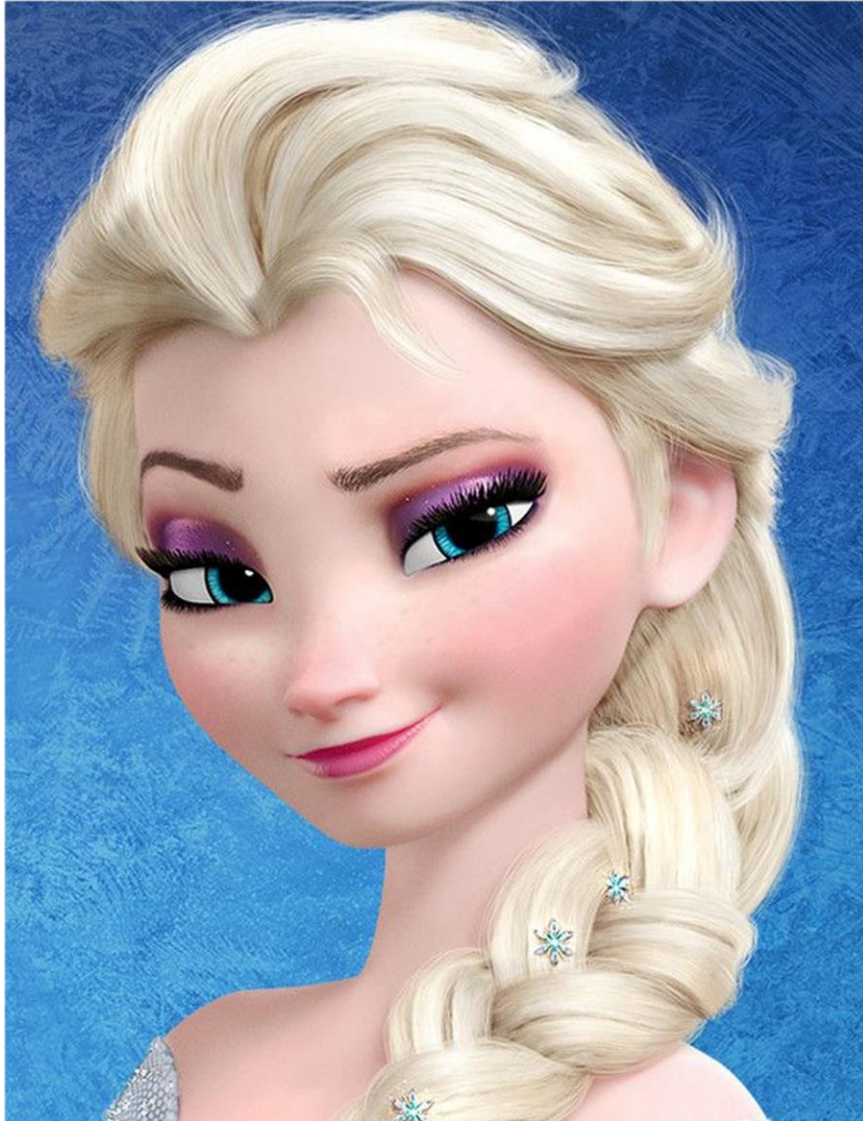


8 ශ්‍රේණිය ගණිතය

19 ඒකකය

වර්ගඵලය



සැකසුම - **භෞතික තෙට්ටිආරච්චි**
(Dip. In Sci. N.I.E./O.U.S.L.)

පසුගිය සතියේ online පන්තිය සඳහා සහභාගී වීමට නොහැකි වූහු සිසුන් සඳහා සහභාගී වූ සිසුන්ගේ උපකරයෙන් ලබා දුන් උපකාරක සටහනකි. පෙළ පොත අභ්‍යාස සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ආවරණය කර ඇති අතර ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රයක්ද අන්තර්ගතය.

Online & physical Class Details

Hasitha Hettiarachchi

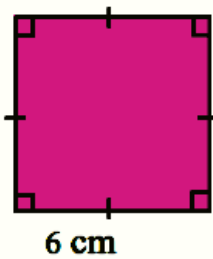
071 - 9020298

20.1 වර්ගඵලය

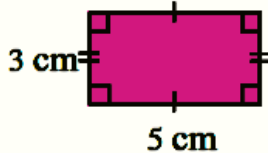
ප්‍රවර්ධන අභ්‍යාසය

(1) පහත දැක්වෙන එක් එක් තල රූපයේ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.

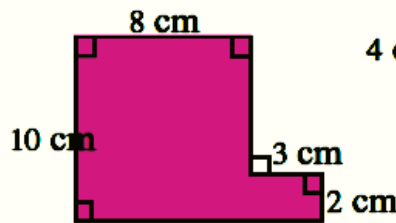
(i)



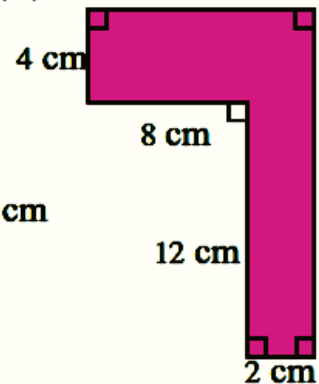
(ii)



(iii)

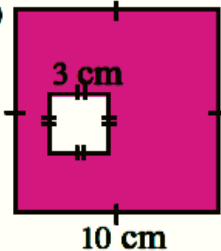


(iv)

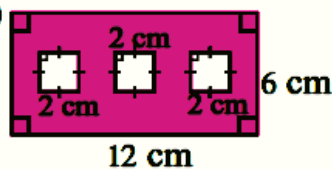


(2) පහත සඳහන් එක් එක් රූපයේ රෝස පාටින් දක්වා ඇති කොටසේ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.

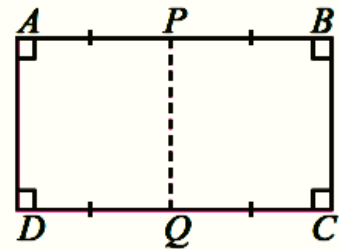
(i)



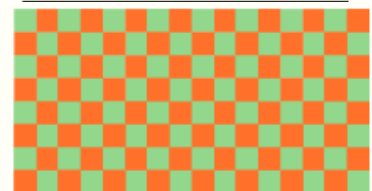
(ii)



(3) $ABCD$ සෘජුකෝණාස්‍රය වර්ගඵලයෙන් සමාන කොටස් දෙකකට වෙන් වන සේ PQ රේඛාවක් ඇඳ තිබේ. එලෙස සෘජුකෝණාස්‍රයේ වර්ගඵලය සමාන කොටස් දෙකකට බෙදෙන එවැනි රේඛා තුනක් වෙනත් රූප සටහන් තුනක ඇඳ දක්වන්න.



