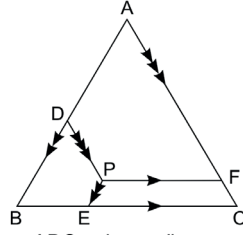


FORMÜLLERLE YKS GEOMETRİ FULL TEKRAR



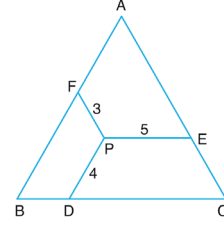
ABC eşkenar üçgen

$$h = |PD| + |PE| + |PF|$$



ABC eşkenar üçgen

$$|AB| = |PD| + |PE| + |PF|$$



ABC bir eşkenar üçgen

$[PD] \parallel [AB]$

$[PE] \parallel [BC]$

$[PF] \parallel [AC]$

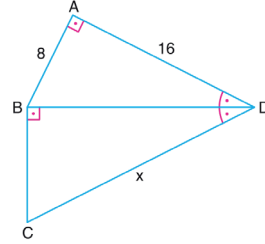
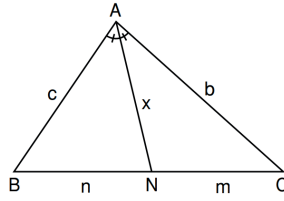
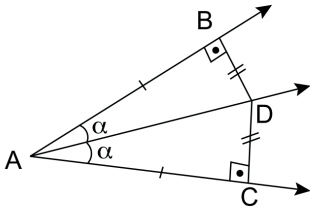
$|PF| = 3 \text{ cm}$

$|PD| = 4 \text{ cm}$

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

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, Çevre(ABC) kaç cm dir?

- A) 24 B) 33 C) 36 D) 42 E) 45



$[AB] \perp [AD]$

$[BC] \perp [BD]$

$m(\widehat{ADB}) = m(\widehat{CDB})$

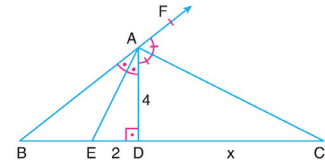
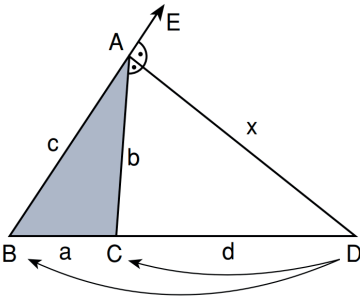
$|AB| = 8 \text{ cm}$

$|AD| = 16 \text{ cm}$

$|CD| = x$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|CD| = x$ kaç cm dir?

- A) 18 B) 19 C) 20 D) 22 E) 24



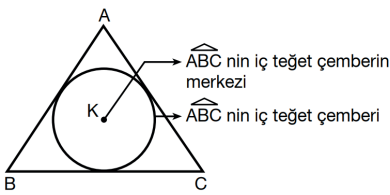
ABC bir üçgen, B, A, F noktaları doğrusal

$m(\widehat{BAE}) = m(\widehat{EAD})$, $m(\widehat{DAC}) = m(\widehat{CAF})$

$|ED| = 2 \text{ cm}$, $|AD| = 4 \text{ cm}$

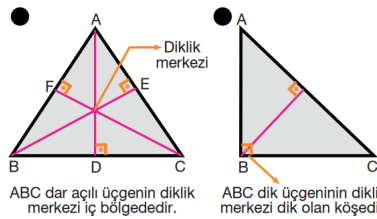
Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|DC| = x$ kaç cm dir?

- A) $4\sqrt{2}$ B) 6 C) $4\sqrt{3}$ D) 8 E) 10



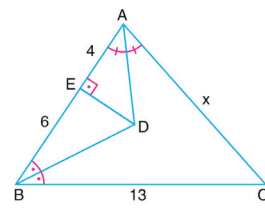
\widehat{ABC} nin iç teğet çemberin merkezi

\widehat{ABC} nin iç teğet çemberi



ABC dar açılı üçgenin diklik merkezi iç bölgededir.

ABC dik üçgeninin diklik merkezi dik olan köşedir.



ABC bir üçgen

$[AD]$ ve $[BD]$ açıortay

$[DE] \perp [AB]$

$|AE| = 4 \text{ cm}$

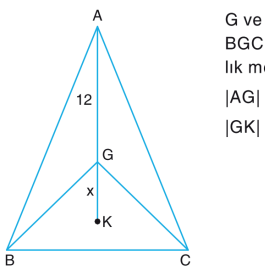
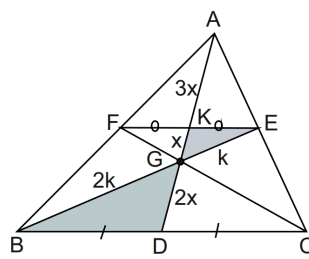
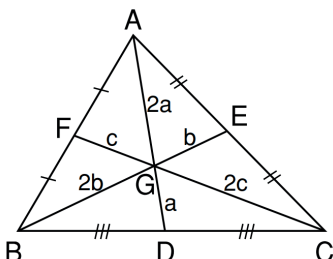
$|BE| = 6 \text{ cm}$

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

$|AC| = x$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|AC| = x$ kaç cm dir?

