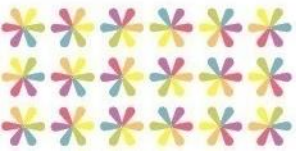


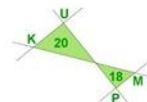
# PREISKOVANJE ENAKOSTRANIČNEGA TRIKOTNIKA S PREPOGIBANJEM PAPIRJA

AVTORJI: S. Maraž, T. Božič, M. Torkar; predstavlja Alojz Grahor (mentor)

Škofijska gimnazija Vipava



4. mednarodna konferenca o učenju in poučevanju matematike KUPM 2018



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE,  
ZNANOST IN ŠPORT



*Britta Jessen, Michiel Doorman, Rogier Bos*

## **Priročnik MERIA za poučevanje matematike s preiskovanjem**

*Učenje s preiskovanjem* – oblika aktivnega učenja, ki obsega odgovarjanje na vprašanja, probleme ali scenarije ter zastavljanje vprašanj, problemov ali scenarijev – namesto preprostega sprejemanja uveljavljenih dejstev ali sledenja uhojeni poti do znanja. Učencem v tem procesu pogosto pomaga moderator. Tako bodo prepoznavali in preiskovali probleme ter vprašanja z namenom razvijanja lastnega znanja oz. rešitev. Učenje s preiskovanjem vključuje učenje skozi reševanje problemov in se uporablja pri preiskavah, manjših projektih in raziskavah.

<https://www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-NF2T1GCZ/56862895-f809-4502-8d96-dea69e2edc65/PDF>

# ORIGAMIKA: Matematično raziskovanje enakostraničnega trikotnika s prepogibanjem papirja

Na delavnici predstavljamo raziskovalno nalogo avtorjev Sare Maraž, Tjaša Božiča in Mihe Torkarja pod mentorstvom Alojza Grahorja z naslovom

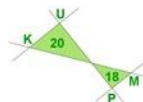
(Zlato1 na Državnem srečanju MR 2016 in udeležba na EUCYS 2017)

Tiskana verzija je v Pokrajinski in študijski knjižnici Murska Sobota.

Dostopno na: <http://www.sgv.si/raziskovalne-naloge/>



4. mednarodna konferenca o učenju in poučevanju matematike KUPM 2018



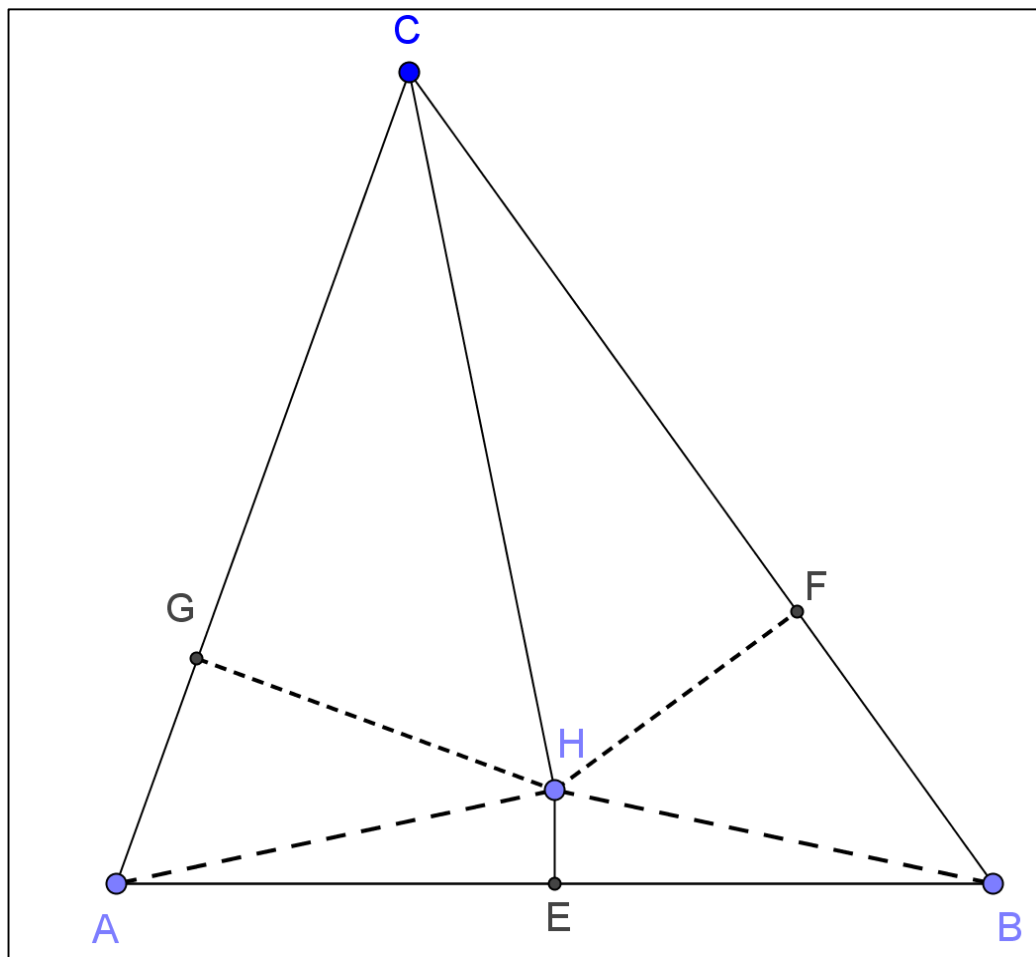
Zavod  
Republike  
Slovenije  
za šolstvo



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ZNANOST IN ŠPORT



# Vaja 0: Vsak trikotnik je enakokraki



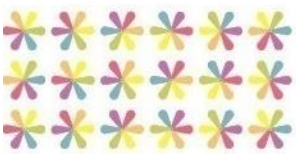
Dokaz:

Trikotnika  $CGH$  in  $CFH$  sta skladna,  
zato  $|GC| = |FC|$ .

