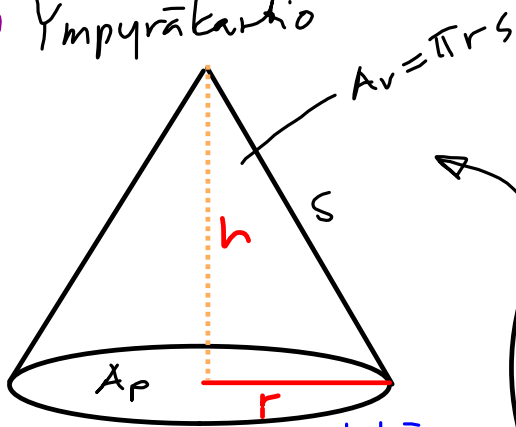


Avaruusgeometriaa

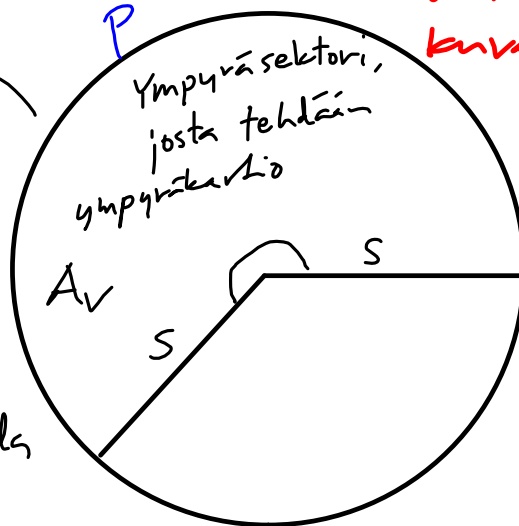
①

Ympyräkartioiden



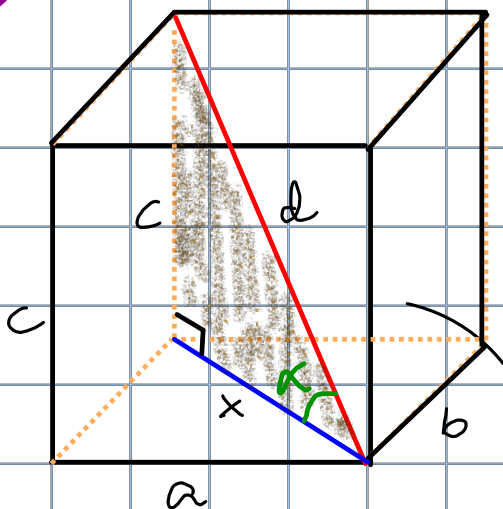
$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot A_p \cdot h$ *p = kehä*
 $A = \text{pohjan ala} + \text{kaivan ala}$
 $A = A_p + A_v$
 $= \pi r^2 + \pi r s$

Piirrä vastak-
vat
kuvat



②

Särmio



Avaruusläivistäjä

$$d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$

tapa 2: laske ensin x ja pythagorean lausekkeen avulla
 $d^2 = x^2 + c^2$, josta
 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + c^2}$

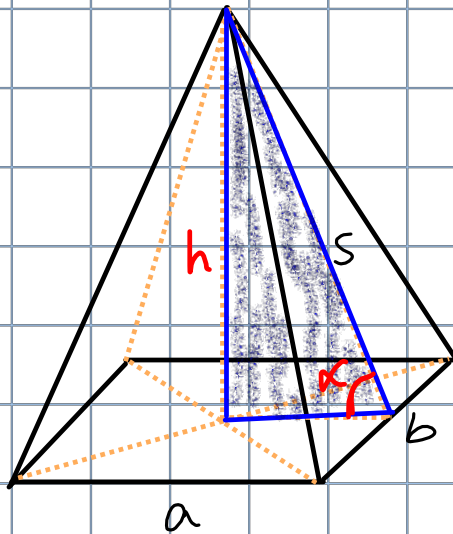
Esim. $\sin \alpha = \frac{c}{d}$

$$\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{c}{d}\right)$$

3.

