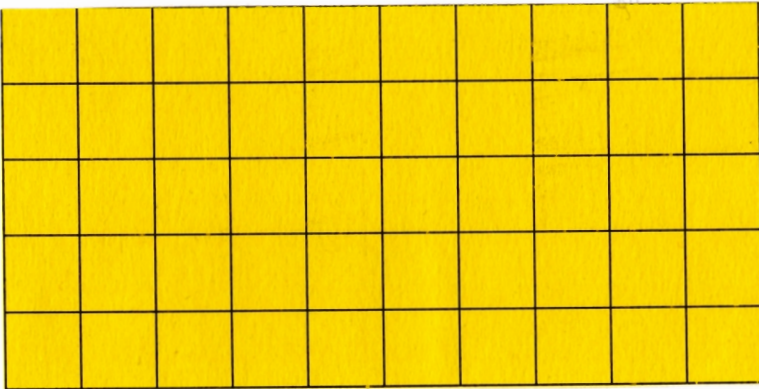
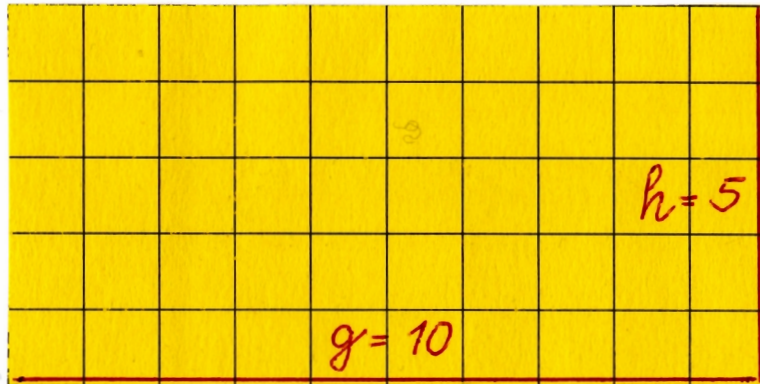


Rechteck

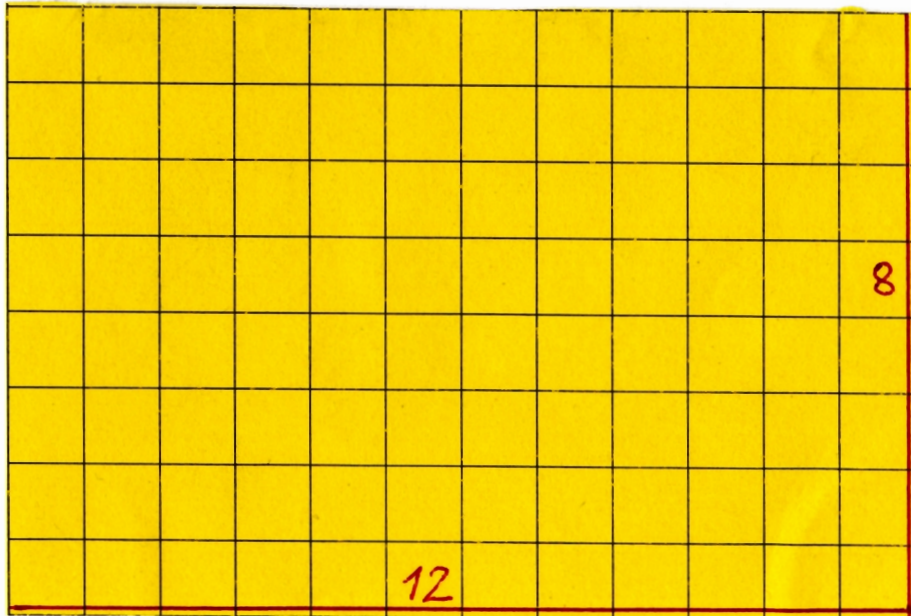
Auf der einen Folie sind 5 lange Streifen, auf der anderen 10 kurze. Wenn man beide Folien aufeinanderlegt, zählt man 50 Quadrate. Vergleiche mit dem gelben Rechteck.

Man kann auch rechnen:

10 (kurze Streifen) mal 5 (lange Streifen) sind 50.