- A) 10 B) 11 C) 12 D) 13 E) 14



G ve K sırasıyla ABC ve BGC üçgenlerinin ağırlık merkezleri

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

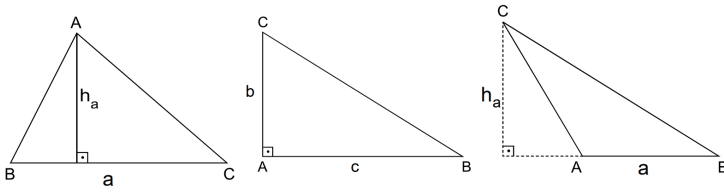
$|GK| = x$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|GK| = x$ kaç cm dir?

- A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5 E) 6



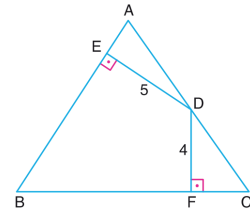
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$$\text{Alan}(\widehat{ABC}) = \frac{a \cdot h_a}{2}$$

$$\text{Alan}(\widehat{ABC}) = \frac{b \cdot c}{2}$$

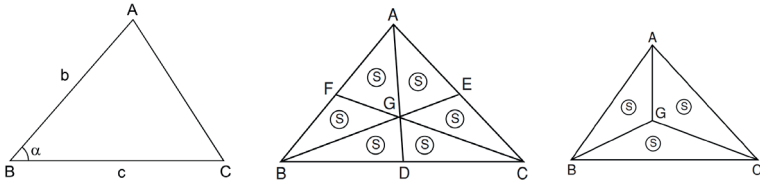
$$\text{Alan}(\widehat{ABC}) = \frac{a \cdot h_a}{2}$$



ABC bir üçgen
 $[DE] \perp [AB]$
 $[DF] \perp [BC]$
 $|DF| = 4 \text{ cm}$
 $|DE| = 5 \text{ cm}$
 $|BC| = 11 \text{ cm}$
 $|AB| = 10 \text{ cm}$

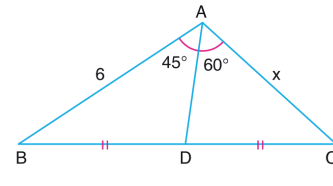
Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $\text{Alan}(\widehat{ABC})$ kaç cm^2 dir?

- A) 38 B) 45 C) 47 D) 50 E) 55



$$\text{Alan}(\widehat{ABC}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot c \cdot \sin \alpha$$

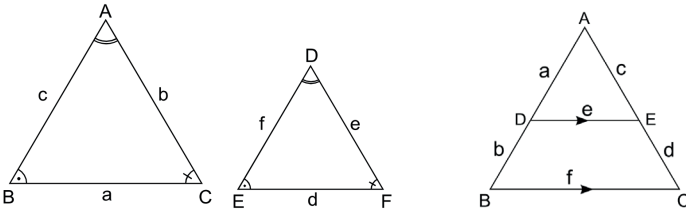
G, ABC üçgeninin ağırlık merkezi



ABC bir üçgen
 $m(\widehat{BAD}) = 45^\circ$
 $m(\widehat{DAC}) = 60^\circ$
 $|BD| = |DC|$
 $|AB| = 6 \text{ cm}$
 $|AC| = x$

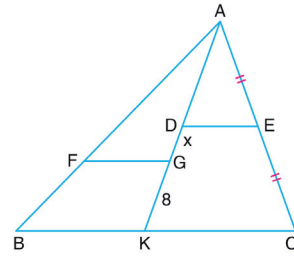
Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|AC| = x$ kaç cm dir?

- A) $3\sqrt{2}$ B) $2\sqrt{5}$ C) $2\sqrt{6}$ D) $3\sqrt{3}$ E) $4\sqrt{2}$



$$\widehat{ABC} \sim \widehat{DEF}$$

$$\frac{a}{d} = \frac{b}{e} = \frac{c}{f}$$



G, ABC üçgeninin ağırlık merkezi
A, D, G, K doğrusal
 $[DE] \parallel [FG] \parallel [BC]$
 $|AE| = |EC|$
 $|KG| = 8 \text{ cm}$
 $|DG| = x$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|DG| = x$ kaç cm dir?

- A) 3 B) 4 C) 5 D) 6 E) 7

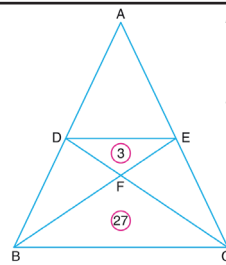
- Benzer üçgenlerin alanlarının oranı benzerlik oranının karesine eşittir.

$$\frac{\text{Alan}(\widehat{ABC})}{\text{Alan}(\widehat{DEF})} = k^2$$

- Benzerlik oranı $k = 1$ olan üçgenler eşittir.

$$\frac{a}{d} = \frac{b}{e} = \frac{c}{f} = k \text{ (benzerlik oranı)}$$

$$\frac{h_a}{h_d} = \frac{n_A}{n_D} = \frac{V_A}{V_D} = k \quad \frac{\text{Çevre}(\widehat{ABC})}{\text{Çevre}(\widehat{DEF})} = k$$



ABC bir üçgen
 $[BE] \cap [CD] = \{F\}$
 $\text{Alan}(\widehat{DEF}) = 3 \text{ cm}^2$
 $\text{Alan}(\widehat{BCF}) = 27 \text{ cm}^2$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $\text{Alan}(\widehat{ABC})$ kaç cm^2 dir?

