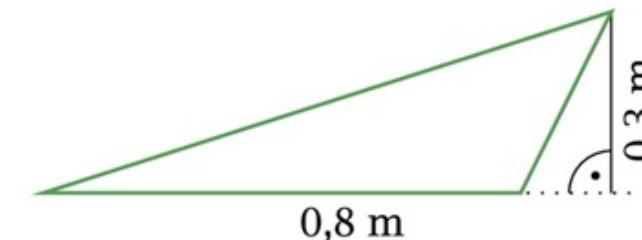
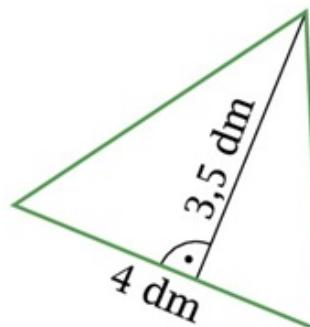
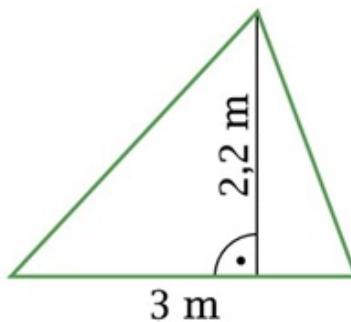


Zad. 1

Oblicz pola trójkątów przedstawionych na rysunkach.



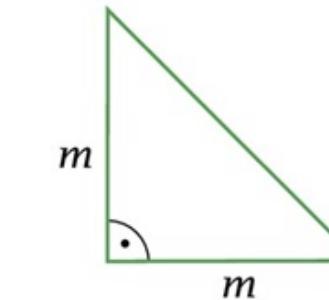
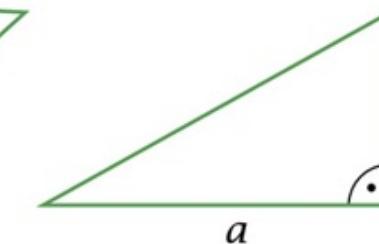
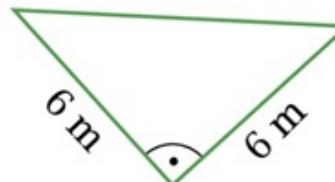
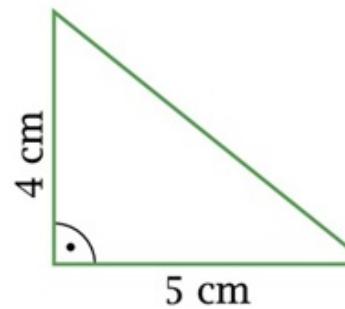
$$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 3,3 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 3,5 = 7 \text{ dm}^2$$

$$P_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,8 \cdot 0,3 = 0,12 \text{ m}^2$$

Zad. 2

Zapisz, jakie pola mają poniższe trójkąty prostokątne.



$$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

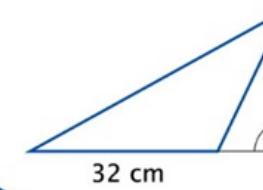
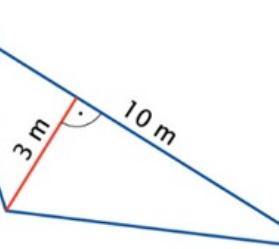
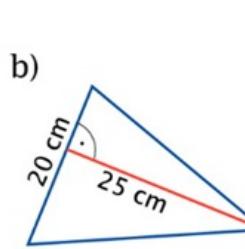
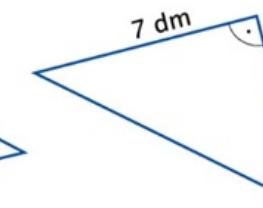
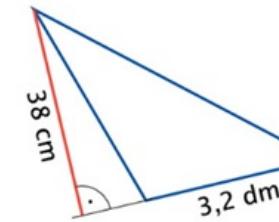
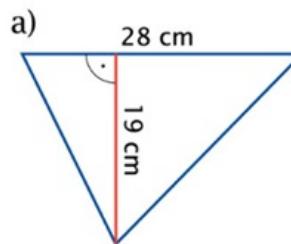
$$P_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot b$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 6 = 18 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P_4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m^2$$

Zad. 3

Oblicz pola poniższych trójkątów.



$$a) P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 28 \cdot 19 = 266 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ \cdot 19 \\ \hline 126 \\ + 140 \\ \hline 266 \end{array}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 32 \cdot 24 = 384 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ \cdot 19 \\ \hline 288 \\ + 320 \\ \hline 384 \end{array}$$

$$P_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 \cdot 6 = 21 \text{ dm}^2$$

$$b) P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \cdot 25 = 250 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$P_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 32 \cdot 24 = 384 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 10 = 15 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \cdot 16 \\ \hline 144 \\ + 240 \\ \hline 384 \end{array}$$

Zad. 4

Uzupełnij tabelkę.