Rechteck

$$10 \cdot 5 = 50$$

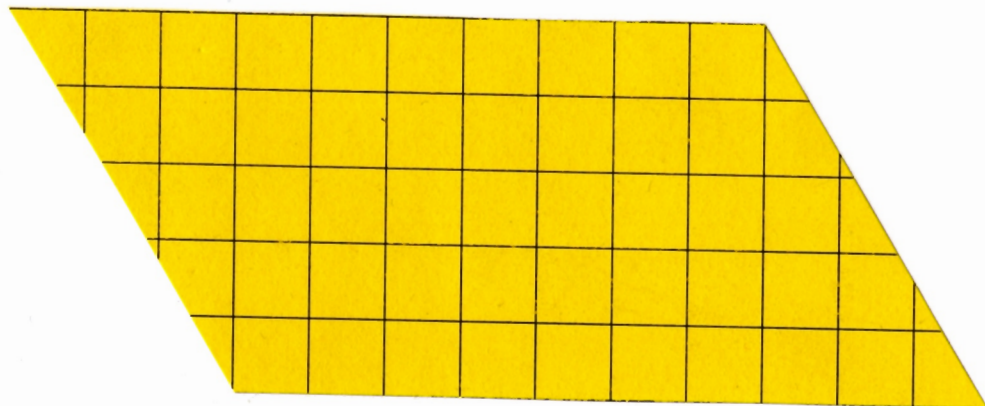


$$12 \cdot 8 = 96$$

Lösung

2.1

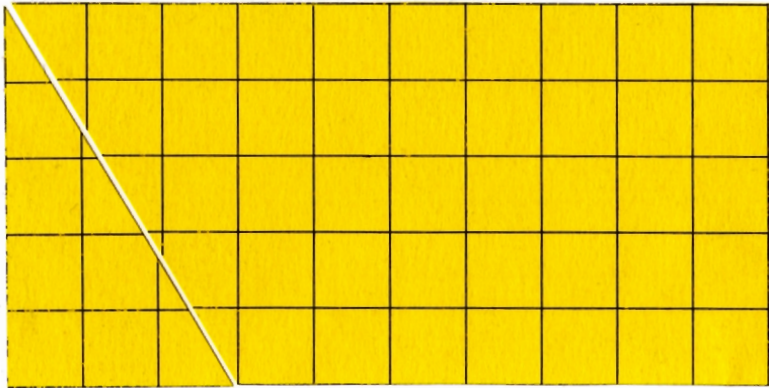
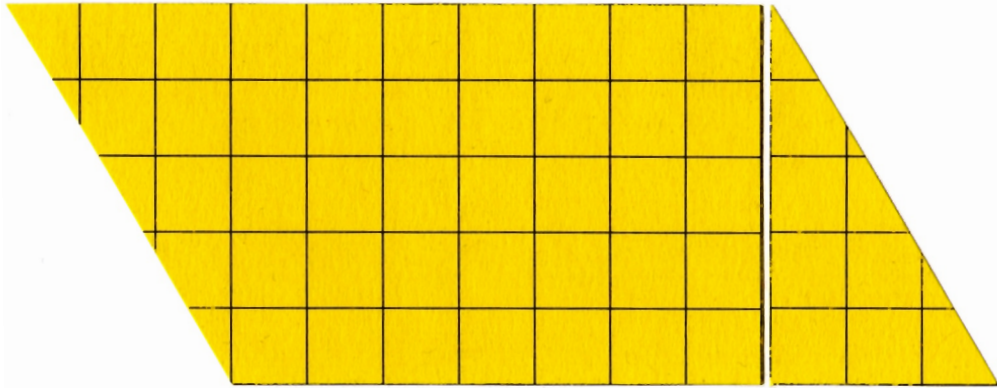
Parallelogramm



Lösung

2.2

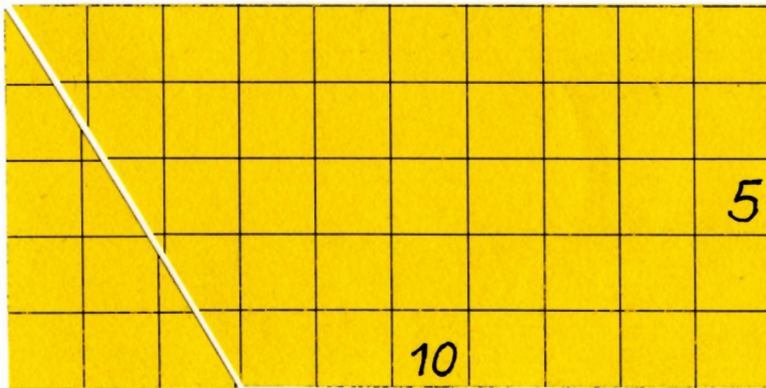
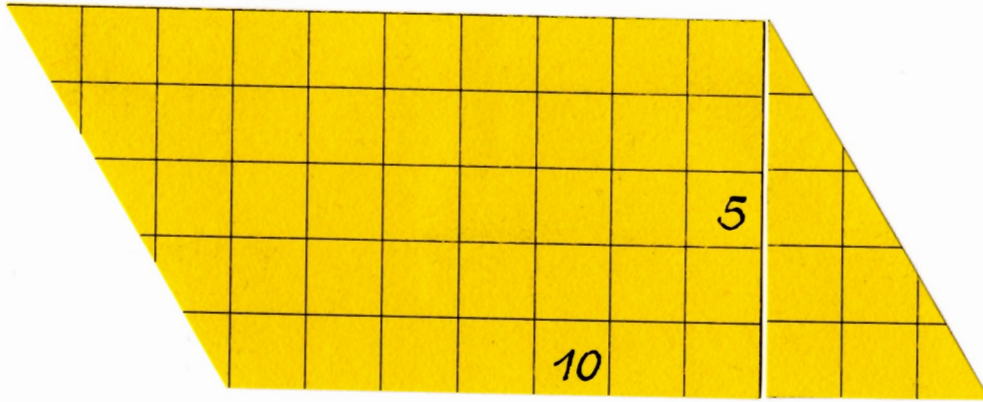
Parallelogramm



Lösung

2.3

Parallelogramm

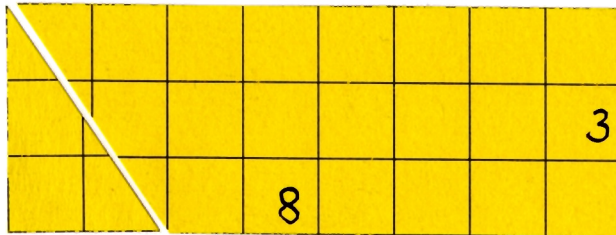
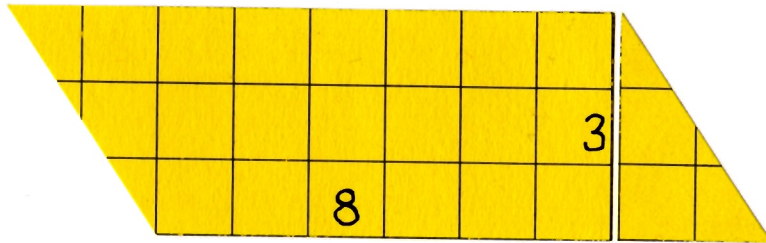


