SPANISH DICTIONARY

Ricardo de Cuba Menendez

INTRODUCTION

amp.wordmeaning.org is an open and collaborative dictionary project that, apart from being able to consult meanings of words, also offers its users the possibility of including new words or nuancing the meaning of existing words in it. As is understandable, this project would be impossible to carry out without the esteemed collaboration of the people who follow us around the world. This e-Book, therefore, was born with the intention of paying a small tribute to all our collaborators.
Ricardo de Cuba Menendez has contributed to the dictionary with 511 meanings that we have approved and collected in this small book. We hope that the reader is very valuable and if you find it useful or want to be part of the project, do not hesitate to visit our website, we will be delighted to receive you.

Working Group
amp.wordmeaning.org

105 poligonos concavos ordenados
The length of the side less than rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent Rhombus (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by less than the congruent diamond diagonal length.

casillas basicas
Square space which divides a basic polygon playful

casillas ludica de llegada
It is the one where he comes and rests the tab that moves from the starting box

casillas ludica de partida
It is the one where the tab is going to play

casillas ludicas
Square or rectangular spaces in which divides a polygon playful. Leisure boxes are classified into: basic boxes; multiple boxes; alternate boxes and equal squares.

casillas ludicas alternas
Each of the square or rectangular boxes in a multiple box

casillas ludicas de cambio
They are those by passers-by chips that move from the starting box and in them it changes direction to perform the same movement or a different movement. Change boxes are classified into: first box of change; Second box of change; third box of change... nth change box

casillas ludicas dos equidistante
They are equally spaced equidistant one special checkboxes checkboxes checkboxes

casillas ludicas especiales
They are those where to rest and pass the tab, are endless and are classified in: box of departure; box of arrival and Exchange mailboxes

casillas ludicas iguales
They are all alternate recreation of a multiple ludica box boxes, because all have the same coordinate ludica

casillas ludicas multiples
A set of square or rectangular boxes that divides a basic boxes. All box ludica multiple is formed by different polygons simple gaming boxes

casillas ludicas notables
They are those where rest and pass the tab; consecutive boxes, and those that are equal distance from the ends.

Notable boxes are classified in boxes: Special; equidistant from special sections or equidistant one of special boxes; two equidistant from the special boxes; three equidistant from... n-equidistant special boxes of the referential and special boxes.

casillas ludicas referenciales
They are equally spaced consecutive boxes to the starting box and boxes of change by where you pass from the boxes of a simple polygon to the boxes of other different simple polygon and from them are movements from a separate polygon to another separate polygon

casillas ludicas tres equidistante
They are equally spaced equidistant two special checkboxes checkboxes checkboxes

casillas ludicas uno equidistantes
They are equally spaced boxes of the special boxes and consist of consecutive boxes and which are at equal distance from the ends of it. Special checkboxes checkboxes equidistant one, are classified in box: above; below; right; left; opposite horizontal; opposite vertical; high; low; climbing; lowering; opposite high-low and opposite rising-lowering.

casillas lúdicas básicas
They are square spaces that divides a: polygons playful basic simple two-dimensional recreational or playful basic polygon four-dimensional recreational compound.

casillas lúdicas múltiples
They are those that are made up of congruent square boxes or congruent rectangular boxes that are obtained by dividing a basic fun box 2, 4, 8, 16. . . congruent squares. All multiple fun box, is formed by squares of different polygons entertaining simple.

casillas l¿dicas unidas
Two consecutive squares of polygons are simple different seen in the same direction, where a she's main square and the other is secondary box.

clase l¿dica variable
Is made up of all the polygons entertainment, where elements are written in all its boxes.

clases l¿dicas constante-variable
She is made up of all the polygons entertainment, where elements are written in a few boxes and others are not written elements.

componente m de poligonos concavos ordenados
It is the number of sides of a broken line inmediately more the value of the indicator.

componente n de poligonos concavos ordenados
It is the ratio obtained between the indicator length and the length of the sides of the broken lines.

componente r de poligonos concavos ordenados

It is the number of sides of one lower broken line inmediately more the value of the indicator.

condicion ludica alterna
In all q-variable, is played with playful condition AC, if the remarkable to make variable is which is written in the: box of arrival, Exchange mailboxes and n-equally spaced boxes of the special boxes.

condicion ludica normal
In all q-variable, is played with playful normal condition if the notable to make variable is which is written in the starting box.

condición lúdica alterna
Alternate fun a q-variable condition refers to play with the notable element that is written in: the arrival box; boxes of changes and in equally spaced boxes of the special boxes.

condición lúdica normal
Normal play condition of a q-variable refers to play with the notable element that is written in the starting box.

conjunto ludico uno hipercomplejo
They are those whose elements one hipercomplejos tell us that the element one complex to make is which is written in special squares equidistant squares. If in the boxes of the Q-variable elements are written one incredibly necessary to write: element one complex; elements one imaginary and real elements.

conjunto ludicos de movimientos de dos cambios
They are those whose movements of two change elements are formed by three simple elements of a same Assembly motions or three simple movements of movements of different sets and three movements should be performed in the same turn.

conjunto ludicos de movimientos de un cambio
They are those whose elements of change movements are formed by two simple elements of movements of a same Assembly or a different set and two movements should be performed in the same turn.

conjunto ludicos de movimientos de un cambio
They are those whose elements of change movements are formed by two simple elements of movements of a same Assembly or a different set and two movements should be performed in the same turn.

conjunto ludicos de movimientos de un cambio
They are those whose elements of change movements are formed by two simple elements of movements of a same Assembly or a different set and two movements should be performed in the same turn.

conjunto ludicos dos supuestos
They are the ones whose elements two assumptions tell us that the real to make element is which is written in two equally spaced boxes of the special boxes. Two alleged sets are classified in: sets two imaginary; sets two complex; sets two hipercomplejos and sets 2n-complexes.

conjuntos ludicos aleatorios
They are the ones whose random elements are not defined and correspond to the points of one or more given and mentally are defined to relate them accordingly to defined elements of absolute sets and be able to play with them.

conjuntos ludicos aleatorios
They are the ones whose random elements are not defined and correspond to the points of one or more given and mentally are defined to relate them accordingly to defined elements of absolute sets and be able to play with them.

conjuntos ludicos asociados
Are associated elements are obtained by the Cartesian product of simple elements of main assemblies with simple elements of a set dependent one n-equidistant.

conjuntos ludicos asociados de cambio
They are those whose associated elements of changes obtained by the Cartesian product of the elements of a set of elements of movements change with a dependent assembly elements one of change who have equal number of change.

conjuntos ludicos cero hipercomplejos
They are the ones whose elements zero hipercomplejos tell us that the element zero complex to make is which is written in special boxes. If in the cubariable boxes are written elements zero hipercomplejos, it is necessary to write: elements zero complexes; elements zero imaginary and real elements.

conjuntos ludicos cero imaginarios
They are those whose zero imaginary tell us that the real to make element is that is written in special boxes. If in the Q-variable boxes are written elements zero imaginary, it is necessary to write real elements.

conjuntos ludicos cero supuestos
They are those whose elements zero cases tell us that the real to make element is which is written in special boxes. Sets zero assumptions are classified in; sets zero imaginary; sets zero complexes; sets Hypercomplex and joint zero zero n-complejos.

conjuntos ludicos cero supuestos
They are those whose elements zero cases tell us that the real to make element is which is written in special boxes. Sets zero assumptions are classified in; sets zero imaginary; sets zero complexes; sets Hypercomplex and joint zero zero n-complejos.

conjuntos ludicos compartidos
They are those whose shares are formed by: two simple elements; two composite elements; a simple element and an element compound, in such a way that the written element left is they play the chips that make major movements and the written element right is they play the chips that secondary movements. The elements of shared assemblies are not written on the chips only write in the boxes of the q-variable.

conjuntos ludicos completos
They are those where none of the simple elements of the complete elements are excluded to play.

conjuntos ludicos compuestos aleatorios
They are those whose random composite elements are formed by the points of two or more given, its elements are not defined and to be able to play with them is necessary to relate the points of each given with defined elements of absolute sets

conjuntos ludicos compuestos reales
They are the ones whose actual composite elements are formed by two or more simple elements of a same set of real or actual sets different and are obtained by the Cartesian set of elements of the sets in question.

conjuntos ludicos compuestos supuestos
They are those whose so-called composite elements are formed by two or more simple elements of a same set of so-called or alleged different sets.

conjuntos ludicos compuestos universales
They are those whose universal composite elements are not defined and are formed from the Cartesian product of the elements a universal set, or two or more different universal sets and to play with it must be related to correspondingly defined elements of absolute sets.

conjuntos ludicos compuestos universales
They are the ones whose universal composite elements are not defined and are formed from the Cartesian product of a universal set, or two or more different universal sets.

conjuntos ludicos de desplazamiento
They are those whose elements of displacement can play with the tab which is located in the: arrival box, box of change and equally spaced boxes of them.

conjuntos ludicos de elminacion
They are those whose gaming of disposing elements can be drawn from a game the chips that are in the box: arrival, changes and equally spaced boxes of it.

conjuntos ludicos de la ciencia
Elements of science are those not this defined and gather in homogeneous groups in order to relate them accordingly to defined elements of absolute sets and be able to play with them.

conjuntos ludicos de movimientos secundarios
They are the ones whose elements of secondary movements through a certain number of boxes. The sets of secondary movements are classified in: sets under and joint movements of lower multiple movements.

conjuntos ludicos de traslacion
They are those whose translation elements do not play from the starting box, play from the starting box equidistant squares.

conjuntos ludicos dependientes
They are the ones whose elements define us-dependent entertainment features to be performed through the movements. The joint-dependent entertainment are classified into sets of: disposal, displacement, and translation.

conjuntos ludicos dependientes dos equidistantes
They are the ones whose dependent items two equidistant are obtained by the Cartesian set of elements of sets equally spaced one with elements of dependent sets equally spaced one.

conjuntos ludicos dependientes tres equidistantes
They are the ones whose dependent elements three equidistant are obtained by the Cartesian product of elements of equidistant two sets with elements of dependent sets equally spaced one.

conjuntos ludicos dependientes uno
They are the ones whose dependent elements one belong to sets of elimination or sets of displacements.

conjuntos ludicos dependientes uno de un cambio
They are the ones whose one elements of change are formed by two simple elements dependent one a joint MIME or different sets and it is optional to make two dependent elements one in a turn.

conjuntos ludicos disyuntos
They are the ones whose disjunct elements are obtained by the combination of a two of a set of simple elements or the elements of a joint compound, can also be obtained by the Cartesian product of elements: two simple sets; two sets of compounds; a simple set with a joint compound and vice versa, in such a way that only should be an element of the disyunto compound element.

conjuntos ludicos dos complejos
They are those whose elements tell us two complexes that the element zero imagination or one imagined to make is which is written in two equally spaced boxes of the special boxes. If in the boxes of the Q-variable elements are written two complexes is necessary to write elements zero imaginary or elements one imaginary and real elements.

conjuntos ludicos dos equidistantes
Joint compounds are, whose elements two equidistant are obtained by the Cartesian product of the elements of a set of equally spaced one or the Cartesian product of the elements of two sets one different equidistant. Sets equally spaced two elements are commutative.

conjuntos ludicos dos hipercomplejos
They are those whose elements two hipercomplejos tell us that the element zero complex or one complex to make is which is written in two equally spaced boxes of the special boxes. If in the boxes of the Q-variable elements are written two hipercomplejos need to write: elements complex zero or one complex; elements zero imaginary or one imaginary and real elements.

conjuntos ludicos dos imaginarios
They are those whose elements two imaginary tell us that the real to make element is which is written in two equally spaced boxes of the special boxes. If the Q-variable boxes are written two imaginary it is necessary to write real elements.

conjuntos ludicos mixtos
Joint compounds are, whose mixed elements are obtained by the Cartesian product of the elements of two or more sets of different kinds for instance, actual sets elements by elements of so-called sets, elements of real sets with elements of universal sets, elements of so-called elements of universal sets sets.

