Laukumi un tilpumi. 1.variants

1. Uzraksti norādītajās mērvienībās.

a) 373 mm^2 = cm^2

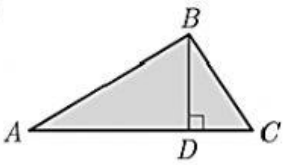
b) 44 cm^2 = m^2

c) 17 mm^2 = m^2

d) 3,4 ha = m^2

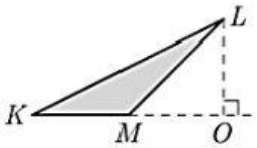
2. Noteikt atbilstošo nogriezni, lai aprēķinātu trijstūra laukumu.

1)



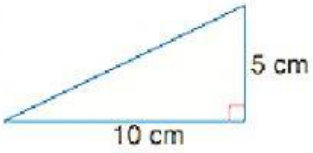
$S(ABC) = \frac{BD \cdot}{2}$

2)

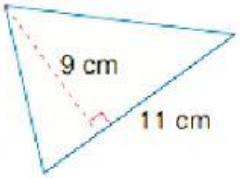


$S(KLM) = \frac{LO \cdot}{2}$

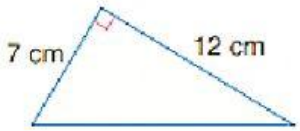
3. Aprēķini zīmējumos redzamo trijstūru laukumus.



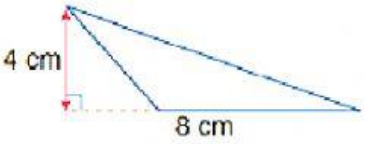
S = cm^2



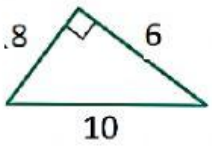
S = cm^2



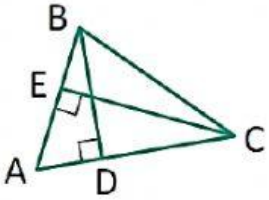
S = cm^2



S = cm^2



S = l.v.

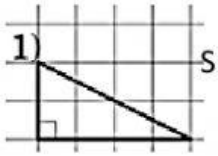


AB = 10
BD = 12
EC = 14

S = l.v.

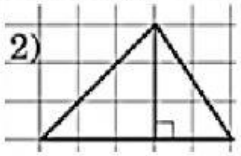
4. **Aprēķināt trijstūra laukumu, ja vienas rūtiņas mala ir 4 cm.**

1)



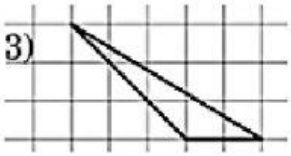
S = cm^2

2)

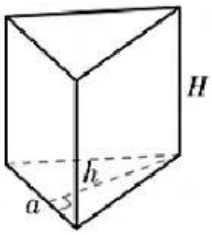


S = cm^2

3)



S = cm^2

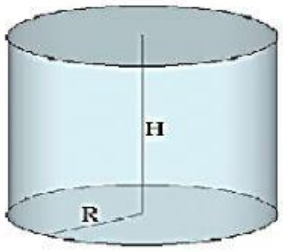
5. 

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

$a = 6$ cm, $h = 4$ cm, $H = 12$ cm;

S_{pam} = cm^2

V = 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 $\pi \approx 3$).

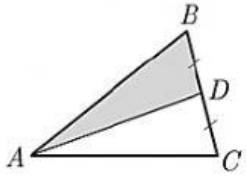
$R = 7$ cm, $H = 12$ cm

$S_{sānu}$ = cm^2

S_{pam} = cm^2

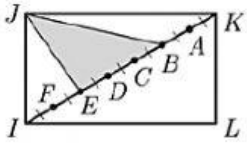
$S_{pilna\ virsma}$ = cm^2

7. Aprēķināt iekrāsotā trijstūra laukumu.



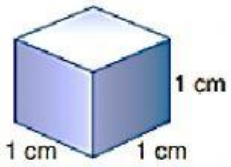
$S(ABC) = 11$ cm^2

$S_{iekrāsotā}$ = cm^2

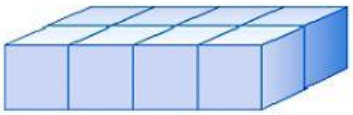


$S(IJKL) = 28$ cm^2

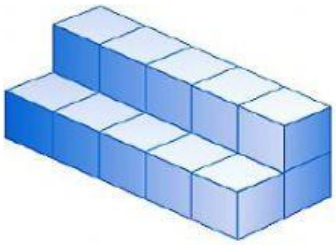
$S_{iekrāsotā}$ = cm^2

8. 