$$10 \cdot 5 = 50$$

Lösung

2.4

Parallelogramm

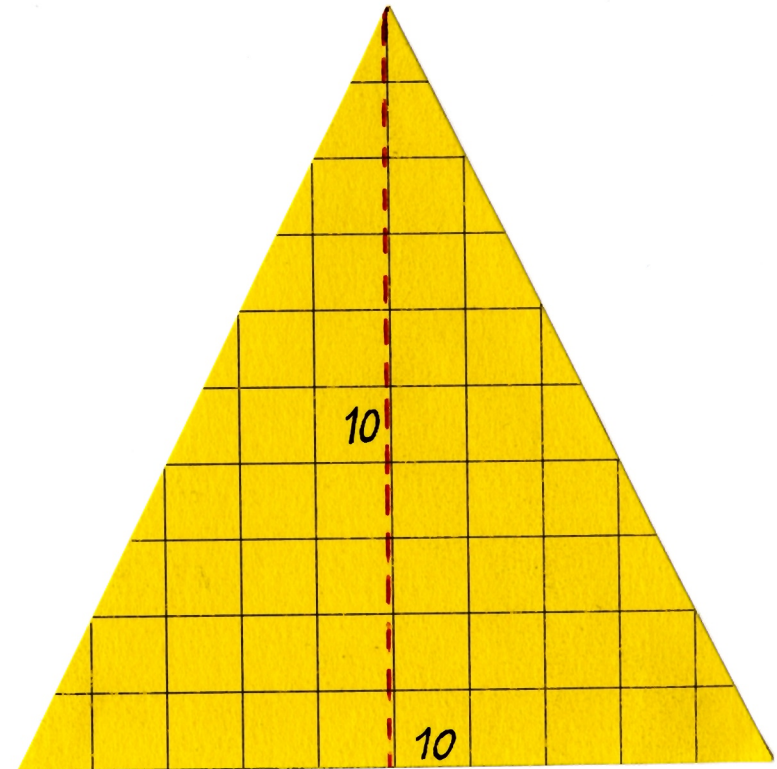


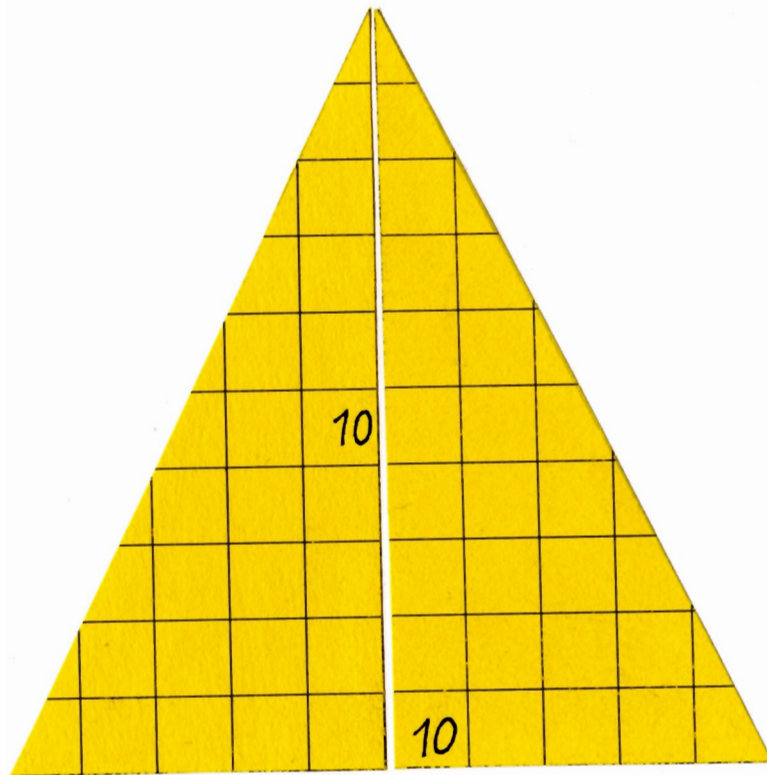
$$8 \cdot 3 = 24$$

Lösung

3.1

Spitzwinkliges
gleichschenkliges Dreieck

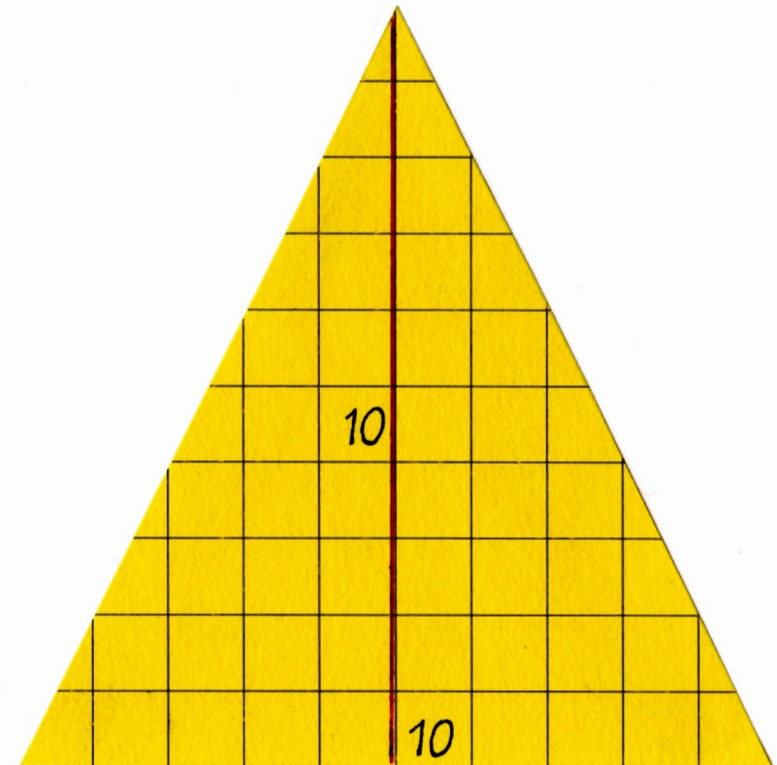




Lösung

3.2

Spitzwinkliges
gleichschenkliges Dreieck



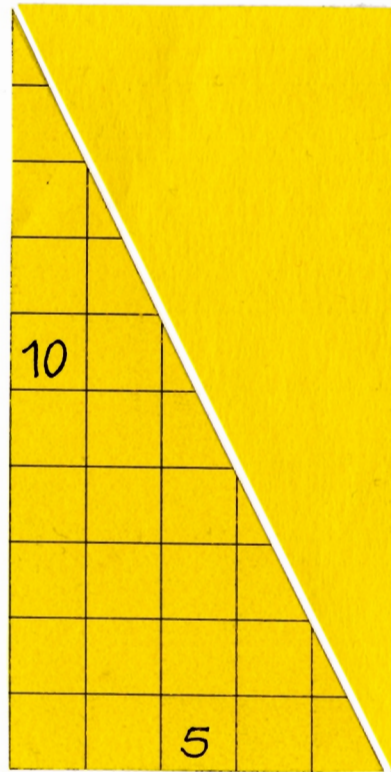
Eins von den beiden kleinen Dreiecken
musst du umklappen und drehen.



