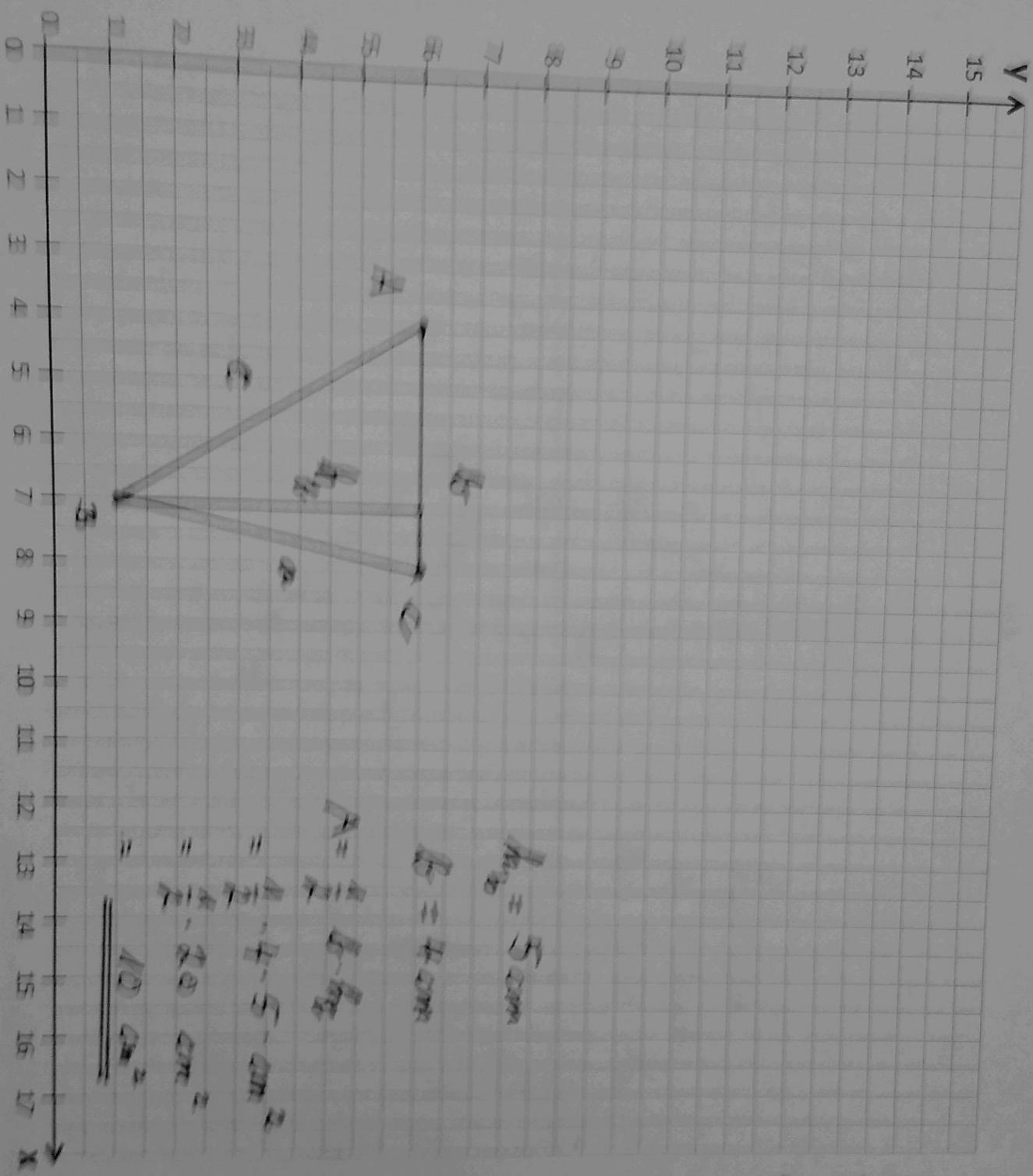


5.55 Nr 4a



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot h$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{12 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

Seite 46

A(-3| -2)

B(0| -5)

C(0| 5)

$$h_a = 3 \text{ cm}$$

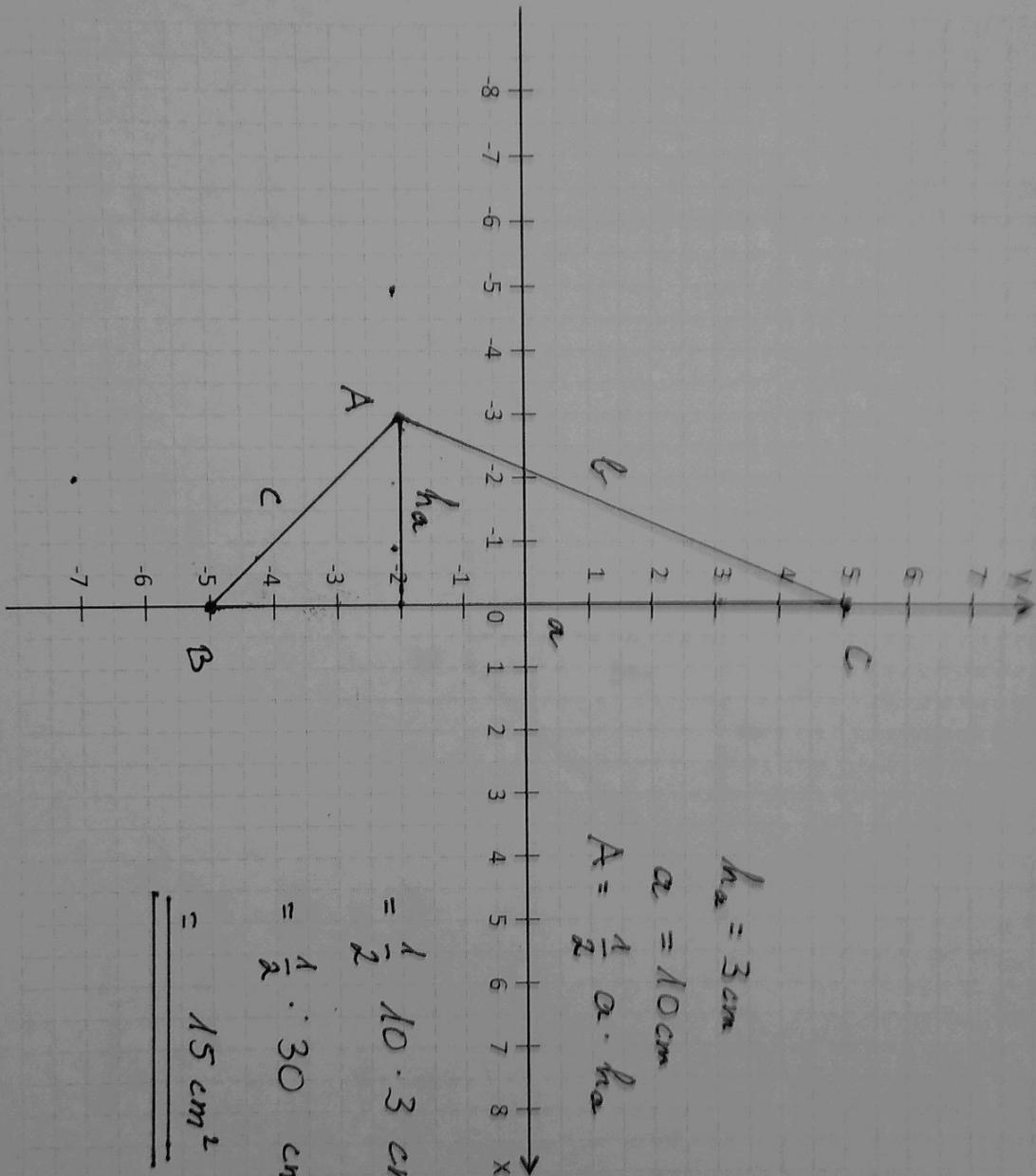
$$a = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot h_a$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} 10 \cdot 3 \text{ cm}^2$$