conjuntos ludicos supuestos
They are those whose alleged elements tell us that the real to make element is that is written in the: game box; box of arrival; Change boxes and equally spaced boxes of them. The so-called sets are classified in: sets zero assumptions; sets one supposed; sets two assumptions; sets three assumptions...

conjuntos ludicos supuestos de cambio
They are those whose alleged elements of change are formed by two or more so-called simple elements of a same set or different sets.

conjuntos ludicos supuestos disyuntos
They are those whose disjunct alleged elements are formed by: simple elements of a so-called set; two alleged sets simple single element; elements composed of two so-called composite assemblies; simple a simple so-called set elements and compounds of a so-called compound set in such a way that only an element of the disyunto composite element must be performed.

conjuntos ludicos tres equidistantes
They are compound sets whose elements three equidistant are obtained by the Cartesian product of the elements of a set two equidistant with the elements of a set one equidistant. The elements of three equally spaced sets are associative.

conjuntos ludicos universales
They are the ones whose universal elements are not defined and mental mind are defined to relate them corresponding mind in the order in which they are written with defined elements of absolute sets. Universal sets are classified into: pure universal sets; Science sets and random sets.

conjuntos ludicos universales puros
They are the ones whose elements not defined are represented in absolute and relative, way with numbers and letters with distinctive and vectors with badges.

conjuntos ludicos uno complejos
They are those whose elements tell us that the element one imaginary to make is which is written in special squares equidistant squares. If elements are written in the boxes of the Q-variable complexes, one is required to write imaginary and real elements.

conjuntos ludicos uno imaginarios
they are those whose elements one imaginary tell us that the real to make element is which is written in special squares equidistant squares. If in the boxes of the Q-variable elements are written one imaginary, it is necessary to write real elements.

conjuntos ludicos uno supuestos
they are those whose elements one assumptions tell us that the real to make element is which is written in special squares equidistant squares. One sets assumptions are classified into: sets one imaginary; sets one complexes; sets one hipercomplejo... n-complejos sets.

conjuntos ludios dependientes uno de dos cambios
They are the ones whose dependent items one of two changes are formed by three elements simple one dependent of a

same set or three elements simple one dependent of a same set of three simple elements dependent on different sets and it is optional to carry out the three elements-dependent one in a turn.

conjuntos ludios dependientes uno de dos cambios

They are the ones whose dependent items one of two changes are formed by three elements simple one dependent of a same set or three simple elements of a same set earrings one or three simple elements of earrings one of different sets and it is optional to carry out the three elements of outstanding one in a turn.

conjuntos l¿dicos absolutos

They are the ones whose absolute elements have the same reading to the be seen in different directions when they are written on the tabs and in the boxes of the polygons entertainment of the variable class and the variable-constante class. Absolute sets with defined and undefined elements are given.

conjuntos l¿dicos compuestos

They are the ones whose composite elements are formed by two or more simple elements of a same set or different sets. The composite elements are obtained by the Cartesian product of simple elements of simple sets in question.

conjuntos l¿dicos de movimientos principales

They are those formed by elements of major movements that run through any number of squares by recreational guides or travel a number set of squares in one direction and crossing a box in another direction. The sets of main movements are classified into: sets of joint and basic movements of multiple movements.

conjuntos l¿dicos reales

Formed by the real that she is defined on a priority basis and using elements underlying all forms of play in recreational polygons. The actual sets are classified in: independent sets and dependent assemblies.

conjuntos l¿dicos relativos

They are the ones whose elements have different readings to the be seen in different directions when they are written in the tabs and in the boxes of the playful polygons of the variable class and the variable-constante class. Relating sets with defined elements and elements not defined are given.

conjuntos l¿dicos simples

They are those whose simple elements indicate a concept to make and in some cases are defined and, in other cases not. The joint entertainment are classified in groups: absolute; Relative; equidistant; directional; real; alleged and universal.

constante ludicas mentales

They are the same absolute sets defined element that must be mentally make a tab that has written on one side of the absolute sets not defined elements, which must accordingly relate absolute sets defined elements to play with them.

constantes ludicas vistas

They are the same absolute sets defined element that must be a tab, because the element to perform is the writing on the tab.

coordenadas ludicas

the identification of alternate squares a multiple box of polygons are multiple (a, b, l2) identified by a triplet and (at '' b '' l2) where the first and second components are the number the horizontal vertical and multiple multiple respectively and the third component is the symbol of the simple polygon to which belongs the AC box

datos de poligonos concavos ordenados

Are joint formed by triads (n, r, m) or (r, m, n) m greater than or equal to r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to 1, and each one of the triads identified to a polygon ordered concave where m and r are the order and n, is the value of the indicator.

datos de poligonos concavos ordenados m

Data of polygon concave ordered M.Son those that and grouped in a collection with infinite members, where each Member has infinite data (b, m, n) b greater than m, m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, where each data identifies a tidy concave polygon, and the components m and n are the same way as m and n of polygons arranged concave of data (m, mm, n) m more that n, n greater or equal to one.

definicion ludica 1

All polygon-playful convex divided into square congruent squares of order (m, m) m greater than or equal to two, is a playful polygon polygon or basic recreational simple two-dimensional leisure because it can not be separated in polygons playful playful smaller that it.

definicion ludica 2

All polygon concave playful divided in fact congruent square boxes (m, m, 1) m greater than or equal to two or (m, m, 2) greater than two, m is a playful basic polygon or polygon playful compound of four recreational dimensions because you can separate in polygons playful playful smaller than him.

definicion ludica 3

If each of the congruent squares of a playful basic two-dimensional recreational splits in a number equal of congruent square or rectangular boxes in quantities of: 2, 4, 8, 16. . . 2 to n, n greater or equal to one, are polygons larger multiple convex with the following numbers of playful dimensions: 4, 8, 16. . . m, respectively.

definicion ludica 4

If each of the congruent squares of a playful basic four playful dimensions, is divided in a number equal of congruent square or rectangular boxes in quantities of: 2, 4, 8, 16. . . 2 to n, n greater or equal to one, are polygons larger multiple concave with the following numbers of playful dimensions: 8, 16, 32, 64. . . m respectively.

definicion ludica 5

All polygons playful older or equal to 4 playful dimensions, are polygons bigger and it is necessary that all the boxes of the same simple polygon have equal color to differentiate each of simple polygons that form it and to build polygons separate.

definicion ludica 6

The concave multiple polygons which are built using a basic polygon of four recreational dimensions and fact (m, m, 1) m greater than or equal to three, are of the form Q to x, and if built using a basic polygon four-dimensional recreational and dato (m (, m, 2) m greater than or equal to three, are the K-x.

definición lúdica 10

All polygon concave leisure, where the number of their playful dimensions is not a perfect square, consisting of rectangular boxes.

definición lúdica 7
All polygon playful convex where its playful dimensions number is a perfect square, is formed by rectangular boxes.

definición lúdica 8
All polygon convex leisure, where the number of their playful dimensions is not a perfect square, is formed by square boxes.

definición lúdica 9
All polygon concave leisure, where the number of their playful dimensions is a perfect square, is formed by square boxes.

diagonales ludicas
Set of boxes that are joined by vertices in all polygon multiple playful of rectangular boxes

dimensiones ludicas
Way of expressing polygons minors of a polygon greater separations to play on them

direccion ludica abajo
Seen from the box below and the next, through the vertical, vertical vertical and so-called multiple

direccion ludica alta
Seen from the high box and the following, by the oblique, oblique alleged and multiple oblique

direccion ludica arriba
Seen from the box above and the following, using the vertical, vertical vertical and so-called multiple

direccion ludica baja
Seen from the low box and the following, by the oblique, oblique alleged and multiple oblique

direccion ludica bajando
Seen from the box down and the next, through the oblique, oblique alleged and multiple oblique

direccion ludica derecha
It is from the right box, and the following, using the horizontal horizontal and so-called multiple

direccion ludica izquierda
Seen from the left box and the following, using the horizontal horizontal and so-called multiple

direccion ludica subiendo

Seen from the box up and the next, through the oblique, oblique alleged and multiple oblique

direcciones ludicas
They are the direction which a tab followed by recreational guidelines, through playful movements. Playful addresses are classified in: world and alleged directions directions

direcciones l¿dicas supuestas
They are those who are from the reference boxes found by the diagonals of elderly multiple polygons of rectangular boxes and are not seen in separate polygons.

división geométrica
The division of parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms of order (a, b) and (c, d), a and b are divisible by c and d respectively, then the division is given by (a, b) ÷ (c, d) = (a÷c, b÷d)

elemento lúdico notable
The remarkable playful element or variable remarkable of any q-variable, is the first element that must be and is written in any of the special squares or squares equidistant from them.

fichas constantes
They are those who have written in one of its sides sets absolute elements and must always be the same element. The constants are: consistent views and mental constants

fichas ludicas
They are those where it is in one of its sides are written or not written elements of joint entertainment and are necessary for carrying out any game. Fun chips are classified in: chips filled and empty tabs.

fichas ludicas aplicadas
They are those that have written on one side of the elements of any science discipline and concepts.

fichas ludicas llenas
They are those that have elements of any set play written in one of its sides, there are sets of sheets filled by each one of the single or joint compound. Full sheets are classified into: pure chips and applied tokens.

fichas ludicas puras
They are those that have written in one of its sides joint entertainment elements, pure chips are classified in: constant variable tokens, chips constant and variable tabs

fichas ludicas puras
They are those that have written in one of its sides joint entertainment elements, pure chips are classified in: constant variable tokens, chips constant and variable tabs

fichas ludicas vacias
They are those who do not have written elements entertainment in any of their faces.

fichas ludicas variables
They are those that have written in one of its sides sets related elements, where the element to perform is based on the direction given to the relative element to place the tile on the Board.

forma dos poligonos concavos
They are those that contain all the polygons sorted concave data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, which are divided into diamonds consistent or congruent rhomboid and that limited him a rectangle and a diamond shape respectively. As two, the major and minor of the circumscribed parallelogram, side can be divided m and r times with the major and minor of congruent parallelograms length respectively.

forma igual dos
Is one that contains to all those polygons concave ordered of dato (m, m, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, which are divided in congruent diamond or rhomboid congruent, also contains all parallelograms divided into (m, 41 m order congruent parallelograms; m greater than or equal to two, and only if, they are divided into congruent rectangles rectangles or rhomboid divided at rhomboid congruent and through them is supposed that the ordered concave polygons are built is equal two respectively.

forma igual dos paralelogramos
It is the one that contains all the parallelograms split in congruent parallelograms of order (m, 41 m; m greater than or equal to two, itself and only itself, are: rectangles divided at rhomboid divided at rhomboid consistent and congruent rectangles.

forma igual dos poligonos concavos
They are those that contain all the polygons sorted concave data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, which are divided into diamonds consistent or congruent rhomboid and that limited him a rectangle and a diamond shape respectively. As two, the major and minor of the circumscribed parallelogram, side can be divided m and r times with the major and minor of congruent parallelograms length respectively.

forma igual uno
It is the one that contains all polygons sorted concave data (m, mm, n) m greater that n, n greater or equal to one, that is divided in square congruent or rectangles congruent, also contains to all them parallelograms divided in parallelograms congruent of order (m, m) m greater than or equal to two, and only if, they are squares divided into congruent squares or rhombuses divided in congruent Rhombus and through them is supposed that the ordered concave polygons are built is equal one respectively.

forma igual uno paralelogramos
It is the one that contains all the parallelograms split in congruent parallelograms of order (m, 41 m; m greater than or equal to two, itself and only itself, are: squares divided into congruent squares and rhombuses divided into diamonds in congruent.

forma tres poligonos concavos
They are those that contain all the polygons sorted concave data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, which are divided into diamonds consistent or congruent rhomboid and that limited him a rectangle and a diamond shape respectively. In form three, the major and minor of the circumscribed parallelogram side can be divided r and m times with the major and minor of congruent parallelograms length respectively.