(4) සෘජුකෝණාස්‍රාකාර ගෙබිමක දිග 5 m සහ පළල 3.5 m වේ. මෙම ගෙබිම සඳහා පැත්තක දිග 25 cm වූ සමචතුරස්‍රාකාර පිඟන් ගඩොළු හිඩැස් නැතිව ඇතිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වේ.



(i) සමචතුරස්‍රාකාර පිඟන් ගඩොළෙහි වර්ගඵලය කීය ද?

(ii) ගෙබිමෙහි වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.

(iii) මේ සඳහා අවශ්‍ය පිඟන් ගඩොළු ගණන කීය ද?

(iv) එක් පිඟන් ගඩොළක මිල රුපියල් 275ක් නම්, පිඟන් ගඩොළු මිල දී ගැනීමට යන මුළු මුදල කීය ද?

① i) $6\text{cm} \times 6\text{cm}$
 36cm^2

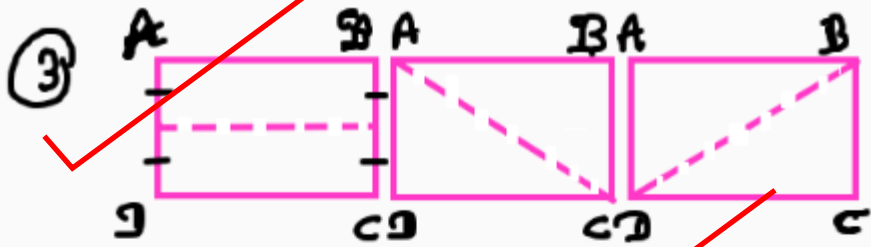
ii) $3\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm}$
 15cm^2

iii) $10\text{cm} \times 8\text{cm} = 80\text{cm}^2$
 $3\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} = 6\text{cm}^2$
 86cm^2

iv) $8\text{cm} \times 4\text{cm} = 32\text{cm}^2$
 $16\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} = 32\text{cm}^2$
 64cm^2

② i) $10\text{cm} \times 10\text{cm} = 100\text{cm}^2$
 $3\text{cm} \times 3\text{cm} = 9\text{cm}^2$
 91cm^2

ii) $12\text{cm} \times 6\text{cm} = 72\text{cm}^2$
 $2\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} \times 3 = 12\text{cm}^2$
 60cm^2

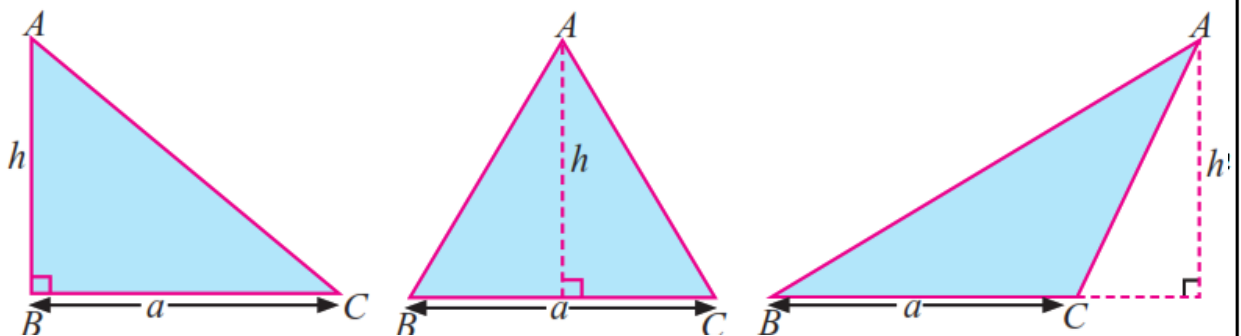


④ i) $25\text{cm} \times 25\text{cm} = 625\text{cm}^2$
 ii) $5\text{m} \times 3.5\text{m} = 17.5\text{m}^2$
 iii) $500\text{cm} \div 25\text{cm} = 20$
 $350\text{cm} \div 25\text{cm} = 14$
 20×14
 280

ii) 275
 280
 2200
 550
 77000

6L: $77000 \div 2$

ත්‍රිකෝණයක එක් ශීර්ෂයක සිට ඊට සම්මුඛ පාදයට ඇඳි ලම්බය උච්චය ලෙස ද, එම සම්මුඛ පාදය ආධාරකය ලෙස ද හැඳින්වේ.



ඉහත ත්‍රිකෝණවල ආධාරකය BC පාදය වේ. h මගින් දක්වා ඇත්තේ ලම්බ උස (උච්චය) වේ.

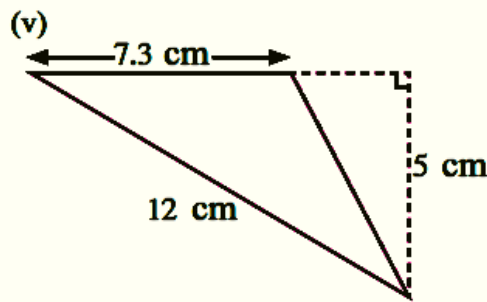
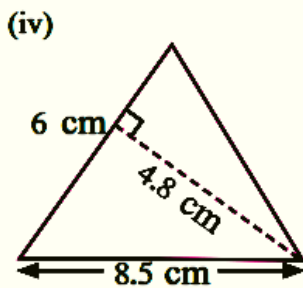
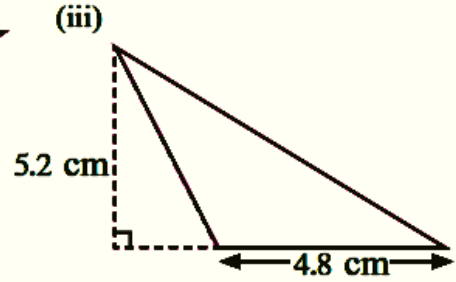
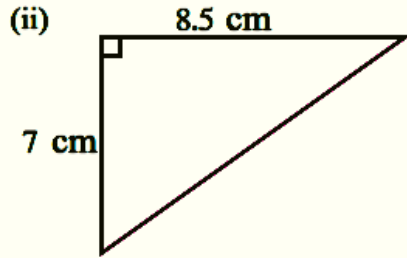
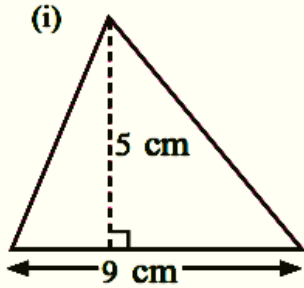
ABC ත්‍රිකෝණයේ වර්ගඵලය $= \frac{1}{2} ah$

\therefore ත්‍රිකෝණයක වර්ගඵලය $= \frac{1}{2} \times$ ආධාරකය \times ලම්බ උස (උච්චය) වේ.