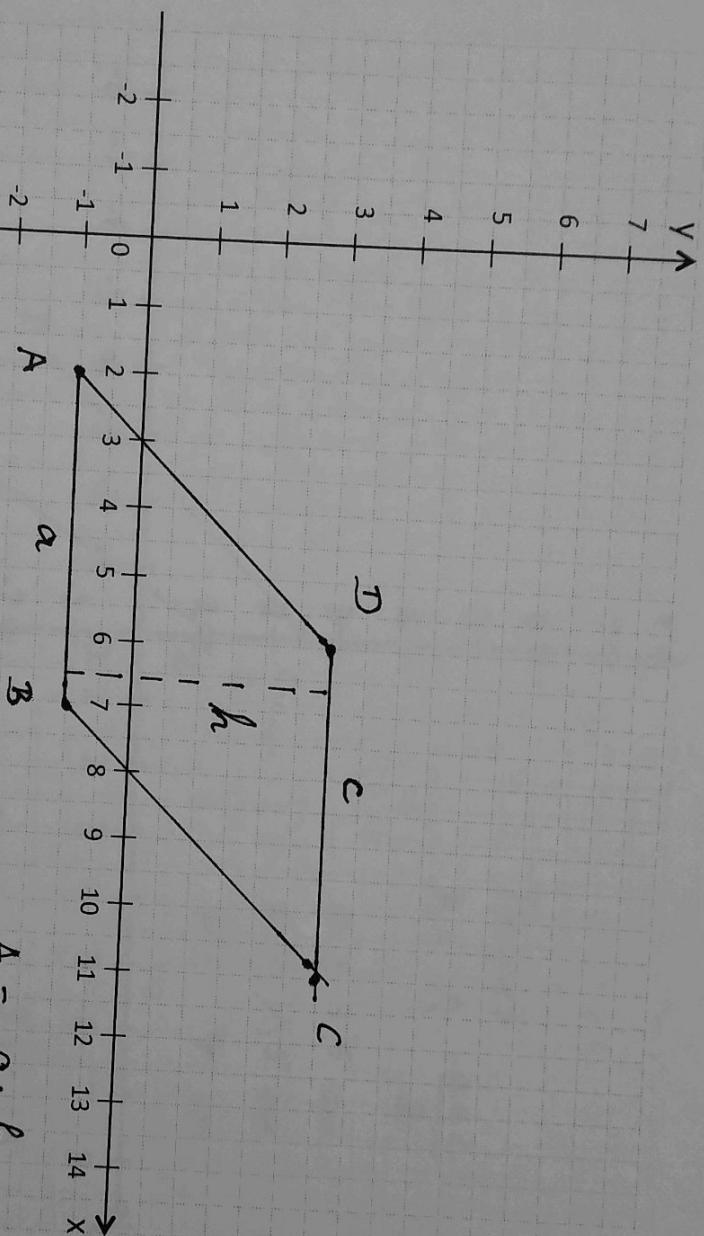
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{15 \text{ cm}^2}}$$



S. 55 Nr 4c

- A (2 | -1)
B (-7 | -1)
C (11 | 3)
D (6 | 3)



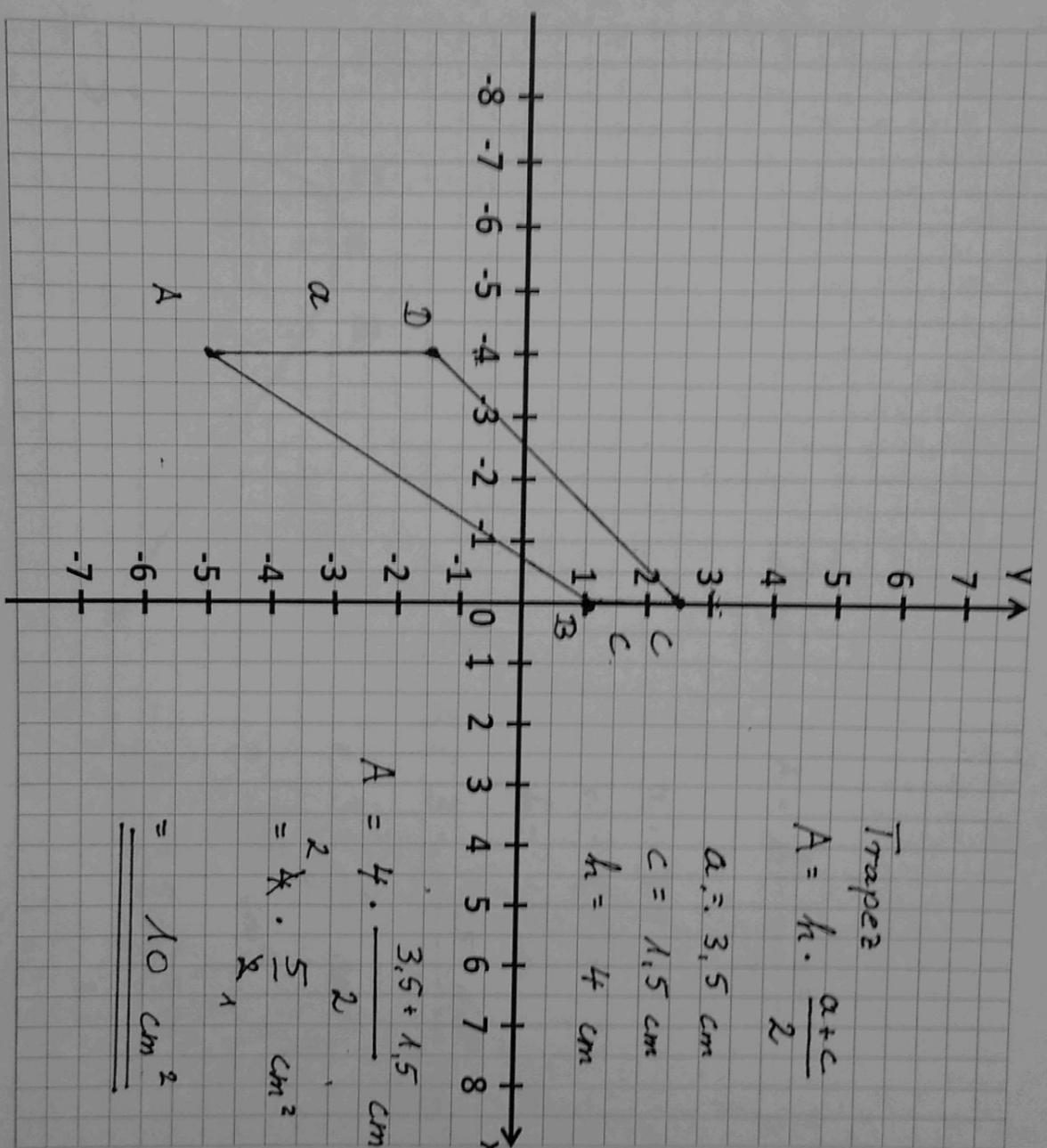
$$A = a \cdot h$$

$$a = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$h. = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = 4 \cdot 5 \text{ cm}^2$$
$$= \underline{\underline{20 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

