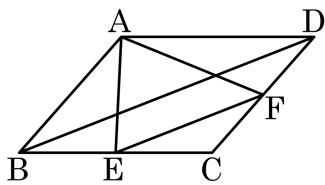


1. 평행사변형 ABCD에서 $\overline{EF} \parallel \overline{BD}$ 이다. $\triangle ABE = 20 \text{ cm}^2$ 일 때, $\triangle AFD$ 의 넓이를 구하여라.



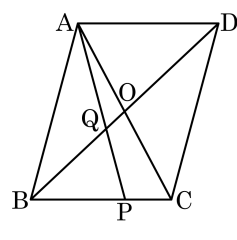
- ① 16 cm^2 ② 18 cm^2 ③ 20 cm^2
④ 22 cm^2 ⑤ 24 cm^2

해설

$\overline{DE}$ 와 $\overline{BF}$ 를 그으면
 $\triangle ABE = \triangle DBE = \triangle DBF = \triangle DAF$

2. 다음 평행사변형 ABCD 의 넓이는 160 cm^2 이고 $\overline{BC}$ 의 중점을 P, $\overline{AQ} : \overline{QP} = 3 : 2$ 일 때, $\square QPCO$ 의 넓이는?

- ① 22 cm^2 ② 24 cm^2 ③ 26 cm^2
 ④ 28 cm^2 ⑤ 30 cm^2



해설

$$\triangle APC = \frac{1}{2} \triangle ABC$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \square ABCD$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 160$$

$$= 40(\text{ cm}^2)$$

$$\triangle PCO = \triangle APO = \frac{1}{2} \triangle APC$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 40 = 20(\text{ cm}^2)$$

$$\overline{AQ} : \overline{QP} = 3 : 2 \text{ 이므로}$$

$$\triangle QPO = \frac{2}{5} \triangle APO = \frac{2}{5} \times 20 = 8(\text{ cm}^2)$$

$$\therefore \square QPCO = \triangle PCO + \triangle QPO$$

$$= 20 + 8 = 28(\text{ cm}^2)$$