Pyramidi

$$s = \sqrt{h^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2}$$



$$A_{\text{pyr.}} = A_p + A_v$$

$$= a \cdot b + \frac{4 \cdot b \cdot s}{2}$$

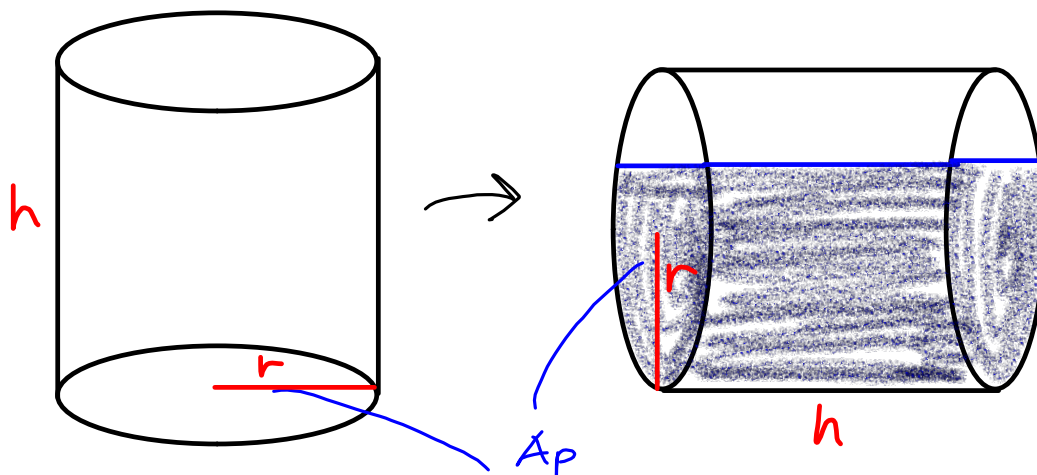
$$V_{\text{pyr.}} = \frac{A_p \cdot h}{3} = \frac{a \cdot b \cdot h}{3}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{h}{\frac{a}{2}}$$

4.

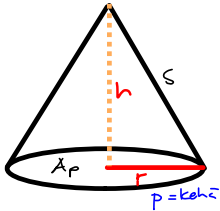
Lieriö

Kuinka paljon nestettä
mahtuu/on astiassa?



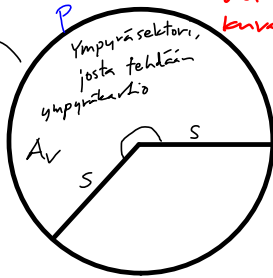
Avaruusgeometriaa

①



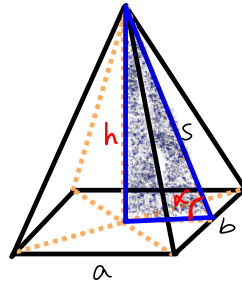
Ympyräkartioiden
 $V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot A_p \cdot h$
 $A = A_p + A_v$

Piirrä vastavastatukset



③

Pyramidi



$$s = \sqrt{h^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2}$$

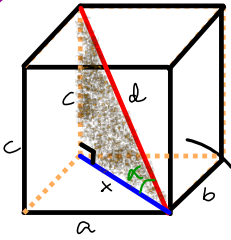
$$A_{pyr.} = A_p + A_v = a \cdot b + 4 \cdot \frac{b \cdot s}{2}$$

$$V_{pyr.} = \frac{A_p \cdot h}{3} = \frac{a \cdot b \cdot h}{3}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{h}{\frac{a}{2}}$$

②

Särmiö



Esim. $\sin \alpha = \frac{c}{d}$

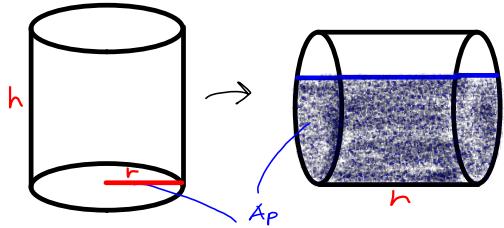
Avaruusläivistä
 $d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

tapo 2: laske ensin x ja pythagorallan avulla
 $d^2 = x^2 + c^2$, josta
 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + c^2}$
 $\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{c}{d}\right)$

④

Lieriö

Kuinka paljon nestettä mahtuu/on astiassa?



