

Laukumi un tilpumi. 1.variants

1. Uzraksti norādītajās mērvienībās.

a) $373 \text{ mm}^2 =$ cm^2

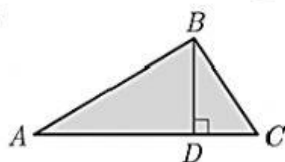
c) $17 \text{ mm}^2 =$ m^2

b) $44 \text{ cm}^2 =$ m^2

d) $3,4 \text{ ha} =$ m^2

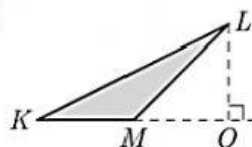
2. Noteikt atbilstošo nogriezni, lai aprēķinātu trijstūra laukumu.

1)



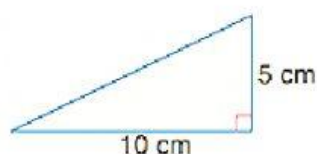
$$S(ABC) = \frac{BD \cdot AC}{2}$$

2)

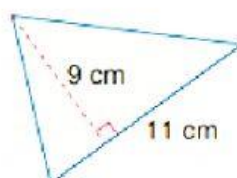


$$S(KLM) = \frac{LO \cdot KM}{2}$$

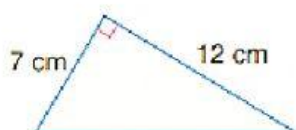
3. Aprēķini zīmējumos redzamo trijstūru laukumus.



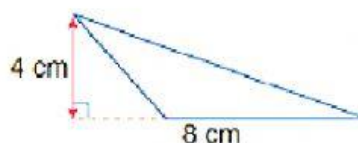
$S =$ cm^2



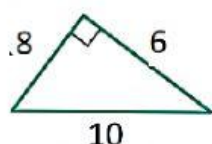
$S =$ cm^2



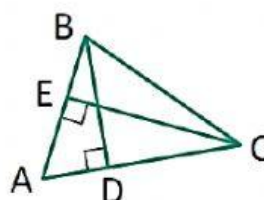
$S =$ cm^2



$S =$ cm^2



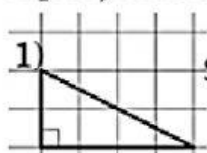
$S =$ l.v.



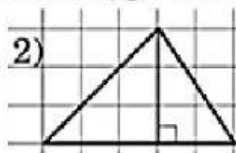
$AB = 10$
 $BD = 12$
 $EC = 14$

$S =$ l.v.

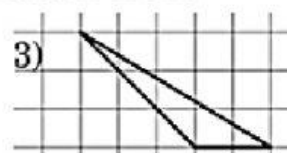
4. Aprēķināt trijstūra laukumu, ja vienas rītiņas mala ir 4 cm.



$S =$ cm^2

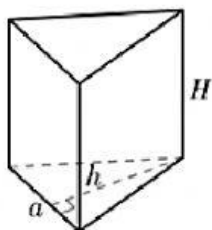


$S =$ cm^2



$S =$ cm^2

5.



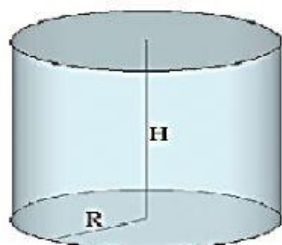
Taisnas prizmas pamats ir trijstūris, kura viena mala ir a un pret to novilktais augstums – h . Aprēķināt prizmas tilpumu, ja tās augstums ir H .

$$a = 6 \text{ cm}, h = 4 \text{ cm}, H = 12 \text{ cm};$$

$$S_{\text{pam}} = \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$V = \quad \text{cm}^3$$

6.



R — cilindra pamata rādiuss, D — cilindra pamata diametrs, H — cilindra augstums. Aprēķini cilindra sānu virsmas un pilnas virsmas laukumu (aprēķinos izmanto, ka $\pi \approx 3$).

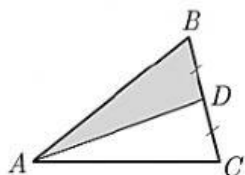
$$R = 7 \text{ cm}, H = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$S_{\text{sānu}} = \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$S_{\text{pam}} = \quad \text{cm}^2$$

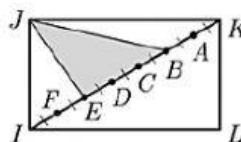
$$S_{\text{pilna virsma}} = \quad \text{cm}^2$$

7. Aprēķināt iekrāsotā trijstūra laukumu.



$$S(ABC) = 11 \text{ cm}^2$$

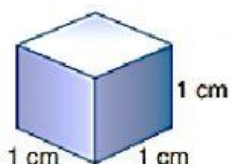
$$S_{\text{iekrāsotā}} = \quad \text{cm}^2$$



$$S(IJKL) = 28 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$S_{\text{iekrāsotā}} = \quad \text{cm}^2$$

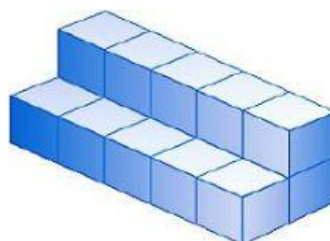
8.