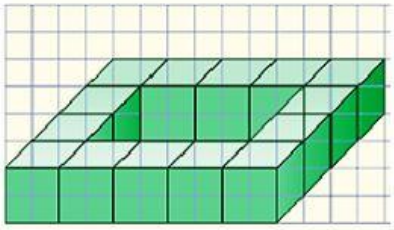
A cube that has edges 1 centimetre long has a volume 1 cubic centimetre (1 cm^3). What is the volume, in cubic centimetres, of the following solids? (Each block represents 1 cubic centimetre.)



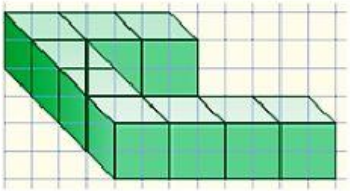
V = cm^3



V = cm^3

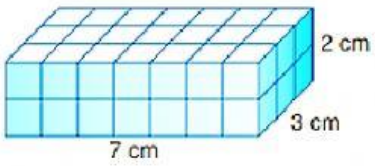


V = cm^3

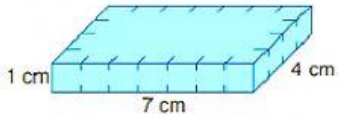


V = cm^3

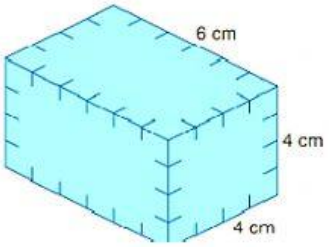
9. Find the volume of each rectangular prism in cubic centimetres.



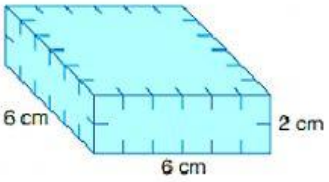
V = cm^3



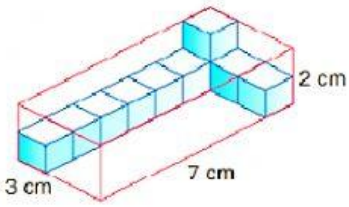
V = cm^3



V = cm^3

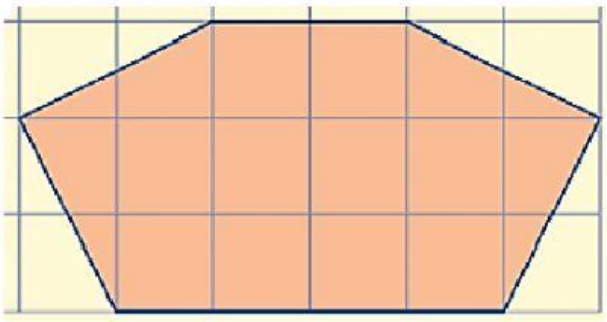


V = cm^3

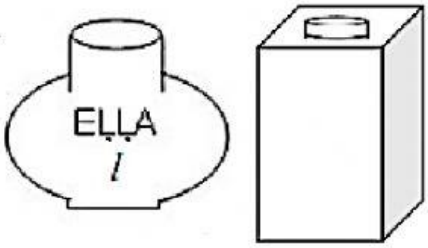


V = cm^3

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



S = cm^2

11. 

Traukā ieliets **4,5** l eļļas. Saimniece pamanīja, ka traukā ir izveidojusies plaisa, 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 10cm, 10cm un **40** cm. Aprēķini jaunā trauka tilpumu. Vai šajā traukā var ieliet visu eļļu ($1l = 1\ dm^3$)?

S_{pam} = cm^2

V = cm^3 = dm^3 = l