① Ympyräkartio

Laske A ja V, kun
 $r = 10 \text{ cm}$ ja $h = 12 \text{ cm}$.

② Särmiö

Laske d ja α , kun
 $a = 6 \text{ cm}$
 $b = 4 \text{ cm}$
 $c = 4 \text{ cm}$

③ Pyramidi

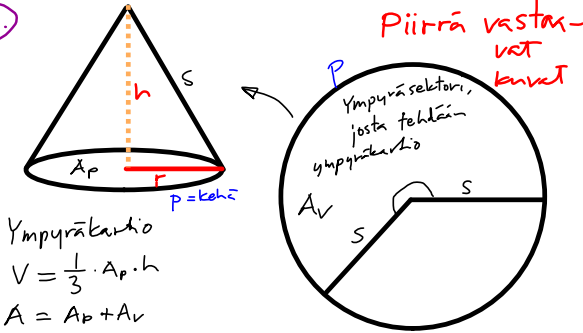
Laske S, A ja V, kun
 $a = 6 \text{ cm}$
 $b = 4 \text{ cm}$
 $h = 12 \text{ cm}$

④ Lieriö

Laske veden määrä, kun
 vesisäiliössä on veden pinta 50 cm korkeudella.
 $r = 30 \text{ cm}$ ja $h = 2 \text{ m}$.

Avaruusgeometriaa

①



Ympyräkarti
 $V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot A_p \cdot h$
 $A = A_p + A_v$

① Ympyräkarti

Laske A ja V, kun
 $r = 10 \text{ cm}$ ja $h = 12 \text{ cm}$.

*Pyöristykset lähtölukujen epätarkim-
 män mukaisesti*

$A_v = \pi \cdot r \cdot s$ "piirras"

$s = \sqrt{10^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{244} \approx 15,6$

$s = 15,6 \text{ cm}$

$A = \text{pohjan ala} + \text{Vaiipan ala}$
 $= A_p + A_v$

$= \pi r^2 + \pi r s$

$= \pi \cdot (10 \text{ cm})^2 + \pi \cdot 10 \text{ cm} \cdot 15,6 \text{ cm}$

$\approx 800 \text{ cm}^2$

$\approx 800 \text{ cm}^2$

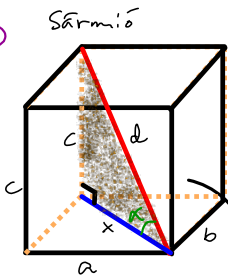
$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot A_p \cdot h = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot (10 \text{ cm})^2 \cdot 12 \text{ cm}$
 $= \frac{\pi \cdot 1200 \text{ cm}^3}{3}$

$= 400\pi \text{ cm}^3$

$= 1256,63... \text{ cm}^3$

$\approx 1300 \text{ cm}^3$

②



Esin. $\sin \alpha = \frac{c}{d}$

Avaruusläivistä
 $d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

*tapaa 2: laske ensin x
 ja pythagorean
 län rehellä
 $d^2 = x^2 + c^2$, josta
 $d = \sqrt{x^2 + c^2}$*

$\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{c}{d}\right)$

② Särmio

Laske d ja α , kun

$a = 6 \text{ cm}$

$b = 4 \text{ cm}$

$c = 4 \text{ cm}$

$d = \sqrt{6^2 + 4^2 + 4^2}$

$d = \sqrt{36 + 16 + 16} = \sqrt{68}$

$d \approx 8,2 \text{ (cm)}$

$\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{c}{d}\right)$

$\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{68}}\right)$

$\alpha \approx 29^\circ$

$\arcsin(4/\text{sqrt}(68))$

$= 29.0171406246015200021$

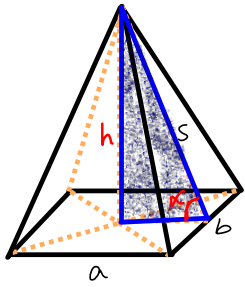
$\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{68}}\right)$