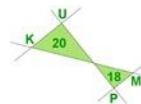
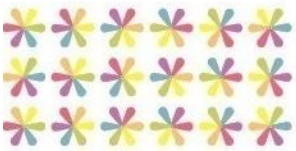
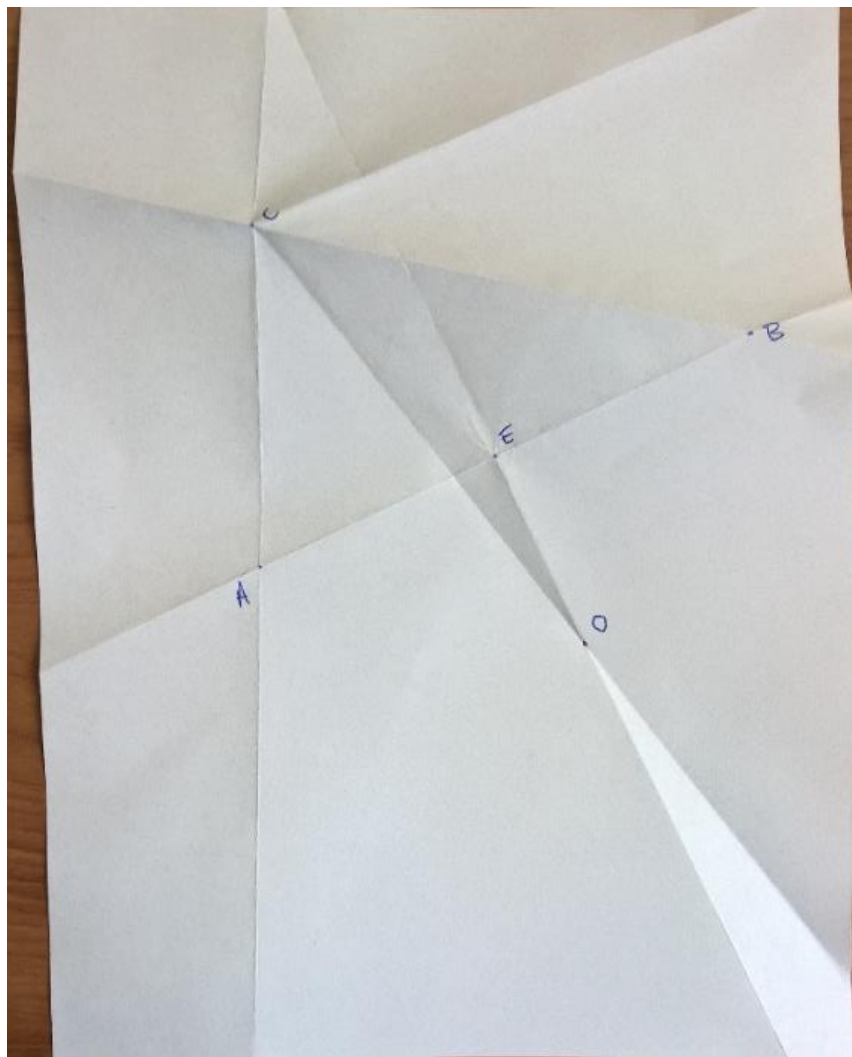
Trikotnika  $AHG$  in  $BHF$  sta skladna,  
zato  $|AG| = |BF|$ .

$$|AG| + |GC| = |BF| + |FC|$$

$$|AC| = |BC|$$

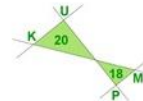
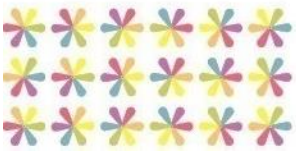


# Vaja 0: Vsak trikotnik je enakokraki

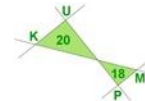
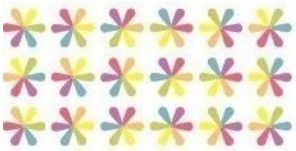
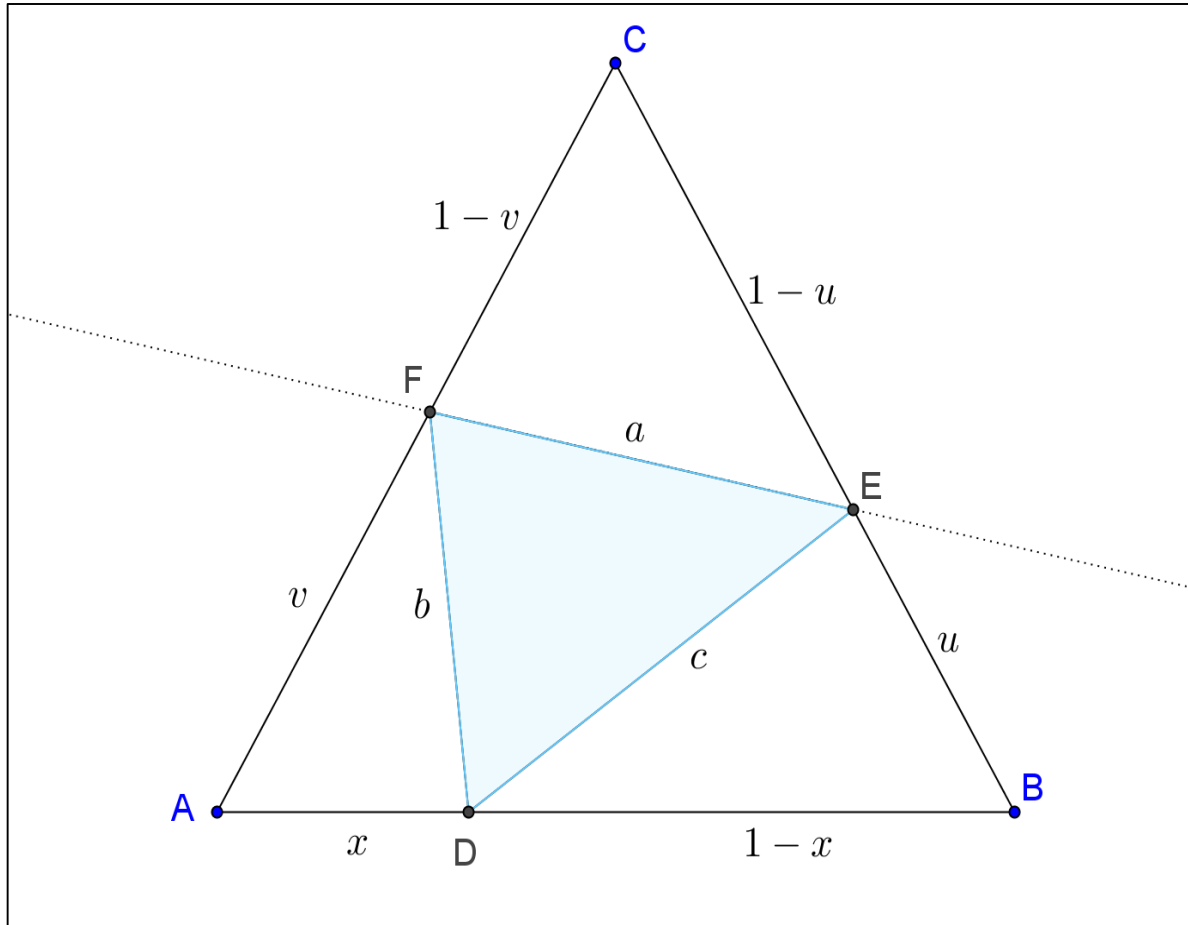


# Prvo preiskovanje

Razišči prepogibanje enega vogala enakostraničnega trikotnika na nasprotno stranico in postavi čim več hipotez.