- A) 48 B) 54 C) 63 D) 72 E) 81

KOORDİNAT DÜZLEMİ

y(ordinat)

II. Bölge

(-,+)

I. Bölge

(+,+)

III. Bölge

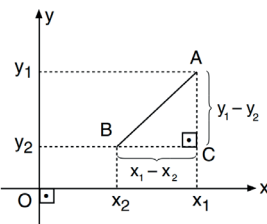
(-,-)

IV. Bölge

(+,-)

x(apsis)

İki Nokta Arası Uzaklık



$$|AB| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$$

Analistik düzlemde $A(-1, 3)$, $B(5, 11)$ ve $C(k, -3)$ noktaları veriliyor.

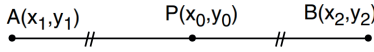
$|AB| = |AC|$ olduğuna göre, k 'nin alabileceği değerler çarpımı kaçtır?

- A) -63 B) -56 C) -48 D) -45 E) -36



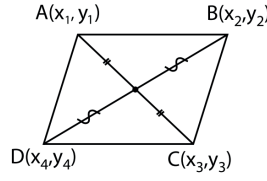
FORMÜLLERLE YKS GEOMETRİ FULL TEKRAR

Doğru Parçasının Orta Noktası

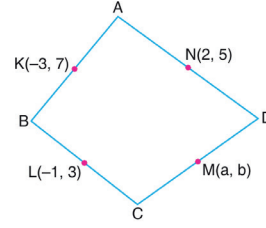


$$x_0 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \quad y_0 = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$$

Köşegenleri birbirini ortalayarak dörtgenlerde



$$x_1 + x_3 = x_2 + x_4 \quad y_1 + y_3 = y_2 + y_4$$

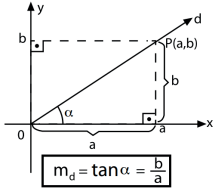


ABCD bir dörtgen
K, L, M, N ait oldukları kenarların orta noktaları
K(-3, 7)
L(-1, 3)
M(a, b)
N(2, 5)

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, a + b toplamı kaçtır?

- A) -4 B) -3 C) 2 D) 5 E) 6

Doğrunun Eğimi



Eğim açısı α olan bir doğruya,

- $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$ ise eğim m pozitiftir.
- $90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$ ise eğim m negatiftir.

$$m_d = \tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$$

NOT:

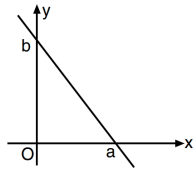
- iki noktası bilinen doğrunun eğimi: $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
- $y = ax + b$ doğrusunun eğimi m dir.
- $ax + by + c = 0$ doğrusunun eğimi $m = -\frac{a}{b}$
- İki doğru paralel ise eğimleri eşittir.
- İki doğru dik ise eğimlerinin çarpımı -1 dir.
- x eksenine paralel doğruların eğimi sıfırdır.
- y eksenine paralel doğruların eğimi tanımsızdır.

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

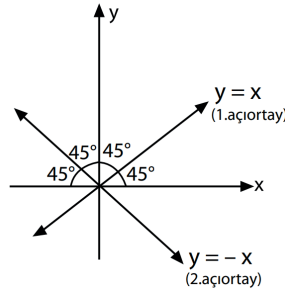
Analistik düzlemde, eğimi $2x - 3y + 4 = 0$ doğrusunun eğimine eşit olan ve $P(4, 1)$ noktasından geçen doğrunun denklemi $2x + ay + b = 0$ olduğuna göre, a + b toplamı kaçtır?

- A) -8 B) -3 C) -1 D) 0 E) 2

Eksenleri Kesen Doğruların Denklemi



$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

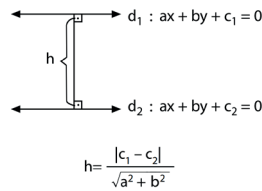
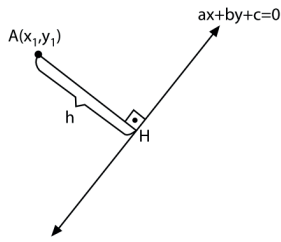


Dik koordinat düzleminde $3x + y + 5 = 0$ ve $y = 4$ doğrularının kesim noktasından geçen ve $x + 2y - 1 = 0$ doğrusuna dik olan doğrunun denklemi $y = mx + n$ olduğuna göre, m + n toplamı kaçtır?