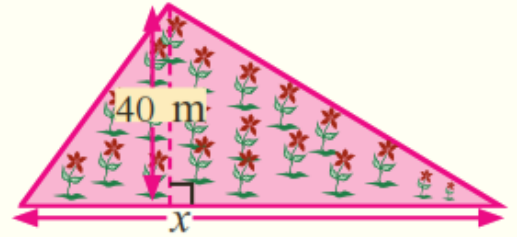
20.2 ත්‍රිකෝණයක වර්ගඵලය

20.1 අහඹය

(1) පහත සඳහන් එක් එක් ත්‍රිකෝණයේ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.



(2) ත්‍රිකෝණාකාර මල් පාත්තියක වර්ගඵලය 800 m^2 වේ. රූපයේ x ලෙස දක්වා ඇති පැත්තෙහි දිග සොයන්න.



$$\textcircled{1} \text{ i) } \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{45}{2} \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{22.5 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\text{iii) } \frac{1}{2} \times 4.8 \text{ cm} \times 5.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$2.4 \times 5.2$$

$$\underline{\underline{12.48 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\text{v) } \frac{1}{2} \times 7.3 \times 5$$

$$\frac{36.5}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{18.25 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{1}{2} \times 8.5 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{59.5}{2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{29.75 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\text{iv) } \frac{1}{2} \times 8.5 \text{ cm} \times 4.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$3 \times 4.8$$

$$\underline{\underline{14.4 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

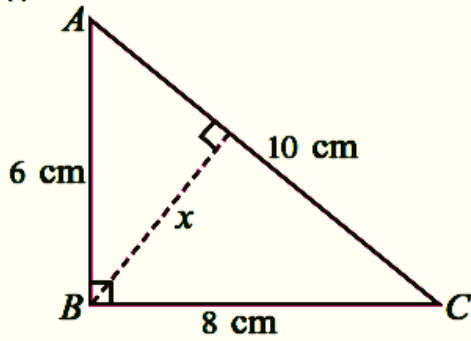
$$\textcircled{2} \frac{1}{2} \times x \times 40 = 800$$

$$\frac{20x}{2} = \frac{800}{2}$$

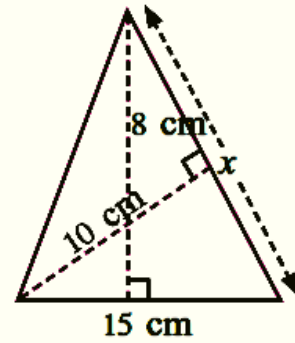
$$\underline{\underline{x = 40 \text{ m}}}$$

(3) පහත සඳහන් එක් එක් ත්‍රිකෝණයේ x ලෙස දක්වා ඇති දිග සොයන්න.

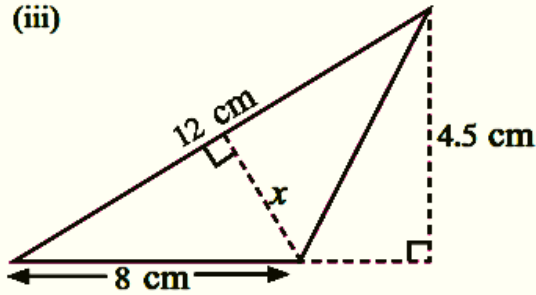
(i)



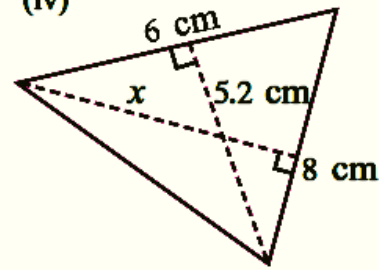
(ii)



(iii)

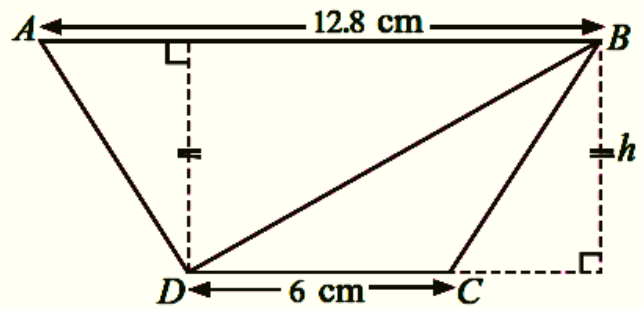


(iv)



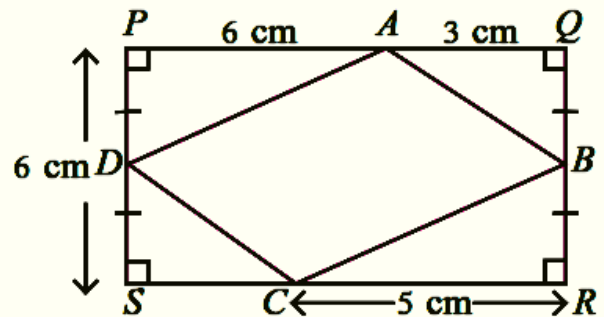
(4) දී ඇති රූපයේ BCD ත්‍රිකෝණයේ වර්ගඵලය 30 cm^2 කි.

- (i) h හි අගය සොයන්න.
- (ii) ABD ත්‍රිකෝණයේ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.



(5) $PQRS$ සාජුකෝණාස්‍රයේ පාද මත රූපයේ පරිදි A, B, C හා D ලක්ෂ්‍ය පිහිටා ඇත.

