

GEOMETRIA E ARITMETICA CON I DECIMALI (2)

A. Risolvi sul quaderno.

⇒ Un triangolo scaleno ha la base di cm 37,5, un lato di cm 24,3 e l'altro lato misura $\frac{2}{5}$ della base. Calcola il perimetro.

⇒ Il perimetro di un triangolo equilatero è di cm 27,12. Quanto misura ogni lato?

B. Moltiplica in riga.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| $12,34 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | $0,07 \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | $2,31 \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |
| $0,72 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | $6,48 \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | $12,603 \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |
| $13 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | $42 \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | $28 \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |

C. Dividi in riga.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| $38,9 : 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | $28,2 : 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | $2703 : 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |
| $3,81 : 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | $7,4 : 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | $65,2 : 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |
| $31 : 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | $71 : 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | $3,9 : 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |

D. Ricomponi i numeri e calcola in colonna.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $4da\ 6h\ 3u\ 5uk\ 5d + 3da\ 6u\ 1m\ 4d\ 5c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | + | $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |
| $8u\ 7da\ 5h\ 1d\ 9c + 2uk\ 6u\ 3da\ 5d = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | + | $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |
| $9h\ 1uk\ 6u\ 8c + 7u\ 6h\ 4da\ 1c\ 7d = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | + | $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |
| $5uk\ 2u\ 7da\ 1h\ 8d + 27da\ 9m\ 4d\ 2c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | + | $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |
| | | |
| $7uk\ 2da\ 1u\ 5d - 2h\ 5uk\ 4m\ 6d\ 1c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | - | $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |
| $9u\ 6h\ 1uk\ 5c - 2u\ 4da\ 8h\ 1m\ 2c\ 3d = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | - | $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |
| $8u\ 24da\ 1uk\ 2d - 4h\ 5da\ 3u\ 4d\ 3c = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | - | $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |
| $6u\ 9h\ 4uk\ 8c - 1uk\ 2da\ 5u\ 6c\ 4d = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ | - | $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ |

E. Calcola in colonna con la prova accanto.

1° caso Dividendo decimale, divisore intero

$146,4 : 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $42,63 : 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2° caso Dividendo intero, divisore decimale

$2620 : 0,5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
 $\downarrow_x \quad \downarrow_x$
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$5058 : 0,6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\downarrow_x \quad \downarrow_x$
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3° caso Dividendo e divisore decimale

$43,68 : 0,8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\downarrow_x \quad \downarrow_x =$
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$2,646 : 0,9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$\downarrow_x \quad \downarrow_x$
 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4° caso Dividendo minore del divisore

$2,848 : 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$3 : 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

↑continua fino ai millesimi, non fare la prova