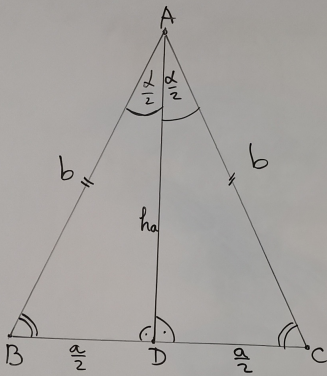


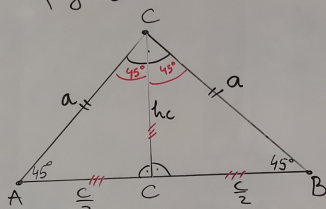
Примена Пифагорове теореме на једнакокраки троугао



ΔABC је једнакокраки: $AB = AC$
 $\sphericalangle B = \sphericalangle C$ - услови на основуци
 AB и AC - кракови
 BC - основуца
 h_a - висина која одговара основуци

Важно: $b^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + h_a^2$

Правоугло-једнакокраки троугао:



$\frac{c}{2} = h_c$
 $c^2 = a^2 + a^2$
 $a^2 = h_c^2 + \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2$

302. а) $a = 3\frac{1}{3}$ cm

$P = ?$

$P = \frac{a \cdot a}{2}$

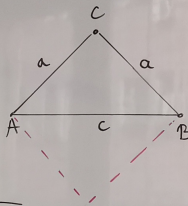
$P = \frac{10 \cdot 10}{2}$

$P = \frac{100}{2} = 50$

$P = \frac{100}{2} = 50$

$P = \frac{50}{1} = 50$

Замети: 302 (д,т)



б) $c = 3\sqrt{2}$ cm
 $P = ?$
 $a^2 + a^2 = c^2$
 $2a^2 = c^2$
 $2a^2 = (3\sqrt{2})^2$
 $2a^2 = 9 \cdot 2$
 $a^2 = 18 : 2 = 9$
 $a = \sqrt{9}$
 $a = 3$ cm

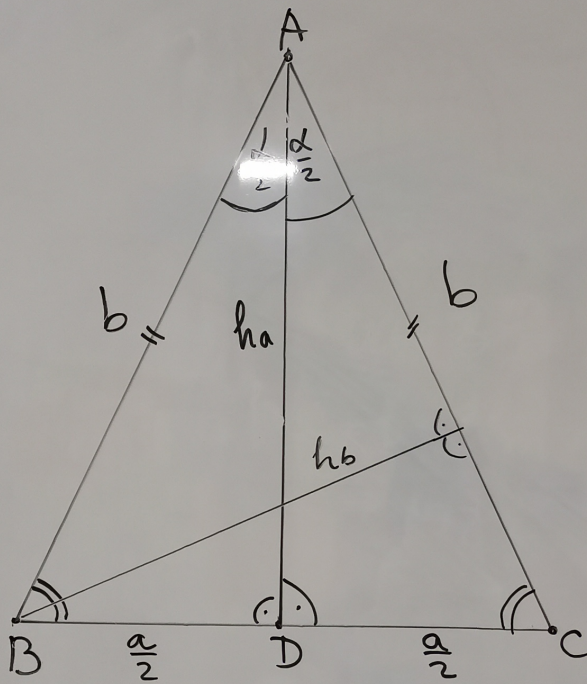
$P = \frac{a \cdot a}{2} = \frac{3 \cdot 3}{2}$

$P = \frac{9}{2}$ cm²

Примена Питагоровите

теореме на јед

309. a)



$$a = 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$P = ?$$

$$O = ?$$

$$\frac{a}{2} = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_a^2 = b^2 - \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$$

$$h_a^2 = 20^2 - 12^2$$

$$h_a^2 = 400 - 144$$

$$h_a^2 = 256$$

$$h_a = \sqrt{256}$$

$$h_a = 16 \text{ cm}$$

$$P = \frac{a \cdot h_a}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{24 \cdot 16}{2}$$

$$P = 12 \cdot 16$$

$$P = 192 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$O = a + b + b = 64 \text{ cm}$$