- (i) $PQRS$ සාජුකෝණාස්‍රයේ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.
- (ii) $APD \Delta$ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.
- (iii) $ABCD$ චතුරස්‍රයේ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.



$$\textcircled{3} \text{ i) } \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times x = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6$$

$$10x = 48$$

$$\frac{10x}{10} = \frac{48}{10}$$

$$x = 4.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{1}{2} \times x \times 10 = \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 8$$

$$10x = 120$$

$$\frac{10x}{10} = \frac{120}{10}$$

$$x = 12 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{iii) } \frac{1}{2} \times 18^3 \times x = \frac{1}{2} \times 8^2 \times 4.5$$

$$3x = 9$$

$$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{9}{3}$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\text{iv) } \frac{1}{2} \times 8^4 \times x = \frac{1}{2} \times 6^3 \times 5.2$$

$$4x = 15.6$$

$$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{15.6}{4}$$

$$x = 3.9 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{(4) i) } \frac{1}{2} \times 6^3 \times h = 30$$

$$3h = 30$$

$$\frac{3h}{3} = \frac{30}{3}$$

$$h = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{1}{2} \times 12.8 \times 10.5$$

$$12.8 \times 5$$

$$64 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{(5) i) } 9 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$54 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{iii) } \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 3$$

$$\frac{9}{2}$$

$$4.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 3$$

$$\frac{15}{2}$$

$$7.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4$$

$$6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$ABCD \text{ වර්ග } (P) = 27 \text{ cm}^2$$

6.0

9.0

7.5

4.5 +

27.0

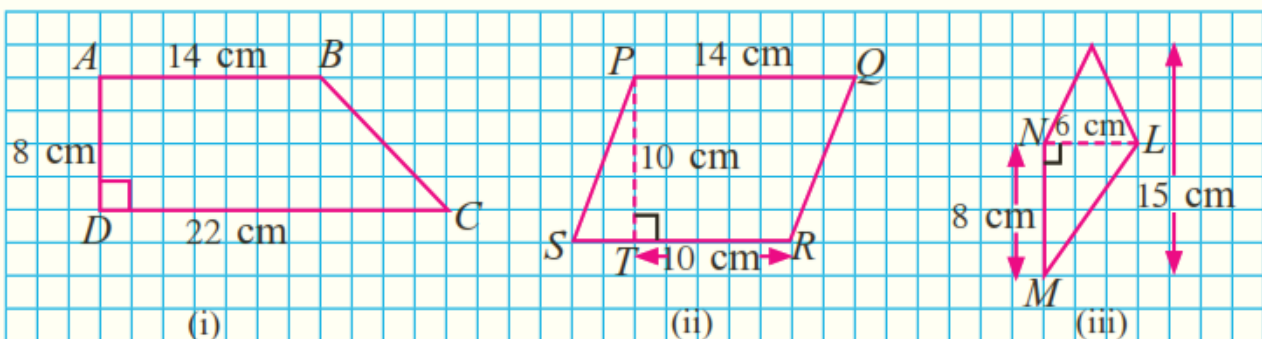
54 cm²

27 cm²

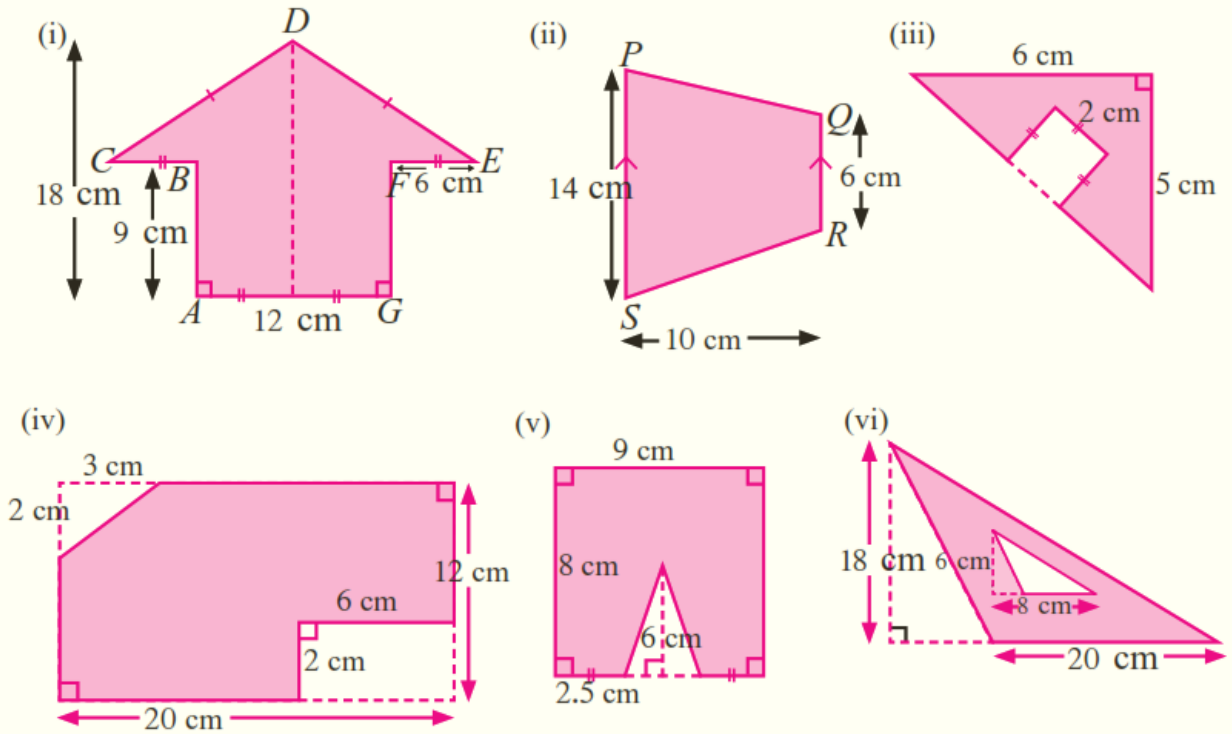
20.3 සංයුක්ත තල රූපවල වර්ගඵලය

20.2 අනුභවය

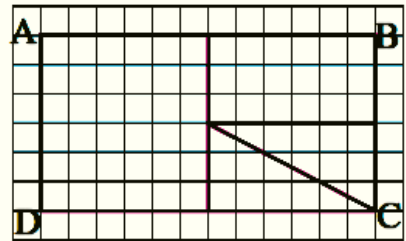
(1) පහත සඳහන් එක් එක් තල රූපයේ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.



(2) පහත දැක්වෙන එක් එක් රූපයේ පාට කර දක්වා ඇති කොටසේ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.