5.55 Nr 4d



5. 55 Nr 4e

y

15

14

13

12

11

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

0

x

$$\text{Trapez: } A = h \cdot \frac{a+c}{2}$$

$$a: 7,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$c: 1,5 \text{ cm}$$

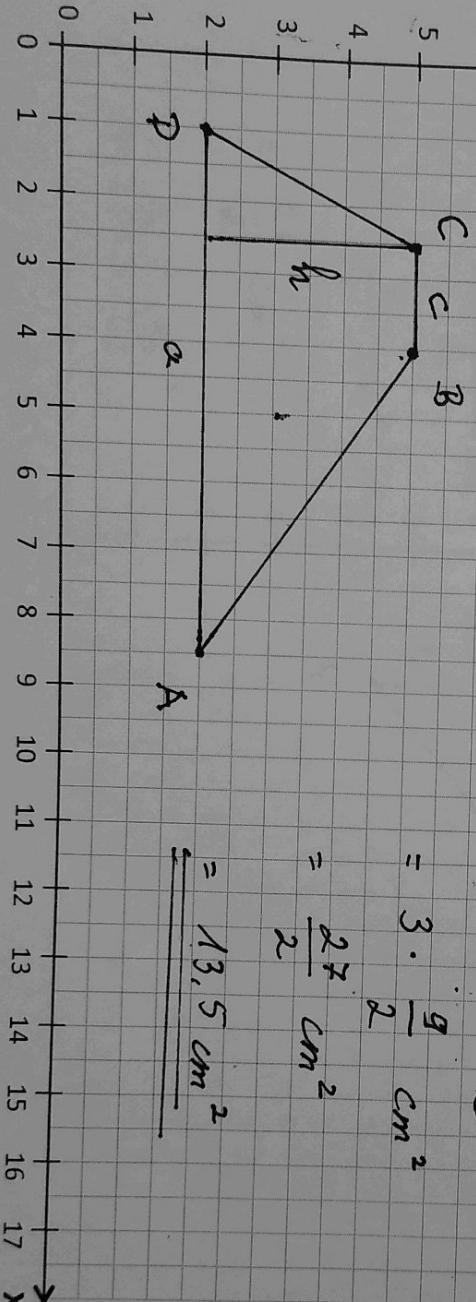
$$h: 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = 3 \cdot \frac{7,5 + 1,5}{2} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{9}{2} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \frac{27}{2} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{13,5 \text{ cm}^2}}$$



A (8,5/2)

B (4,5)

C (2,5/5)

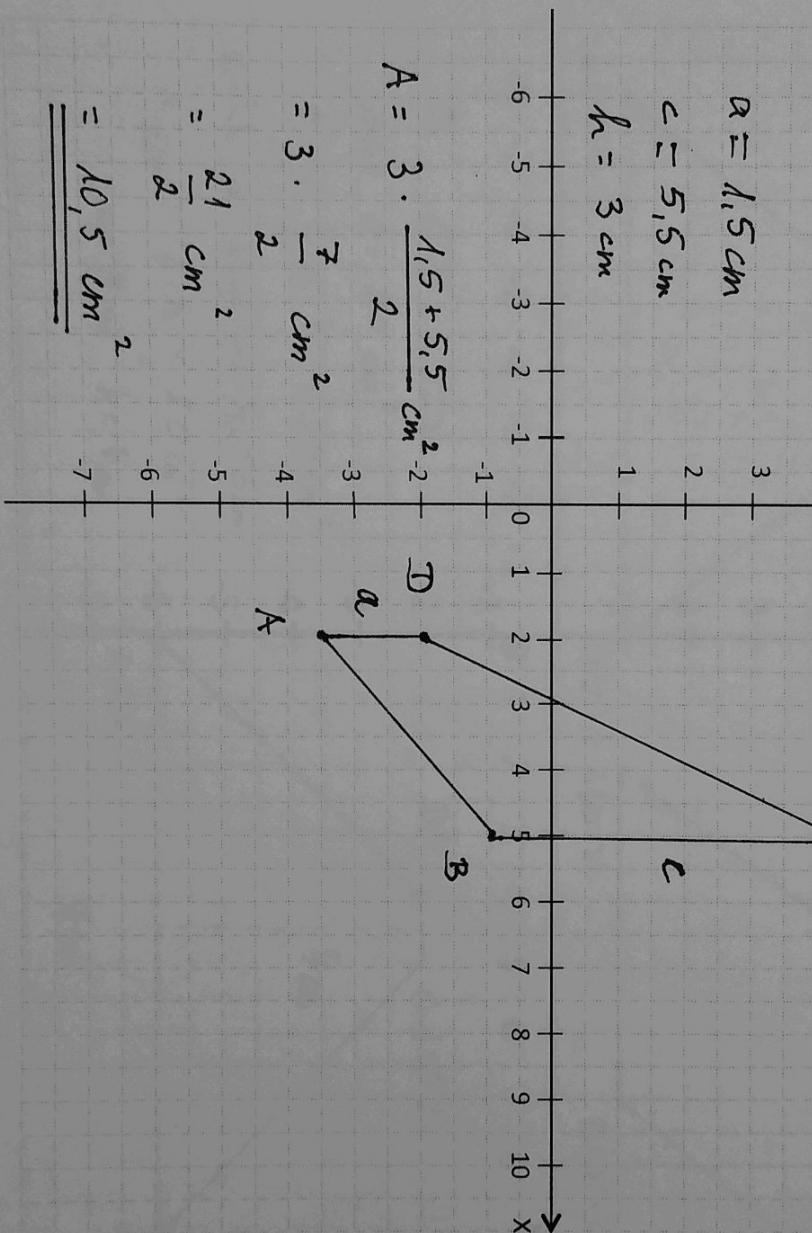
D (1/2)