forma unica dos poligonos concavos

It is the one that contains all polygons sorted concave data (m, r, n) greater than r, r greater than n, n greater than or equal to one, which are divided into congruent squares or in congruent rectangles and is circumscribing a rectangle and a diamond shape respectively, also contains all the parallelograms split in order 40 congruent parallelograms; m, r) m more that r, r greater than or equal to one, if and only if, they are rectangle divided into congruent squares or rhomboids divided in congruent Rhombus and through them is supposed that the ordered concave polygons are built is only two respectively.

forma unica uno poligonos concavos

It is the one that contains all polygons sorted concave data (m, r, n) greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal that one, which is divided in congruent diamond or rhomboid congruent and that limited him a square and a rhombus respectively, also contains all congruent parallelograms order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, and only if, they are squares divided into congruent rectangles or rhombuses divided at rhomboid congruent and through them is supposed that the ordered concave polygons are built forms only one respectively.

forma uno poligonos concavos

They are those that contain all the polygons sorted concave data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, which are divided into diamonds consistent or congruent rhomboid and which are limited him a rectangle and a diamond shape respectively. In shape one side more and less than the circumscribed parallelogram can be divided m and r times with the major and minor of congruent parallelograms length respectively.

guias ludicas

Set of boxes leisure that are joined by edges or vertices are equal distance from one another or are in a straight line and they run through tabs. Fun guides are classified into: horizontal; vertical; oblique; diagonal; horizontal so-called; vertical so-called; oblique so-called; oblique wide; oblique narrow; horizontal multiple; vertical multiple and multiple oblique

guias ludicas iguales

Two or more guides fun of polygons separated greater multiple polygon, are equal if they are in the same position and their squares belong to two or more guides fun of a guide one polygon lúdico multiple higher multiple ludica

guias ludicas relacionadas

Two or more guides fun of polygons separate polygon greater, are related if their boxes belong to the same guide its polygon elder ludica. Related fun guides are: appropriate and equal

hexagonos irregulares ordenados m6

Irregular hexagons ordered M6. Are those that are built starting from the polygons concave ordered of dato (b, m, n) b greater that m, m greater that n, n greater or equal to one, to the trace them sides intercept and is identified with the same data (b, m, n) are formed by two sides intercept and four sides indicator, are of the form equal one and two or of the position one and two if is built starting from polygons concave ordered of them forms earlier.

hexagonos irregulares ordenados n6

Irregular hexagons ordered N6. Are those that are built starting from the polygons concave ordered of dato (m, n, n) m greater that n, n greater equal to two, and is identified with the same data (m, n, n) have two sides intercept and four sides indicator, are of the forms only one and two or of them forms one, two, three, if is built from polygons concave ordered of them forms earlier.

horizontales y verticales ludicas

A set of boxes that are attached on the sides in all polygon playful convex or set of boxes that are joined by vertices in all polygon concave playful of square boxes.

horizontales y verticales ludicas multiples

Set of multiple boxes that are attached on the sides in all polygon multiple playful convex or set of multiple boxes that are joined by vertices in all polygon concave multiple playful

horizontales y verticales ludicas supuestas

Alternate set of check boxes, a same polygon simple play seen by a horizontal vertical and multiple multiple respectively in all multiple polygon concave

indicador base b prima

Indicator base b ''. It is a side parallel to the main indicator and joining the extreme opposite points of the secondary indicators, has a length and a b value equal to 1,2,3...b times the length of the sides of the broken lines, if and only if, the orderly concave polygon is divided into squares or diamonds in congruent, and if the ordered concave polygon is divided into rectangles or congruent rhomboid , then the value b is equal to 1,2,3...b times of the two lengths of the sides of the broken lines.

indicador principal n prima

Indicator main n ''. Is a side parallel to the indicator base, has a length and a value n equal to 1,2,3...n times the length give them sides of them lines broken, if and only if, the polygon concave ordered is divided in square or rhombuses congruent, and if the polygon concave ordered is divided in rectangles or rhomboid congruent, then the value n is equal to 1,2,3...n times an of them two lengths of the sides of them lines broken.

indicadores de poligonos concavos ordenados

They are line segments or sides that do not belong to the broken lines and have a value of 1, 2, 3... n times the length of the sides of the broken lines.

indicadores de poligonos concavos ordenados m

Indicators of polygons concave ordered M.Son four sides that do not belong to them lines broken, where two of them are secondary, one is main and the other is basic or base, all have a length and a value.

indicadores secundarios c prima

Indicators side c ''. They are two sides of equal length to the length of the sides of the broken lines, secundarías if and only if the polygon ordered concave is divided into squares or rhombuses congruent, and if the polygon ordered concave is divided into rectangles or rhomboid congruent, then the indicators have equal length to one of the two lengths of the sides of the broken lines. Secondary indicators, always have a c value equal to one.

la cruz de palpa

Palpa lines cross is born, is not more than a tidy polygon concave (3, 3, 2) data that occupies the first place of the second member of the collection of polygons arranged concave of data (m, m, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one , and it can be demonstrated that its perimeter is four times the length of the largest perpendicular drawn between two sides parallel and opposite.

la felicidad

Happiness, is to do what you want without trampling others and against those who want what one does.

lados de poligonos irregulares ordenados
They are the sides more intercept all four sides of the indicators.

lados intercepto uno
They are those which are obtained by the prolongation of the sides intercept of hexagons ordered M6 to its intersection with the indicator side base one.

lados intercepto uno
They are those which are obtained by the prolongation of the sides intercept of hexagons ordered M6 to its intersection with the indicator side base one.

linea union de poligonos concavos ordenados
Are segments of straight that unite points opposite of indicators opposite of polygons concave ordered of the form equal one and two of dato (m, m, n) m more that n, n greater or equal to one.

lineas quebradas de poligonos concavos ordenados
Are those that are formed by a number pair of side that is intercepted forming angles incoming and outgoing, straight or acute or obtuse.

metodo ludico
It is a set of rules, where are ludico-mentales mathematical operations, to play on polygons separated from a larger polygon and perform movements from a separate polygon to another separate polygon and taking into account: recreational guides relevant and equal; real addresses; Casillas referential, primary and secondary.

movimientos ludicos individuales
They are those where a tab moves in one turn either.

movimientos ludicos separados
They are the ones playing with two different tiles in one turn either.

multiplicaciones geométrica
Multiplication of parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms of order (a, b) and (c, d) is given by (a, b) x (c, d) = (a x c, b x d)

n-¿sima casilla ludica de cambio
It is the one in which the tab reverses direction for nth time when n 1 movement consecutive, to stand on the square of arrival

niveles ludicos de dificultad
They are the more or less mental effort to perform a simple or a composite element in more polygons and polygons separated, regardless of side play well or poorly.

oblicuas ludicas
Set of boxes that are joined by vertices in all polygon playful convex of square boxes or set of boxes that are attached

on the sides in all polygon concave playful

oblicuas ludicas angostas

Set of boxes that are joined by the sides under the rectangles in all multiple polygon concave of rectangular boxes

oblicuas ludicas ludicas multiples

Set of multiple boxes that are joined by vertices in all polygons multiple entertainment convex or set of multiple boxes that are attached on the sides in all multiple playful concave polygon

oblicuas ludicas supuestas

a same polygon simple play seen by an oblique multiple polygon across multiple convex alternate set of boxes.

octogonos irregulares ordenados g8

Octagons irregular ordered G8. They are those that are constructed from polygons sorted concave of data (m, r, n) m more that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that one, and is identified with the same data (m, r, n) have four sides intercept and four sides indicator, are of the form only one and two or of them forms one two and three, if is built starting from polygons concave ordered of them forms earlier.

octogonos irregulares ordenados h8

Octagons irregular ordered H8. Are those that are built starting from the polygons concave ordered of dato (m, m, n) m greater that n, n greater or equal to one, and is identified with the same data (m, m, n) they have four sides intercept and four display sides, are shape like one and two, if they are built from polygons sorted concave of earlier forms.

perfil ricardo de cuba menendez

Ricardo de Cuba Menéndez was born in Barranquilla (Colombia) on September 26, 1950. In Medellin (Colombia) he finished his primary and high school study. In 1973 he graduated Bachelor in a school in peace Cesar. In 1974 joined the Faculty of Economics at the University of the Atlantic and in his capacity as student cooperate 2 year dictating the chairs of algebra of matrices and calculus infinitesimal, in 1984 he graduated with the thesis analysis mathematical interpretation economical. In 1984 was devoted to inventing games and order the concave polygons and finally finished writing their research in April of 2018. On the Internet has a PDF entitled theory q-variable playful dimensions.

poligono ludico mayor

Geometric shape of square or rectangular boxes containing all the polygons entertainment that can be separated from it

poligonos concavos ordenados

ordered concave polygons is incorrectly written and should be written as "Ordained concave polygons" being its meaning:
They are those that consist of two or four concave polygonal lines or broken lines and four line segments or indicators that do not belong to the broken lines and can be identified with a triplet or data (m, r, n) or (r, m, n) m greater than or equal to r, greatest r n, n greater or equal to 1 in such a way that the first two components are the order and the third component is the value of the indicator.

poligonos concavos ordenados completos

They are the ones that can be separated into two parallelograms split in congruent parallelograms or a parallelogram and a parallelogram divided into congruent parallelograms, and have as a shortlisting (m, r, 1,) or (m, r, 2) m greater or equal to r, r greater or equal to two.

poligonos concavos ordenados g

They are those who have four lines broken with different numbers of sides of two in two and four indicators, (m, r, n) identify with the shortlisting m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to 1, and the total of its sides is a term of the sequence 16,20,24,28...

poligonos concavos ordenados h

They are those who have broken equal number of sides four lines and four indicators, identify with the triplet (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to 1, and the total of its sides is a term of the sequence 12,20,28,36...

poligonos concavos ordenados incompletos

They are those that cannot be separated into two parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms and have as a shortlisting (m, r, n) m greater than or equal to r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to 3.

poligonos concavos ordenados m

Polygons concave ordered M.Son those that are identified with the data (b, m, n) b greater that m, m greater that n, n greater or equal that one, and is built by a partition to the perform a court by the line union that une points ends opposite or points means opposite of indicators opposite of polygons concave ordered full of dato (m, m, 1) m more that one and (m, m, 2) m more that two respectively, are formed by two lines broken of equal number of side and four indicators, is divided in parallelograms congruent and are of the form equal one and two, if is built by a partition of polygons concave ordered full of them forms earlier.

poligonos concavos ordenados n

They are those who have two lines broken with the same number of sides and four indicators, identify with the triplet (m, r, n) m greater than r, r equal to n, n greater or equal to two, and the total of its sides is a term of the sequence 8,12,16,20...

poligonos irregulares ordenados

Are polygons irregular convex that is built starting from polygons concave ordered to the trace segments of straight or sides intercept that intercepted them vertices outgoing of them lines broken, of such way that the polygons irregular ordered have: the same data; all the parallelograms congruent; the lines broken and the indicators of the polygon concave ordered from where is built.

poligonos ludicos

polygons entertainment is incorrectly written and should be written as "polygons playful" being its meaning:
Convex or concave shapes divided into square boxes to play on them

poligonos ludicos basicos

Geometric shape of square boxes which are taken as a basis to construct polygons larger recreational gaming, by dividing each of their boxes in 2,4,8,16...2n n > / 1casillas. They are polygons the following basic entertainment: polygons simple entertainment and concave polygons entertainment four dimensions leisure

poligonos ludicos compuestos

Geometric shape of square or rectangular boxes that can be separated into two or more polygons entertainment simple or compound and the number of its dimensions leisure is 2n n 62 power; / 2, where each polygon simple boxes have the same color

poligonos ludicos multiples
They are polygons entertainment composed of square or rectangular boxes that are built using the basic polygons entertainment

poligonos ludicos separados
Geometric shapes of square or rectangular boxes that were separated and belong to one polygon more playful

poligonos ludicos simples
Convex geometric shapes of square boxes that cannot be represented or separate into two or more polygons entertainment and have two dimensions ludidas.

