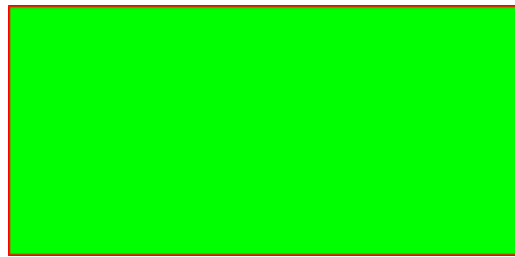


LEZIONE DI GEOMETRIA 7 per il 18/5

OGGI PARLIAMO DI AREA DELLE FIGURE GEOMETRICHE. IMPARIAMO A MISURARE LA LORO ESTENSIONE, LA LORO SUPERFICIE.

IL CONTORNO ROSSO DI QUESTO RETTANGOLO RAPPRESENTA IL PERIMETRO, LA PARTE VERDE E' LA SUPERFICIE, OVVERO L'ESTENSIONE DELLA FIGURA E SAPERE QUANTO MISURA LA SUA SUPERFICIE VUOL DIRE CALCOLARE LA SUA AREA.



RICORDATE BENE

IL PERIMETRO E' LA MISURA DI UN CONTORNO (LA RIGA ROSSA).

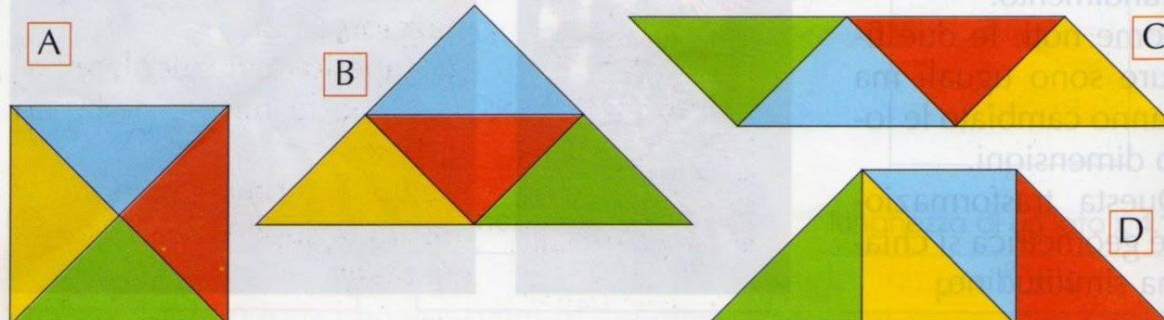
L'AREA E' LA MISURA DI UNO SPAZIO (LO SPAZIO VERDE).

DOVETE RICORDARE BENE ANCHE DUE TERMINI SPECIFICI CHE SENTIRETE NEL VIDEO E VEDETE IN QUESTE IMMAGINI E CHE SONO:

EQUIESTESE = STESSA AREA

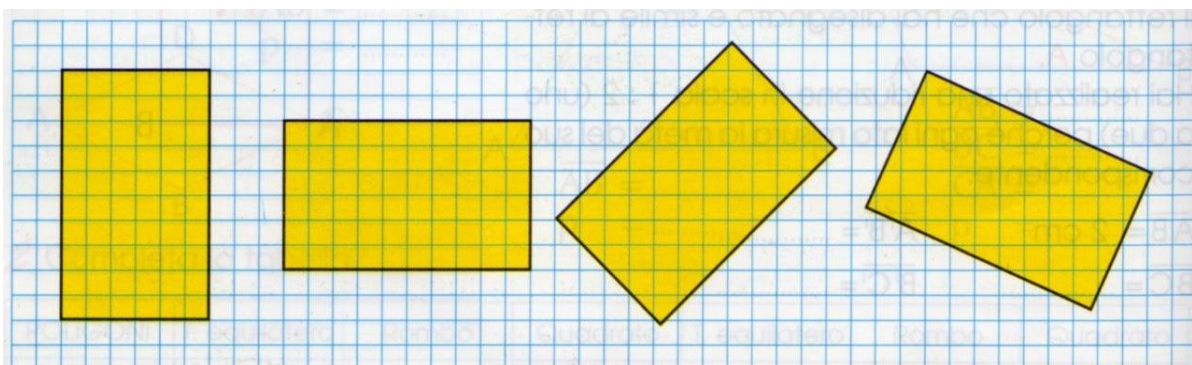
CONGRUENTI= STESSA FORMA E STESSA AREA

Disegna un quadrato con il lato di 10 cm, dividi il quadrato in 4 triangoli (figura A). Utilizzando i 4 triangoli componi altri poligoni (figure B-C-D).