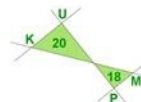
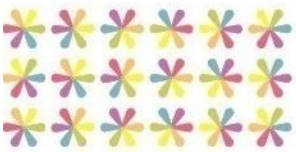
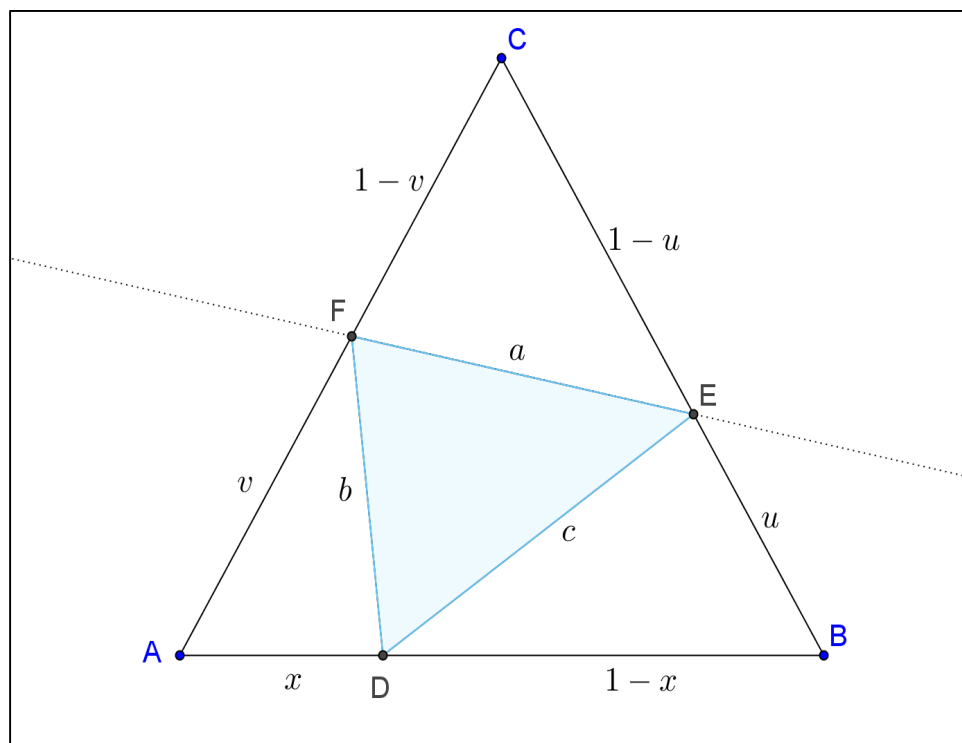


# 1. Razišči prepogibanje enega vogala na nasprotno stranico



# 1a: Razišči prepogibanje enega vogala na nasprotno stranico

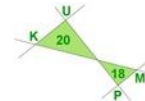
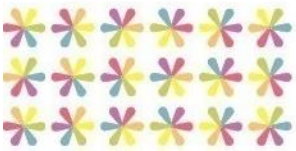
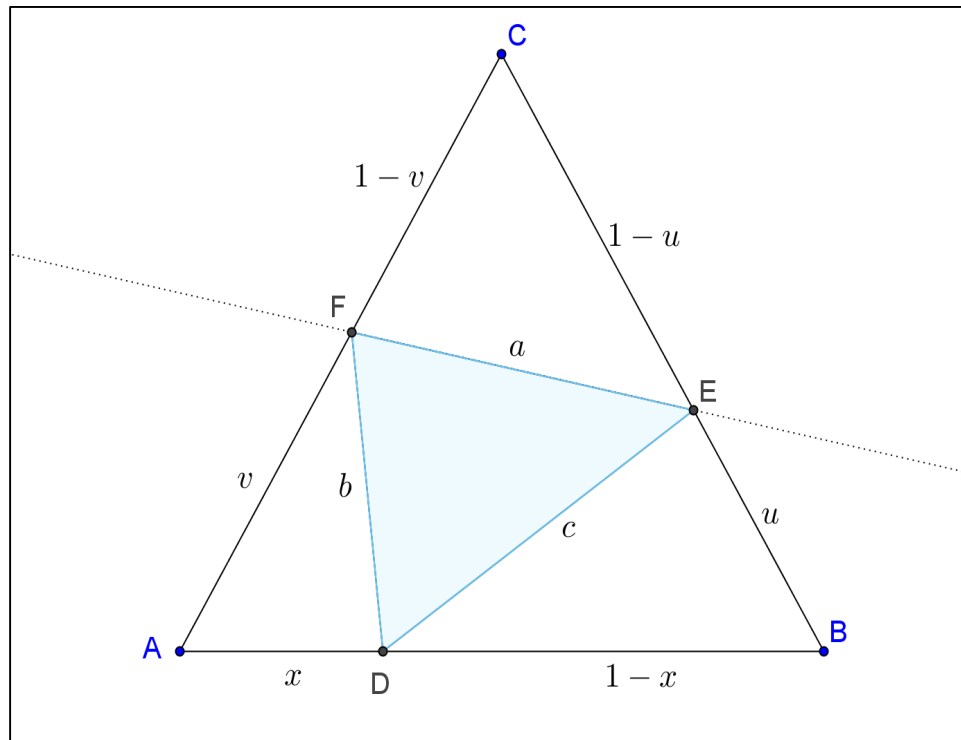
IZZIV: Trikotnika **ADF** in **BED** sta podobna.





# 1b: Razišči prepogibanje enega vogala na nasprotno stranico

IZZIV: Z dolžino  $|AD| = x$  izraziti vse odseke na stranicah.



# 1b: Razišči prepogibanje enega vogala na nasprotno stranico

IZZIV: Z dolžino  $|AD|=x$  izrazimo vse odseke na stranicah.

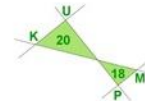
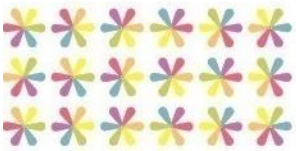
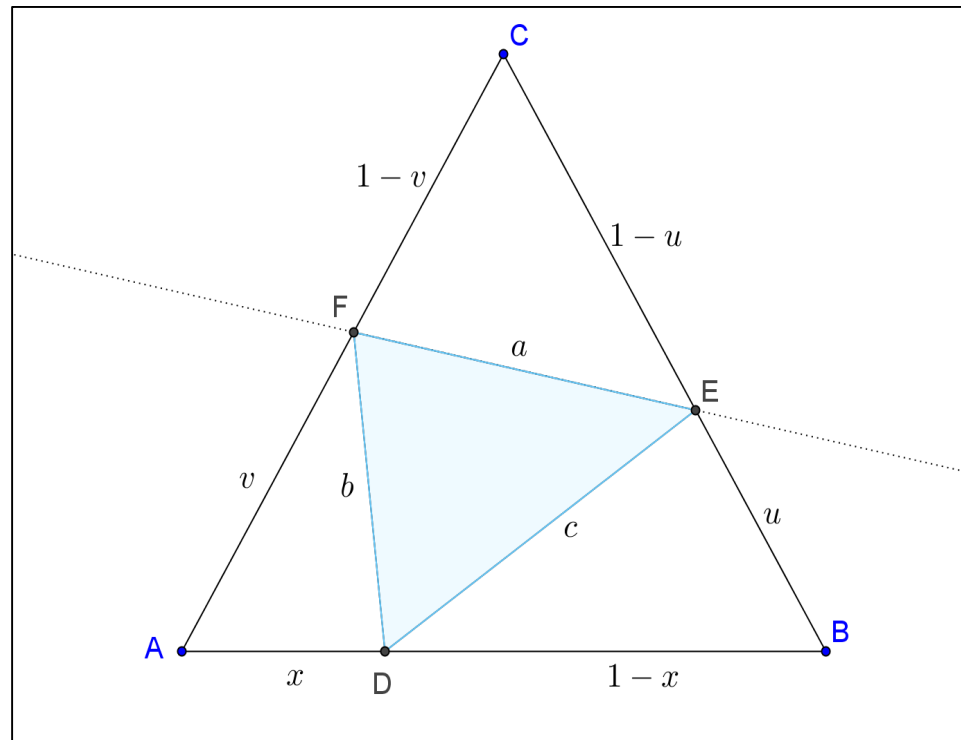
$ AB $	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
$ AD $	$x$	$x$
$ AF $	$v$	$\frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 2}$
$ DF  =  FC $	$b = 1 - v$	$\frac{x^2 - x + 1}{2 - x}$
$ DB $	$1 - x$	$1 - x$
$ BE $	$u$	$\frac{x(2 - x)}{x + 1}$
$ DE  =  EC $	$c = 1 - u$	$\frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x + 1}$
$ FE $	$a$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{(x^2 - x + 1)^3}}{(x + 1)(2 - x)}$