- A) 8 B) 9 C) 10 D) 11 E) 12

Bir Noktanın Bir Doğruya Dik (En Yakın) Uzaklığı

$$h = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$



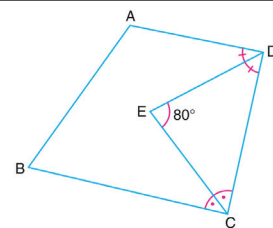
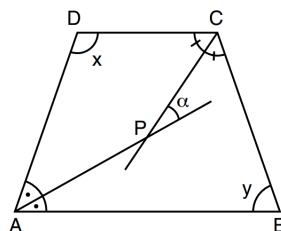
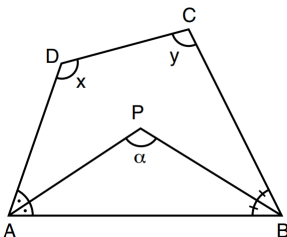
$$h = \frac{|c_1 - c_2|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

Analistik düzlemde,

$A(3, -1)$

noktasının $5x - 12y + n = 0$ doğrusuna uzaklığı 3 birim olduğuna göre, n nin pozitif değeri kaçtır?

- A) 6 B) 8 C) 10 D) 12 E) 13



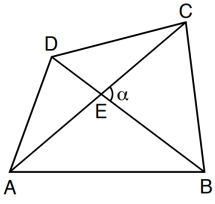
ABCD bir dörtgen
[DE] ve [CE] birer açıortay
 $m(\widehat{DEC}) = 80^\circ$

$m(\widehat{A}) - m(\widehat{B}) = 40^\circ$ olduğuna göre, $m(\widehat{A})$ kaç derecedir?

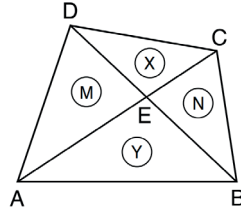
- A) 130 B) 120 C) 110 D) 100 E) 90



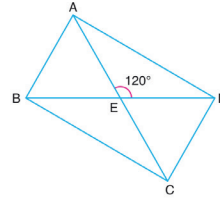
FORMÜLLERLE YKS GEOMETRİ FULL TEKRAR



$$A(ABCD) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e \cdot f \cdot \sin \alpha$$



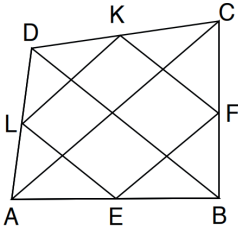
$$M \cdot N = X \cdot Y$$



ABCD bir dörtgen
 $[AC] \cap [BD] = \{E\}$
 $m(\widehat{AED}) = 120^\circ$
 $|AC| = 10 \text{ cm}$
 $|BD| = 12 \text{ cm}$

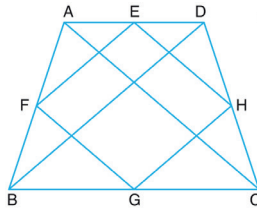
Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $A(ABCD)$ kaç cm^2 dir?

- A) $30\sqrt{3}$ B) $40\sqrt{3}$ C) $50\sqrt{3}$
 D) $60\sqrt{3}$ E) $70\sqrt{3}$



L, E, F ve K kenar orta noktaları ise

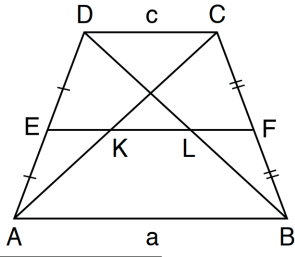
- * EFKL paralelkenardır.
- * Çevre(EFKL) = $|AC| + |BD|$
- * $[DB] \perp [AC] \Rightarrow$ EFKL dikdörtgendir.
- * $|DB| = |AC| \Rightarrow$ EFKL eşkenar dörtgendir.
- * $|DB| = |AC|$ ve $[DB] \perp [AC] \Rightarrow$ EFKL karedir.



ABCD bir dörtgen
 E, F, G, H kenar orta noktalar
 $[AC]$ ile $[BD]$ köşegen
 $|AC| = 12 \text{ cm}$
 $|BD| = 10 \text{ cm}$

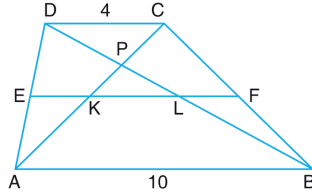
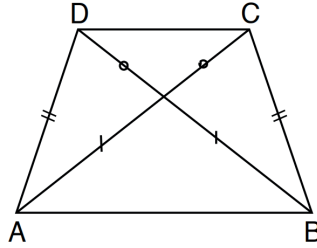
Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $\mathcal{C}(EFGH)$ kaç cm dir?

- A) 22 B) 24 C) 26 D) 28 E) 30



$$|EF| = \frac{a+c}{2} \quad |KL| = \frac{a-c}{2}$$

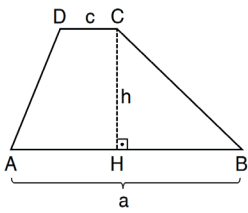
İkizkenar Yamuk



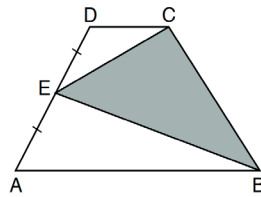
ABCD bir yamuk
 $[AC] \cap [BD] = \{P\}$
 $[EF]$ orta taban
 $|DC| = 4 \text{ cm}$
 $|AB| = 10 \text{ cm}$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|KL| - |EK|$ farkı kaç cm dir?