5. 55 Nr. 4f

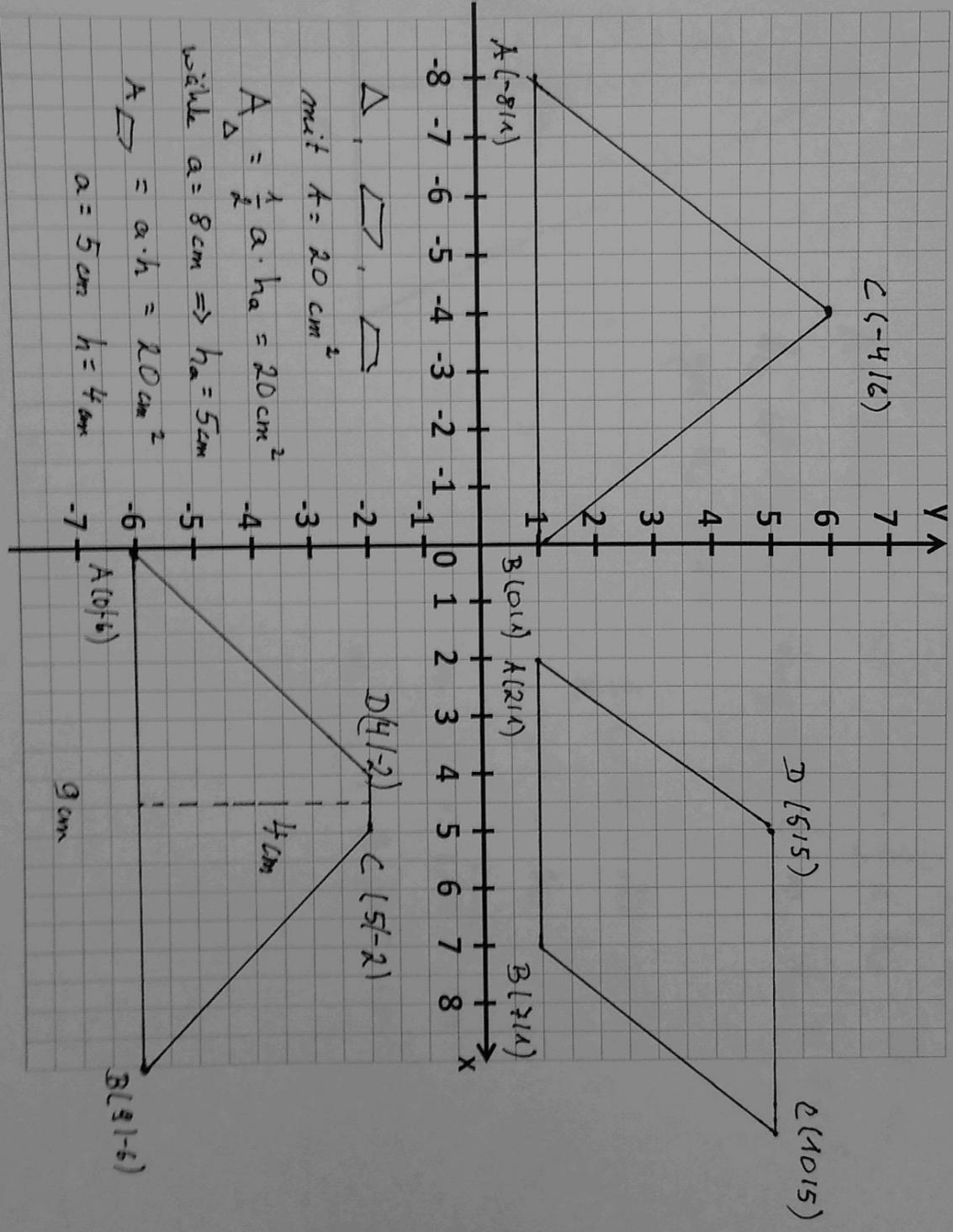
Trapez: $A = h \cdot \frac{a+c}{2}$

$a = 4,5 \text{ cm}$
 $c = 5,5 \text{ cm}$
 $h = 3 \text{ cm}$

$A(2 | -3,5)$
 $B(5 | -1)$
 $C(5 | 4,5)$
 $D(2 | -2)$



5.55 Nr 49



S. 55 Nr 5a

$$A = 20 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2} c \cdot h_c = 20 \rightarrow$$

h_c ist doppelt so lang wie $c \Rightarrow h_c = 2 \cdot c$

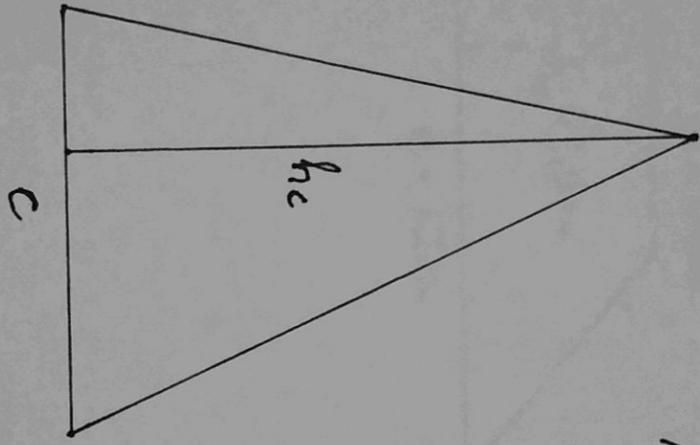
ges: h_c und c

$$\frac{1}{2} c \cdot 2c = 20$$

$$c^2 = 20$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \sqrt{20} \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_c = 2 \cdot \sqrt{20} \text{ cm}$$



Sak 55 Nr 56

$$a = 4 \text{ cm}$$

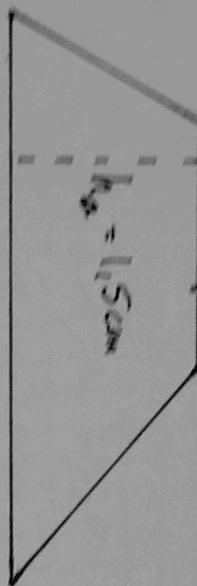
$$A_{\text{trapez}} = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$a \parallel c$, c dreimal so lang wie a