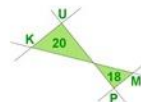
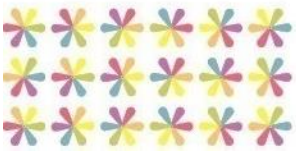
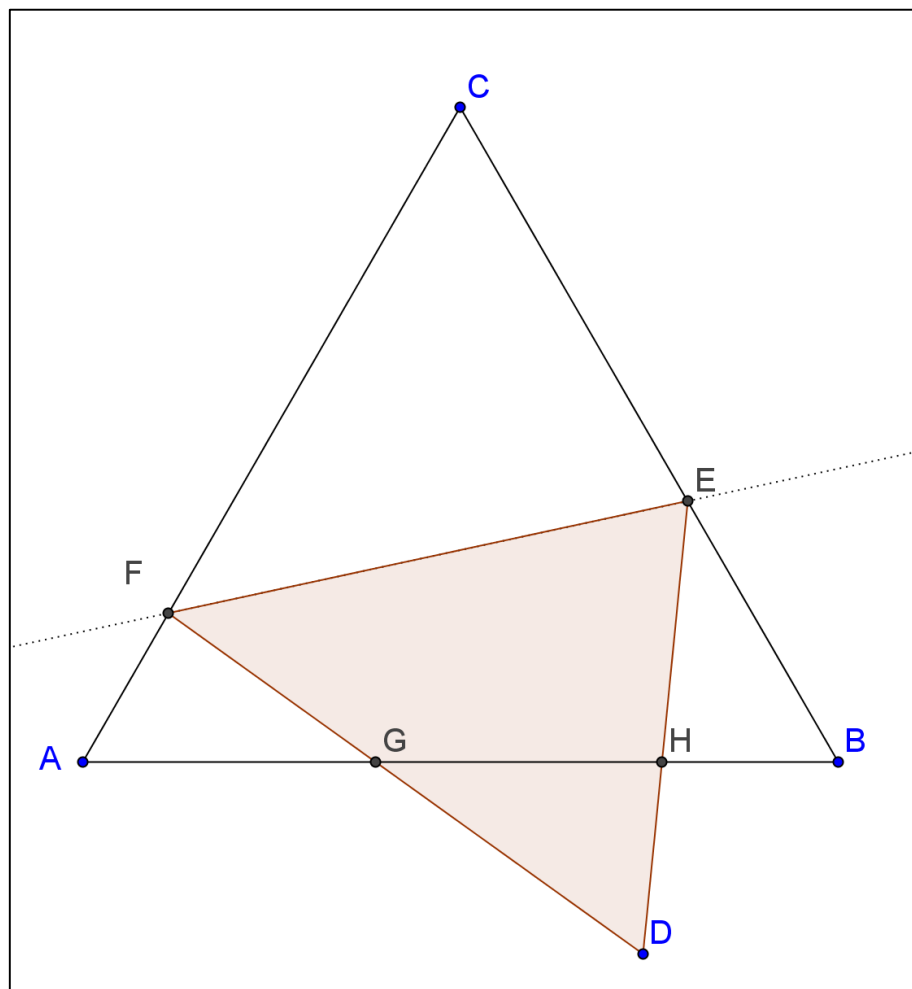
4. m

# 1c: Razišči prepogibanje enega vogala na nasprotno stranico

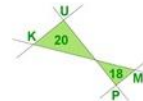
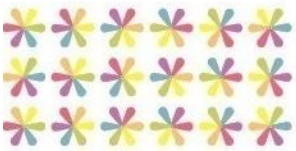
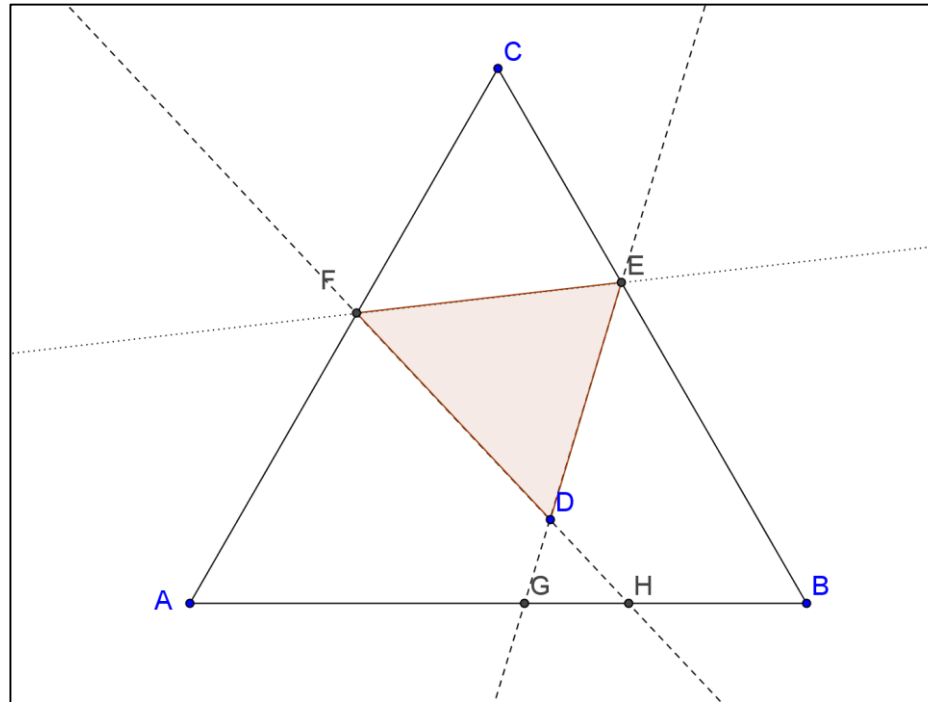
Kako naj prepognemo, da bo odsek  $AF = v$  najdaljši?