$\rightarrow 29.02^\circ$

$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{68}}\right)$

29.0171

③ Pyramidi



$$s = \sqrt{h^2 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2}$$

kolmio

$$A_{\text{pyr.}} = A_p + A_v$$

$$= ab + \frac{4 \cdot b \cdot s}{2}$$

$$V_{\text{pyr.}} = \frac{A_p \cdot h}{3} = \frac{a \cdot b \cdot h}{3}$$

$\tan \alpha = \frac{h}{\frac{a}{2}}$

③ Pyramidi

Laske S, A ja V, kun

$a = 6 \text{ cm}$
 $b = 4 \text{ cm}$
 $h = 12 \text{ cm}$

$s = \sqrt{3^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{9 + 144}$
 $s = \sqrt{153} \text{ (cm)}$

$s \approx 12,4 \text{ (cm)}$

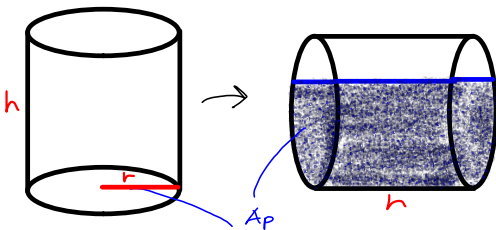
älä
kopioi

$A = A_p + A_v$
 $= ab + \frac{4bs}{2}$
 $= 6 \text{ cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm} + \frac{4 \cdot 4 \text{ cm} \cdot \sqrt{153} \text{ cm}}{2}$
 $= 24 \text{ cm}^2 + 8\sqrt{153} \text{ cm}^2$
 $\approx 120 \text{ cm}^2$

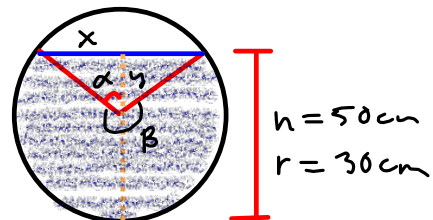
$V = \frac{A_p \cdot h}{3}$
 $= \frac{ab \cdot h}{3} = \frac{6 \text{ cm} \cdot 4 \text{ cm} \cdot 12 \text{ cm}}{3}$
 $= 96 \text{ cm}^3$

④ Lieriö

Kuinka paljon nestettä mahtuu/on astiassa?



Lasjetaan pohjan aln ensin eli sininen alue.



$x = \sqrt{30^2 - 20^2}$ $y = 50 \text{ cm} - 30 \text{ cm} = 20 \text{ cm}$

$x = \sqrt{900 - 400}$

$x = \sqrt{500} \approx 22,4 \text{ (cm)}$

$\alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{20}{30}\right) \quad \alpha = 48,19^\circ$

$2\alpha = 2 \cdot 48,19^\circ = 96,38^\circ$

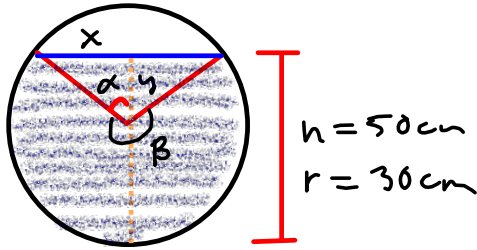
$\beta = 360^\circ - 96,38^\circ = 263,62^\circ$

Ratkaistaan A_k ja $A_s \rightarrow$

④ Lieriö

Laske veden määrä, kun vesisäiliössä on veden pinta 50 cm korkeudella. $r = 30 \text{ cm}$ ja $h = 2 \text{ m}$.

Lasketaan pohjan alan ensin eli sininen alue.



$$x = 22,4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\alpha = 48,19^\circ$$

$$\beta = 263,62^\circ$$

$$2A_k = \cancel{2} \cdot \frac{x \cdot 20}{\cancel{2}}$$

$$= 22,4 \cdot 20$$

$$= 448 \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$

$$A_s = \frac{\beta}{360^\circ} \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$= \frac{263,62^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot \pi r^2$$

$$= 0,732277\dots \cdot \pi \cdot (30 \text{ cm})^2$$

$$\approx 2070 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_p = 2A_k + A_s$$

$$= 448 \text{ cm}^2 + 2070 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 2518 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$V = 2 \text{ m} \cdot 2518 \text{ cm}^2 = 200 \text{ cm} \cdot 2518 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 503600 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$= 503,6 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$= 503,6 \text{ l} \approx \underline{\underline{500 \text{ l}}}$$