polígonos lúdicos
Playful polygons, are convex or concave shapes divided into square or rectangular congruent squares, which are joined by edges or vertices or not joined edges or vertices and recreational guides where the tiles travel form.

postulado 1 de paralelogramos
All square, can be divided into congruent squares with order (m, 41 m; m greater than or equal to two.

postulado 1, poligonos concavos ordenados
There are many methods to build the ordered concave polygons, but assumes they are constructed from the divided into congruent parallelograms parallelograms by joining the midpoints of consecutive sides with line segments or to draw the diagonals in each of the congruent parallelograms and deleting the leftovers, gets a tidy concave polygon.

postulado 10 paralelogramos
If (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is the order of a rectangle divided into congruent rectangles or a diamond shape divided at rhomboid congruent, are as one, if length greater side and the lower rectangle side base or rhomboid base are divided m times r times respectively with the length of the longest and shortest of the congruent parallelograms sides respectively.

postulado 10 paralelogramos
If (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is the order of a rectangle divided into congruent rectangles or a diamond shape divided at rhomboid congruent, are as one, if length greater side and the lower rectangle side base or rhomboid base are divided m times r times respectively with the length of the longest and shortest of the congruent parallelograms sides respectively.

postulado 10, poligonos concavos ordenados
If in a polygon concave ordered, the sides of the lines broken have equal length, then the value of the indicator is 1,2,3... n times the length of the sides of the broken lines.

postulado 100 poligonos concavos ordenados
All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent Rhombus (m, r, 2) greater than r m r greater than two, is separated into a diamond shape divided into congruent Rhombus and a diamond divided into blunt congruent order (m, r-1) and (m-1, r) respectively, if and only if m and r are consecutive numbers.

postulado 101 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent squares (m, r, 2) greater than r m r greater than two, is separated into a rectangle divided into congruent square and a square divided into congruent squares of order (m, r-1) and (m-1, r) respectively, if and only if m and r are consecutive numbers.

postulado 102 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the sides of the square circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent squares (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent squares.

postulado 103 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the sides of the diamond confined to a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent rectangles (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent rectangles.

postulado 104 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent Rhombus (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent Rhombus.

postulado 105 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent Rhombus (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by less than the congruent diamond diagonal length.

postulado 106 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the diamond shape circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent rhomboid (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent rhomboid.

postulado 107 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side under the rhomboid circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent rhomboid (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the congruent rhomboid minor diagonal length.

postulado 108 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the sides of the square circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent Rhombus (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal minor or r for the length of the diagonal of the congruent Rhombus.

postulado 109 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the sides of the diamond confined to a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent rhomboid (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal minor or r for the length of the diagonal of the congruent rhomboid.

postulado 11 paralelogramos

If (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is the order of a rectangle divided in congruent rectangles or a diamond shape divided into congruent rhomboids, are the two, if length greater side and the lower rectangle side base or rhomboid base are divided m times r times respectively with the length of the shortest and longest congruent parallelograms sides respectively.

postulado 11, poligonos concavos ordenados

If in them polygons concave ordered, the sides of the lines broken have two lengths different, then the value of the indicator more is 1,2,3... n times the length of the sides of the greater length of the broken lines and the value of the lower indicator is 1,2,3... n times the length of the sides of lower length of the lines broken.

postulado 110 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent squares (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent squares.

postulado 111 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent squares (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the diagonal of the congruent squares.

postulado 112 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the diamond shape circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered which is divided into congruent rectangles of order (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent rectangles.

postulado 113 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side under the rhomboid circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent rectangles (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the diagonal of the congruent rectangles.

postulado 114 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent Rhombus in the way one data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent Rhombus.

postulado 115 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent Rhombus form one data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to r by less than the congruent diamond diagonal length.

postulado 116 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the diamond shape circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered divided at rhomboid congruent of the form one data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent rhomboid.

postulado 117 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side under the rhomboid circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered divided at rhomboid congruent of the form one data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to r by the congruent rhomboid minor diagonal length.

postulado 118 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered divided into 40 data form two congruent Rhombus; m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by less than the congruent diamond diagonal length.

postulado 119 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered divided into 40 data form two congruent Rhombus; m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the diagonal of the congruent Rhombus.

postulado 12 paralelogramos

If (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is the order of a rectangle divided into congruent rectangles or a diamond shape divided at rhomboid congruent, are the three, if length greater side and the lower rectangle side base or rhomboid base are divided times and m r times respectively with the length of the longest and shortest of the congruent parallelograms sides respectively.

postulado 12, poligonos concavos ordenados

If in the concave polygons sorted, the sides of the broken lines have equal length, then the value of the indicator is given by the ratio between the length of the indicator and the length of the sides of the broken lines.

postulado 120 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the diamond shape circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered divided at rhomboid congruent of the two way data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the congruent rhomboid minor diagonal length.

postulado 121 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side under the rhomboid circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered divided at rhomboid congruent of the two way data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the diagonal of the congruent rhomboid.

postulado 122 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent Rhombus of shape three in fact (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the diagonal of the congruent Rhombus.

postulado 123 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent Rhombus of shape three in fact (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by less than the congruent diamond diagonal length.

postulado 124 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the diamond shape circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent rhomboid in shape three in fact (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the diagonal of the congruent rhomboid.

postulado 125 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side under the rhomboid circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent rhomboid in shape three in fact (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the congruent rhomboid minor diagonal length.

postulado 126 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal of congruent diamonds or the congruent rhomboids that divides a polygon data ordered concave (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to the length of the side than the congruent rectangles or the congruent rhomboids that divides a square and a rhombus of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, respectively, and through them, mentally assumes that the ordered concave polygons were built.

postulado 127 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal menorr of congruent diamonds or the congruent rhomboids that divides a polygon data ordered concave (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to the length of the side less congruent rectangles or the congruent rhomboids that divides a square and a rhombus of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, respectively, and through them, mentally assumes that the ordered concave polygons were built.

postulado 128 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal of congruent squares or congruent rectangles of a polygon concave ordered data (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to the length of the sides of congruent squares or congruent rhombuses that divides a rectangle and a diamond shape of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, respectively, and through them, mentally assumes that the ordered concave polygons were built.

postulado 129 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal more congruent diamonds or the congruent rhomboids of a polygon concave ordered data (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to the length of the side than the congruent rectangles or the congruent rhomboid in which a rectangle is divided and a diamond shape of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, respectively, and through them, mentally assumes that the ordered concave polygons were built.

postulado 13 paralelogramos

It is impossible to construct a rectangle divided into congruent rectangles or rhomboid divided at rhomboid congruent with order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, or r greater than or equal to one, so that the higher and the lower parallelogram base side are divided, r m times respectively with the length of the sides of shorter and longer length of the congruent parallelograms and times respectively.

postulado 13, poligonos concavos ordenados

If in them polygons concave ordered, them sides of them lines broken have two lengths different, then the value of the indicator greater is given by the ratio between the length of the indicator greater and the length of them sides of greater length of them lines broken and the value of the indicator less is given by the ratio between the length of the indicator less and the length of them sides of less length of them lines broken.

postulado 130 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal less congruent diamonds or the congruent a polygon data 40 ordered concave rhomboid; m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to the length of the side less congruent rectangles or the congruent rhomboid in which a rectangle is divided and a diamond shape of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, respectively, and through them, mentally assumes that the ordered concave polygons were built.

postulado 131 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered which is divided in congruent Rhombus or in fact congruent rhomboid (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, and that limited him a square and a rhombus respectively, are the only one.

postulado 132 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered which is divided into congruent squares or in fact congruent rectangles (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, and that limited him a rectangle and a diamond shape respectively, are the only two.

postulado 133 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered which is divided in congruent Rhombus or in fact congruent rhomboid (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, and that limited him a rectangle and a diamond shape respectively, are of the form one, two or three.

postulado 134 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the sides of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered unique shape one data (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal lower or equals to n by the length of the diagonal of the congruent parallelograms in that divides the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 135 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered the two data uniquely (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent parallelograms that splits the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 136 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered the two data uniquely (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to n by the length of the diagonal of the congruent parallelograms that splits the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 137 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered shape one data (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of congruent parallelograms that splits the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 138 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered shape one data (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to n by the length of the diagonal of less than the congruent parallelograms that splits the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 139 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered two data form (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of less than the congruent parallelograms that splits the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 14 paralelogramos

The length of the side of the parallelogram base divided into congruent parallelograms of shape one on order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the sides of a greater length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 14, poligonos concavos ordenados

If unite with segments of straight them points means of sides consecutive or draw them diagonal in each one of them square consistent of a parallelogram divided in square and delete them surplus, is obtains a polygon concave ordered that is divided in square

postulado 140 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered two data form (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to n by the length of the diagonal of congruent parallelograms that splits the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 141 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave shape three in fact ordered (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to n by the length of the diagonal of congruent parallelograms that splits the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 142 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave shape three in fact ordered (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of less than the congruent parallelograms that splits the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 143 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the sides of the square circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent Rhombus (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal minor or n by the length of the diagonal of the congruent Rhombus.

postulado 144 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the sides of the diamond confined to a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent rhomboid (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal minor or n by the length of the diagonal of the congruent rhomboid.

postulado 145 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent squares (m,) m greater than n, equal to two, more n is equal to m by the length of the minor diagonal or n by the length of the diagonal of the congruent squares.

postulado 145 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent squares (m,) m greater than n, equal to two, more n is equal to m by the length of the minor diagonal or n by the length of the diagonal of the congruent squares.

postulado 146 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent squares (m,) m greater than n, equal to two, more n is equal to n by the length of the diagonal of the congruent squares.

postulado 147 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the diamond shape circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent rectangles (m,) m greater than n, equal to two, more n is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent rectangles.

postulado 148 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side under the rhomboid circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered which is divided in fact congruent rectangles (m,) m greater than n, equal to two, more n is equal to n by the length of the diagonal of the congruent rectangles.

postulado 149 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent Rhombus of shape one on data ((m, n, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent Rhombus

postulado 15 paralelogramos

The length of the side less than the parallelogram base divided into congruent parallelograms of shape one on order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the sides of shorter length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 15, poligonos concavos ordenados

If unite with segments of straight them points media of sides consecutive or if draw the diagonal in each one of them rectangles congruent of a parallelogram divided in rectangles and delete them surplus, is obtains a polygon concave ordered that is divided in diamonds.

postulado 150 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent Rhombus of shape one on data ((m, n, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to n by the length of the lower of the congruent diamond diagonal

postulado 151 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the diamond shape circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered divided at rhomboid congruent of the form one data (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by the length of the lower of the congruent diamond diagonal

postulado 152 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side under the rhomboid circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered divided at rhomboid congruent of the form one data (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to n by the congruent rhomboid minor diagonal length

postulado 153 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered divided into 40 data form two congruent Rhombus; m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by less than the congruent diamond diagonal length.

postulado 154 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered divided into 40 data form two congruent Rhombus; m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to the length of the diagonal of the congruent diamond n.

postulado 155 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the diamond shape circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered divided at rhomboid congruent of the two way data (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by the congruent rhomboid minor diagonal length.

postulado 156 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side under the rhomboid circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered divided at rhomboid congruent of the two way data (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to the length of the diagonal of the congruent rhomboid n.

postulado 157 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the resctangulo confined to a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent Rhombus of shape three in fact (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to the length of the diagonal of the congruent diamond n.

postulado 158 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than rectangle circumscribed by a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent Rhombus of shape three in fact (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by less than the congruent diamond diagonal length.

postulado 159 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the diamond shape circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent rhomboid in shape three in fact (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to the length of the diagonal of the congruent rhomboid n.