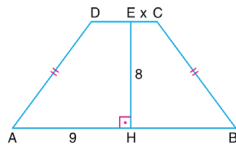
- A) 0,5 B) 1 C) 1,5 D) 2 E) 2,5



$$A(ABCD) = \frac{(a+c) \cdot h}{2}$$



$$A(BEC) = \frac{A(ABCD)}{2}$$

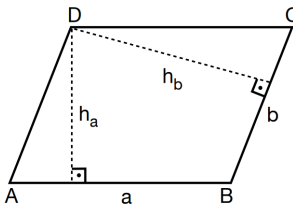


ABCD bir ikizkenar yamuk
 $[DC] \parallel [AB]$
 $[EH] \perp [AB]$
 $|AD| = |BC|$
 $|AH| = 9 \text{ cm}$
 $|EH| = 8 \text{ cm}$
 $|EC| = x$

Yukarıdaki şekilde Alan(ABCD) = 80 cm^2 olduğuna göre, $|EC| = x$ kaç cm dir?

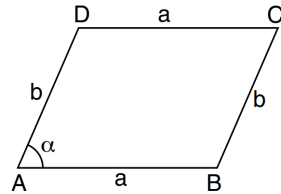
- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) 5

Paralelkenarda Alan

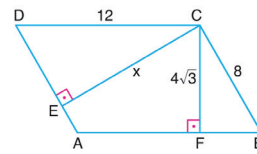


$$\mathcal{C}(ABCD) = 2 \cdot (a + b)$$

$$A(ABCD) = a \cdot h_a = b \cdot h_b$$



$$\text{Alan}(ABCD) = a \cdot b \cdot \sin \alpha$$



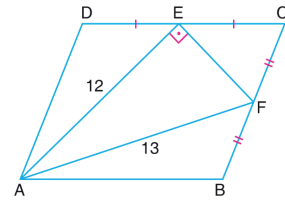
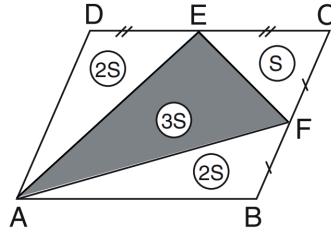
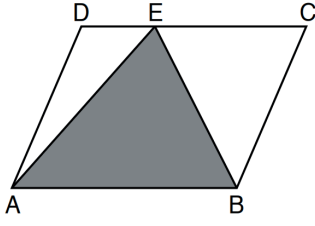
ABCD bir paralelkenar
 $[CE] \perp [AD]$
 $[CF] \perp [AB]$
 $|DC| = 12 \text{ cm}$
 $|CB| = 8 \text{ cm}$
 $|CF| = 4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$
 $|CE| = x$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, x kaç cm dir?

- A) $5\sqrt{3}$ B) $6\sqrt{3}$ C) 12 D) 14 E) $8\sqrt{3}$



FORMÜLLERLE YKS GEOMETRİ FULL TEKRAR

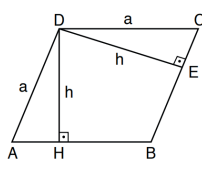
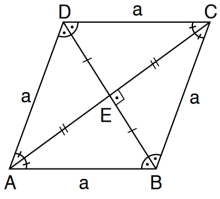


ABCD bir paralelkenar
 $|DE| = |EC|$
 $|CF| = |FB|$
 $|AF| = 13$ cm
 $|AE| = 12$ cm
 $[AE] \perp [EF]$

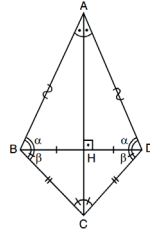
Yukarıdaki verilere göre, Alan(ABCD) kaç cm^2 dir?

- A) 80 B) 90 C) 100 D) 120 E) 160

EŞKENAR DÖRTGEN

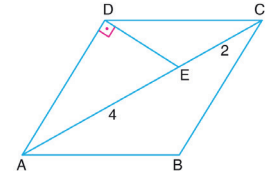


DELTOİD



- $|AB| = |AD|$
- $|BC| = |CD|$
- $m(\widehat{ABC}) = m(\widehat{ADC})$
- [AC] açıortay köşegeni
- $[AC] \perp [BD]$
- $|BH| = |HD|$
- Alan(ABCD) = $\frac{|AC| \cdot |BD|}{2}$

→ Paralelkenarın tüm özelliklerini taşır.