Długość podstawy trójkąta	8 cm	12 m	3,5 cm	6 km	30 cm	5 dm
Wysokość opuszczona na tę podstawę	4 cm	27 m	4 cm	$5\frac{1}{2}$ km	4 cm 2 dm	
Pole trójkąta	16 cm^2	162 m^2	7 cm^2	$16\frac{1}{2} \text{ km}^2$	60 cm^2	5 dm^2

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 8 \cdot 4 = 16 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 \cdot 27 = 120 + 42 = 162 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,5 \cdot 4 = 7 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 5\frac{1}{2} = 3 \cdot 5\frac{1}{2} = 3 \cdot \frac{11}{2} = \frac{33}{2} = 16\frac{1}{2} \text{ km}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 30 \cdot \square = 60 \leftarrow \text{POTOWA}$$

$$30 \cdot \square = 120 \leftarrow \text{CATEŚĆ'}$$

$$120 : 30 = \boxed{4 \text{ cm}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot \square = 5 \leftarrow \text{POTOWA}$$

$$5 \cdot \square = 10 \leftarrow \text{CATEŚĆ'}$$

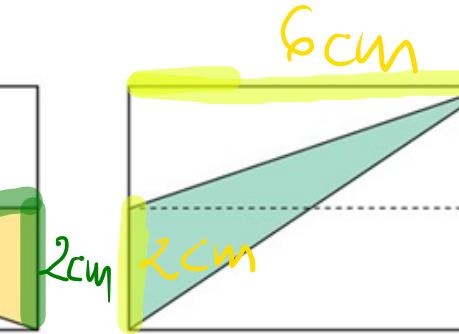
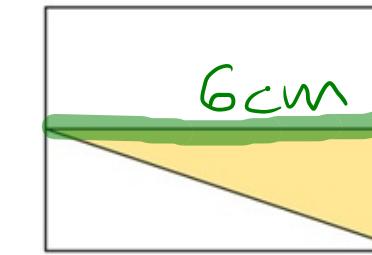
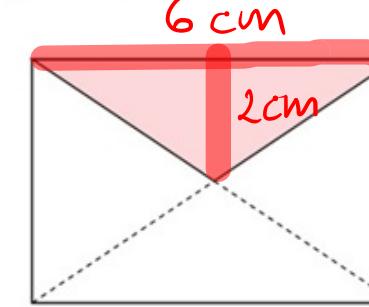
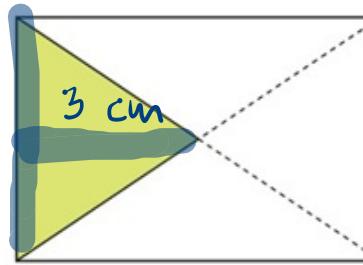
$$10 : 5 = \boxed{2 \text{ dm}}$$

Zad. 5

Każdy z prostokątów na rysunku ma wymiary $4 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}$.

Oblicz pola zacieniowanych trójkątów.

4 cm



$$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$$

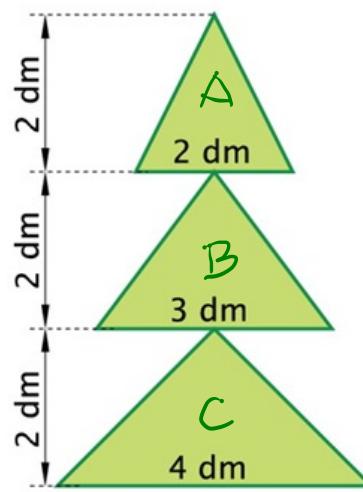
$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 2 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$P_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 2 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$P_4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 6 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$$