$$h = 4,5 \text{ cm}$$

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

$$c = 12 \text{ cm}$$



$$3 \cdot a = c$$

$$A = h \cdot \frac{a + 3a}{2}$$

$$A = h \cdot \frac{2 \cdot a}{2}$$

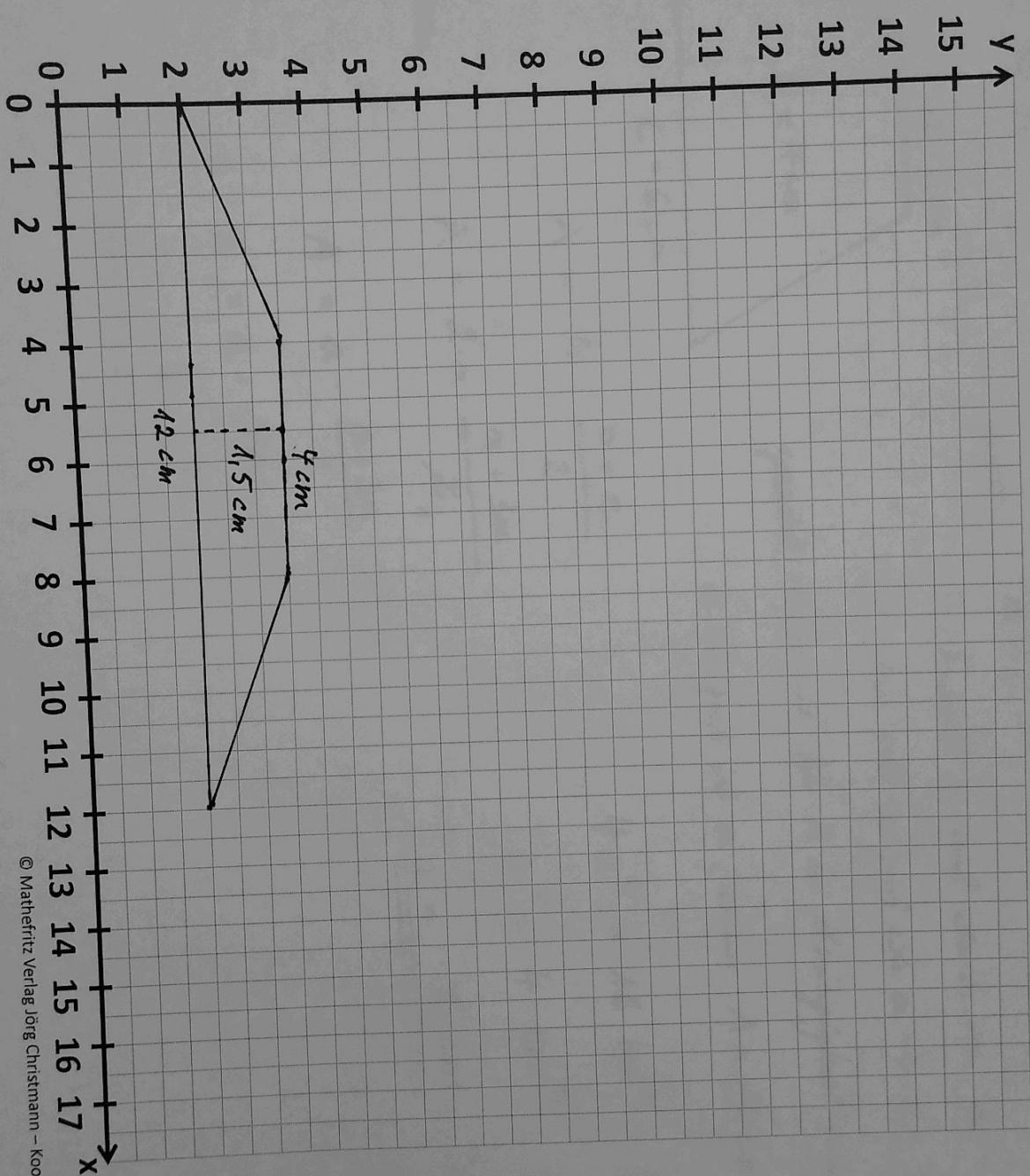
$$A = h \cdot 2 \cdot a \quad | : h$$

$$| : 2$$

$$A : h = 2 \cdot a$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \frac{A}{h} = \frac{1 \cdot 12}{2 \cdot 4,5} = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \quad a = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$c = 3 \cdot a = 3 \cdot 4 \text{ cm} = 12 \text{ cm}$$



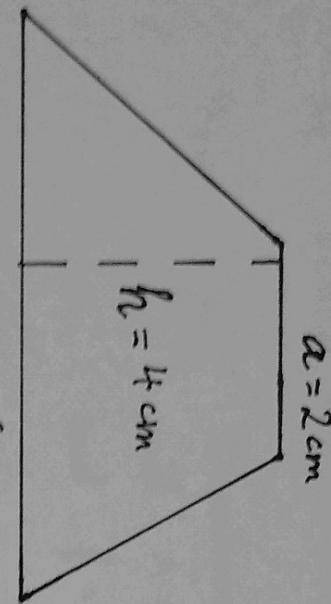
S. 55 Nr 5c

gegeben: $a \parallel c$

h doppelt so groß wie $a \Rightarrow h = 2 \cdot a$.
 c dreimal so groß wie $a \Rightarrow c = 3 \cdot a$.

gesucht: 1) Formel für A in Abhängigkeit von a

2) Wie groß ist a , wenn $A = 16 \text{ cm}^2$



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

$$A = 2 \cdot a \cdot \frac{a + 3a}{2}$$

$$4a^2 = 16 \text{ cm}^2 \quad | : 4$$
$$a^2 = 4 \text{ cm}^2 \quad |\sqrt{}$$
$$\underline{\underline{a = 2 \text{ cm}}}$$

$$A = a \cdot \frac{a + 3a}{2}$$

$$A = a \cdot 4a$$

$$\underline{\underline{A = 4 \cdot a^2}}$$

S. 55 Nr 7

7.a: Video von Sebastian Schmidt

7.b: ges. Drachenviereck
mit $A = 10 \text{ cm}^2$

und $f = 3 \text{ cm}$
(Halbachse)
Diagonale

ges. Diagonale e

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e \cdot f \quad | \cdot 2 \\ \underline{\underline{=}} \quad ? \quad | : f$$

$$2A = e \cdot f$$

$$e = \frac{2A}{f}$$

$$e = \frac{2 \cdot 10 \text{ cm}^2}{3 \cdot \underline{\underline{cm}}} = \frac{20}{3} \text{ cm} \\ = \underline{\underline{6,6 \text{ cm}}}$$

1 Übertrage die Figuren in dein Heft. Berechne den Flächeninhalt, indem du sie entweider in Teilflächen zerlegst oder sinnvoll ergänzt. Beschreibe dein Vorgehen.