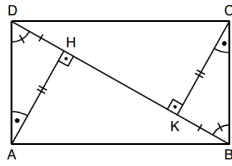
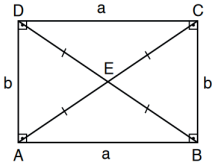


ABCD bir eşkenar dörtgen
 [AC] köşegen
 $[DE] \perp [AD]$
 $|EC| = 2$ cm
 $|AE| = 4$ cm

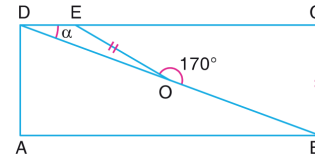
Yukarıdaki verilere göre, Çevre(ABCD) kaç cm dir?

- A) $8\sqrt{3}$ B) $12\sqrt{3}$ C) $16\sqrt{3}$
 D) $18\sqrt{3}$ E) $20\sqrt{3}$

DIKDÖRTGEN



- Dikdörtgen, paralelkenarın tüm özelliklerini taşır.
- Köşegen uzunlukları eşit olup birbirini ortalar.
- $A(ABCD) = a \cdot b$

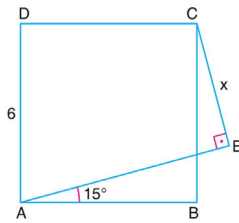
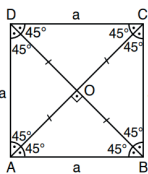
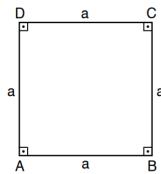


ABCD bir dikdörtgen
 O, dikdörtgenin merkezi
 $|OE| = |OB|$
 $m(\widehat{EOB}) = 170^\circ$
 $m(\widehat{BDC}) = \alpha$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, α kaç derecedir?

- A) 15 B) 20 C) 25 D) 30 E) 35

KARE

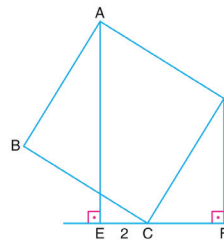
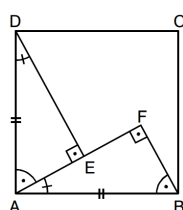
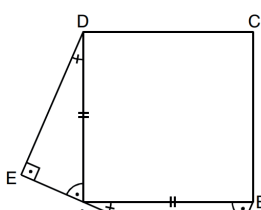
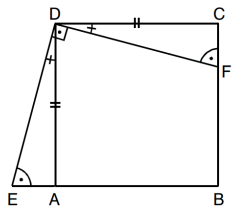


ABCD bir kare
 $[CE] \perp [AE]$
 $m(\widehat{EAB}) = 15^\circ$
 $|AD| = 6$ cm
 $|CE| = x$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|CE| = x$ kaç cm dir?

- A) $\sqrt{2}$ B) $2\sqrt{2}$ C) $2\sqrt{3}$ D) $3\sqrt{2}$ E) $3\sqrt{3}$

Karede Eş Üçgenler



ABCD bir kare
 $[AE] \perp [FE]$
 $[DF] \perp [FE]$
 $|EC| = 2$ cm
 $|AE| = 10$ cm
 $|DF| = x$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $|DF| = x$ kaç cm dir?

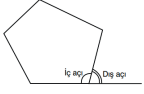
- A) 6 B) 8 C) 10 D) 11 E) 12



FORMÜLLERLE YKS GEOMETRİ FULL TEKRAR

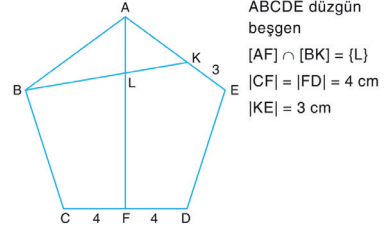
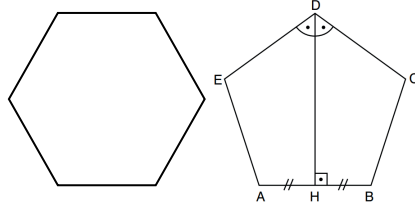
Konveks Çokgenlerin Özellikleri

- İç açılarının ölçüleri toplamı $= (n - 2) \cdot 180^\circ$ dir.
- Dış açılarının ölçüleri toplamı $= 360^\circ$ dir.



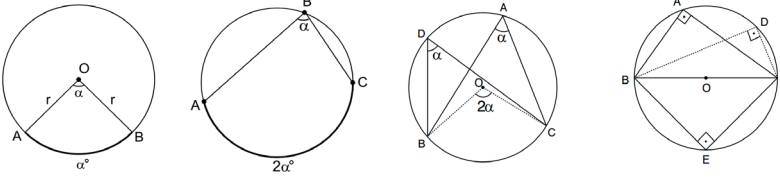
3. Köşegen sayısı $= \frac{n \cdot (n - 3)}{2}$ dir.

- Bir köşeden en fazla $(n - 3)$ tane köşegen çizilebilir. Çizilen bu köşegenlerle $(n - 2)$ tane üçgen oluşur.



Yukarıdaki verilere göre, $\frac{|BL|}{|LK|}$ oranı kaçtır?