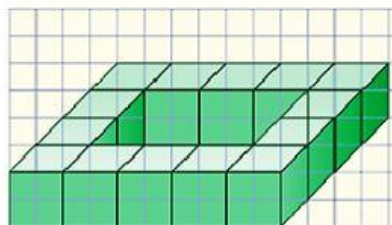
A cube that has edges 1 centimetre long has a volume 1 cubic centimetre (1 cm^3). What is the volume, in cubic centimetres, of the following solids? (Each block represents 1 cubic centimetre.)



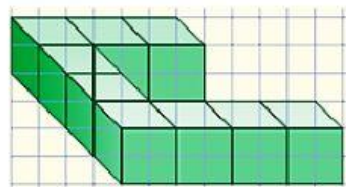
$$V = \quad \text{cm}^3$$



$$V = \quad \text{cm}^3$$

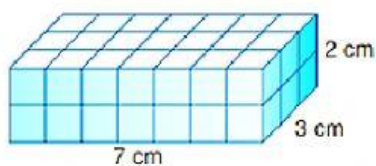


$$V = \quad \text{cm}^3$$

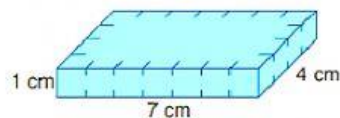


$$V = \quad \text{cm}^3$$

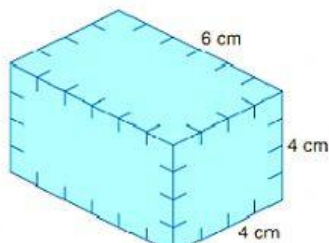
9. Find the volume of each rectangular prism in cubic centimetres.



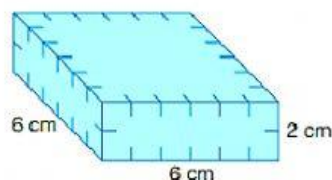
$$V = \quad \text{cm}^3$$



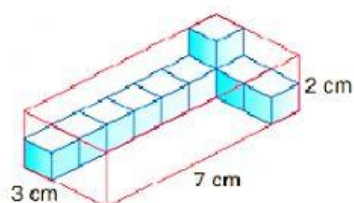
$$V = \quad \text{cm}^3$$



$$V = \quad \text{cm}^3$$

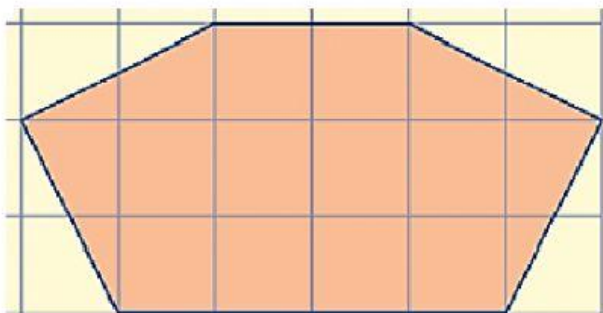


$$V = \quad \text{cm}^3$$



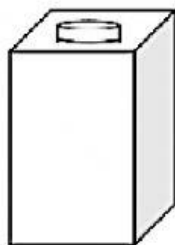
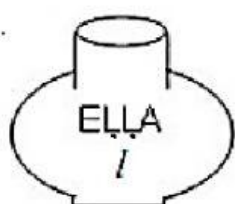
$$V = \quad \text{cm}^3$$

10. Nosaki, cik kvadrātcenīmetru liels ir figūras laukums, izmantojot rūtiņu tīklu (1 rūtiņa malas garums 1 cm)!



$$S = \quad \text{cm}^2$$

- 11.



Traukā ieliets 4,5 l eļļas. Saimniece pamanīja, ka traukā ir izveidojusies plaša, pa kuru eļļa var iztecēt no trauka ārā, tāpēc viņa nolēma to pārliet jaunā traukā. Jaunajam traukam ir prizmas forma, kuras pamats ir kvadrāts. Trauka izmēri ir 10 cm, 10 cm un 40 cm. Aprēķini jaunā trauka tilpumu. Vai šajā traukā var ieliet visu eļļu ($1 \text{ l} = 1 \text{ dm}^3$)?

$$S_{\text{pam}} = \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$V = \quad \text{cm}^3 = \quad \text{dm}^3 = \quad \text{l}$$