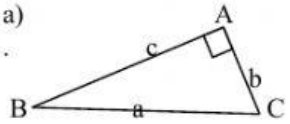
Școala Gimnazială „Ion Rotaru” Valea lui Ion
Profesor Melian Petrache

Teorema lui Pitagora

Fișa 1

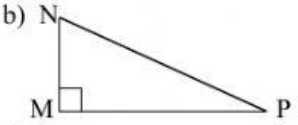
1) Completați:

a)



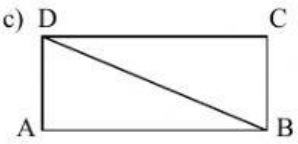
Δ ABC: m($\sphericalangle A$)=90° $\xrightarrow{\text{T.Pitagora}}$ $^2 = \ ^2 + \ ^2$
$^2 = \ ^2 + \ ^2$

b)



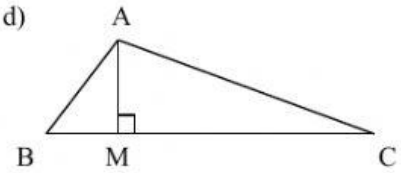
Δ MNP: m($\sphericalangle$)=90° $\xrightarrow{\text{T.Pit.}}$ $NP^2 = \ ^2 + \ ^2$,
deci $MN^2 = \ ^2 - \ ^2$

c)



Δ ABD: m($\sphericalangle$)=90° $\xrightarrow{\text{T.Pit.}}$ $BD^2 = \ ^2 + \ ^2$
Δ CBD: m($\sphericalangle$)=90° $\xrightarrow{\text{T.Pit.}}$ $CD^2 = \ ^2 - \ ^2$

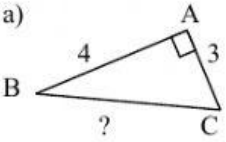
d)



Δ MAC: m($\sphericalangle$)=90° $\xrightarrow{\text{T.Pit.}}$ $AM^2 = \ ^2 - \ ^2$
Δ MAB: m($\sphericalangle$)=90° $\xrightarrow{\text{T.Pit.}}$ $AB^2 = \ ^2 + \ ^2$

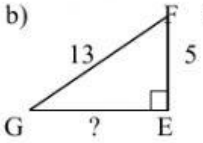
2) Calculați lungimile laturilor necunoscute:

a)



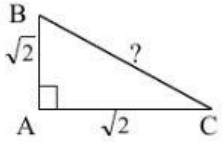
BC=

b)



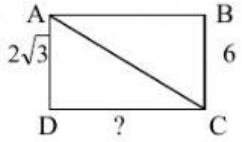
GE=

c)



BC=

d)



DC= $\sqrt{3}$

3) Lungimea diagonalei unui dreptunghi cu dimensiunile de 5 cm și respectiv 10 cm este egală cu $\sqrt{5}$ cm.

4) Lungimea ipotenuzei unui triunghi dreptunghic și isoscel cu cateta de lungime 8 cm este egală cu $\sqrt{2}$ cm.

5) Lungimea catetei unui triunghi dreptunghic și isoscel cu ipotenuza de lungime 6 cm este egală cu $\sqrt{2}$ cm.

6) În triunghiul dreptunghic ABC, m($\hat{A}$) = 90°, AD $\perp$ BC, D$\in$(BC), se cunosc AB = 20 cm și AD = 12 cm.

a) BD= cm; b) CD= cm;

c) BC= cm; d) AC= cm.

7) În triunghiul dreptunghic ABC, m($\hat{A}$) = 90°, AD $\perp$ BC, D$\in$(BC), se cunosc BC = 29 cm și AC = 21 cm.

a) AB= cm; b) BD= ——— cm;

c) CD= ——— cm; d) AD= ——— cm.

LIVEWORKSHEETS