# 1č: Razišči prepogibanje enega vogala preko nasprotne stranice

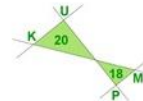
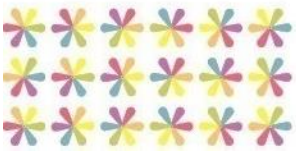


# 1d: Razišči prepogibanje enega vogala v notranjost trikotnika

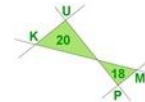
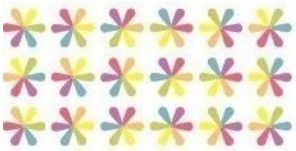
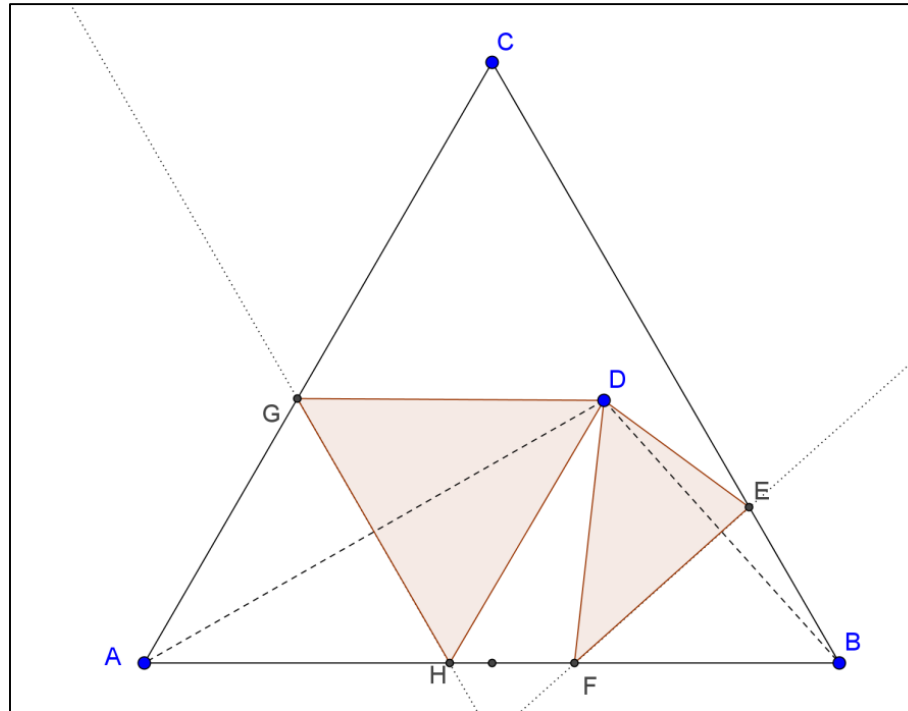


# Drugo preiskovanje:

Razišči prepogibanje dveh vogalov  
v skupno točko.

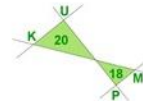
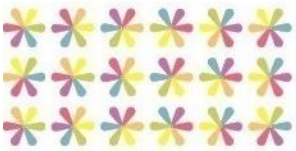


# 2. preiskovanje



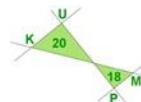
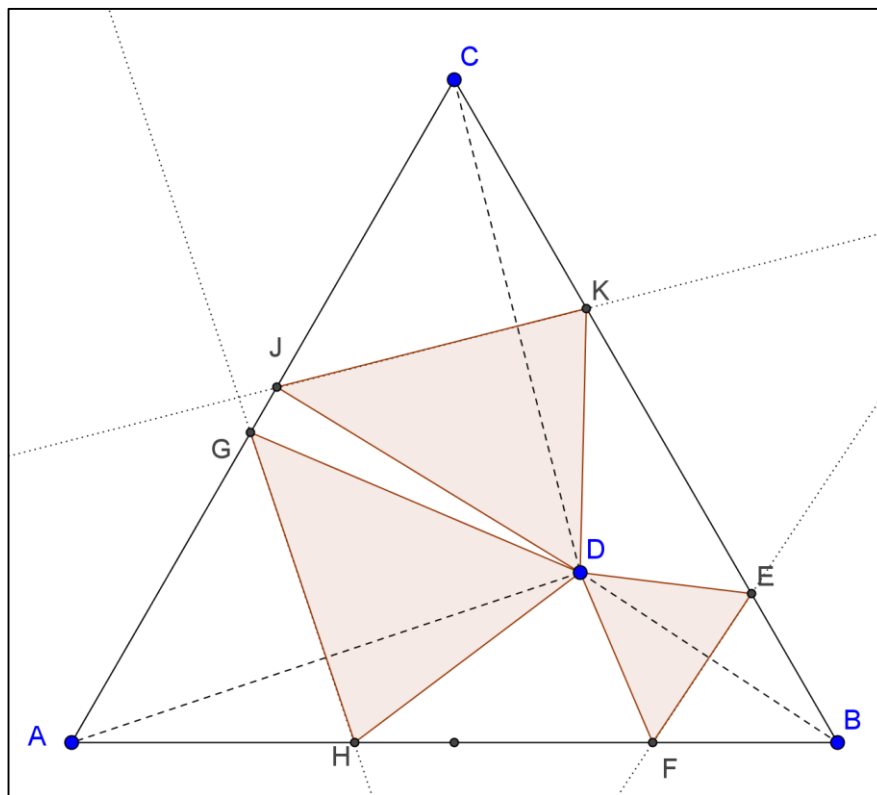
# Tretje preiskovanje

Razišči prepogibanje treh vogalov v skupno točko.