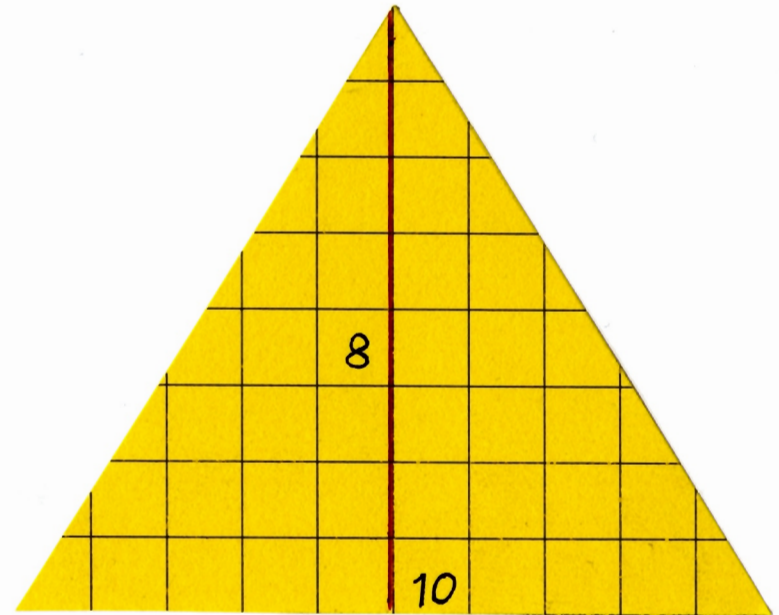
Lösung

3.3

Spitzwinkliges
gleichschenkliges Dreieck



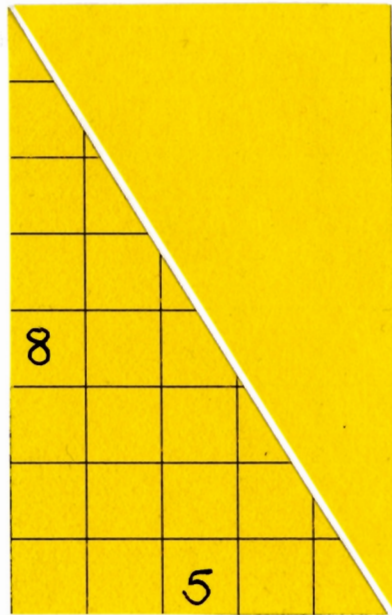
$$10 : 2 \cdot 5 = 50$$



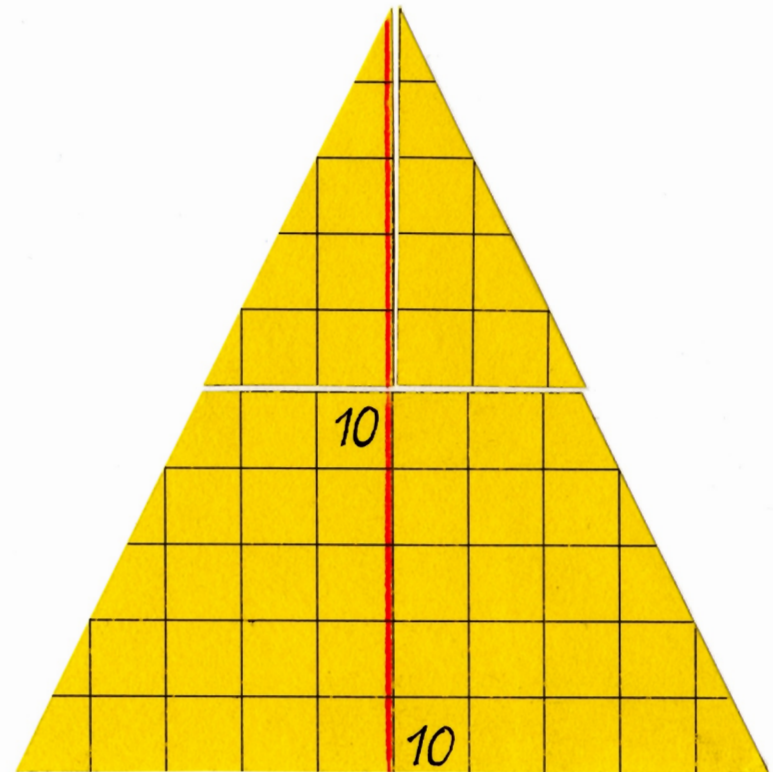
Lösung

3.5

Spitzwinkliges
gleichschenkliges Dreieck



$$10 : 2 \cdot 8 = 40$$