postulado 16 paralelogramos

The length of the side of the parallelogram base divided into 40 order form two congruent squares; m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the sides of shorter length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 16, poligonos concavos ordenados

If unite with segments of straight them points media of sides consecutive or if draw the diagonal in each one of them diamonds congruent of a parallelogram divided in rhombuses and delete them surplus, is obtains a polygon concave ordered that is divided in rectangle.

postulado 160 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side under the rhomboid circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent rhomboid in shape three in fact (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to m by the congruent rhomboid minor diagonal length.

postulado 161 poligonos concavos ordenados

The perimeter of the polygons sorted concave, where the sides of the broken lines are equal length and data (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to 4m by the length of the sides of the broken lines.

postulado 162 poligonos concavos ordenados

The perimeter of the polygons sorted concave, where the sides of the broken lines have two different lengths and gives data (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is equal to 2m by the sum of the lengths of the sides of longer and shorter length of the broken lines.

postulado 163 poligonos concavos ordenados

The total number of congruent parallelograms that divides an ordered concave polygon full data (m,) m greater than n, n greater than or equal to two, is equal to m 40 2n-1) - n.

postulado 164 poligonos concavos ordenados

The total number of congruent parallelograms that divides a polygon data ordered concave (m,) m greater than n, n greater than or equal to two, is equal to m (2n-1)-n (n-1 41.

postulado 165 poligonos concavos ordenados

All full ordered concave polygon divided into 40 data congruent parallelograms; m, 2, 2-) m is equal to two, separates into two parallelograms divided into (2.2 order congruent parallelograms) and (3.1).

postulado 166 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon ordered full concave divided into congruent Rhombus of data (m, 2, 2-) greater than three, m is separated into two rhomboids divided into congruent Rhombus of order (m, 41-1; and (m-1, 41-2;

postulado 167 poligonos concavos ordenados

All full ordered concave polygon divided into consistent data 40 rhomboid; m, 2, 2-) greater than three, m is separated into two rhomboids divided at rhomboid consistent from order (m, 41-1; and (m-1, 41-2;

postulado 168 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon ordered full concave divided into congruent squares data (m, 2, 2-) greater than three, m is separated into two rectangles divided into congruent squares of order (m, 41-1; and (m-1, 41-2;

postulado 169 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon ordered full concave divided into congruent rectangles of data (m, 2, 2-) greater than three, m is separated into two divided into 40 order congruent rectangles; rectangles, 1-) and (m-1, 41-2;

postulado 17 paralelogramos

The length of the side less than the parallelogram base divided into 40 order form two congruent squares; m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the sides of a greater length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 17, poligonos concavos ordenados

If unite with segments of straight them points media of sides consecutive or if draw them diagonal in each one of them rhomboid congruent of a parallelogram divided at rhomboid and delete them surplus, is obtains a polygon concave ordered that is divided in rhomboid.

postulado 170 poligonos concavos ordenados

It is assumed that using a square divided into congruent squares equal shape one on order (m, 41 m; m greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon concave ordered in the same way one data (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one.

postulado 171 poligonos concavos ordenados

It is assumed that through a diamond divided into congruent diamond shapes in the same way one of order (m, 41 m; m greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent rectangles of the same form one data (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one.

postulado 172 poligonos concavos ordenados

It is assumed that through a rectangle divided into congruent rectangles of two equal (m, 41 m order form; m greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent diamond shapes in the same way two data (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one.

postulado 173 poligonos concavos ordenados

It is assumed that by means of a diamond shape divided into congruent rhomboids of two equal (m, 41 m order form; m greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon concave ordered divided at rhomboid congruent in the same way two data (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one.

postulado 174 poligonos concavos ordenados

Is assumed that using a square divided into congruent rectangles of only one form of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent Rhombus of unique shape one data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one.

postulado 175 poligonos concavos ordenados

Is assumed by a diamond divided at rhomboid congruent of only one form of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon concave ordered divided at rhomboid congruent of the uniquely one data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one.

postulado 176 poligonos concavos ordenados

It is assumed that through a rectangle divided into two unique order 40 form congruent squares; m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent squares unique shape two data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one.

postulado 177 poligonos concavos ordenados

Is assumed by a diamond shape divided into congruent order 40 only form two rhombuses; m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent rectangles of the uniquely two data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one.

postulado 178 poligonos concavos ordenados

It is assumed that, through a rectangle divided into forms congruent rectangles, one, two or three of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, is built a polygon concave ordered divided into forms congruent diamond one, two or three respectively data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one.

postulado 179 poligonos concavos ordenados
Is assumed that using a diamond shape divided into forms congruent rhomboid one, two or three of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, is built a polygon concave ordered divided into forms congruent rhomboid one, two or three respectively data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one.

postulado 18 paralelogramos
The length of the side of the parallelogram base divided into congruent squares of order 40 form three; m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the sides of a greater length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 18, poligonos concavos ordenados
There is a relationship two-way between the set of polygons concave ordered from data (m, m, 1) m greater than one, and the whole of parallelograms divided into parallelograms of order (m, 41 m; m more that one.

postulado 180 poligonos concavos ordenados
Is assumed that using a square divided into congruent rectangles of only one form of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent Rhombus of unique shape one data (m, r, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two.

postulado 181 poligonos concavos ordenados
Is assumed by a diamond divided at rhomboid congruent of only one form of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon concave ordered divided at rhomboid congruent of the uniquely one data (m, r, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two.

postulado 182 poligonos concavos ordenados
It is assumed that through a rectangle divided into two unique order 40 form congruent squares; m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent squares unique shape two data (m, r, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two.

postulado 183 poligonos concavos ordenados
Is assumed by a diamond shape divided into congruent order 40 only form two rhombuses; m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent rectangles of the uniquely two data (m, r, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two.

postulado 184 poligonos concavos ordenados
Is that a rectangle divided into form congruent rectangles by one, two or three, of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, is built a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent Rhombus in the way one two or three respectively data (m, r, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two.

postulado 185 poligonos concavos ordenados
Is assumed that using a diamond shape divided into congruent rhomboid shape of one, two or three, of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, is built a polygon concave ordered divided into congruent rhomboid shape

of one, two or three respectively data (m, r, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two.

postulado 186 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full data (m, m, 41-1; greater than two and 40 m; m, m, 41-2; greater than two, m is partitioned by the minor segment of straight line or line union joining two opposing indicators to obtain complete two ordained concave polygons.

postulado 187 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full data (m, m, 41-1; greater than two, m is partitioned in two polygons concave ordered full of data [(2 m-1) m, 1] and [(2 m-3 41, (41 m-1; 1]

postulado 188 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full data (m, m, 41-2; greater than two, m is partitioned in two polygons concave ordered complete with the same data [2 (41 m-1; m, 2]

postulado 189 poligonos concavos ordenados

The union lines have equal length in the polygons sorted concave of forms one and two data (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, and which are divided into congruent squares and rhombuses congruent respectively.

postulado 19 paralelogramos

The length of the side less than the parallelogram base divided into congruent squares of order 40 form three; m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the sides of shorter length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 19, poligonos concavos ordenados

A biunivocal relation between the set of polygons arranged concave of data there is (m, r, 1,) m more that r, r greater or equal to two, and the joint of parallelograms divided in parallelograms congruent of order (m, r) m more that r, r greater or equal to two.

postulado 190 poligonos concavos ordenados

The union lines have two different lengths in the polygons sorted concave of forms one and two data (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, and which are divided at rhomboid consistent and congruent rectangles respectively.

postulado 191 poligonos concavos ordenados

Greater union line is that links the opposite points of polygons arranged concave of the forms under opposite indicators equal one and two which are divided at rhomboid consistent and congruent rectangles respectively.

postulado 192 poligonos concavos ordenados

Lower union line is that links the opposite points of opposing indicators of polygons arranged concave of forms equal one and two which are divided at rhomboid consistent and congruent rectangles respectively.

postulado 193 poligonos concavos ordenados

The perimeter of the concave polygons arranged in the same way one and two which are divided into congruent squares and rhombuses congruent respectively, is times the length of the union line.

postulado 194 poligonos concavos ordenados
The perimeter of the concave polygons arranged in the same way one and two which are divided at rhomboid consistent and congruent rectangles respectively, is twice the sum of the lengths of its largest union line and its lower union line.

postulado 195 poligonos concavos ordenados
The length of the line union of concave polygons arranged in the same way one and two are divided into congruent squares and rhombuses congruent respectively is equal to the length of the sides of the lines broken by (2m - 41 n;.

postulado 196 poligonos concavos ordenados
The length of the larger union of concave polygons arranged in the same way one and two which are divided at rhomboid consistent and congruent rectangles respectively, is equal to the length of the sides of a greater length of the lines broken by (2m - 41 n;

postulado 197 poligonos concavos ordenados
The length of the union less than concave polygons arranged in the same way one and two which are divided at rhomboid consistent and congruent rectangles respectively, is equal to the length of the sides of the lower length of the lines broken by (2m - 41 n;.

postulado 197 poligonos concavos ordenados
The length of the union less than concave polygons arranged in the same way one and two which are divided at rhomboid consistent and congruent rectangles respectively, is equal to the length of the sides of the lower length of the lines broken by (2m - 41 n;.

postulado 198 poligonos concavos ordenados
The length of the diagonal of the circumscribed square and the rectangle circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered equal form one and two data (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal than one respectively, is equal to 2 m by the length of the sides of the broken lines.

postulado 199 poligonos concavos ordenados
The length of the diagonal more circumscribed diamond and the diamond shape circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered equal form one and two data (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal than one respectively, is equal to 2 m by the length of the sides of a greater length of the broken lines.

postulado 2 de paralelogramos
All square, can be divided into congruent rectangles with order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one.

postulado 2, poligonos concavos ordenados
If we unite with line segments the midpoints of sides consecutive of each of the congruent parallelograms from a parallelogram divided into parallelograms of order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater or equal to r, r greater that one, and delete them surplus, is Gets a polygon concave ordered of dato (m, r, n) or (r, m, n) respectively, m greater than or equal to r, r greater than n, greater or equal to one odd.

postulado 20 paralelogramos
If (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one is the order of a square divided into congruent rectangles or a diamond divided at rhomboid congruent, they are the only one, because the length of the sides of the

square base or diamond base are divided n times r times the length of the sides of longer and shorter length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 20, poligonos concavos ordenados

There is a relationship two-way between the set of polygons concave ordered from data (m, 2, 2) m more that two, and the set of parallelograms split in parallelograms congruent of order (m, 2) greater than two m.

postulado 200 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal lower the circumscribed diamond and the diamond shape circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered equal form one and two data (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal than one respectively, is equal to 2 m by the length of the sides of the lower length of the broken lines.

postulado 201 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal of the circumscribed square or rectangle circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered which is divided into congruent squares and rhombuses congruent respectively data (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to 2m by the length of the sides of the broken lines.

postulado 202 poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal of the circumscribed Rhombus or the rhomboid circumscribed to a polygon ordered concave that is divided into congruent rectangles and at rhomboid congruent respectively data (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to 2m by the length of the sides of a greater length of the broken lines.

postulado 204 poligonos concavos ordenados

If the concave polygons sorted data (b, m, n) b greater than m, m greater than n, greater or equal one, are divided into congruent squares or rhombuses congruent, side of the broken lines are equal length and are divided into congruent rectangles or at rhomboid congruent, side of the broken lines das have two different lengths.

postulado 205 poligonos concavos ordenados

If the sides of the broken lines have two different lengths in the polygons sorted data concave (b, m, n) b greater than m, m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, where the indicator base and the main display are parallel and are divided with the length of the sides of the broken lines and secondary indicators are parallel and equal to the reduced length of the sides of the broken lines, then the ordered concave polygon is one position.

postulado 206 poligonos concavos ordenados

If the sides of the broken lines have two different lengths in the polygons sorted data concave (b, m, n) b greater than m, m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, where the indicator base and the main display are divided with the lower side of the broken lines length and side indicators are equal to the length of the sides of the lines quebrad ACE, then the ordered concave polygon is position two.

