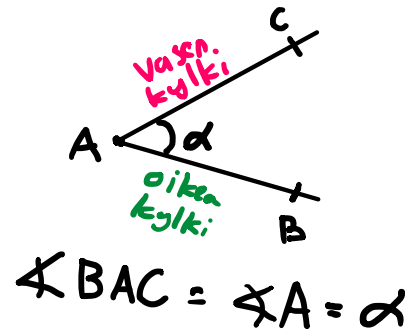
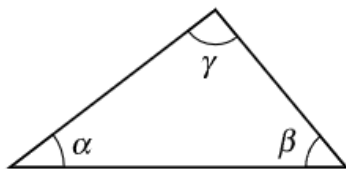


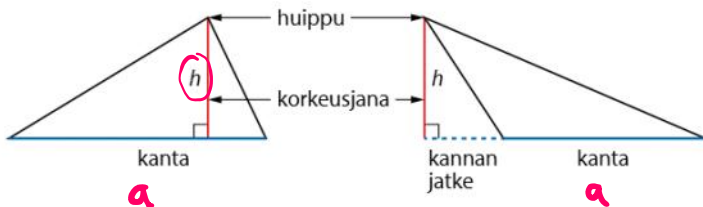
<b>Terävä kulma</b> • Kulman suuruus on alle $90^\circ$ .	
<b>Suora kulma</b> • Kulman suuruus on $90^\circ$ . • Kulmaa merkitään omalla merkinnällä.	
<b>Tylppä kulma</b> • Kulman suuruus on yli $90^\circ$ mutta alle $180^\circ$ .	
<b>Oikokulma</b> • Kulman suuruus on $180^\circ$ .	
<b>Kupera kulma</b> • Kulman suuruus on yli $180^\circ$ mutta alle $360^\circ$ .	
<b>Täysi kulma</b> • Kulman suuruus on $360^\circ$ .	



## Kolmio

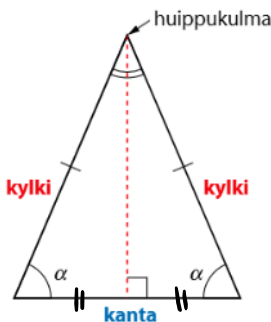


$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$$

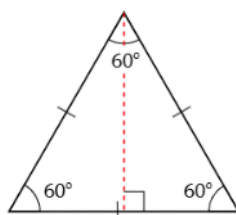


Pinta-ala

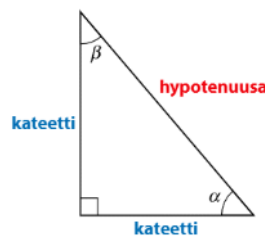
$$A = \frac{a \cdot h}{2} \quad (= \frac{1}{2} ah)$$



tasakylkinen kolmio



tasasivuinen kolmio

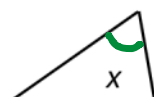


suorakulmainen kolmio

S.15

1.1 Laske kulman  $x$  suuruus.

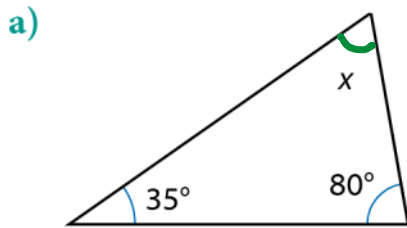
a)



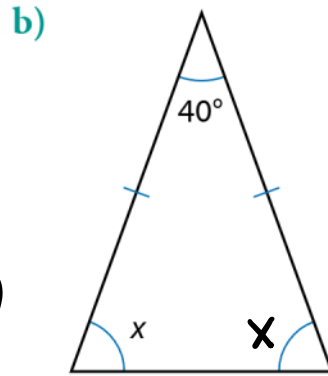
b)



$$\gamma < 140^\circ - 100^\circ$$

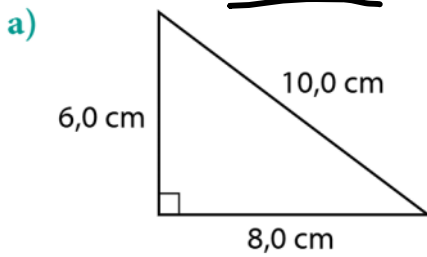


$$x = 180^\circ - (35^\circ + 80^\circ) = 65^\circ$$

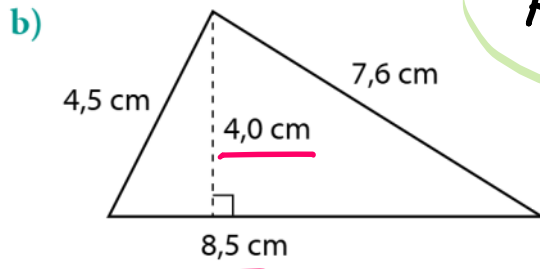


$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 40^\circ &= 180^\circ \\ 2x &= 180^\circ - 40^\circ \\ 2x &= 140^\circ \quad \parallel :2 \\ x &= 70^\circ \end{aligned}$$