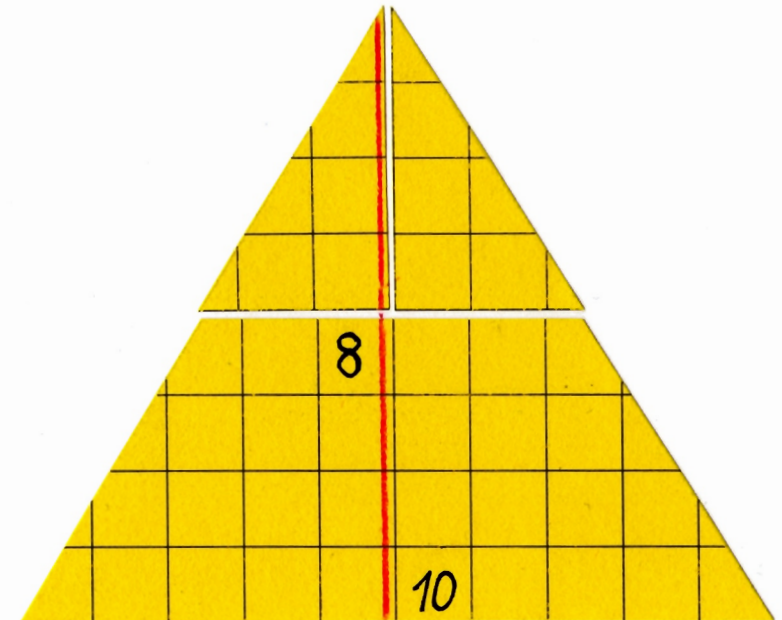


$$10 \cdot 5 : 2 = 25$$

Lösung

3.7

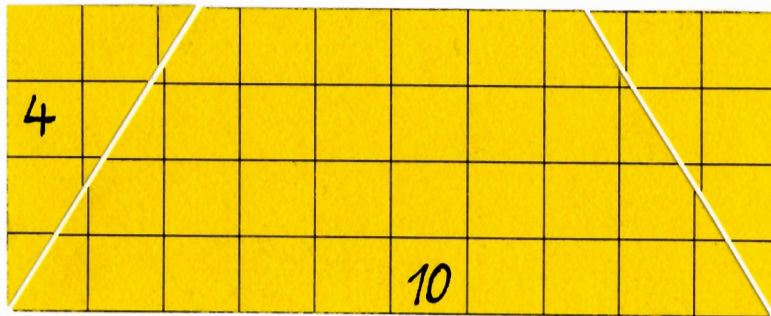
Spitzwinkliges
gleichschenkliges Dreieck



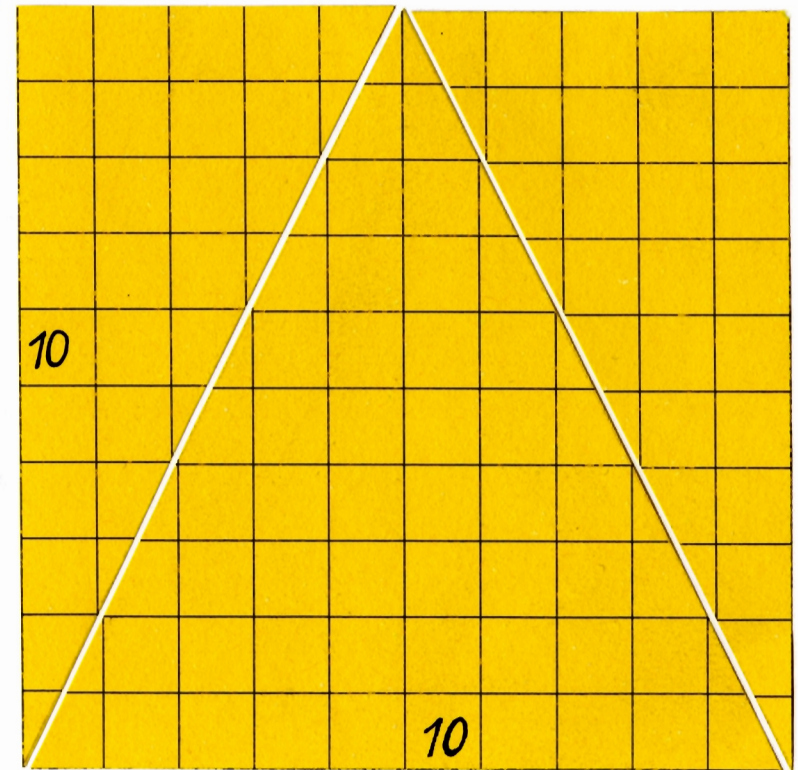
Lösung

3.8

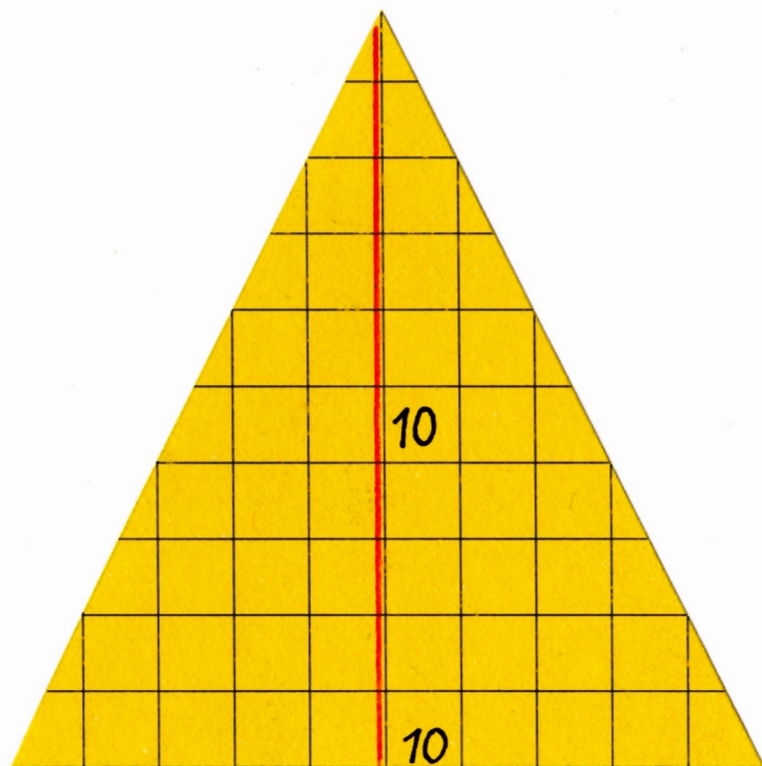
Spitzwinkliges
gleichschenkliges Dreieck