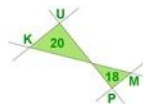


# 3. preiskovanje

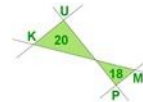
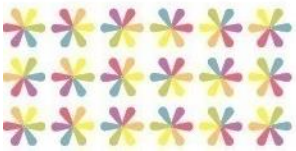
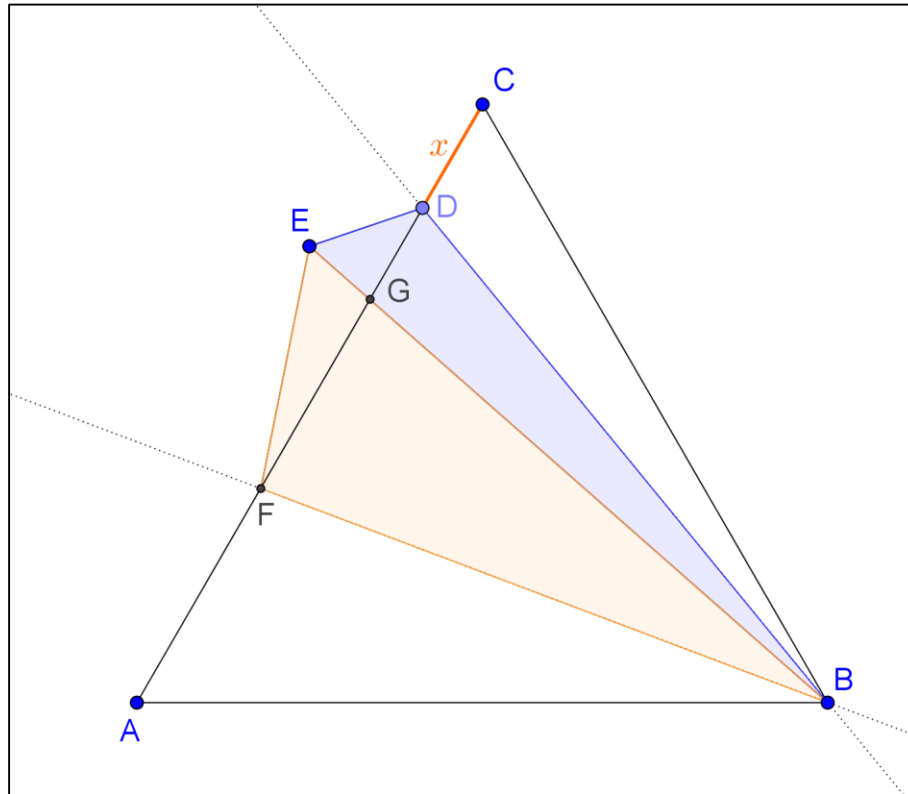


# Četrto preiskovanje

Razišči prepogibanje sosednjih stranic na premico skozi skupno oglišče.

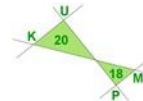
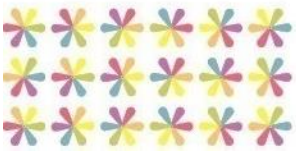


# 4. preiskovanje

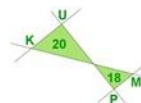
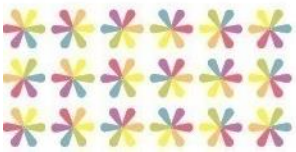
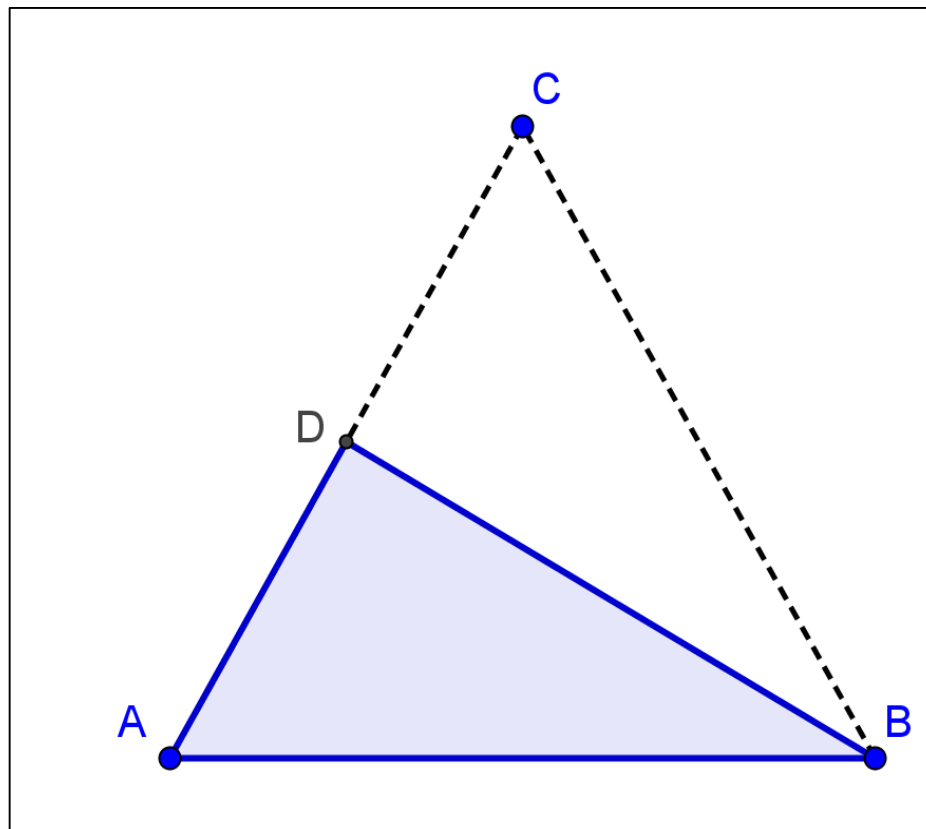


# Peto preiskovanje

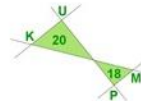
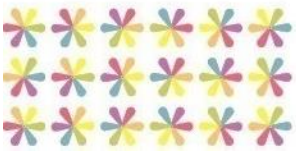
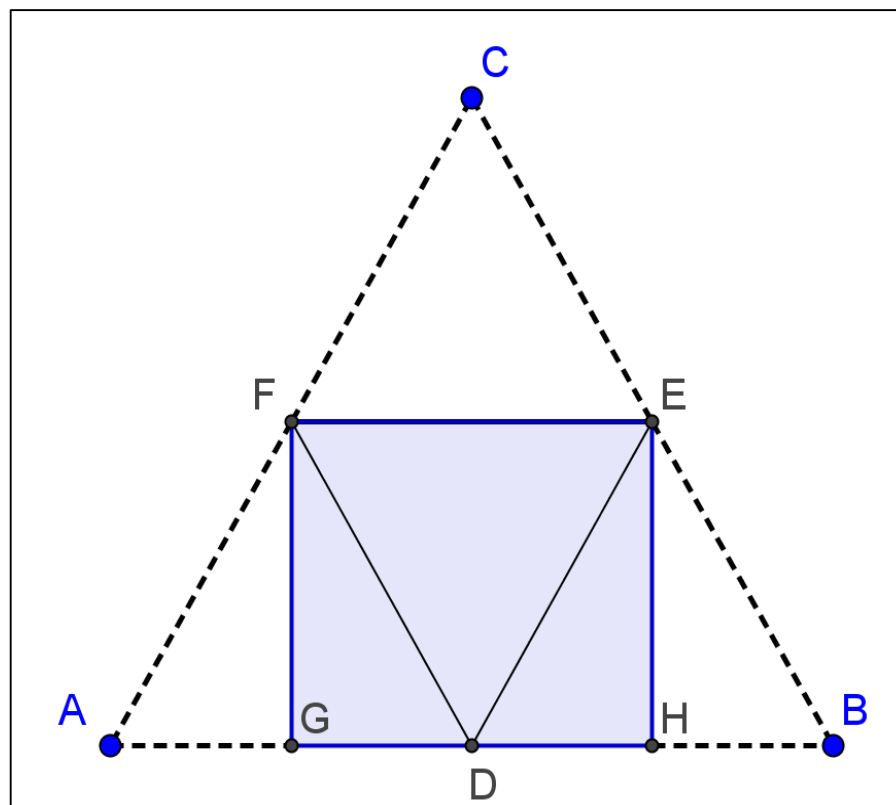
Razišči, kako lahko enakostranični trikotnik popolnoma zložimo.



