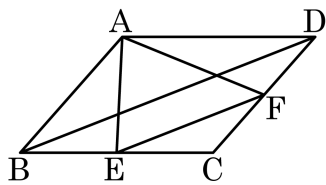


1.    평행사변형 ABCD에서  $\overline{EF} \parallel \overline{BD}$ 이다.  $\triangle ABE = 20 \text{ cm}^2$  일 때,  $\triangle AFD$ 의 넓이를 구하여라.

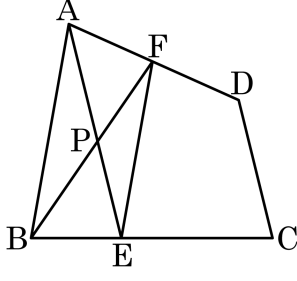


- ①  $16 \text{ cm}^2$                       ②  $18 \text{ cm}^2$                       ③  $20 \text{ cm}^2$   
④  $22 \text{ cm}^2$                       ⑤  $24 \text{ cm}^2$

해설

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

2. 다음 그림과 같은 사각형 ABCD에서  $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{FE}$  일 때, 넓이가 같은 삼각형은 모두 몇 쌍 있는가?



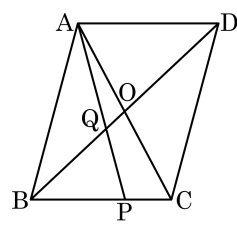
- ① 1쌍      ② 2쌍      ③ 3쌍      ④ 4쌍      ⑤ 5쌍

해설

$\triangle ABE = \triangle ABF$ ,  $\triangle AEF = \triangle BEF$   
 $\triangle APF = \triangle PBE$

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

- ①  $22\text{ cm}^2$       ②  $24\text{ cm}^2$       ③  $26\text{ cm}^2$   
 ④  $28\text{ cm}^2$       ⑤  $30\text{ cm}^2$



해설

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore \square QPCO = \triangle PCO + \triangle QPO \\ = 20 + 8 = 28(\text{ cm}^2)$$