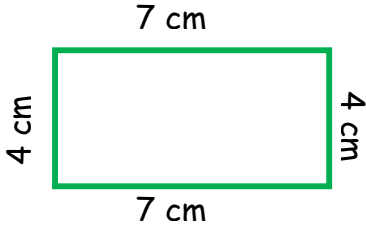




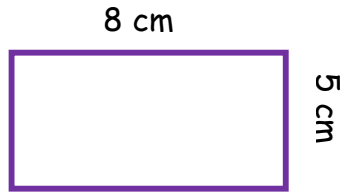
## DİKDÖRTGENİN ÇEVRESİNİ ÖLÇME

- Dikdörtgenin iki uzun kenarı iki kısa kenarı vardır. Karşılıklı kenar uzunlukları eşittir.
- Dikdörtgenin çevresini, uzun kenar ile kısa kenarın uzunluğunu toplayıp **"2 ile çarparak"** hesaplarız.



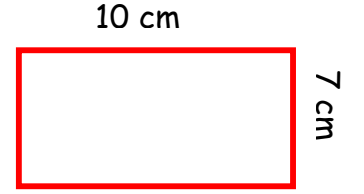
$$\text{Ç} = 7 + 4 = 11$$

$$\text{Ç} = 11 \times 2 = 22 \text{ cm}$$



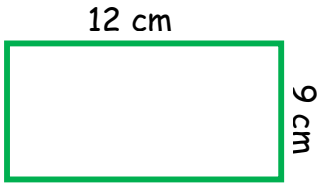
$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$



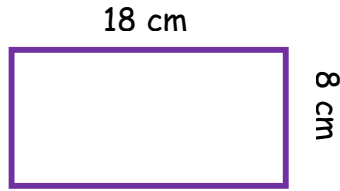
$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$



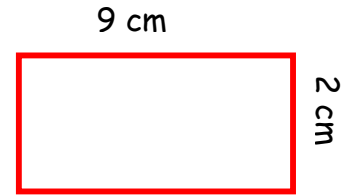
$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$



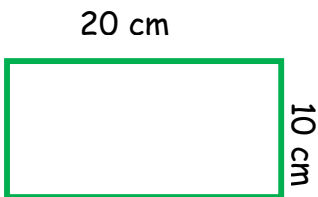
$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$



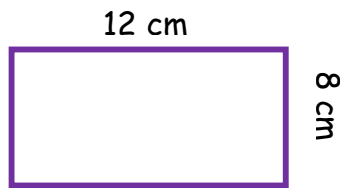
$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$



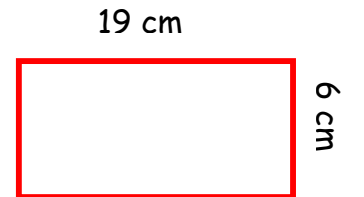
$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$



$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$



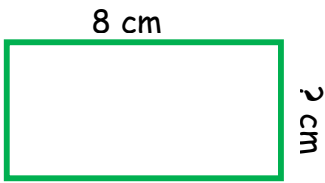
$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$\text{Ç} = \dots\dots\dots$$



- Çevre uzunluğu ve bir kenarının uzunluğu verilen dikdörtgenin verilmeyen diğer kenar uzunluğunu bulmak için;

- ★ Verilen iki kenar uzunluğunu toplarız,
- ★ Bulduğumuz sayıyı çevre uzunluğundan çıkarırız.
- ★ Bulduğumuz sayı verilmeyen iki kenarı uzunluğun toplamıdır. Bu sebepten de bulduğumuz sayıyı ikiye böleriz.



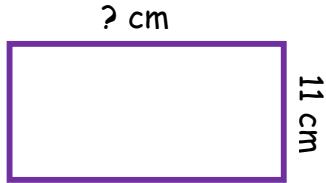
$$\text{Ç} = 26 \text{ cm}$$

$$8 + 8 = 16$$

$$26 - 16 = 10$$

Kısa kenar uzunluğu

$$10 \div 2 = 5 \text{ cm}$$



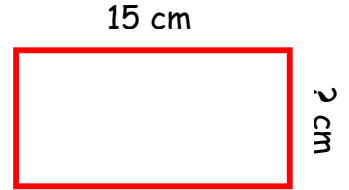
$$\text{Ç} = 68 \text{ cm}$$

.....

.....

Uzun kenar uzunluğu

.....



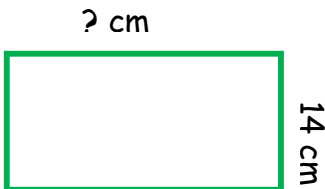
$$\text{Ç} = 50 \text{ cm}$$

.....

.....

Kısa kenar uzunluğu

.....



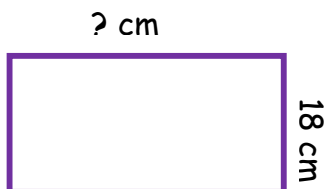
$$\text{Ç} = 70 \text{ cm}$$

.....

.....

Uzun kenar uzunluğu

.....



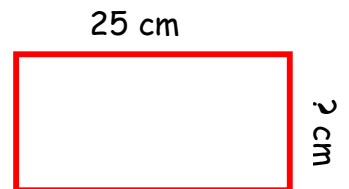
$$\text{Ç} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

.....

.....

Uzun kenar uzunluğu

.....



$$\text{Ç} = 80 \text{ cm}$$

.....

.....

Kısa kenar uzunluğu

.....