postulado 207 poligonos concavos ordenados

If the sides of the broken lines have equal length in the polygons sorted data concave (b, m, n) b greater than m, m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, then the main indicator n value is equal to the length of the main indicator divided by the length of the sides of the broken lines and the value of the indicator base b is equal to the length of the flag or base divided by the length of the sides of the broken lines.

postulado 21 paralelogramos

If (m, r) or (r, m) m more that r, r greater than or equal to one is a rectangle divided into congruent squares or a diamond shape divided into diamonds in congruent, order are of the form only two, if the length of the higher side and under the rectangle base or rhomboid side base, m divided times and are r times respectively with the length of the sides of congruent parallelograms.

postulado 21, poligonos concavos ordenados

Don't need splitting a tidy polygon concave into congruent parallelograms, so you have a fact (m, r, n) m greater or equal to r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that one or (m, r, n) m more that r, r equal to n and n greater or equal to two.

postulado 22 paralelogramos

The length of the sides of the parallelogram base of only one form of order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is respectively equal to m or r for the length of the shortest or longest sides of congruent parallelograms.

postulado 22 paralelogramos

The length of the sides of the parallelogram base of only one form of order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is respectively equal to m or r for the length of the shortest or longest sides of congruent parallelograms.

postulado 22, poligonos concavos ordenados

Yes (m, r, n) m greater or equal that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that three odd, is the data of a polygon concave ordered, then (n-1) ^{2} is the total of parallelograms that you are missing to them polygons concave ordered incomplete, to be polygons concave ordered complete.

postulado 23 paralelogramos

The side length of the parallelogram base of the two unique way to order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the sides of congruent parallelograms.

postulado 23, poligonos concavos ordenados

Yes (m, r, n) m greater or equal that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal to 4 pair, is the data of a polygon concave ordered, then n (n-2) It is the total number of parallelograms that are missing to the incomplete polygons sorted concave to be polygons full concave.

postulado 24 paralelogramos

The length of the side less than the parallelogram base of the two unique way to order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the sides of congruent parallelograms.

postulado 24, poligonos concavos ordenados

Those polygons concave ordered with data (m, mm, n) m more that n, n greater or equal to one, is grouped in a collection formed by infinite members (joint) where each Member has infinite elements or data.

postulado 25

If (m, 41 m; greater than or equal to two, m is the order of a square divided into congruent squares or a diamond divided into diamonds in congruent, they are the same one, if the length of the sides of the square base or the base diamond are m divided times the length of the sides of congruent parallelograms.

postulado 25 paralelogramos
If (m, 41 m; greater than or equal to two, m is the order of a square divided into congruent squares or a diamond divided into diamonds in congruent, they are the same one, if the length of the sides of the square base or the base diamond are m divided times the length of the sides of congruent parallelograms.

postulado 25, poligonos concavos ordenados
Those polygons concave ordered with dato (m, r, n) m greater that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal to one, is grouped in a collection multiple formed by infinite collections, where each collection has infinite members (joint) and each Member has infinite elements or data.

postulado 26 paralelogramos
If (m, 41 m; greater than or equal to two, m is the order of a rectangle divided into congruent rectangles or a diamond shape divided at rhomboid congruent, they are the equal two, if length greater side and the lower rectangle side base or rhomboid base are m divided times the length of the sides of longer and shorter length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 26, poligonos concavos ordenados
Those polygons concave ordered with data (m, n, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, are grouped into a collection consisting of infinite members (41 sets; where each Member has infinite elements or data.

postulado 27 paralelogramos
The length of the sides of the parallelogram base in the same way one of order (m, 41 m; m greater than or equal to two, is equal to m by the length of the sides of congruent parallelograms.

postulado 27, poligonos concavos ordenados
All polygon concave ordered full of dato (m, m, 1) m greater than one, is separated into two parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms with order (m, 41 m; and (m-1, m-1).

postulado 28 paralelogramos
The length of the side of the parallelogram base of two equal (m, 41 m order form; m greater than or equal to two, is equal to m by the length of the sides of a greater length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 28, poligonos concavos ordenados
All polygon concave ordered full of dato (m, m, 2) m more that two, is separated in two parallelograms split in parallelograms congruent with order (m, m-1) and (m-1, m)

postulado 29 paralelogramos
The length of the side less than the parallelogram base of two equal (m, 41 m order form; m greater than or equal to two, is equal to m by the length of the sides of maenor length of congruent parallelograms.

postulado 29, poligonos concavos ordenados
All polygon concave ordered full data (m, r, 1-) greater than r m r greater than one, is separated into two parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms with order (m, r) and (m-1, r-1).

postulado 3 de paralelogramos
All rectangle can be divided into congruent rectangles with order (m, 41 m; m greater than or equal to two.

postulado 3, poligonos concavos ordenados

If we draw the diagonal in each one of them parallelograms consistent of a parallelograms divided in parallelograms of order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than or equal to r, r greater than or equal to two, and delete leftovers, gets a polygon data ordered concave (m, r, n) or (r, m, n) m greater or equal to r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that two pair.

postulado 30 paralelogramos

Yes (m, 41 m; greater than or equal to two, m is the order of a parallelogram, divided into congruent parallelograms and E is the total of congruent parallelograms, then E is equal to mxm = m^2.

postulado 30, poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full of dato (m, r, 2) m more that r, r more that two, is separated in two parallelograms divided in parallelograms congruent with order (m, r-1) and (m-1, r)

postulado 31 paralelogramos

Yes (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is the order of a divided into congruent parallelograms parallelogram and E is the total of congruent parallelograms, then E is equal to mxr

postulado 31, poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full of dato (m, 2, 2) m more that two, is separated in two parallelograms split in parallelograms congruent with order (m, n-1) and (m-1, n)

postulado 32 paralelogramos

Yes (m, 41 m; m greater than one, is the order of a parallelogram, divided into congruent parallelograms and x is the place that occupies a whole, then, x = m-1 and m = x 1.

postulado 32, poligonos concavos ordenados

Those polygons concave ordered, are in the forms: one, two and three; only one and two; equal one and two, if mentally is supposed that is built from them parallelograms divided in parallelograms congruent of the forms earlier.

postulado 33 paralelogramos

Yes (m, r) or (r, m) greater than r m, equal to one, higher r is the order of a parallelogram, divided into congruent parallelograms and x is the place that occupies a whole, then, x = m-r, m = x r and r = m-x.

postulado 33, poligonos concavos ordenados

The perimeter of a polygon concave ordered full of dato (m, m, 1) m more that one, is equal to the sum of the perimeters of their parallelograms separated.

postulado 34 paralelogramos

All parallelograms divided into (m, 41 m order congruent parallelograms; m greater than one, are grouped into an ordered set formed by infinite items or orders.

postulado 34, poligonos concavos ordenados

The perimeter of a polygon concave ordered full that is divided in square congruent or in Rhombus congruent of dato (m, r, 1) m more that r, r greater that one, is equal to the sum of the perimeters of their parallelograms separated.

postulado 35 paralelogramos

All parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms of order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, are grouped into an ordered collection consisting of infinite members (41 sets; ordered, where each Member has infinite items or orders.

postulado 35, poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided into square consistent of data (m, m, 1) m greater than one, separates into two squares divided into congruent squares of order (m, 41 m; and (m-1, m-1)

postulado 36 paralelogramos

The perimeter of a parallelogram, divided into congruent parallelograms in the same way one of order (m, 41 m; m greater than or equal to two, is equal to 4m by the length of the sides of congruent parallelograms.

postulado 36, poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided into square consistent of data (m, m, 2) greater than two, m is separated into two rectangles divided into congruent squares of order (m, 41 m-1; and (m-1, m)

postulado 37 paralelogramos

The perimeter of a parallelogram, divided into congruent parallelograms of two equal (m, 41 m order form; m greater than or equal to two, is equal to 2m by the sum of the length of the side of a greater length of the congruent parallelograms most the length of the side of shorter length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 37, poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent rectangles (m, m, 41-1; m more that one, is separated in two rectangles divided in rectangles congruent with order (m, m) and (m-1, m-1 41.

postulado 38 paralelogramos

The perimeter of a parallelogram, divided into congruent parallelograms of only one form of order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to 4m by the length of the side of shorter length of the congruent parallelograms or equals 4r by the length of the side of a greater length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 38 paralelogramos

The perimeter of a parallelogram, divided into congruent parallelograms of only one form of order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to 4m by the length of the side of shorter length of the congruent parallelograms or equals 4r by the length of the side of a greater length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 38, poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent rectangles (m, m, 41-2; m more that two, are separated in two rectangles divided in rectangles congruent with order (m, m-1) and (m-1, m)

postulado 39 paralelogramos

The perimeter of a parallelogram, divided into two unique order 40 form congruent parallelograms; m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to the length of the sides of the congruent parallelograms by 2 (m r 41.

postulado 39, poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided into diamonds matching of data (m, m, 41-1; m greater than one, is separated into two diamonds in congruent Rhombus of order (m, 41 m; and (m-1, m-1)

postulado 4 de paralelogramos

All rectangle can be divided in congruent rectangles or congruent squares with order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one.

postulado 4, poligonos concavos ordenados

If the ordered concave polygons are divided in congruent squares or rhombuses congruent, the indicators have equal length and sides of the broken lines are equal length.

postulado 40 paralelogramos

The perimeter of a parallelogram, divided into congruent parallelograms of shape one on order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to 2 that multiplies the sum of m by the length of the side of a greater length of the congruent parallelograms more r by the length of the side of shorter length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 40, poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent Rhombus (m, m, 41-2; greater than two, m is separated into two rhomboids divided into congruent Rhombus of order (m, 41 m-1; and (m-1, m)

postulado 41 paralelogramos

The perimeter of a parallelogram divided into congruent parallelograms in the way two and three way to order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to 2 that multiplies the sum of m by the length of the shorter length of the congruent parallelograms side more r by the length of the side of a greater length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 41, poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent rhomboid (m, m, 41-1; m greater that one, is separated in two rhomboid divided at rhomboid congruent of order (m, m) and (m-1, m-1)

postulado 42, poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided at rhomboid congruent of dato (m, m, 2) greater than two, m is separated into two rhomboids divided at rhomboid consistent from order (m, 41 m-1; and (m-1, m)

postulado 43, poligonos concavos ordenados

All parallelogram and all parallelogram divided into parallelograms congruent, is a parallelogram separate of a polygon concave ordered full.

postulado 44, poligonos concavos ordenados

The area of a polygon concave ordered full, is equal to the sum of the areas of their parallelograms separated

postulado 45, poligonos concavos ordenados

Of any parallelogram divided into parallelograms consistent from order (m, m) m greater than or equal to two, are concave polygon m-1 ordered data (m, m, 41 1; (m, m, 2) (m, m, 3)... (m, m, m-1).

postulado 46, poligonos concavos ordenados

Of any parallelogram divided into parallelograms consistent from order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, are built r-1 ordered concave polygons of data: (m, r, 41 1; (m, r, 2) (m, r, 3)... (m, r, r-1)

postulado 47, poligonos concavos ordenados

Of any parallelogram divided into parallelograms consistent from order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, builds a polygon data ordered concave (m, r, r) m more that r, r greater or equal to two.

postulado 48, poligonos concavos ordenados

Of any parallelogram divided into parallelograms consistent from order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal than three odd, builds a polygon data ordered concave (m, r, r) m more that r, r greater or equal to three odd.

postulado 49, poligonos concavos ordenados

Of any parallelogram divided into parallelograms consistent from order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two pair, builds a polygon data ordered concave (m, r, r) m more that r, r greater or equal to two pair.

postulado 5 de paralelogramos

All diamond, can be divided into diamonds congruent with order (m, 41 m; m greater than or equal to two.