$$10 \cdot 4 : 2 = 20$$



$$10 \cdot 10 : 2 = 50$$

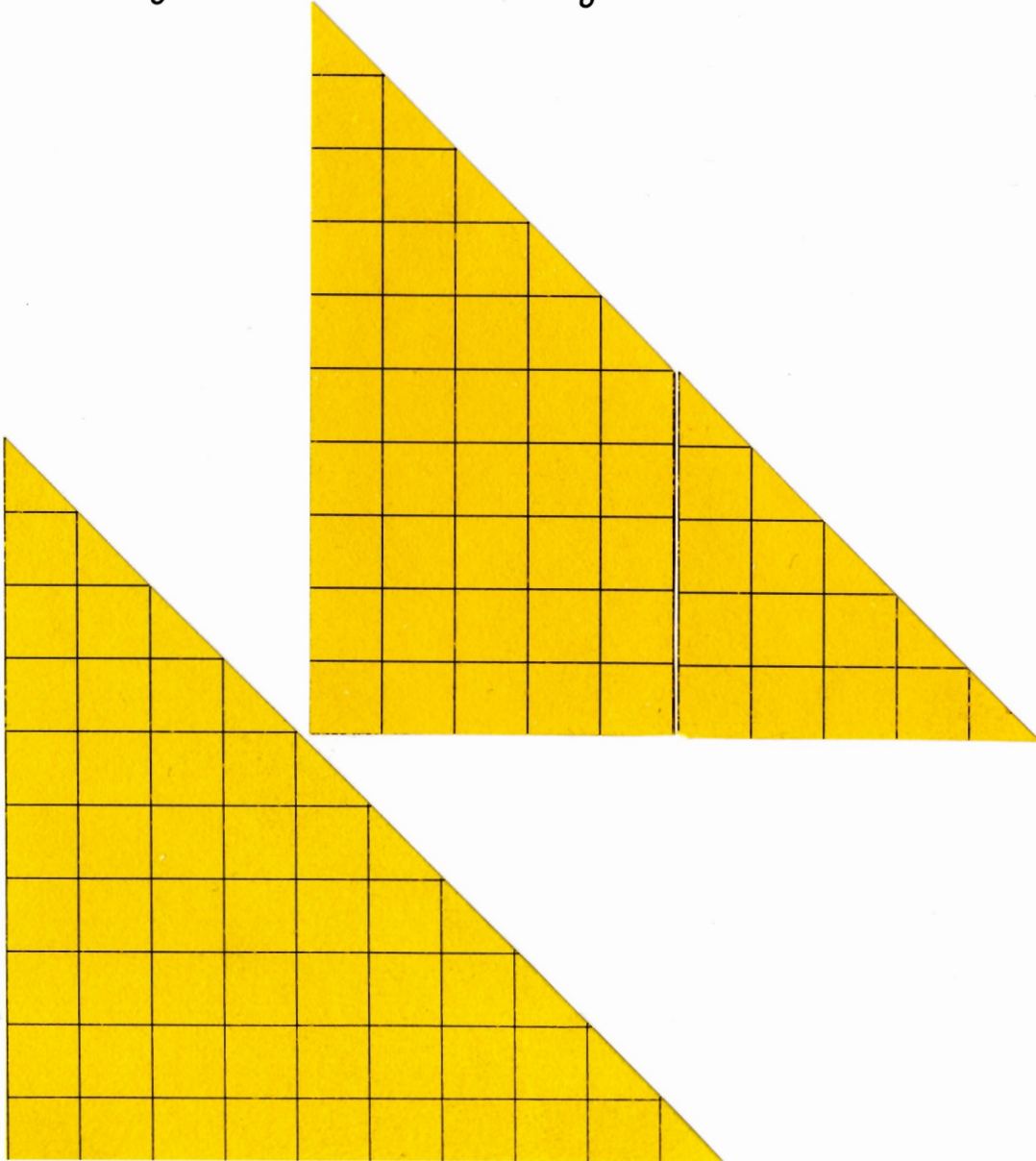


$$100 : 2 = 50$$

Lösung

4.1

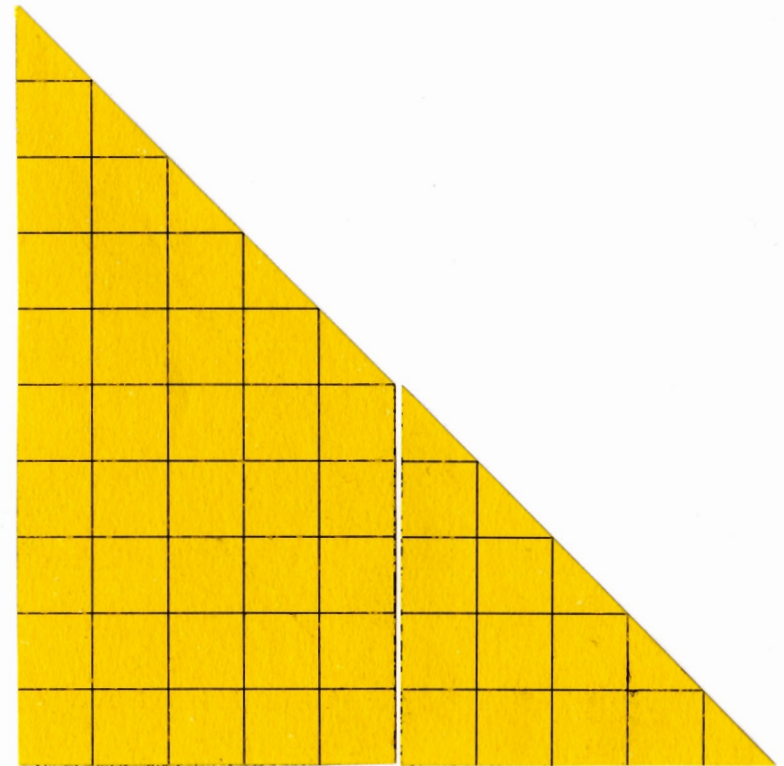
Rechtwinkliges
gleichschenkliges Dreieck



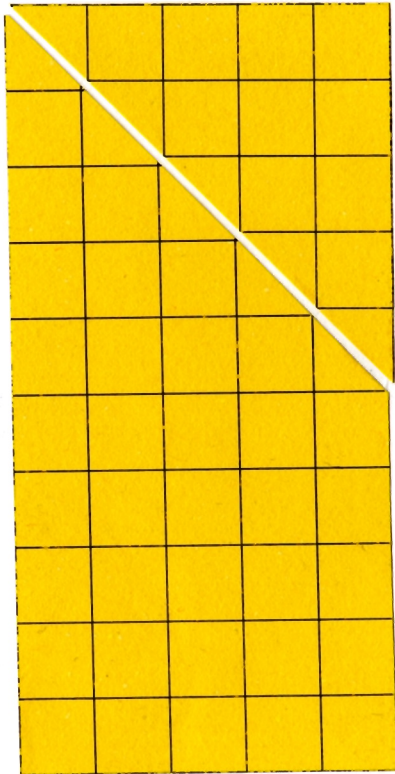
Lösung

4.2

Rechtwinkliges
gleichschenkliges Dreieck



Du musst das kleine Dreieck
nach oben drehen!