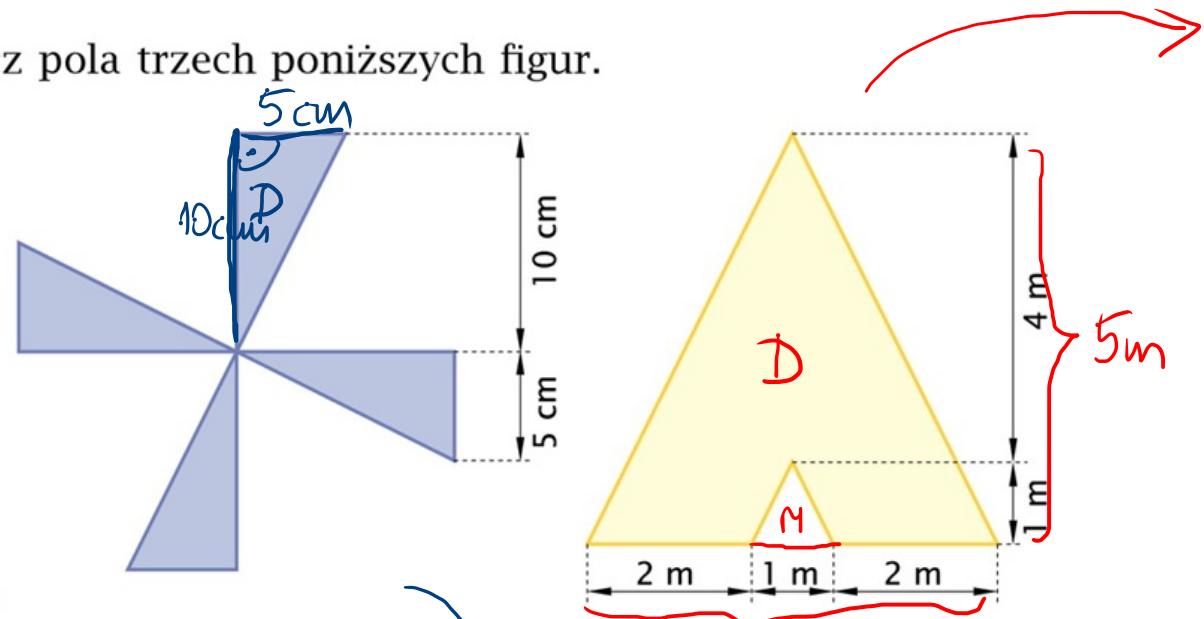
Zad. 6

Oblicz pola trzech poniższych figur.



$$\begin{aligned}P_A &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 2 \text{ dm}^2 \\P_B &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 3 \text{ dm}^2 \\P_C &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 4 \text{ dm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$P = 2 + 3 + 4 = 9 \text{ dm}^2$$

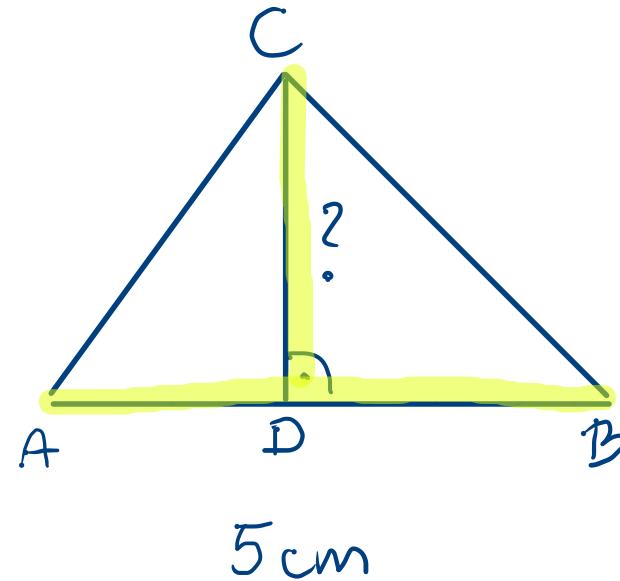


$$\begin{aligned}P_D &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10 = 25 \text{ cm}^2 \\P_M &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 1 = 2.5 \text{ m}^2 \\P &= 25 - 2.5 = 12.5 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_D &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10 = 25 \text{ cm}^2 \\P &= 4 \cdot 25 = 100 \text{ cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Zad. 7

a) Pole trójkąta ABC jest równe 10 cm^2 . Podstawa AB ma długość 5 cm . Jaką długość ma wysokość CD poprowadzona do tej podstawy?