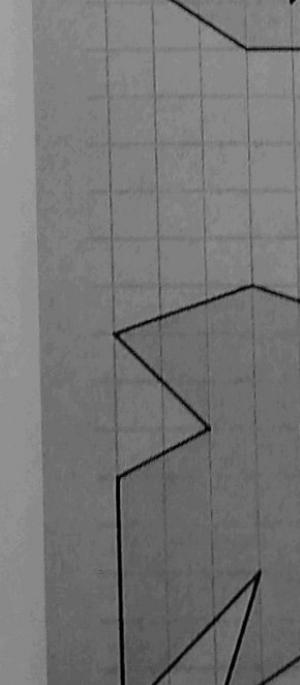
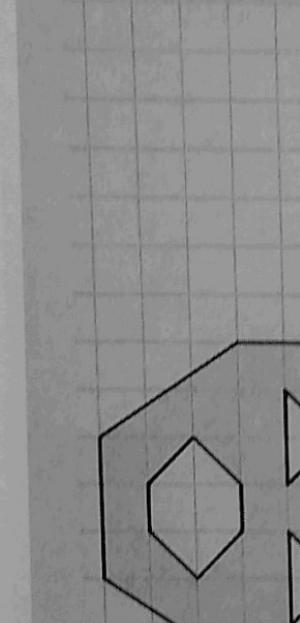
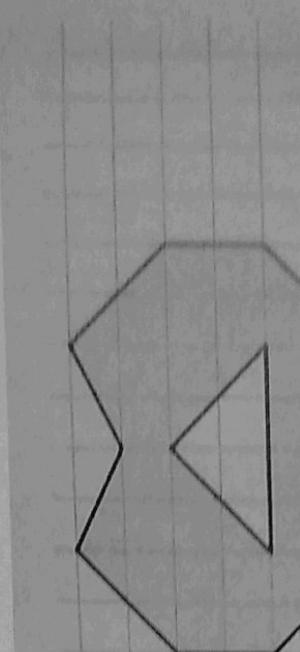
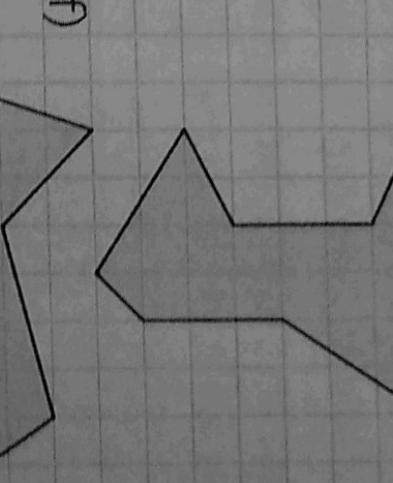
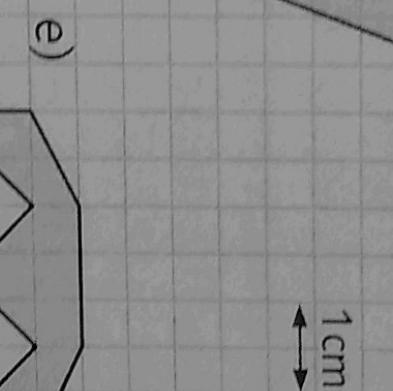
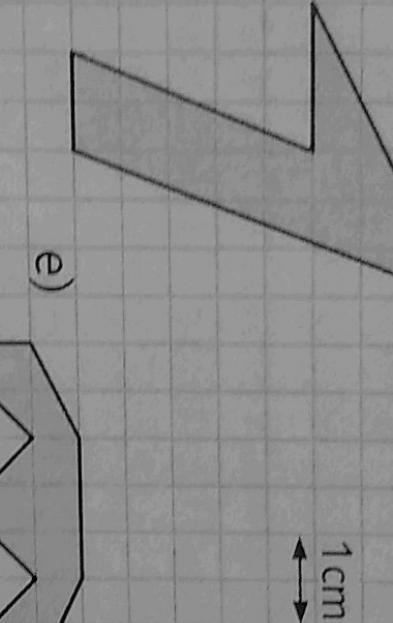
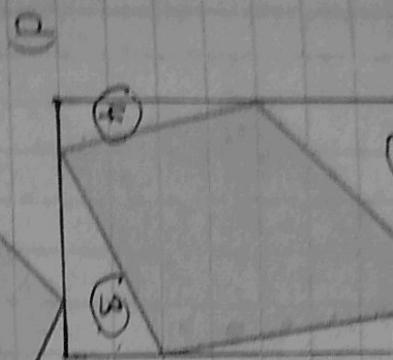


Fig. 2

a.) Rechteck: $5 \cdot 8 = 40$

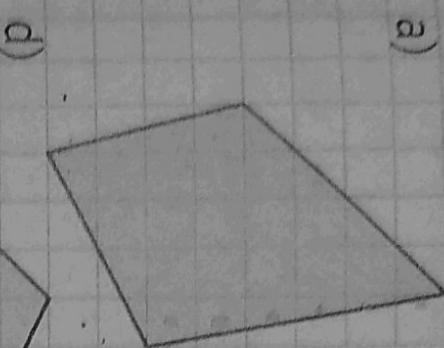
40

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \quad A_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 = 8 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad A_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 6 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 = 3 \\ \textcircled{3} \quad A_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 = 4 \\ \textcircled{4} \quad A_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = 2 \end{array} \right\} 40 - 17 = 23 \text{ Kästchen}$

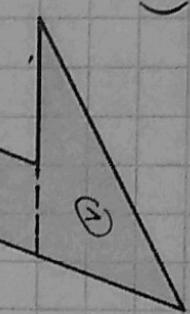
$$\frac{23}{4} \text{ cm}^2 = 5,75 \text{ cm}^2$$

1 Übertrage die Figuren in dein Heft. Berechne den Flächeninhalt, indem du sie entweider in Teilflächen zerlegst oder sinnvoll ergänzt. Beschreibe dein Vorgehen.

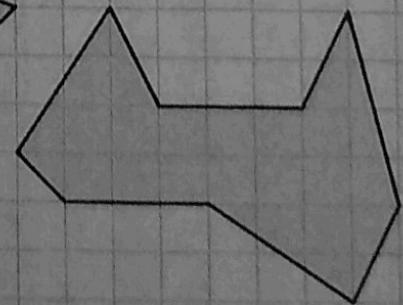
a)



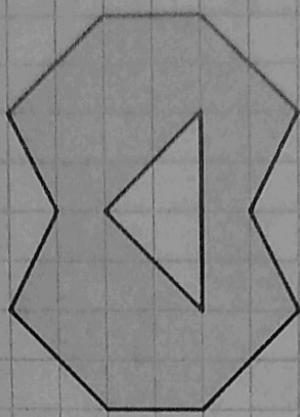
b)



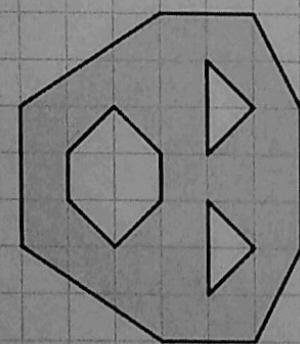
c)



d)



e)



f)

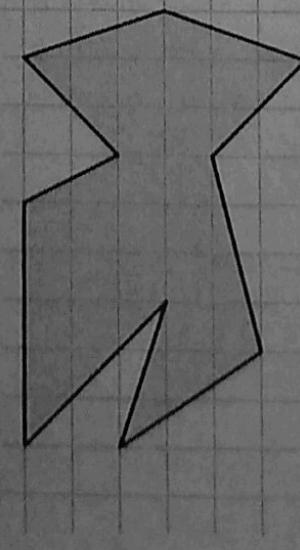


Fig. 2

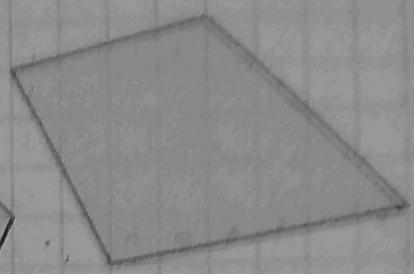
$$b.) \quad A_{\Delta} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 15 = 7,5 \quad \left. \right\} 17,5 \text{ Kästchen}$$

$$A_D = 2 \cdot 5 = 10 \quad (17,5 : 4) \text{ cm}^2$$

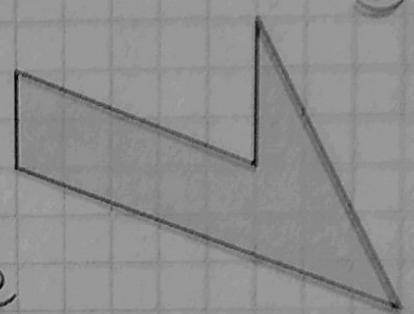
$$= 4,375 \text{ cm}^2$$

Übertrage die Figuren in dein Heft. Berechne den Flächeninhalt, indem du sie entweder in Teilflächen zerlegst oder sinnvoll ergänzt. Beschreibe dein Vorgehen.