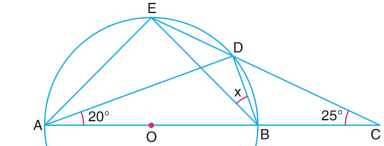
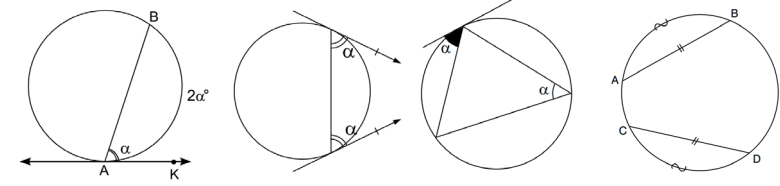
- A) $\frac{8}{5}$ B) $\frac{7}{4}$ C) $\frac{4}{3}$ D) $\frac{5}{3}$ E) $\frac{5}{2}$



O merkezli çemberde;
 $m(\widehat{OBC}) = 20^\circ$
 $m(\widehat{BAC}) = x$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, x kaç derecedir?

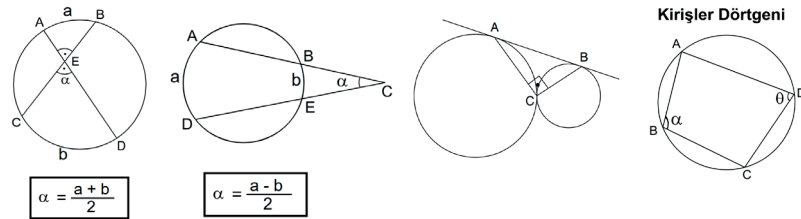
- A) 50 B) 55 C) 60 D) 65 E) 70



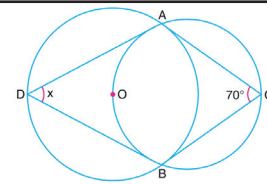
A, B, D ve E noktaları O merkezli çember üzerindedir.
 $m(\widehat{DAB}) = 20^\circ$, $m(\widehat{ACE}) = 25^\circ$, $m(\widehat{DBE}) = x$

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, x kaç derecedir?

- A) 15 B) 20 C) 25 D) 30 E) 35



Kirişler Dörtgeni

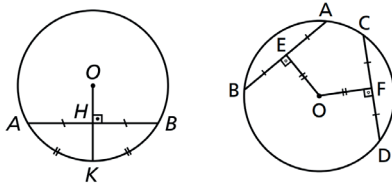


O merkezli çember ile diğer çember A ve B noktalarında kesismektedir.

$$m(\widehat{ACB}) = 70^\circ, m(\widehat{ADB}) = x$$

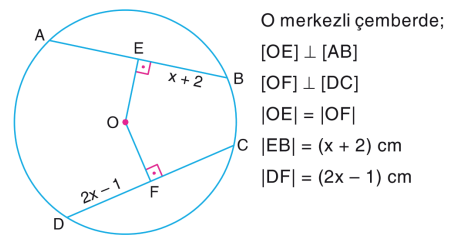
Yukarıdaki verilere göre, x kaç derecedir?

- A) 40 B) 45 C) 50 D) 55 E) 60



$[OK] \perp [AB]$ ise
 $|AH| = |HB|$

$|OE| = |OF|$ ise
 $|AB| = |CD|$

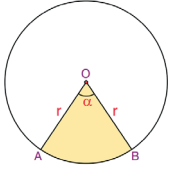


Yukarıdaki verilere göre, |AB| kaç cm dir?

- A) 6 B) 8 C) 10 D) 12 E) 14

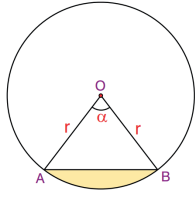


FORMÜLLERLE YKS GEOMETRİ FULL TEKRAR

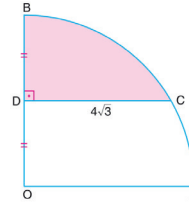
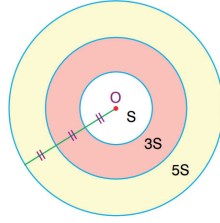


$$\text{Taralı Alan} = \frac{\pi r^2 \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ}$$

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



$$\text{Taralı Alan} = \frac{\pi r^2 \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ} = \frac{r^2}{2} \cdot \sin \alpha$$

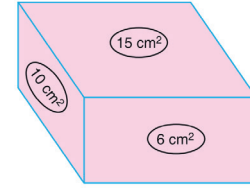
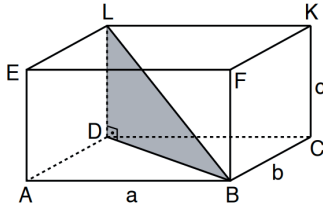


O, çeyrek dairenin
merkezi
[CD] ⊥ [OB]
|BD| = |DO|
|DC| = $4\sqrt{3}$ cm

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, taralı alan kaç cm^2 dir?