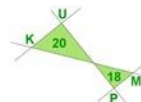
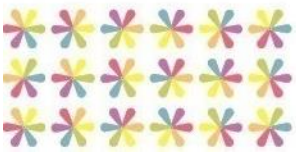
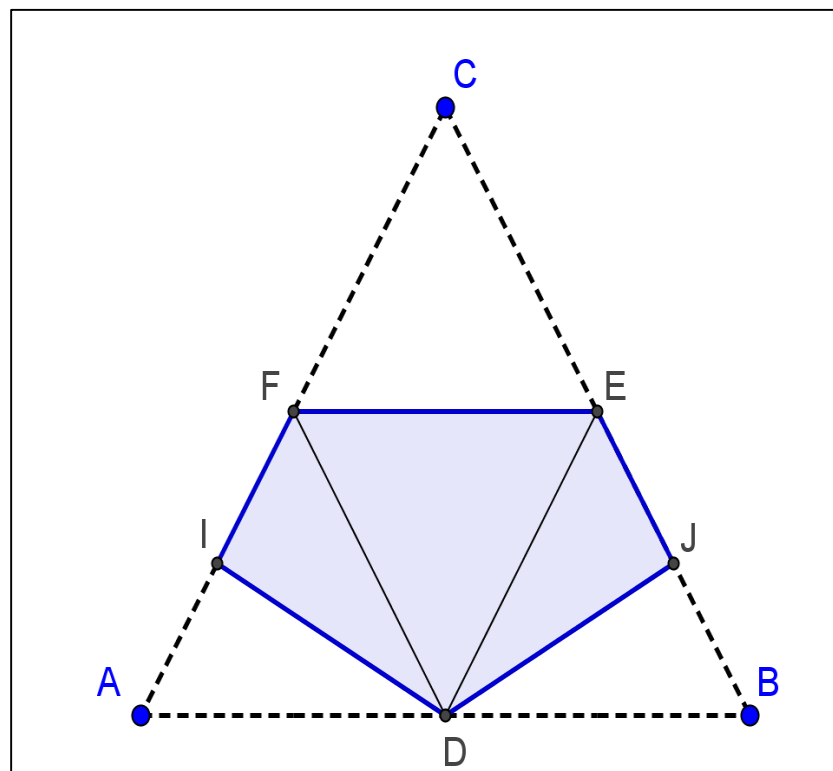
# 5. preiskovanje



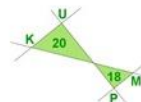
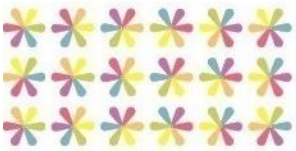
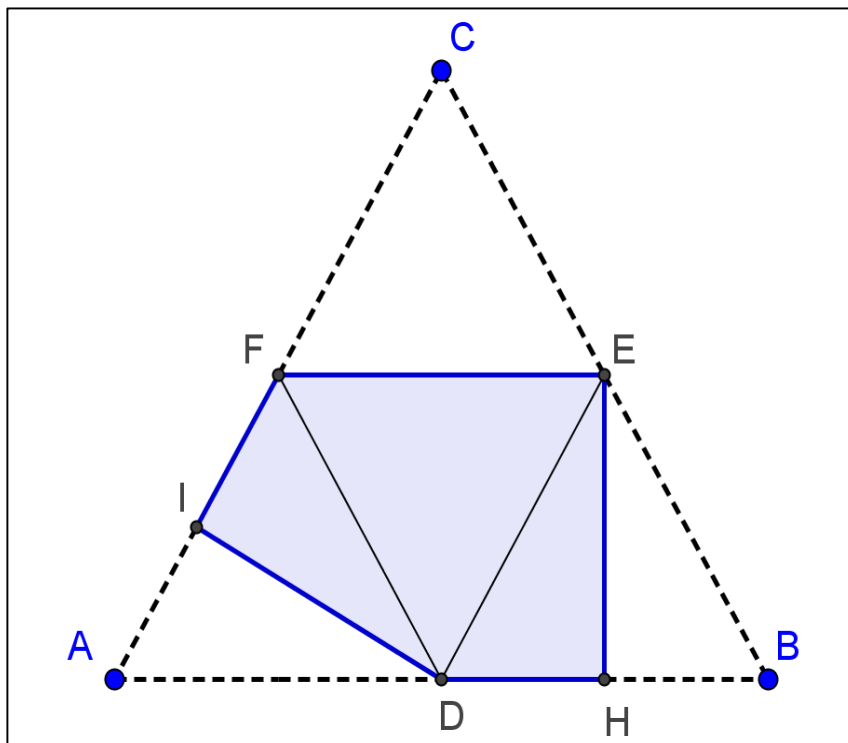
# 5. preiskovanje



# 5. preiskovanje



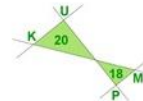
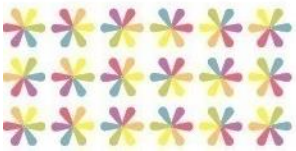
# 5. preiskovanje



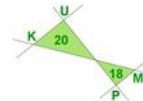
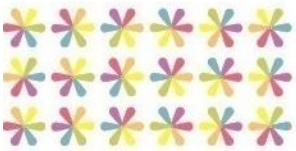
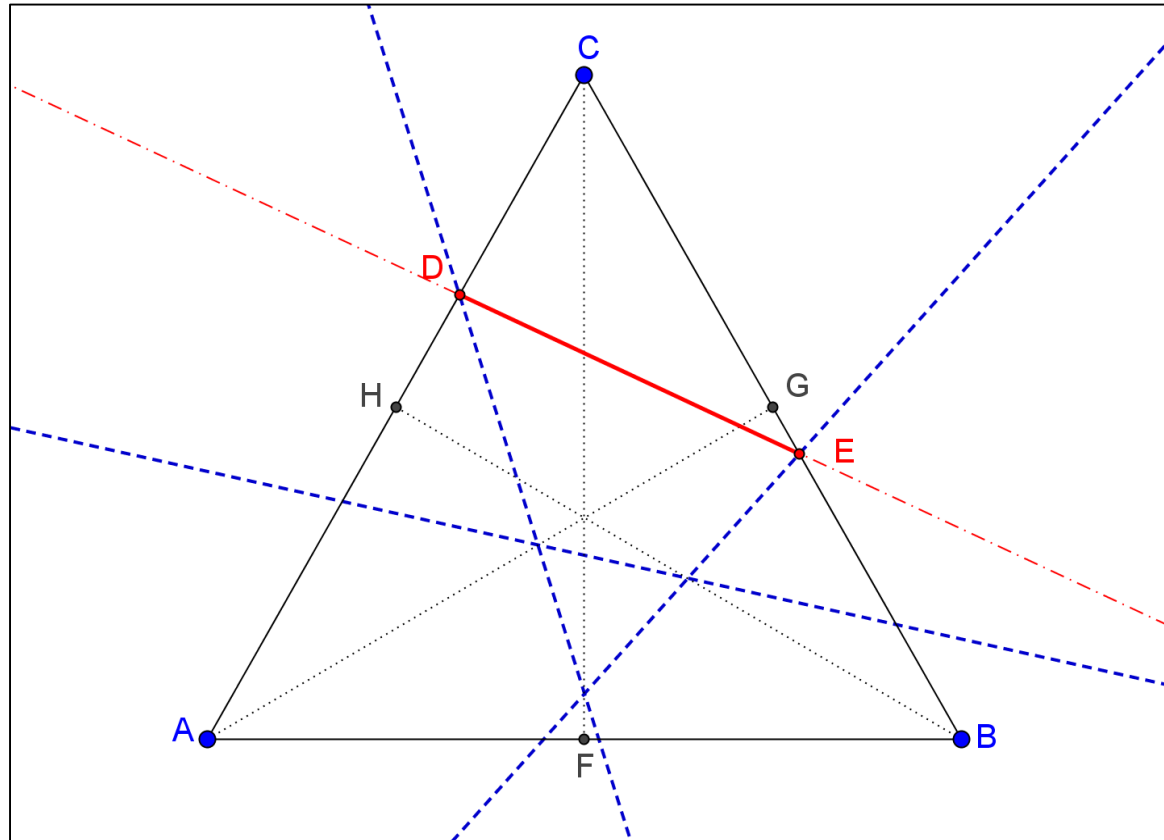