1.3 Laske kolmion pinta-ala.



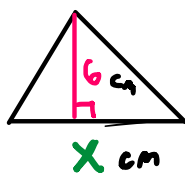
$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{8 \text{ cm} \cdot 6 \text{ cm}}{2} \\ &= \frac{48 \text{ cm}^2}{2} = 24 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$A = \frac{8,5 \cdot 4}{2} = 17 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A = \frac{a \cdot h}{2}$$

1.9 Kolmion pinta-ala on  $15 \text{ cm}^2$  ja korkeus 6 cm. Laske kolmion kannan pituus.



$$A = 15 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{x \cdot 6}{2} = 15$$

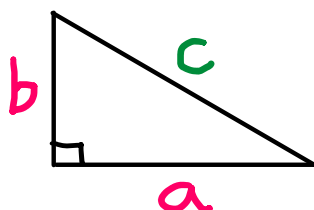
$$A = \frac{a \cdot h}{2}$$

V: 5 cm

$$\frac{6x}{2} = 15$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x &= 15 \quad \parallel :3 \\ x &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

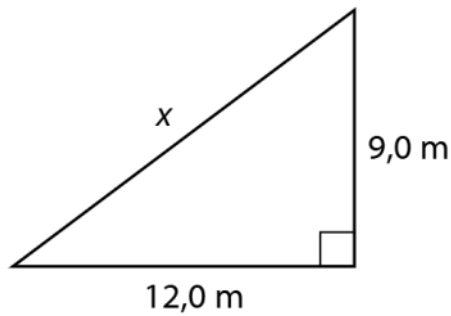
② Pythagoraan lause



$$\underline{a^2 + b^2 = c^2}$$

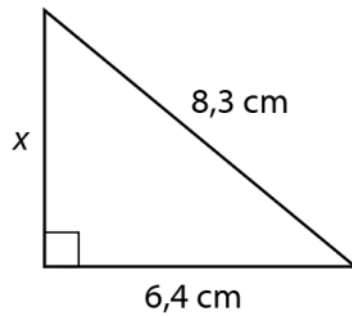
2.3 Ratkaise kolmion sivun pituus  $x$ .

a)



$$\begin{aligned} 9^2 + 12^2 &= x^2 \\ 81 + 144 &= x^2 \\ 225 &= x^2 \\ x^2 &= 225 \\ x &= \sqrt{225} \\ x &= 15,0 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

b)



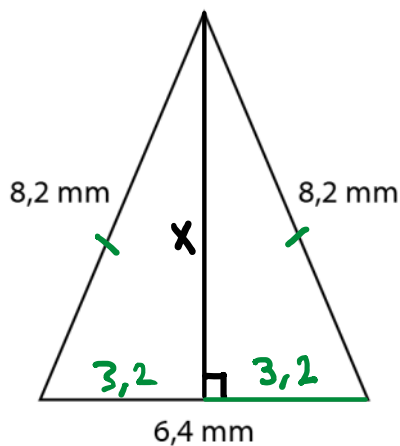
$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 6,4^2 &= 8,3^2 \\ x^2 &= 8,3^2 - 6,4^2 \\ x^2 &= 27,93 \\ x &= \sqrt{27,93} \end{aligned}$$

$\sqrt{(27,93)}$

5,28488410468952478807

$$x \approx 5,3 \text{ cm}$$

2.8 Laske kolmion korkeus ja pinta-ala.



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 3,2^2 &= 8,2^2 \\ x^2 &= 8,2^2 - 3,2^2 \\ x &= \sqrt{8,2^2 - 3,2^2} \end{aligned}$$

$\sqrt{(8,2^2 - 3,2^2)}$

7,54983443527074969724

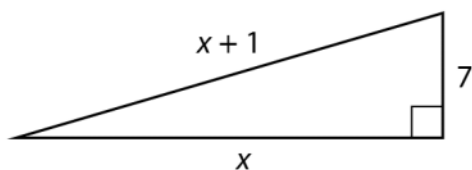
$$x \approx 7,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$A = \frac{6,4 \cdot 7,549\dots}{2} \approx 24 \text{ mm}^2$$

ANS  $\times 6,4 \div 2$

24,1594701928663990312

2.10 Suorakulmaisen kolmion korkeus on 7 cm. Kolmion hypotenuusa on senttimetrin pidempi kuin kanta. Määritä kolmion sivujen pituudet.



V: 24 cm,  
25 cm,  
7 cm.

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + 7^2 &= (x+1)^2 \\ &= (x+1)(x+1) \\ &= x^2 + x + x + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + 7^2 = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

$$\cancel{x^2} - \cancel{x^2} + 49 = 2x + 1$$

$$49 = 2x + 1$$

$$49 - 1 = 2x$$

$$2x = 48 \quad \parallel :2$$

$$x = 24$$