- (3) (i) රූපයේ දැක්වෙන $ABCD$ සාජුකෝණාස්‍රය වර්ණ කඩදාසියක පිටපත් කර ලකුණු කර ඇති කොටස් හතර කපා වෙන් කර ගන්න.
- (ii) කපා ගත් කොටස් හතර ම භාවිතයට ගෙන සංයුක්ත තල රූපයක් ලබා ගන්න.
- (iii) ඉහත පරිදි ම තවත් $ABCD$ සාජුකෝණාස්‍රාකාර ආස්තර 2ක් කපා සංයුක්ත තල රූප දෙකක් සකසා අලවන්න.
- (iv) සැකසූ එක් එක් සංයුක්ත තල රූපයේ වර්ගඵලය හා $ABCD$ සාජුකෝණාස්‍රාකාර ආස්තරයේ වර්ගඵලය පිළිබඳ ලබා ගත හැකි සම්බන්ධතාව ලියන්න.



$$\textcircled{1} \text{ i) } 14 \text{ cm} \times 8 \text{ cm} = 112 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 8 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{144 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\text{iii) } \frac{1}{2} \times 6^3 \times 7 = 21 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 6^3 \times 8 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{45 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{1}{2} \times 4^2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4^3 \times 10 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{140 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ i) } \frac{1}{2} \times 24 \times 9 = 108 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{12 \times 9}{1} = 108 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{216 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 10 = 15 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10 = 25 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{10 \times 6}{1} = 60 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{100 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\text{iii) } \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 5 = 15 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{2 \times 2}{1} = 4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{11 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\text{iv) } 20 \times 12 = 240 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{6 \times 2}{1} = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{228 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 2 = 3 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{225 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$$\text{v) } 9 \times 8 = 72 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 6 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{60 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

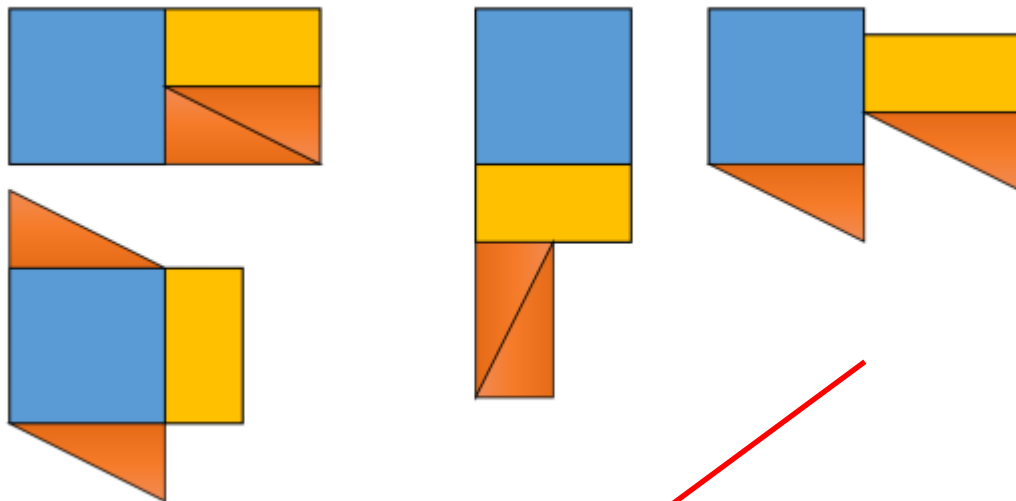
$$\text{vi) } \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 18 = 180 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\underline{\underline{156 \text{ cm}^2}}$$

$\textcircled{3}$ i)
ii)
iii)

iv) *ଅନୁପାତର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ
ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବା
ଅନୁପାତର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ
ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବା*

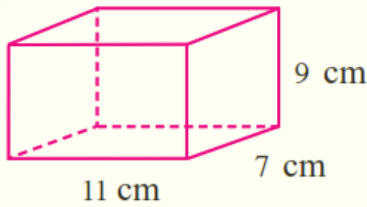


20.4 ඝනකයක හා ඝනකාභයක පෘෂ්ඨ වර්ගඵලය

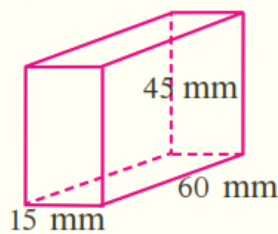
20.3 අභ්‍යාසය

- (1) පැත්තක දිග 10 cm ක් වූ ඝනකයක පෘෂ්ඨ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.
- (2) දිග, පළල හා උස පිළිවෙළින් 12 cm, 8 cm හා 5 cm වූ ඝනකාභයක පෘෂ්ඨ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.
- (3) පහත දැක්වෙන එක් එක් ඝනකාභාකාර ඝන වස්තුවේ පෘෂ්ඨ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.

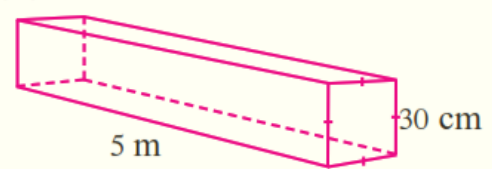
(i)



(ii)

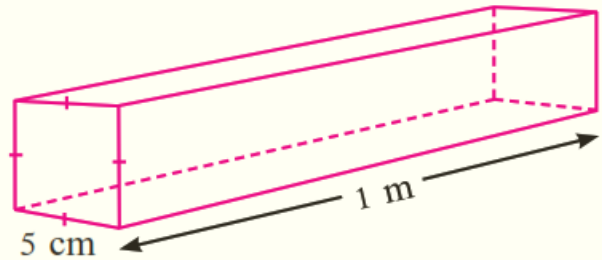


(iii)



- (4) පියන රහිත ඝනකාකාර හැඩැති ලෝහ පෙට්ටියක් තැනීමට අවශ්‍ය වේ. එහි පැත්තක දිග 15 cm ක් නම්, අවශ්‍ය අවම ලෝහ තහඩු ප්‍රමාණය සොයන්න.

- (5) ඝනකාභාකාර හැඩැති ලී දණ්ඩක මිනුම් රූපයේ පරිදි වේ. මෙම ලී දණ්ඩේ මතුපිට පෘෂ්ඨ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.

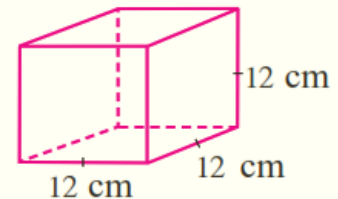
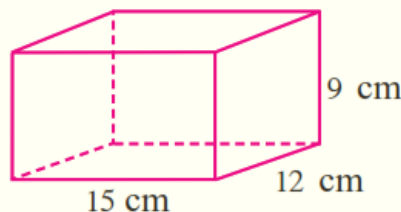


- (6) ඝනකාභාකාර හැඩැති වසා ඇති ඇසුරුම් පෙට්ටියක දිග 15 cm, පළල 15 cm හා උස 8 cm කි.

