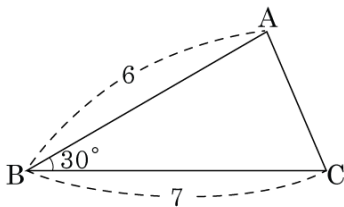


1. 다음 그림에서 $\angle B = 30^\circ$ 일 때,
 $\triangle ABC$ 의 넓이를 구하여라.



▶ 답 :

▶ 정답 : $\frac{21}{2}$

해설

$$\begin{aligned}\triangle ABC &= \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 6 \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 6 \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{21}{2}\end{aligned}$$

2. 다음과 같은 평행사변형의 넓이를 구하면?

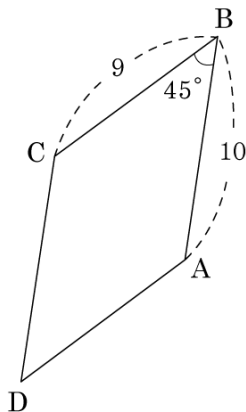
① $41\sqrt{2}$

② $42\sqrt{2}$

③ $43\sqrt{2}$

④ $44\sqrt{2}$

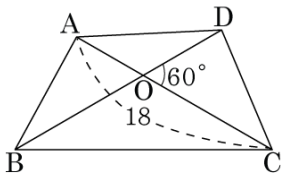
⑤ $45\sqrt{2}$



해설

$$\begin{aligned} 9 \times 10 \times \sin 45^\circ &= 9 \times 10 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ &= 45\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

3. 다음 등변사다리꼴 ABCD에서 $\overline{AC} = 18\text{ cm}$, $\angle DOC = 60^\circ$ 일 때, $\square ABCD$ 의 넓이를 구하여라.



▶ 답 : cm^2

▷ 정답 : $81\sqrt{3}\text{cm}^2$

해설

$\square ABCD$ 는 등변사다리꼴이므로
 $\overline{AC} = \overline{BD} = 18\text{ cm}$ 이다.

$$\begin{aligned}\square ABCD &= \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 18 \times \sin 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 18 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= 81\sqrt{3} (\text{cm}^2)\end{aligned}$$

4. 다음 삼각형의 넓이를 구하면?

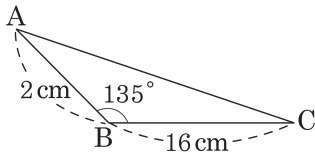
① $7\sqrt{2}\text{ cm}^2$

② $7\sqrt{3}\text{ cm}^2$

③ $8\sqrt{2}\text{ cm}^2$

④ $8\sqrt{3}\text{ cm}^2$

⑤ $9\sqrt{2}\text{ cm}^2$

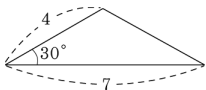


해설

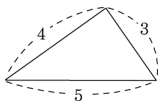
$$\begin{aligned}(\text{넓이}) &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 16 \times \sin(180^\circ - 135^\circ) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 16 \times \sin 45^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 16 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 8\sqrt{2} (\text{cm}^2)\end{aligned}$$

5. 다음 삼각형 중에서 넓이가 두 번째로 큰 것을 골라라. (단, $\sqrt{3} = 1.732$ 로 계산한다.)

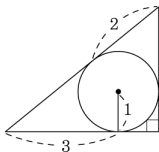
①



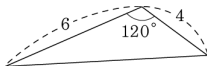
②



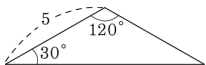
③



④



⑤



해설

$$\textcircled{1} S = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 7 \times \frac{1}{2} = 7$$

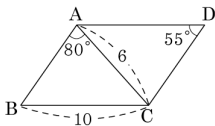
$$\textcircled{2} S = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 = 6$$

$$\textcircled{3} S = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 = 6$$

$$\textcircled{4} S = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6\sqrt{3} = 10.392$$

$$\textcircled{5} S = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{4} = 10.825$$

6. 다음 그림과 같은 평행사변형의 넓이를 구하면?



① 30

② $30\sqrt{2}$

③ $30\sqrt{3}$

④ $32\sqrt{2}$

⑤ $32\sqrt{3}$

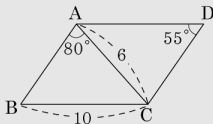
해설

(평행사변형 ABCD 의 넓이)

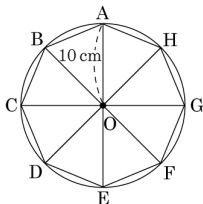
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 6 \times \sin 45^\circ \times 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 2$$

$$= 30\sqrt{2}$$



7. 다음 그림과 같이 반지름의 길이가 10cm 인 원에 내접하는 정팔각형의 넓이를 구하여라.



① 200 cm^2

② $200\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^2$

③ $200\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$

④ $202\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^2$

⑤ $202\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}^2$

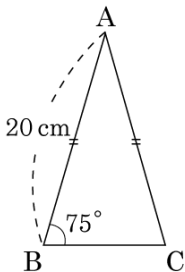
해설

$$360^\circ \div 8 = 45^\circ$$

$$(\triangle AOH \text{의 넓이}) = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 \times \sin 45^\circ \text{이므로}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{정팔각형의 넓이}) &= \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 8 \\ &= 200\sqrt{2} (\text{cm}^2) \end{aligned}$$

8. 다음 그림에서 $\overline{AB} = \overline{AC} = 20\text{cm}$, $\angle C = 75^\circ$ 일 때, $\triangle ABC$ 의 넓이를 구하여라.

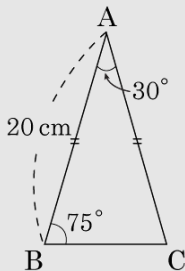


▶ 답 : cm^2

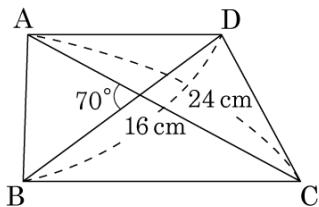
▷ 정답 : 100 cm^2

해설

$$\begin{aligned}\triangle ABC &= \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 20 \times \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 20 \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 100(\text{cm}^2)\end{aligned}$$



9. 다음 그림의 □ABCD 에서 두 대각선의 길이가 24cm, 16cm 이고 두 대각선이 이루는 각의 크기가 70° 일 때, □ABCD 의 넓이를 반올림하여 일의 자리까지 구하여라. (단, $\sin 70^\circ = 0.94$)



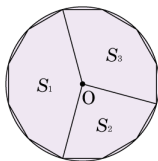
▶ 답 : cm²

▷ 정답 : 180cm²

해설

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{넓이}) &= \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 24 \times \sin 70^\circ \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 24 \times 0.94 \\
 &= 180.48 \approx 180(\text{cm}^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

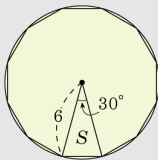
10. 다음 그림과 같이 지름의 길이가 12 인 원에 내접하는 정십이각형의 넓이 $S_1 + S_3 - S_2$ 를 구하여라.



▶ 답 :

▷ 정답 : 54

해설



정십이각형은 그림처럼 두 변이 6 이고 그 끼인 각이 30° 인 이등변삼각형 12 개로 이루어져 있다.

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6 \times \sin 30^\circ = 9$$

$$S_1 = S \times 5 = 45$$

$$S_2 = S \times 3 = 27$$

$$S_3 = S \times 4 = 36$$

따라서 $S_1 + S_3 - S_2 = 45 + 36 - 27 = 54$ 이다.