I poligoni ottenuti, essendo figure formate dallo stesso numero di pezzi, hanno la **stessa superficie**, sono perciò **figure equiestese**.

Le figure A, B, C, D **non sono congruenti**, cioè non hanno la **stessa forma**.



Come avrai notato i rettangoli sono **congruenti** e quindi sono anche **equiestesi**. Ricorda che *le figure equiestese hanno la stessa area*.

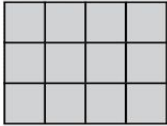
ORA CLICcate E BUONA VISIONE

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1SV_MH-tDYp-7aKW5l4zrKqer4ZFsbD9N

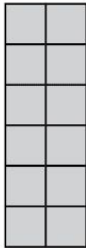
Queste sono le schede del video che **DOVRETE COMPLETARE**.
Senza stampare potete riprodurre le figure a quadretti

L'area

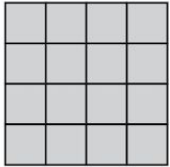
- Calcola l'area dei seguenti poligoni utilizzando il quadratino come unità di misura.



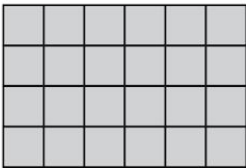
A = □



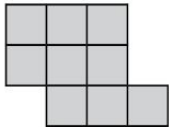
A = □



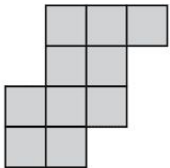
A = □



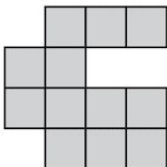
A = □



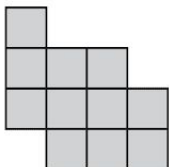
A = □



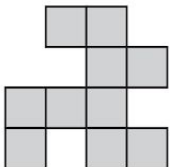
A = □



A = □




A = □

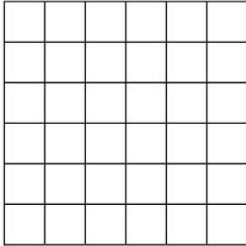



A = □

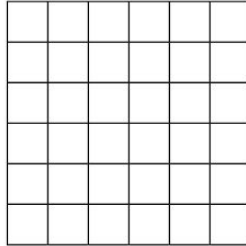
L'area


- In ogni riquadro disegna la figura che abbia l'area indicata.

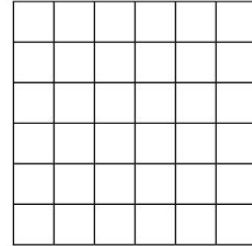
$A = 13$ 




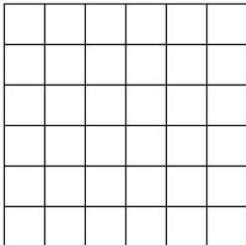
$A = 22$ 




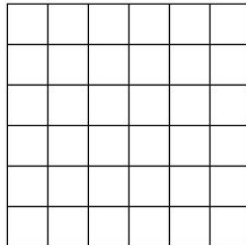
$A = 26$ 




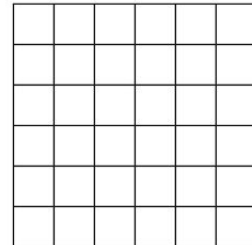
$A = 10$ 




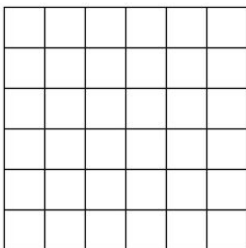
$A = 17$ 




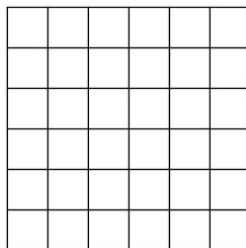
$A = 24$ 




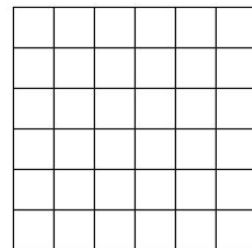
$A = 19$ 



$A = 15$ 



$A = 28$ 



- Ora disegna 3 figure diverse che abbiano l'area di 20 