(i) මෙම පෙට්ටියේ එකිනෙකට වෙනස් මුහුණත් දෙකක මිනුම් සහිත දළ රූප සටහන් අඳින්න.

(ii) පෙට්ටියේ මුළු පෘෂ්ඨ වර්ගඵලය 930 cm^2 බව පෙන්වන්න.

- (7) රූපයේ දැක්වෙන්නේ ඝනකාභාකාර හා ඝනකාකාර හැඩැති ලී කුට්ටි දෙකකි. මෙම ලී කුට්ටි දෙකේ තීන්ත ආලේප කිරීමට වැය වන තීන්ත ප්‍රමාණ සමාන බව අනිල් පවසයි. මෙම අදහසට ඔබ එකඟ වන්නේ ද පිළිතුර පැහැදිලි කරන්න.



- (8) පෘෂ්ඨ වර්ගඵලය 220 cm^2 වූ, එකිනෙකට වෙනස් මිනුම් ඇති ඝනකාභ දෙකක දිග පළල සහ උස වෙන වෙන ම ලියා දක්වන්න.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 10 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm} \times 6 \\ = 600 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 8 \times 5 \times 2 = 80 \text{ cm}^2 \\ 12 \times 8 \times 2 = 192 \text{ cm}^2 \\ 12 \times 5 \times 2 = 120 \text{ cm}^2 \\ \hline 392 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{i) } 11 \times 9 \times 2 = 198 \text{ cm}^2 \\ 11 \times 7 \times 2 = 154 \text{ cm}^2 \\ 9 \times 7 \times 2 = 126 \text{ cm}^2 \\ \hline 478 \text{ cm}^2$$

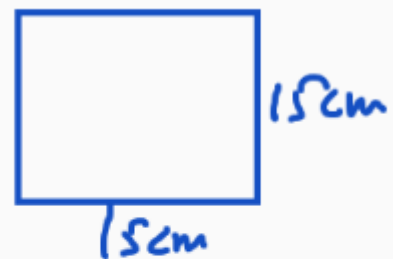
$$\text{ii) } 45 \times 15 \times 2 = 1350 \text{ mm}^2 \\ 60 \times 15 \times 2 = 1800 \text{ mm}^2 \\ 60 \times 45 \times 2 = 5400 \text{ mm}^2 \\ \hline 8550 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{iii) } 500 \times 30 \times 4 = 60000 \\ 30 \times 30 \times 2 = 1800 \\ \hline 61800 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 15 \times 15 \times 5 \\ = 1125 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad 100 \times 5 \times 4 = 2000 \text{ cm}^2 \\ 5 \times 5 \times 2 = 50 \text{ cm}^2 \\ \hline 2050 \text{ cm}^2$$

$\textcircled{6}$ i)



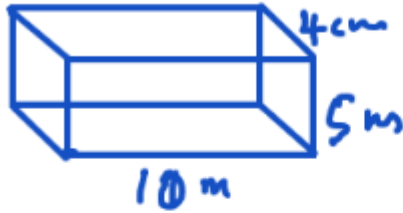
$$\text{ii) } 15 \times 15 \times 2 = 450 \text{ cm}^2 \\ 15 \times 8 \times 4 = 480 \text{ cm}^2 \\ \hline 930 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \text{အဘယ်အရာလား} \Rightarrow 15 \times 9 \times 2 = 270 \text{ cm}^2 \\ 12 \times 9 \times 2 = 216 \text{ cm}^2 \\ 15 \times 12 \times 2 = 360 \text{ cm}^2 \\ \hline 846 \text{ cm}^2$$

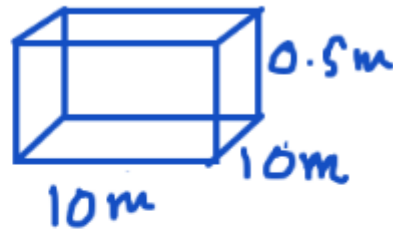
$$\text{အဘယ်အရာလား} \Rightarrow 12 \times 12 \times 6 = 864 \text{ cm}^2$$

\therefore အဘယ်အရာလား စီအဘယ်အရာလား မှာကုန်ဆုံး ငှေ့။
 $846 < 864$

8)



දිග = 10m
පළල = 5m
උස = 4cm



දිග = 10m
පළල = 5m
උස = 0.5m

සාරාංශය

- ▶ ත්‍රිකෝණයක වර්ගඵලය = $\frac{1}{2} \times$ ආධාරකය \times ලම්බ උස
- ▶ පැත්තක දිග ඒකක a වූ ඝනක පෘෂ්ඨ වර්ගඵලය වර්ග ඒකක $6a^2$ වේ.
- ▶ දිග, පළල සහ උස පිළිවෙළින් ඒකක a , b සහ h වූ ඝනකාභයක සම්පූර්ණ පෘෂ්ඨ වර්ගඵලය වර්ග ඒකක $2ab + 2ah + 2bh$ හෝ $2(ab + ah + bh)$ හෝ වේ.

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071-9020298
Hasithahettiarachchi4@gmail.com



Hasitha Hettiarachchi
071 - 9020298



8 ශ්‍රේණිය

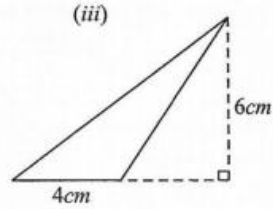
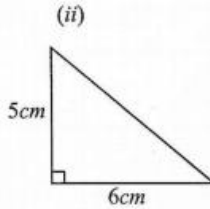
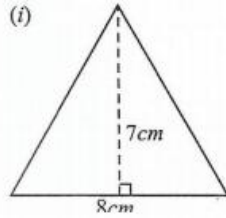
ගණිතය

ඒකකය : වර්ගඵලය

i පත්‍රය

01.

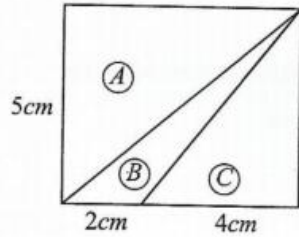
පහත දැක්වෙන රූපවල වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.