- A) $\frac{16\pi}{3} - 4\sqrt{3}$ B) $\frac{16\pi}{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$ C) $\frac{32\pi}{3} - 4\sqrt{3}$
D) $\frac{32\pi}{3} - 8\sqrt{3}$ E) $\frac{64\pi}{3} - 8\sqrt{3}$

DİKDÖRTGENLER PRİZMASI

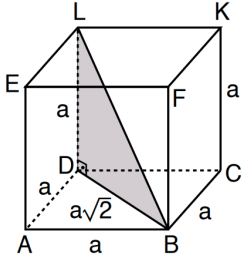


Şekildeki dikdörtgenler prizmasının üç farklı yüzünün alanları verilmiştir.

Buna göre, bu prizmanın hacmi kaç cm^3 tür?

- A) 18 B) 24 C) 30 D) 36 E) 40

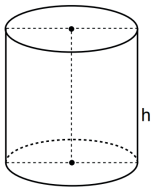
KÜP



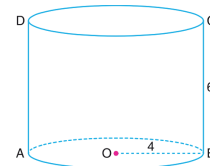
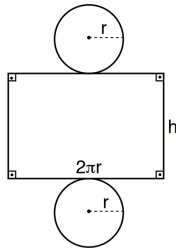
Yüzey alanı 150 cm^2 olan küpün cisim köşegeninin uzunluğu kaç cm dir?

- A) $3\sqrt{3}$ B) $4\sqrt{3}$ C) $5\sqrt{3}$ D) $8\sqrt{3}$ E) $10\sqrt{3}$

SİLİNDİR



Dik silindir



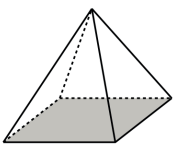
Şekildeki dik silindirde; O taban merkezidir.

$$|OB| = 4 \text{ cm}, |BC| = 6 \text{ cm}$$

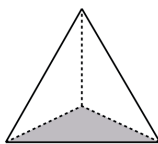
Yukarıdaki verilere göre, dik silindirin tüm alanı kaç cm^2 dir?

- A) 60π B) 80π C) 96π D) 104π E) 120π

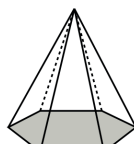
Düzgün Piramit



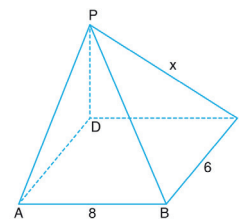
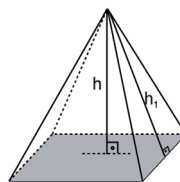
Kare piramit



Eşkenar üçgen piramit



Düzgün altıgen piramit



(P - ABCD)
dikdörtgen
dik piramit
|AB| = 8 cm
|BC| = 6 cm

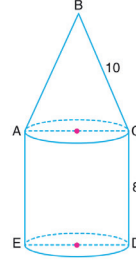
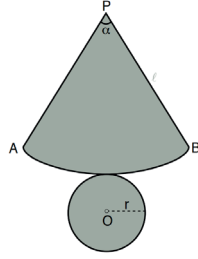
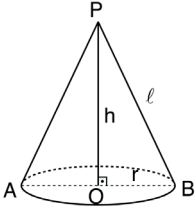
Yukarıdaki dik piramidin hacmi 192 cm^3 olduğuna göre, |PC| = x kaç cm dir?

- A) 10 B) 12 C) 13 D) 15 E) 17



FORMÜLLERLE YKS GEOMETRİ FULL TEKRAR

KONİ

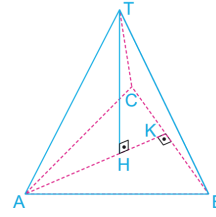
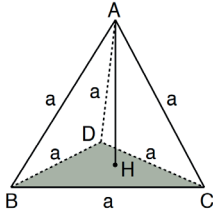


Şekilde taban yarıçapları eşit olan dik silindir ve dik koni üst üste konulmuştur.
 $|ED| = |BC| = 10$ cm
 $|DC| = 8$ cm

Yukarıdaki verilere göre, şeklin tüm yüzey alanı kaç cm^2 dir?

- A) 155π B) 140π C) 125π D) 115π E) 105π

DÜZGÜN DÖRTYÜZLÜ

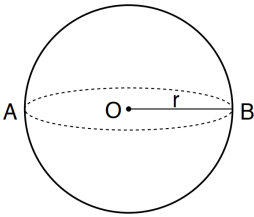


Şekildeki düzgün dörtgenli, $|AH| = 4$ cm'dir.

Buna göre prizmanın hacmi kaç cm^3 'tür?

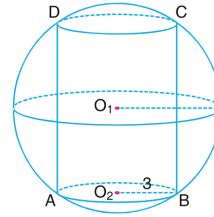
- A) $4\sqrt{3}$ B) $4\sqrt{6}$ C) $8\sqrt{3}$ D) 8 E) $16\sqrt{6}$

KÜRE



$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$



O_1 , küre merkezi
 O_2 , A, B, C, D köşeleri küre üzerinde olan dik silindirin taban dairesinin merkezi
 $|O_2B| = 3$ cm

Yukarıdaki şekilde dik silindirin hacmi $72\pi \text{ cm}^3$ olduğuna göre, kürenin alanı kaç cm^2 dir?

- A) 84π B) 96π C) 100π D) 120π E) 144π