a)



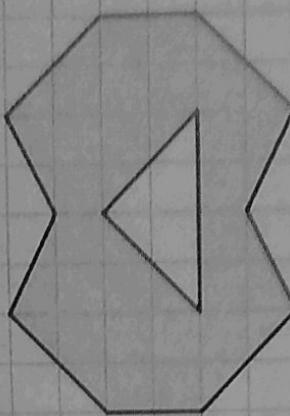
b)



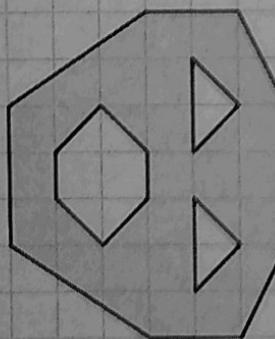
c)



d)



e)



f)

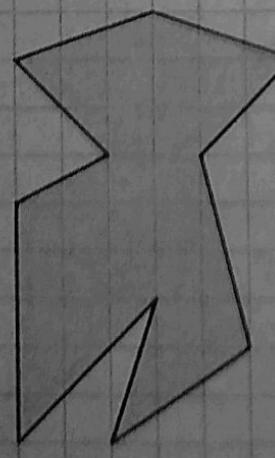


Fig. 2

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$A_3 = 2 \cdot \frac{5+3}{2} = 8$$

$$A_4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 3$$

$$A_{\text{ges}} = 6 \cdot 8 = 48$$

$$A = (22,5 : 4) = \underline{\underline{5,625 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$A_5 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$A_6 = 2 \cdot 4 = 8$$

$$A_7 = \frac{1}{2}$$

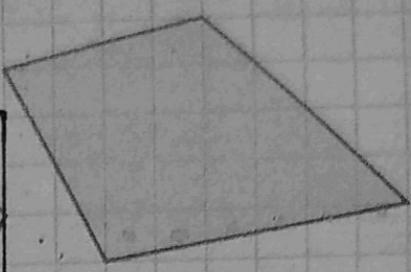
$$= 48 - 25,5$$

$$= 22,5 \text{ Kästchen}$$

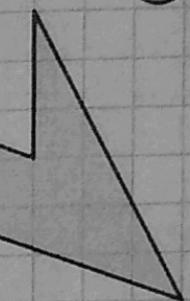
$$A = 48 - (22,5 : 4) = \underline{\underline{5,625 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

1 Übertrage die Figuren in dein Heft. Berechne den Flächeninhalt, indem du sie entweider in Teilflächen zerlegst oder sinnvoll ergänzt. Beschreibe dein Vorgehen.

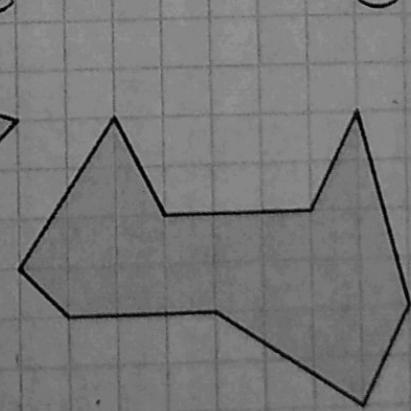
a)



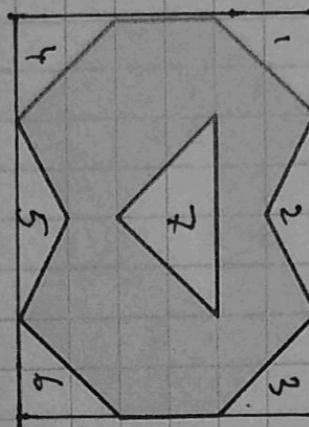
b)



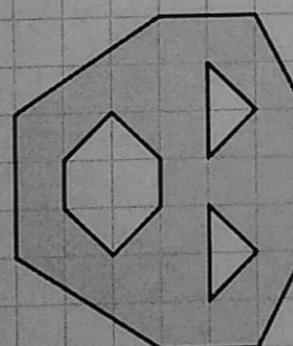
c)



d)



e)



f)

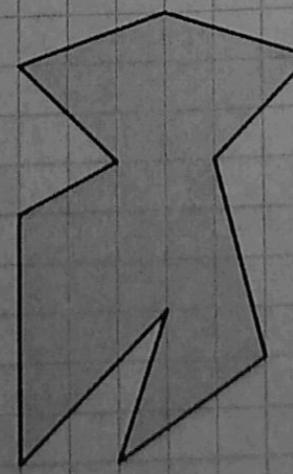


Fig. 2

$$A_{\text{ges}} = 8 \cdot 6 = 48$$

$$A_1 = A_3 = A_4 = A_6 \quad A_7 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$A_5 = A_2 \quad 6 \cdot 2 \text{ Kästchen}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 2 \quad \Rightarrow 12 \text{ Kästchen für } A_1 - A_6$$

$$A_5 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \text{es fehlen } 16 \text{ Kästchen für} \\ \text{großes Rechteck}$$

$$A_{\text{ges}} = 8 \cdot 6 = 48$$

$$A_1 = A_3 = A_4 = A_6 \quad A_7 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 4$$

$$A_5 = A_2 \quad 6 \cdot 2 \text{ Kästchen}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 2 \quad \Rightarrow 12 \text{ Kästchen für } A_1 - A_6$$

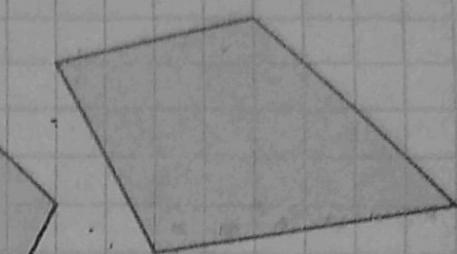
$$A_5 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 1 = 2 \quad \Rightarrow \text{es fehlen } 16 \text{ Kästchen für} \\ \text{großes Rechteck}$$

$$48 - 16 = 32$$

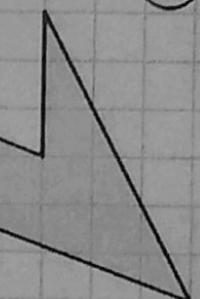
$$A = (32 : 4) \text{ cm}^2 = 8 \text{ cm}^2$$

1 Übertrage die Figuren in dein Heft. Berechne den Flächeninhalt, indem du sie entweder in Teilflächen zerlegst oder sinnvoll ergänzt. Beschreibe dein Vorgehen.