ලකුණු 02 x 3 = 06

02.

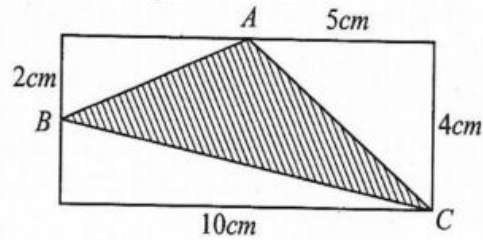
A, B, C කොටස් තුනේ වර්ගඵලය වෙන වෙනම සොයන්න.



ලකුණු 02 x 3 = 06

03.

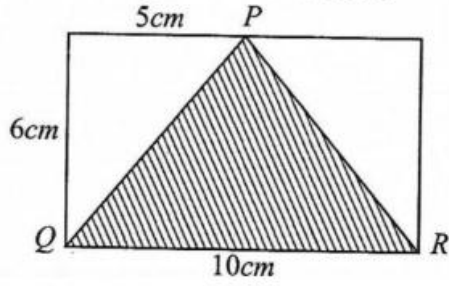
ABC Δ යේ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.



ලකුණු 06

04.

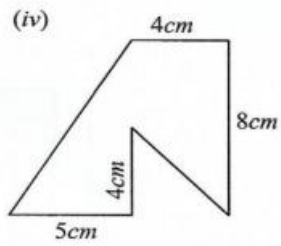
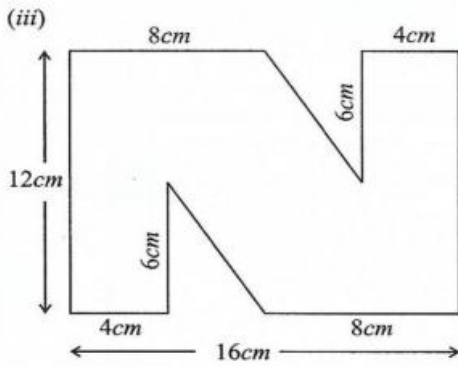
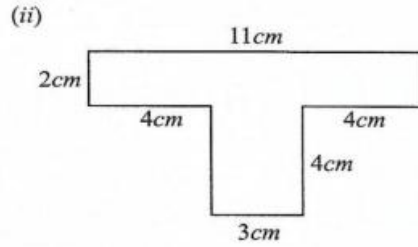
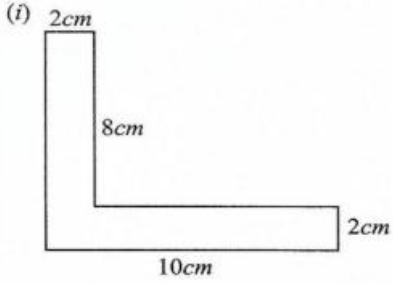
$PQR \Delta$ යේ වර්ගඵලය ගණනය කරන්න.



ලකුණු 04

05.

එක් එක් රූපයේ වර්ගඵලය සොයන්න.



ලකුණු $03 \times 4 = 12$

Wasantha waduge (BSc, PGDE)

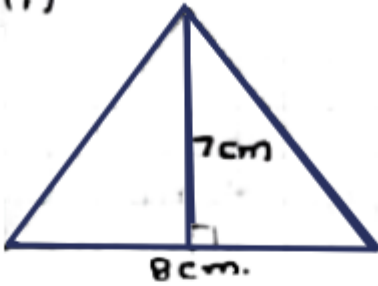
ഉദ്ദേശ്യം

20 അമിത

01. താഴെ പറയുന്നവയിലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും രേഖാചിത്രങ്ങൾക്കു കണക്കാക്കുക.

100%

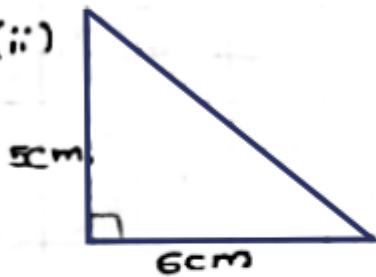
(i)



$$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \text{ cm} \times 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\underline{28 \text{ cm}^2}$$

(ii)



$$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\underline{15 \text{ cm}^2}$$

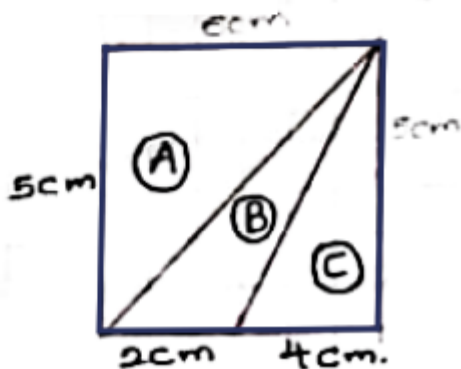
(iii)



$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\underline{12 \text{ cm}^2}$$

02. A, B, C മൂന്നു കോണുകളുടെ വിസ്തൃതി കണ്ടെത്തുക.



$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$$

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

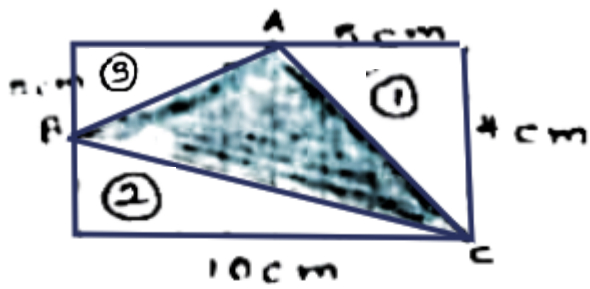
$$B = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\underline{B = 5 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\underline{C = 10 \text{ cm}^2}$$

03. ABC A ദ്വികോണിനെ പരിചരിക്കുന്നു.



$$\textcircled{1} \text{ ത്രികോണിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ ത്രികോണിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \text{ cm} \times 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\textcircled{2} = 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ ത്രികോണിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\textcircled{3} = 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{ചതുരകത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം} = 10 \times 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

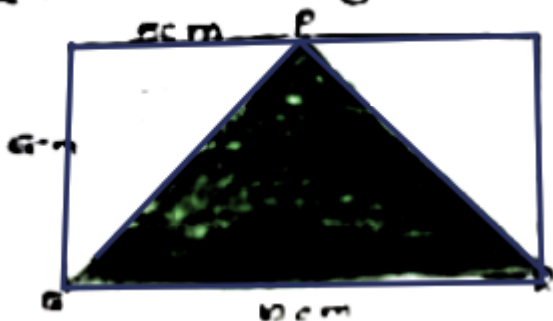
$$\text{മൂന്നിന്റെ തുക വിസ്തീർണ്ണം} = 10 \text{ cm}^2 + 10 \text{ cm}^2 + 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{അതുകൊണ്ട് മൂന്നിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം} = 40 \text{ cm}^2 - 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$= 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