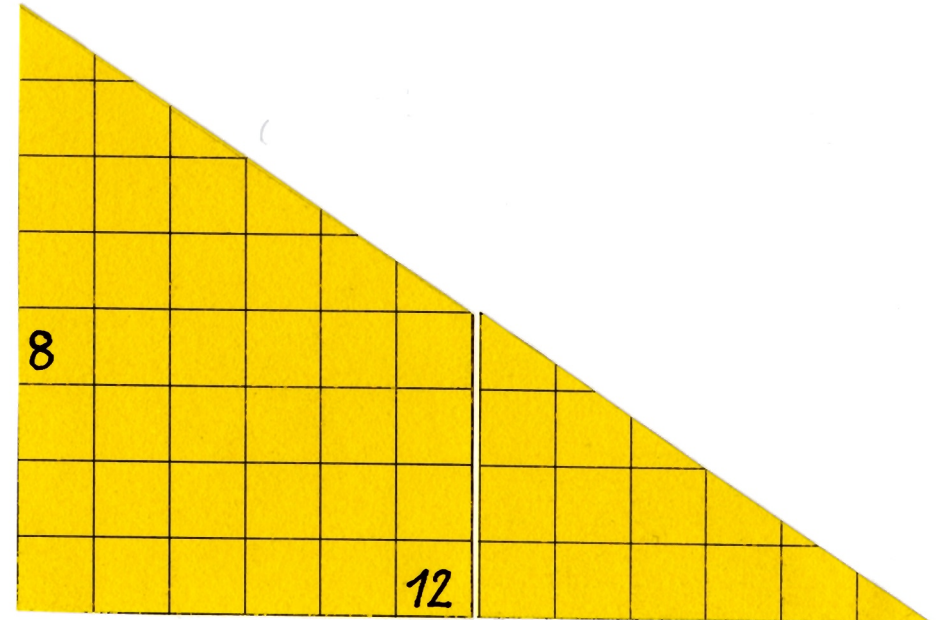
Man benutzt die Formel:

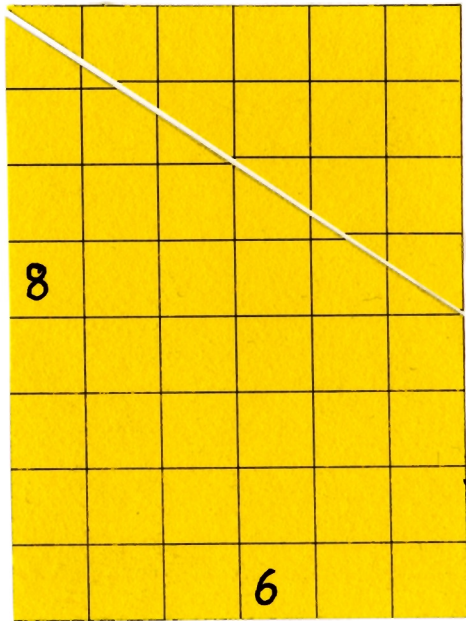
$$F = \frac{1}{2} g \cdot h$$

Lösung

4.3

Rechtwinkliges
ungleichseitiges Dreieck



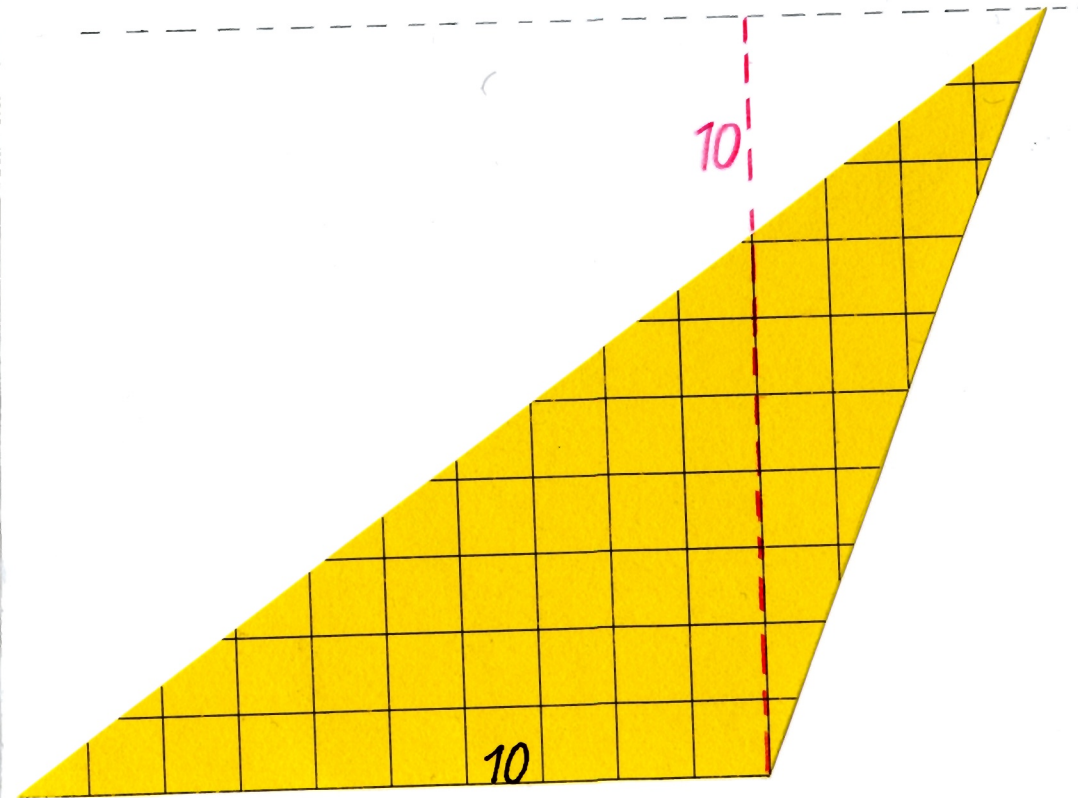


$$12 : 2 \cdot 8 = 48$$

Lösung

5.1

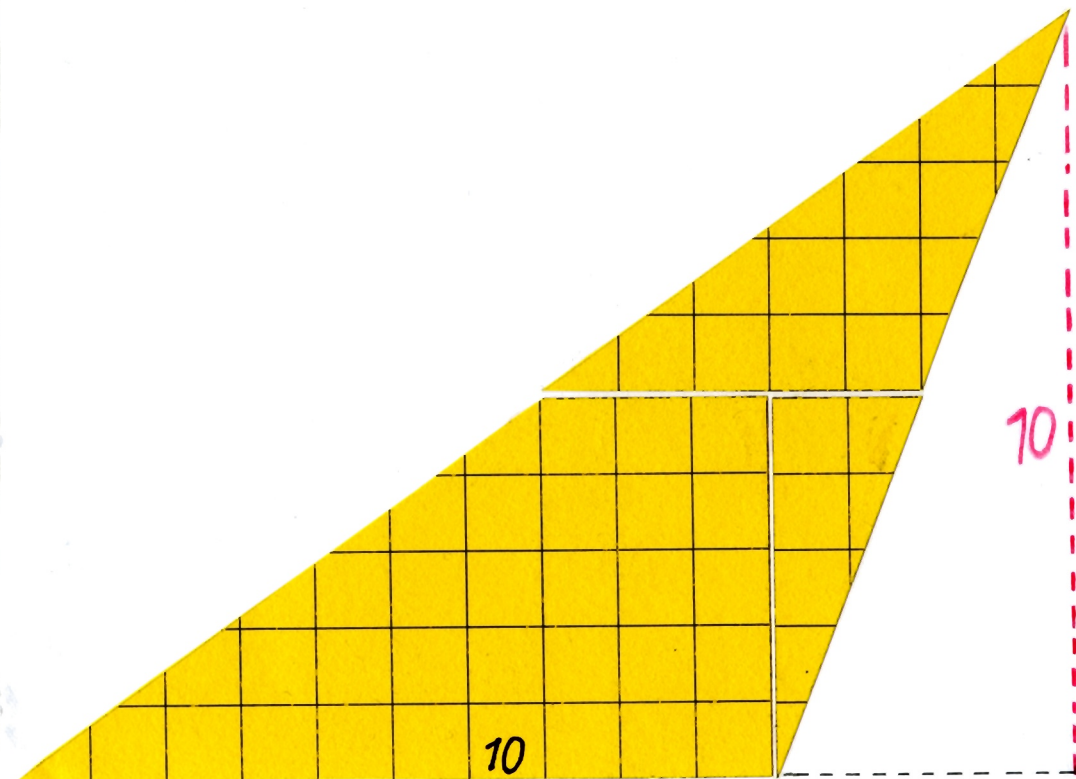
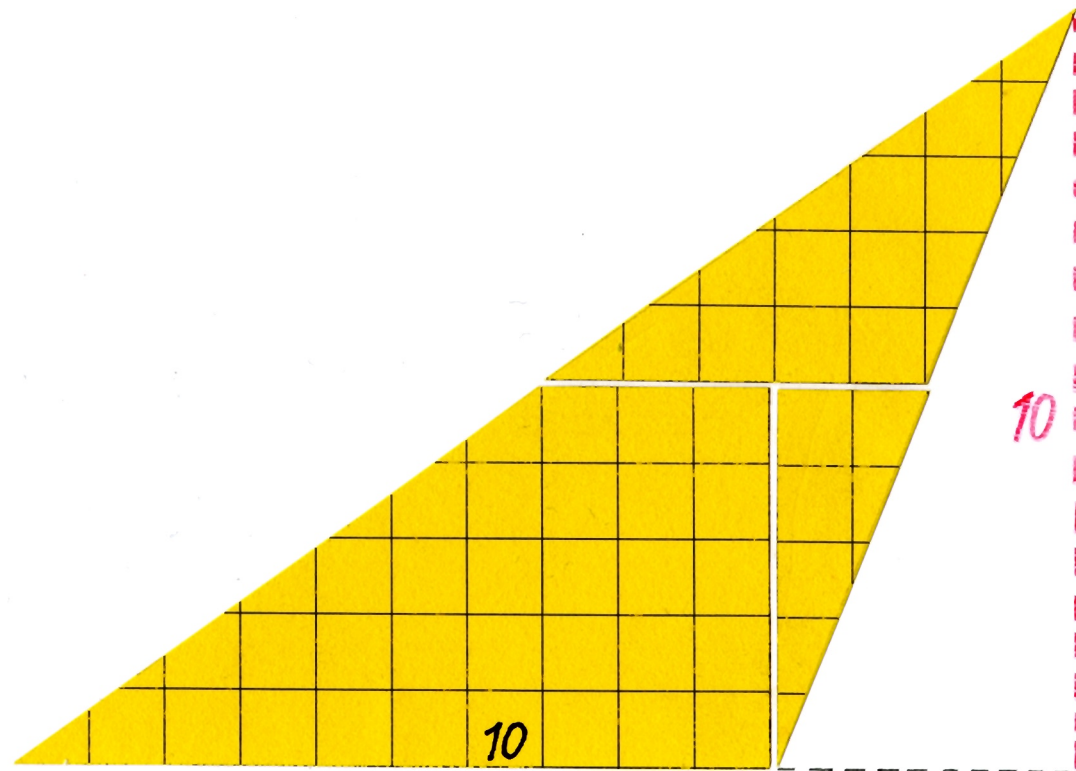
Stumpfwinkliges
ungleichseitiges Dreieck



Lösung

5.2

Stumpfwinkliges
ungleichseitiges Dreieck





$$10 \cdot 10 : 2 = 50$$