postulado 5, poligonos concavos ordenados

If the polygons sorted concave splits at rhomboid consistent or congruent rectangles, indicators have two different lengths and are major and two minor indicators two indicators, and the sides of the broken lines have two different lengths.

postulado 50, poligonos concavos ordenados

Yes (m, mm, n) m greater that n, n greater or equal to one, is the data of a polygon concave ordered, then the number of sides of a line broken is equal to 2 (m-n) and sides of the polygon concave ordered total equals 4 (2m - 41 1 2n.

postulado 51, poligonos concavos ordenados

If (m, r, n) m more that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that one, is the data of a polygon concave ordered, then the number of sides of a line broken higher is equal to 2 (m-n) and the number of sides of a line broken lower is equal to 2 (r) and the total of sides of the polygon concave ordered is equal to 4 (m r-2n 1).

postulado 52, poligonos concavos ordenados

Yes (m, n, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two, is a tidy concave polygon data, then the number of sides of a line is equal to 2 (41 m-n; and the number of the ordered polygon concave side is equal to 4 (m-n 1-)

postulado 53, poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered which is divided into congruent squares or in fact congruent rectangles (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater than or equal to one, and that limited him a square and a rhombus respectively, are the same one.

postulado 53, poligonos concavos ordenados
All polygon concave ordered which is divided into congruent squares or in fact congruent rectangles (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater than or equal to one, and that limited him a square and a rhombus respectively, are the same one.

postulado 53, poligonos concavos ordenados
All polygon concave ordered which is divided into congruent squares or in fact congruent rectangles (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater than or equal to one, and that limited him a square and a rhombus respectively, are the same one.

postulado 54, poligonos concavos ordenados
All polygon concave ordered which is divided in congruent Rhombus or in fact congruent rhomboid (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater than or equal to one and that limited him a rectangle and a diamond shape respectively, are the same two.

postulado 55, poligonos concavos ordenados
All polygon concave ordered which is divided in congruent Rhombus or in fact congruent rhomboid (m, r, n) greater than r, r greater than n, n greater than or equal to one, and that limited him a square and a rhombus respectively are the only one.

postulado 56, poligonos concavos ordenados
All polygon concave ordered which is divided into congruent squares or in fact congruent rectangles (m, r, n) greater than r, r greater than n, n greater than or equal to one, and that limited him a rectangle and a diamond shape respectively are the only two.

postulado 57, poligonos concavos ordenados
All polygon concave ordered which is divided in congruent Rhombus or in fact congruent rhomboid (m, r, n) greater than r, r greater than n, n greater than or equal to one, and that limited him a rectangle and a diamond shape respectively, are of the form: one, two, or three.

postulado 58, poligonos concavos ordenados
the length of the diagonal of them parallelograms congruent in that is divided a polygon concave ordered, is equal to the length of them sides of them parallelograms congruent in that is divides the parallelogram of which mentally is supposed that is built the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 59, poligonos concavos ordenados
The length of the diagonal of the congruent squares or congruent rectangles that divides a polygon data ordered concave (m, mm, n) m greater that n, n greater or equal that one, is equal to the length of the sides of them square congruent or of them diamonds congruent in that is divided a square and a rhombus of order (m, m) m greater than or equal to two respectively, and this is mentally supposed that they built the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 6 de paralelogramos
All diamond, can be divided at rhomboid congruent with order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one.

postulado 6, poligonos concavos ordenados

If the broken lines are equal number of sides in a polygon concave ordered, your data is (m, mm, n) m more that n, n greater or equal to one.

postulado 60, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal of congruent diamonds or the congruent rhomboids that divides a polygon data ordered concave (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to the length of the side than the congruent rectangles or the congruent rhomboids that were divided into a rectangle and a diamond shape of order (m, 41 m; m greater or equal to two, and through this mentally is supposed that is built the polygons concave ordered.

postulado 61, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal less congruent diamonds or the congruent rhomboids that divides a polygon data ordered concave (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to the length of the side less congruent rectangles or the congruent rhomboids that divides a rectangle or a diamond shape of order (m, 41 m; m greater or equal to two respectively and through them mentally is supposed that is built the polygons concave ordered.

postulado 62, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal more of them diamonds congruent or of them rhomboid congruent in that is divided a polygon concave ordered of dato (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to the length of the side than the congruent rectangles or the congruent rhomboids that divides a square and a rhombus of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two respectively, and this is mentally supposed that the ordered concave polygons were built.

postulado 63, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal less of them diamonds congruent or of them rhomboid consistent in that is divided a polygon concave ordered of dato (m, r, n) m greater that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that one, is equal to the length of the side lower of those rectangles congruent or of them rhomboid congruent in that is divided a square and a rhombus of order (m, r) m more that r, r greater or equal that two respectively, and through them, mentally is supposed that is built the polygons concave ordered.

postulado 65, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal greater of them diamonds congruent or of them rhomboid consistent of a polygon concave ordered of dato (m, r, n) m greater that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that one, is equal to the longitude of the side most of them rectangles congruent or of them rhomboid congruent in that is divided a rectangle or a rhomboid of order (m, r) m more that r, r greater or equal to two respectively, and through this, mentally is supposed that is built the polygons concave ordered.

postulado 66, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the diagonal less of them diamonds congruent or of them rhomboid consistent of a polygon concave ordered of dato (m, r, n) m greater that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that one, is equal to the length of the side lower of those rectangles congruent or of them rhomboid congruent in that is divided a rectangle and a rhomboid of order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two respectively, and through this, mentally assumes that the ordered concave polygons were built.

postulado 67, poligonos concavos ordenados

To all ordered concave polygon, is circumscribed parallelogram base which was divided into congruent parallelograms to construct the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 68, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the sides of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered equal shape one data (m, mm, n) m greater that n, n greater or equal to one is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the parallelograms congruent in that is divided the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 69, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side most of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered of the form equal two of dato (m, m, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent parallelograms in that divides the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 7 de paralelogramos

All diamond shape, can be divided at rhomboid congruent with order (m, 41 m; m greater than or equal to two.

postulado 7, poligonos concavos ordenados

If in a polygon concave ordered, the lines broken have different numbers of sides, its data is (m, r, n) or (r, m, n) greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to 1, and are given two broken lines major and two minor broken lines.

postulado 70, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side smaller of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered of the form equal two of dato (m, m, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of less than the congruent parallelograms in that divides the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 71, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the sides of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered of the form only one of dato (m, r, n) m greater that r, r greater n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal lower or to r by the length of the diagonal greater of them parallelograms congruent in that is divided the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 72, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side most of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered of the form only two of dato (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal of the congruent parallelograms that splits the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 73, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered the two data uniquely (m, r, n) m greater that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that one, is equal to r by the length of the diagonal of the parallelograms congruent in that is divided the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 74, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side most of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered of the form one of dato (m, r, n) m more that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that one, is equal to m by the length of the diagonal more of them parallelograms congruent in that is divided the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 75, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered shape one data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the diagonal of less than the congruent parallelograms that splits the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 76, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered two data form (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the lesser of the congruent parallelograms diagonal length in which the ordered concave polygon is divided.

postulado 76, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered two data form (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the lesser of the congruent parallelograms diagonal length in which the ordered concave polygon is divided.

postulado 77, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered two data form (m, r, n) m more that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that one, is equal to r by the length of the diagonal more of them parallelograms congruent in which is divided the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 77, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave ordered two data form (m, r, n) m more that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that one, is equal to r by the length of the diagonal more of them parallelograms congruent in which is divided the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 78, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side of the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave shape three in fact ordered (m, r, n) m more that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal that one, is equal to r by the length of the diagonal more of them parallelograms congruent in which is divided the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 79, poligonos concavos ordenados

The length of the side less than the parallelogram circumscribed to a polygon concave shape three in fact ordered (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to m by the lesser of the congruent parallelograms diagonal length in which the ordered concave polygon is divided.

postulado 8 de paralelogramos

All diamond shape, can be divided at rhomboid consistent or congruent Rhombus with order (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one.

postulado 8, poligonos concavos ordenados

If we unite with line segments the midpoints of sides consecutive of each of the congruent parallelograms from a parallelogram of order (m, r) or (r, m) m more that r, r greater or equal that three odd, and delete the surplus, is obtains a polygon concave ordered of dato (m, r, r) or (r, m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to three odd.

postulado 80, poligonos concavos ordenados

The polygons sorted concave of data (m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to two or 40, m, r, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to two, are a special case of the polygons sorted data 40 concave; m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, and therefore relationships that occur in it are those that occur in the polygons sorted data concave (m,) or (m, r, r) replacing n by r and vice versa.

postulado 81, poligonos concavos ordenados

The perimeter of the polygons sorted concave, where the sides of the broken lines are equal length and data (m, m,) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to 4 (2m - 41 n; by the length of the sides of the broken lines.

postulado 82, poligonos concavos ordenados

The perimeter of the polygon concave ordered, where the sides of the broken lines have two different and data length (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to 2 (2m - 41 n; by the sum of the lengths of the sides of longer and shorter length of the sides of the broken lines.

postulado 83, poligonos concavos ordenados

The perimeter of the polygons sorted concave, where the sides of the broken lines are equal length and data (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to 4 (m r) by the length of the sides of the broken lines.

postulado 84, poligonos concavos ordenados

The perimeter of them polygons concave ordered, where the sides of them lines broken have two lengths different and of data (m, r, n) m more that r, r greater that n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to 2 (m r) by the sum of the lengths of the sides of longer and shorter length of the sides of the broken lines.

postulado 85, poligonos concavos ordenados

The total number of congruent parallelograms that divides an ordered concave polygon full data (m, m, 41-1; m greater than one, is equal to (41 m-1; m² ².

postulado 86, poligonos concavos ordenados

The total number of congruent parallelograms that divides an ordered concave polygon full data (m, m, 41-2; m more that two, is equal to 2 m (m-1).

postulado 87, poligonos concavos ordenados

The total number of congruent parallelograms that divides a polygon data ordered concave (m, mm, n) m greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to 2m 40 m-1) - n (n-2)

postulado 88, poligonos concavos ordenados

The total number of congruent parallelograms that divides an ordered concave polygon full data (m, r, 1,) greater than r m r greater than one, is equal to m (2r-1 41 - (r-1 41.

postulado 89, poligonos concavos ordenados

The total number of congruent parallelograms that divides an ordered concave polygon full data (m, r, 2) greater than r m, greater than two, r is equal to m (2r-1) - r.

postulado 9 paralelogramos

If (m, r) or (r, m) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is the order of a rectangle divided into congruent rectangles or a diamond shape divided at rhomboid congruent, is given in three different ways to build them, taking into account if length greater side or the lower rectangle side base or rhomboid base are m split times or r times the length of the sides of longer or shorter length of the congruent parallelograms.

postulado 9, poligonos concavos ordenados

If we draw the diagonal in each one of them parallelograms consistent of a parallelogram divided in parallelogram of order (m, r) or (r, m) m more that r, r greater or equal that two pair, and delete them surplus, was obtained a polygon concave ordered of data (m, r, r) or (r, m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal than two pair.

postulado 90 poligonos concavos ordenados

The total number of congruent parallelograms that divides a polygon data ordered concave (m, r, n) m greater than r, r greater than n, n greater or equal to one, is equal to 2 - (m r) - n (n-2 41.

postulado 91 poligonos concavos ordenados

The area of a polygon concave ordered is equal to the area of a parallelogram congruent by the total number of congruent parallelograms that splits the polygon concave ordered.

postulado 92 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent Rhombus (m, r, 1,) greater than r m r greater than one, is separated into two rhomboids divided into congruent Rhombus of order (m, r) and (m-1, r-1 41.

postulado 93 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent Rhombus (m, r, 2) greater than r m r greater than two, is separated into two rhomboids divided into congruent Rhombus of order (m, r-1) and (m-1, r) if and only if m and r are not consecutive numbers.

postulado 94 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent rhomboid (m, r, 1,) greater than r m r greater than one, is separated into two rhomboids divided into congruent order 40 rombides; m, r) and (m-1, r-1 41.