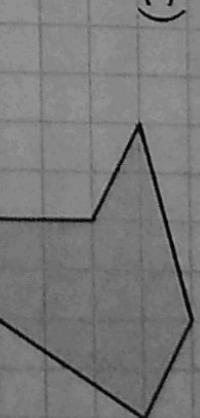
a)



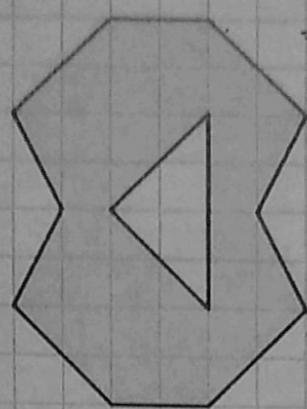
b)



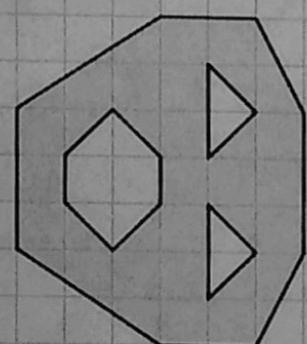
c)



d)



e)



f)

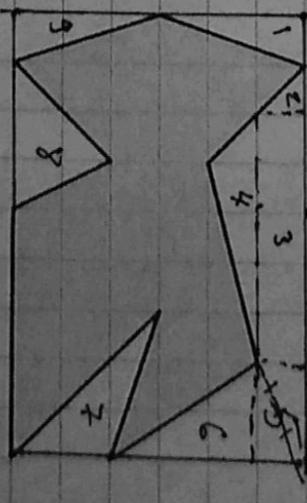


Fig. 2

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 1,5$$

$$A_6 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5$$

$$A_7 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$A_3 = 5$$

$$A_8 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$A_4 = \frac{5}{2} = 2,5$$

$$A_9 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 1,5$$

$$A_5 = 2$$

$$A_{\text{Ges}} = 9 \cdot 6 = 54$$

$$A_{\text{Rest}} = 1,5 + 0,5 + 2,5 + 4,5 + 5 + 2 + 3 \cdot 3$$

$$= 6 + 16 = 22$$

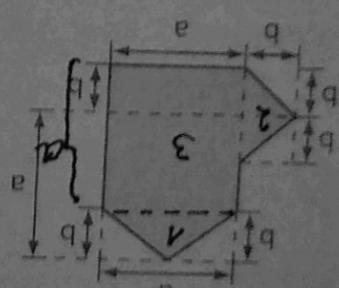
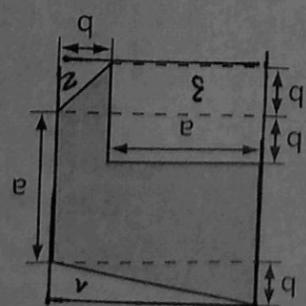
$$A_{\text{Viereck}} = 54 - 22 = 32$$

$$A = (32 : 4) \text{ cm}^2 = \underline{\underline{8 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{\text{ges}} &= (a+b)(a+2b) \\
 &= a^2 + 2ab + ab + 2b^2 \\
 &= a^2 + 3ab + 2b^2 \\
 A_{\text{ges},1} &= \frac{1}{2}(a+b) \cdot b \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{2}b^2 \\
 A_2 &= \frac{1}{2}b^2 \\
 A_3 &= \overbrace{a \cdot a} = \overbrace{a^2} \\
 A_{\text{ges},2} &= a^2 + \frac{1}{2}a \cdot b + b^2 \\
 A_{\text{Vielecke}} &= a^2 + 3ab - 2,5ab + b^2 \\
 A_{\text{Vielecke},h} &= a^2 + 0,5ab + b^2 \\
 &= a^2 + 0,5a \cdot b + b^2
 \end{aligned}$$

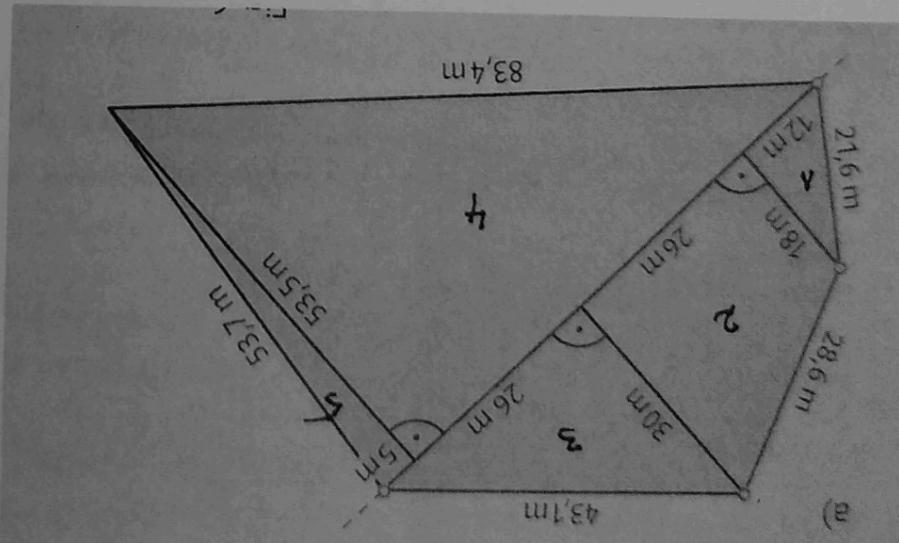
gleicher Flächeninhalt!

Fig. 5



5 Welches der Vielecke in Fig. 5 hat einen größeren Flächeninhalt?

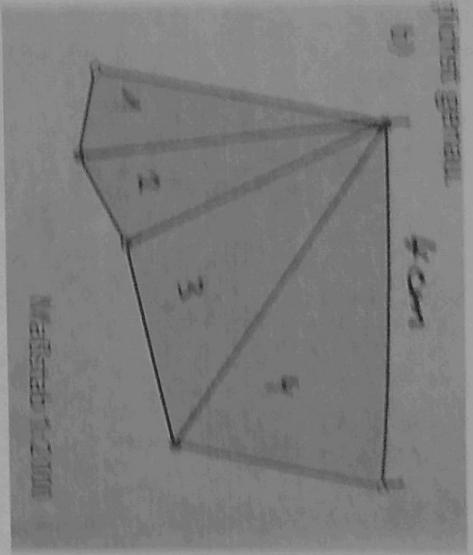
$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{ges} &= (108 + 624 + 390 + 1310,75 + 133,75) \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 2566,5 \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 133,75 \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 2,5 \cdot 53,5 \text{ m}^2 \\
 A_5 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 53,5 \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 62,5 \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= (25^2 - 1^2) \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= (25+a) \cdot (25-a) \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 26 \cdot 24 \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 53,5 \cdot (49) \text{ m}^2 \\
 A_4 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 53,5 \cdot (12+26+24) \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 26 \cdot \frac{48}{2} \text{ m}^2 \\
 A_2 &= 26 \cdot \frac{18+30}{2} \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 390 \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 12 \cdot 9 \text{ m}^2 = 108 \text{ m}^2 \\
 A_3 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 26 \cdot 30 \text{ m}^2 \\
 A_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 \cdot 18 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$



5.58 Nr 6b

1 cm = 2000 cm in der
Reihen

$$\approx 20 m$$



$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,2 \cdot 3,3 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,665 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,2 \cdot 3,3 \text{ cm}^2 = 1,98 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4,3 \cdot 1,7 \text{ cm}^2 = 3,655 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4,3 \cdot 2,4 \text{ cm}^2 = 4,68 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= M_1 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow 20 \text{ m} \cdot 20 \text{ m} = 400 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_{\text{Flur}} = M_1 \cdot 40 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= \underline{\underline{444 \text{ m}^2}}$$