04. PQR A യുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം കണ്ടെത്തുക.



$$\textcircled{1} \text{ ത്രികോണിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 6$$

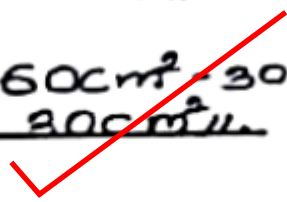
$$\textcircled{1} = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

② $\text{ത്രികോണത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}.$
 $= 15 \text{ cm}^2 //$

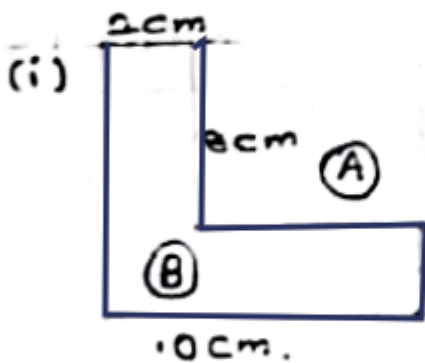
① അഥവാ ② $\text{ത്രികോണങ്ങളുടെ ആകെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം} = 15 \text{ cm}^2 + 15 \text{ cm}^2$
 $= 30 \text{ cm}^2 //$

$\text{അല്പകോണാകൃതിയിലെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം} = 10 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}$
 $= 60 \text{ cm}^2 //$

$\text{അതിനുള്ള ത്രികോണങ്ങളുടെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം} = 60 \text{ cm}^2 - 30 \text{ cm}^2$
 $= \underline{30 \text{ cm}^2} //$



05. ചിത്രം കാണിച്ച് രേഖാചിത്രത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം കണ്ടെത്തുക.

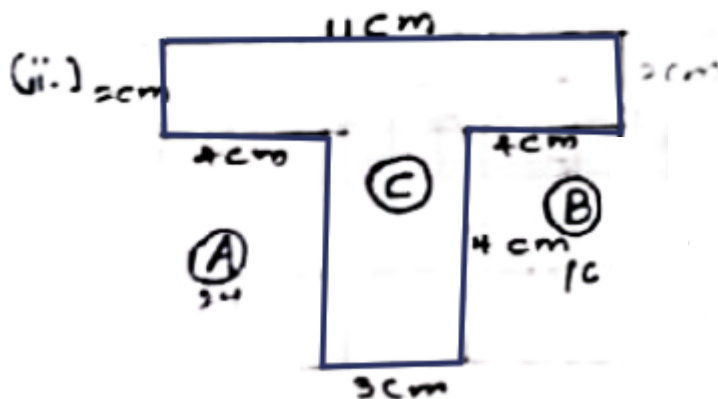


$10 \times 10 = 100 \text{ cm}^2$

A ഭാഗത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം $= 8 \times 8 = 64 \text{ cm}^2$

B ഭാഗത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം $= 100 \text{ cm}^2 - 64 \text{ cm}^2$

$= \underline{36 \text{ cm}^2} //$



$(11 \times 6) \text{ cm} = 66 \text{ cm}^2 //$

A ഭാഗത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം $= 4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}^2$

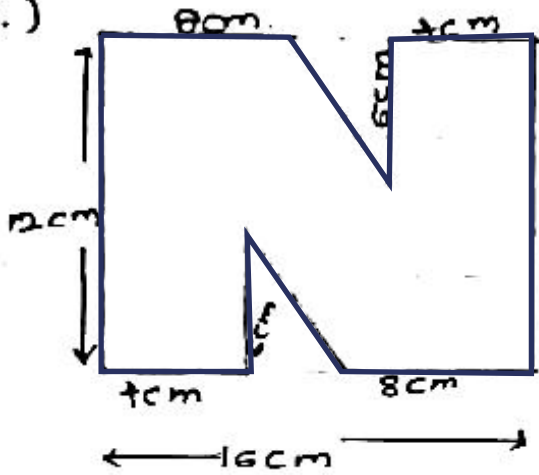
B ഭാഗത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം $= 4 \times 4 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}^2$

C ഭാഗത്തിന്റെ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം $= 66 \text{ cm}^2 - 32 \text{ cm}^2$

$= \underline{34 \text{ cm}^2} //$



(iii.)

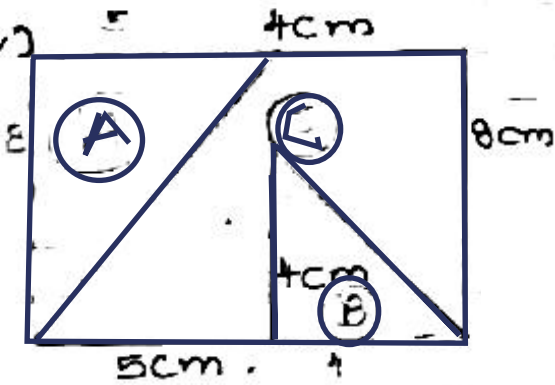


ഉപരിയുടെ ചതുരശ്രം = $12\text{ cm} \times 16\text{ cm}$
 192 cm^2

ചുരുക്കിപ്പോകുന്ന ചതുരശ്രം = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4^2 \times 6$
 $12\text{ cm}^2 \times 2$
 24 cm^2

മുഴുവൻ ചതുരശ്രം = $192\text{ cm}^2 - 24\text{ cm}^2$
 $= 168\text{ cm}^2$

(iv)



മുഴുവൻ ചതുരശ്രം = $A + B + C$

മുഴുവൻ ചതുരശ്രം = $9\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} = 72\text{ cm}^2$

A ചുരുക്കിപ്പോകുന്ന ചതുരശ്രം = $\frac{1}{2} \times 5\text{ cm} \times 8\text{ cm} = 20\text{ cm}^2$

B ചുരുക്കിപ്പോകുന്ന ചതുരശ്രം = $\frac{1}{2} \times 4^2 \times 4 = 8\text{ cm}^2$

മുഴുവൻ ചതുരശ്രം = $72\text{ cm}^2 - 28\text{ cm}^2 = 44\text{ cm}^2$