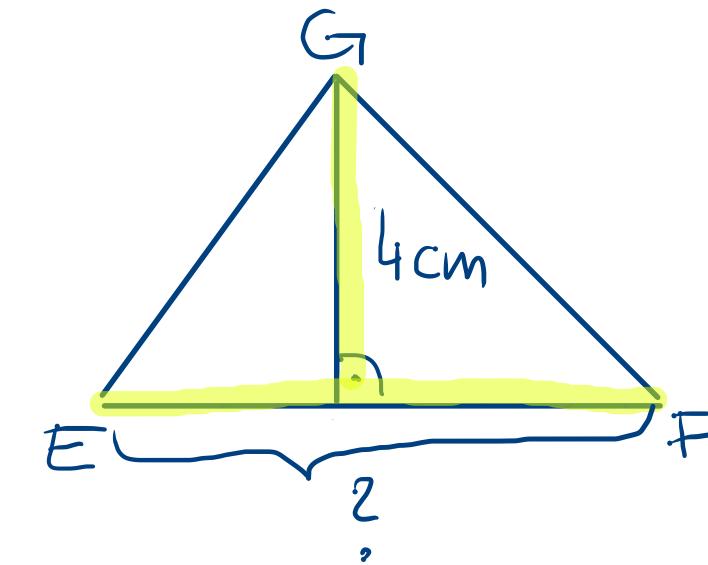


$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot \square = 10 \quad \leftarrow \text{POTOWA}$$

$$5 \cdot \square = 20 \quad \leftarrow \text{CĄTOSĆ'}$$

$$CD = 20 : 5 = \boxed{4 \text{ cm}}$$

b) Pole trójkąta EFG jest równe 20 cm^2 , a wysokość poprowadzona z wierzchołka G ma długość 4 cm . Jaką długość ma podstawa EF ?



$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \square = 20 \quad \leftarrow \text{POTOWA}$$

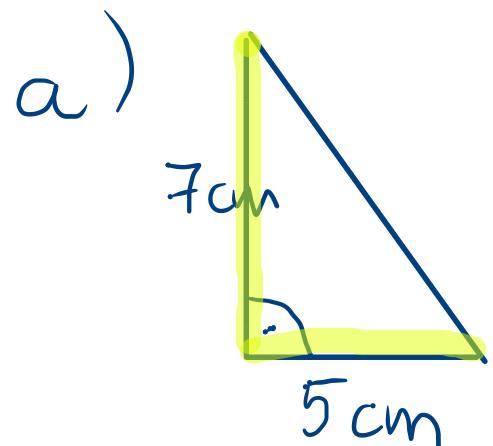
$$4 \cdot \square = 40 \quad \leftarrow \text{CĄTOSĆ'}$$

$$EF = 40 : 4 = \boxed{10 \text{ cm}}$$

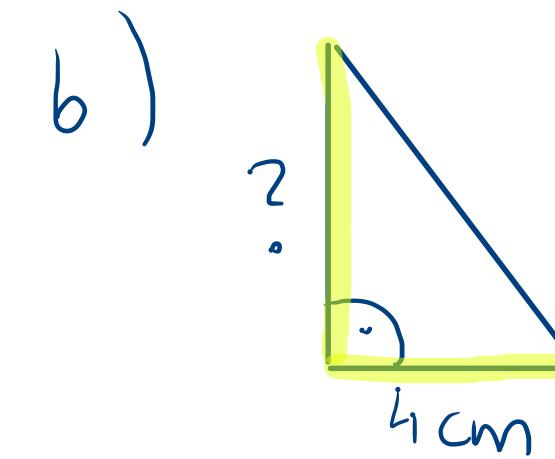
Zad. 8

a) W trójkącie prostokątnym przyprostokątne mają długości 5 cm i 7 cm. Ile wynosi pole tego trójkąta?

b) W trójkącie prostokątnym o polu 40 cm^2 jedna z przyprostokątnych ma długość 4 cm. Jaką długość ma druga przyprostokątna?



$$P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 7 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 35 = 17,5 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \square = 40 \quad \leftarrow \text{POŁOWA}$$

$$4 \cdot \square = 80 \quad \leftarrow \text{CAŁOŚĆ}$$

$$80 : 4 = 20 \text{ cm}$$