postulado 95 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided into consistent data rombides (m, r, 2) greater than r m r greater than two, is separated into two rhomboids divided into congruent order 40 rombides; m, r-1) and (m-1, r 41.

postulado 96 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent squares (m, r, 1,) greater than r m r greater than one, is separated into two rectangles divided into congruent squares of order (m, r) and (m-1, r-1 41.

postulado 97 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent squares (m, r, 2) greater than r m r greater than two, is separated into two rectangles divided into congruent squares of order (m, r-1) and (m-1, r) if and only if m and r are not consecutive numbers.

postulado 98 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent rectangles (m, r, 1,) greater than r m r greater than one, is separated into two rectangles divided into congruent rectangles of order (m, r) and (m-1, r-1 41.

postulado 99 poligonos concavos ordenados

All polygon concave ordered full divided in fact congruent rectangles (m, r, 2) greater than r m r greater than two, is separated into two rectangles divided into congruent rectangles of order (m, r-1) and (m-1, r 41.

postulado ludico 10
Each of the possible forms of choosing polygons separated greater leisure park, require different analysis to play in each of them.

postulado ludico 10
Each of the possible forms of choosing polygons separated greater leisure park, require different analysis to play in each of them.

postulado ludico 10
Each of the possible forms of choosing polygons separated greater leisure park, require different analysis to play in each of them.

postulado ludico 11
Greater whole polygon m playful dimensions, is a separate all polygons elders m playful dimensions polygon.

postulado ludico 12
The distance between two squares of different polygons single a playful guide of greater estate, disappears between the same two boxes of polygon separate simple.

postulado ludico 13
For all polygon playful playful dimensions m, other playful polygon exists of 2m playful dimensions.

postulado ludico 14
The place that occupies the secondary box by recreational guides corresponding polygon separated from a larger polygon, is equal to the place that occupies the main box.

postulado ludico 15
The place that occupies the main box by recreational guides corresponding polygon separated from a larger polygon, is equal to the place that occupies the secondary box plus one.

postulado ludico 16
The distance between two squares of the same simple polygon by polygon greater leisure Guide, is different from the distance between the same two boxes of polygons separated simple.

postulado ludico 17
All joint compound whose composite elements are composed of simple elements of real sets, is real joint compound.

postulado ludico 18
all joint compound whose composite elements are formed by equidistant n elements and simple elements of real sets, is real joint compound.

postulado ludico 19
All joint compound whose composite elements are formed by simple sets real elements and simple elements of so-called n elements, is so-called n joint compound.

postulado ludico 20
All joint compound whose composite elements are formed by simple sets n imaginary elements, is set n imaginary compound.

postulado ludico 21
All joint compound, whose composite elements are composed of simple elements of sets n complex, is joint compound complex n.

postulado ludico 22
All joint compound whose elements compounds are formed pior simple elements of sets n Hypercomplex, is made incredibly n.

postulado ludico 23
All joint compound, whose composite elements are formed by simple sets n imaginary elements and simple elements of sets n complex, is joint compound n complex.

postulado ludico 24
All joint compound whose composite elements are composed of simple elements of Hypercomplex n elements and simple elements of sets n complex, is joint compound n hipercomplejo.

postulado ludico 25
All joint compound, whose composite elements are composed of simple elements of universal sets, is universal joint compound.

postulado ludico 25
All joint compound, whose composite elements are composed of simple elements of universal sets, is universal joint compound.

postulado ludico 26
All joint compound whose composite elements are formed by simple sets universal elements and simple elements of sets n alleged, is joint compound n supposed.

postulado ludico 27
If in the q-variable boxes are written sets n imaginary elements, it is necessary to write elements of real sets

postulado ludico 28
If in the q-variable boxes are written elements of sets n complexes, it is necessary to write elements of sets n imaginary and real sets elements.

postulado ludico 29
If in the q-variables boxes are written elements of sets n hipercomplejos, it is necessary to write elements of complex n sets, sets n imaginary elements and elements of real sets.

postulado ludico 3

All polygons playful guide boxes separated from a polygon mayor belong to a playful Guide to the largest polygon and are in the same direction.

postulado ludico 30

The remarkable variable is real, in those q-variables who have written on each one of their boxes, real elements.

postulado ludico 31

The variable notable is n-imaginaria, in those q-variables who have written on each one of their boxes n-imaginarios and real elements.

postulado ludico 32

The remarkable variable is n-complex, in those q-variables who have written in each of its elements n-complejos, n-imaginarios and real elements.

postulado ludico 33

The remarkable variable is n-entais, in those q-variables who have written on each one of their squares, elements n-hipercomplejos, n-complejos elements, n-imaginarios elements and real elements.

postulado ludico 34

Condition AC to play q-variable, is not written in any of their boxes and these conditions are endless.

postulado ludico 35

Alternate to play on any real notable variable q-variable is n-imaginaria, n greater or equal to zero.

postulado ludico 36

The AC to play in any q-variable of n-imaginaria remarkable variable, condition is n-complex n greater or equal to zero.

postulado ludico 37

The alternating condition to play in any q-variable of notable variable n-complex is n-entais, n greater or equal to zero

postulado ludico 38

Alternate to play on any q-variable of n-entais remarkably variable, is n-complejidad four, n greater or equal to zero

postulado ludico 39

AC to play in any q-variable n-entais remarkable variable is n-complejidad4, n greater or equal to zero.

postulado ludico 4

Two or more recreational guides polygons separated different polygon greater, are relevant if they are in the same directions and their checkboxes correspond to the same polygon most playful Guide.

postulado ludico 5

Two or more polygons recreational guides separated different polygon greater, are equal if they are not relevant, they are in the same position, they have the same number of boxes, are in the same direction and they belong to the same polygon multiple most multiple Guide.

postulado ludico 6

If two corresponding guides of polygons separated from a larger polygon have different numbers of boxes, the difference is one.

postulado ludico 7

When playing in polygons separate polygon greater and you should find a reference box in a special box, it is referential box of the polygon wholesale and not for a separate polygon

postulado ludico 8

Reference special boxes of a polygon a polygon greater simple separate boxes, non-referential special polygon wholesale boxes boxes.

postulado ludico 9

In polygons games separate polygons elders of different leisure dimensions, need different analysis to play in them, with further analysis in polygons separate polygon senior of more playful dimensions.

postulado l¿dico 1

Whole box of one polygon more playful has its corresponding checkbox in their separate recreational polygons.

postulado pobreza y felicidad

The single guy: is poor once and happy once; If woman is twice poor and medium happy; If you get woman and has a child is three poor times and one third of happy... If you get woman and has N sons is N 2 poor times and 1 about 2 times happy N.

postulado pobreza y felicidad

To meet with mathematicians, physicists, philosophers and curious, discussing the postulate poverty and happiness of my authorship, you came to the conclusion that poverty and happiness are inversely proportional and not relative says the " philosopher " Felipe Lorenzo de el Río.Se must keep in mind, that regard are different readings given by observers in different positions with respect to a same experiment. Read the relativity of Albert Einstein and the open dictionary, read related recreational sets. POSDATAUn ten times-poor man and a tenth of happy, is poorer and less happy than a three times-poor man and one-third of happy.

postulado riqueza y felicidad

A single and rich man: is a time rich and happy once; If female, is rich media and happy environment; If you get woman and has a son, is one-third of rico and one third of happy... If get woman and has children, is one on N 2 of rico and one on N 2 happy.

primera casilla ludica de cambio

It is the one where the tab changes direction to perform two movements consecutive, to stand on the square of arrival

propiedad asociativa 1

The associative property by right of the geometric sum one of parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms of order (a, b), (a, c) and (a, d), is given by. (a, b)   [(a, c) (a, d)] = [(a, b) (a, c)] (a, d)

propiedad asociativa 2

The associative property above the geometric sum 2 of parallelograms in order congruent parallelograms (b, a), (c, to) and (,), this given by. (b, a) [(c, a) (, a)] = [(b, a) (c, a)] (d, to)

propiedad asociativa geométrica

The associative property of multiplication of parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms of order (a, b), (c, d) and (e, f) is given by (a, b) x [(c, d) x (e, f)] = [(a, b) x (c, d)] x (e, f)

propiedad conmutativa 1

The commutative property by right of the geometric sum 1 of parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms of order (a, b) and (a, c) is given by (a, b) (a, c) = (a, c), (a, b)

propiedad conmutativa 2

The commutative property above the geometric sum 2 of parallelograms in order congruent parallelograms (b, a) and (c, to) is given by (b, to) (c, to) = (c, to) (b, to)

propiedad conmutativa geométrica

The commutative property of multiplication of parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms of order (a, b) and (c, e) is given by (a, b) x (c, e) = (c, e) x (a, b)

propiedad distributiva 1

The distributive property 1 geometric multiplication of a geometric factor with the geometric sum 1 of parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms of order (a, b), (c, d) and (c, e) respectively is given by (a, b) x [(c, d) (c, e)])] = [(a, b) x (c, d)] [(a, b) x (c, e)]

propiedad distributiva 2

The distributive property 2 geometric multiplication of a geometric factor with the geometric sum 2 of parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms of order (a, b), (, c) and (e, c) respectively is given by (a, b) x [(d, c) (e, c])] = [(a, b) x (d, c)] [(a, b) x (e, c)]

propiedad distributiva 3

The distributive property 3 geometric multiplication of a geometric factor with geometric subtraction 1 of parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms of order (a, b), (c, d) and (c, e) d > 6 respectively is given by (a, b) x [(c, d)-()] (c, e)] = [(a, b) x (c, d)]-[(a, b) x (c, e)]

propiedad distributiva 4

The distributive property 4 geometric multiplication of a geometric factor with geometric subtraction 2 of parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms of order (a, b), (, c) and (e, c) d > e respectively is given by (a, b) x [(d, c) - ()] e, c)] = [(a, b) x (c, d)]-[(a, b) x (e, c)]

propiedad modulativa de la suma geométrica

The modulativa property of the geometric sum of a parallelogram, divided into order (a, b) with parallelogram congruent parallelograms emptied of order (0, 0), is given by (a, b) (0, 0) = (a, b)

propiedad modulativa geométrica

The modulativa property of multiplication of a parallelogram, divided into congruent parallelograms of order (a, b) with the parallelogram unit order (1, 1) is given by (a, b) x (1, 1) = (a, b)

pustulado 15 paralelogramos

The length of the side less than the parallelogram base divided into congruent squares of order 40 form one; m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the sides of shorter length of the congruent parallelograms.

pustulado 15 paralelogramos

The length of side minor parallelogram base divided into congruent squares of shape one on order (m, r) m greater than r, r greater than or equal to one, is equal to r by the length of the sides of shorter length of the congruent parallelograms.

q-vadrez

Polygon playful of convex or concave shape divided into square or rectangular boxes where elements are not written in any of their boxes and only playing with the elements posted on the tabs.

q-variable

Polygon playfulness of the variable classes, where all their boxes are elements entertainment, in such a way that the item to make is which is written in special boxes and in the equally spaced boxes of them.

q-variadrez

Polygon playful variable-constante class, where a box are written the joint entertainment elements and elements, in such a way that the element to perform is the writing in the boxes or tabs are not written in other boxes.

quias ludicas correspondientes

Two or more: horizontal, vertical or oblique polygons separate polygon greater, are appropriate if sis boxes belong to the same horizontal, vertical or oblique of the polygon most respectively

resta geométrica 1

Subtraction by the right of parallelograms divided into congruent parallelograms of order (a, b) and (a, c) b > c, is given by (a, b) - (a, c) = (a, b - c)

resta geométrica 2

Subtraction above parallelograms divided into order congruent parallelograms (b, a) and (c, to) b > c, is given by (b, a)-(c, to) = (b-c, to)

segunda casilla ludica de cambio

It is the one where the tab change direction for the second time to perform three movements consecutive, to stand on the square of arrival