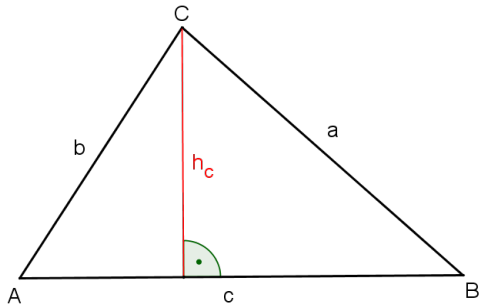


Flächenberechnungen - Umkehrungsaufgaben

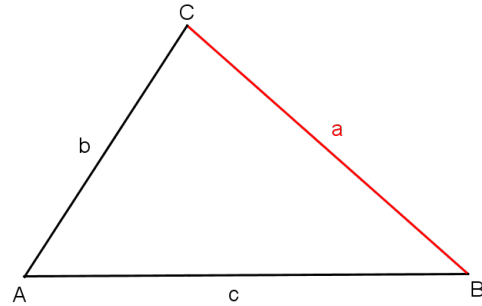
Du kennst bei allen Flächen Umfang oder Flächeninhalt und alle schwarz dargestellten Längen. Finde Wege, wie die rot gekennzeichneten Längen berechnet werden können.



$$A = \frac{c \cdot h_c}{2} \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$2A = c \cdot h_c \quad / : c$$

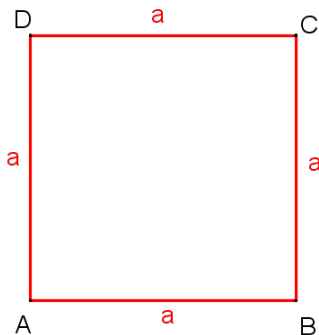
$$\frac{2A}{c} = h_c$$



$$u = a + b + c \quad / - b - c$$

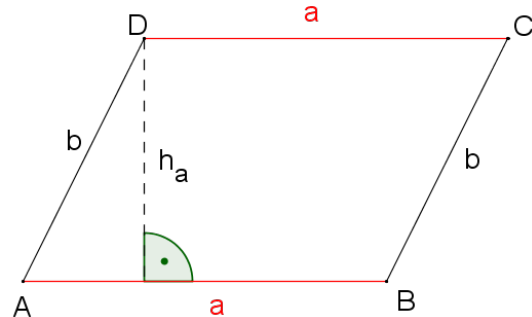
$$u - b - c = a$$

$$u - (b + c) = a$$



$$u = 4a \quad / : 4$$

$$\frac{u}{4} = a$$



$$u = 2a + 2b \quad / - 2b$$

$$u - 2b = 2a \quad / : 2$$

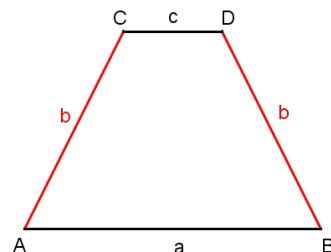
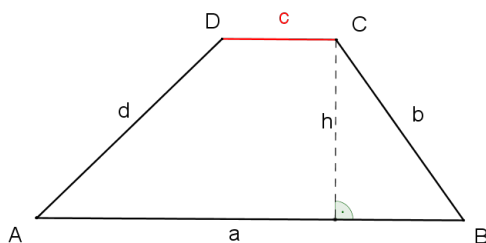
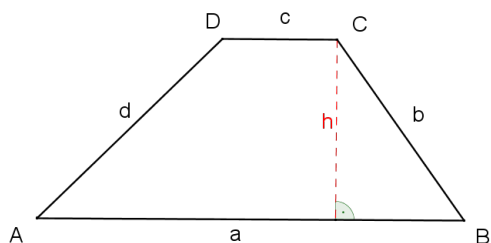
$$\frac{u - 2b}{2} = a$$

$$A = a^2 \quad / \sqrt{}$$

$$\sqrt{A} = a$$

$$A = a \cdot h_a \quad / : h_a$$

$$\frac{A}{h_a} = a$$



$$A = \frac{(a+c) \cdot h}{2} \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$2A = (a+c) \cdot h \quad / : (a+c)$$

$$\frac{2A}{(a+c)} = h$$

$$A = \frac{(a+c) \cdot h}{2} \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$2A = (a+c) \cdot h \quad / : h$$

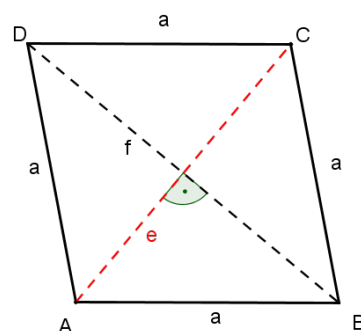
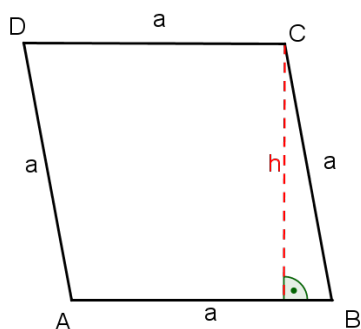
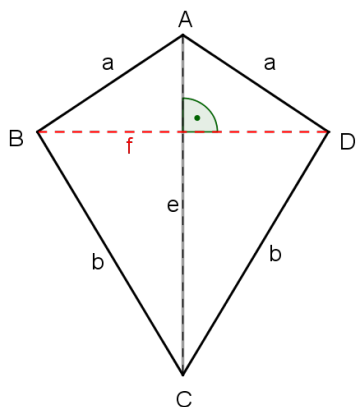
$$\frac{2A}{h} = a+c \quad / - a$$

$$\frac{2A}{h} - a = c$$

$$u = a + 2b + c \quad / - (a+c)$$

$$u - (a+c) = 2b \quad / : 2$$

$$\frac{u - (a+c)}{2} = b$$



$$A = \frac{e \cdot f}{2} \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$2A = e \cdot f \quad / : e$$

$$\frac{2A}{e} = f$$

$$A = a \cdot h \quad / : a$$

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

$$A = \frac{e \cdot f}{2} \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$2A = e \cdot f \quad / : f$$

$$\frac{2A}{f} = e$$