# Šesto preiskovanje

## Razišči osnovne, glavne in pridružene pregibe

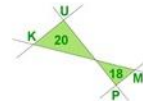


# 6. preiskovanje

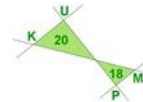
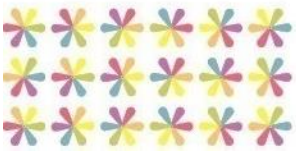
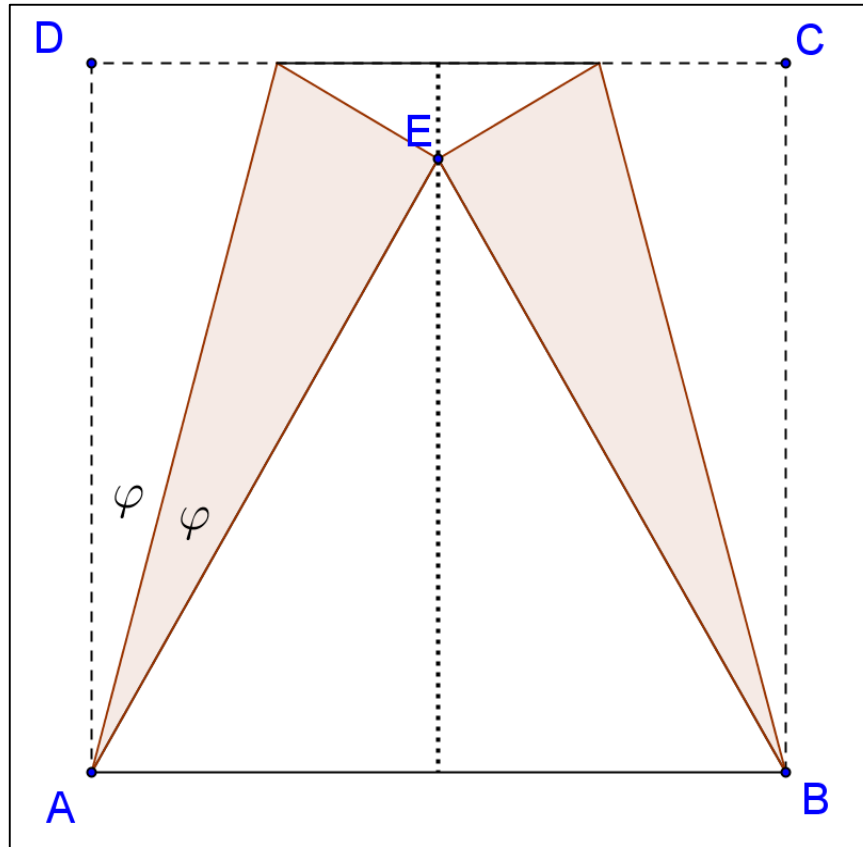


# Sedmo preiskovanje

## Razišči enakostranični trikotnik v kvadratu

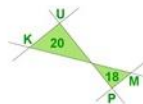
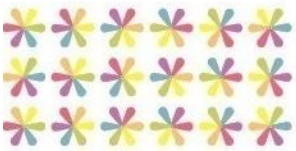


# 7. preiskovanje

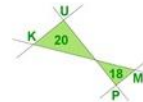
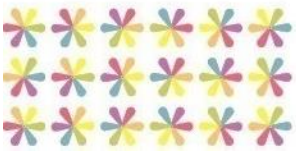
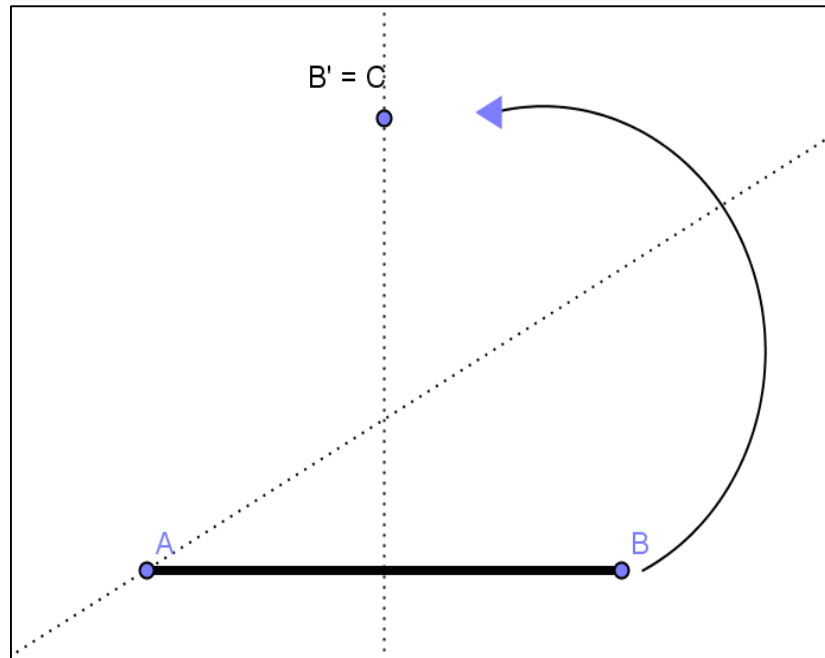


# Osmo preiskovanje

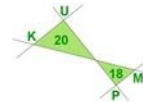
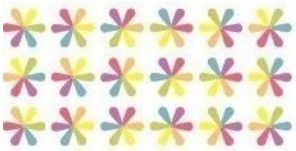
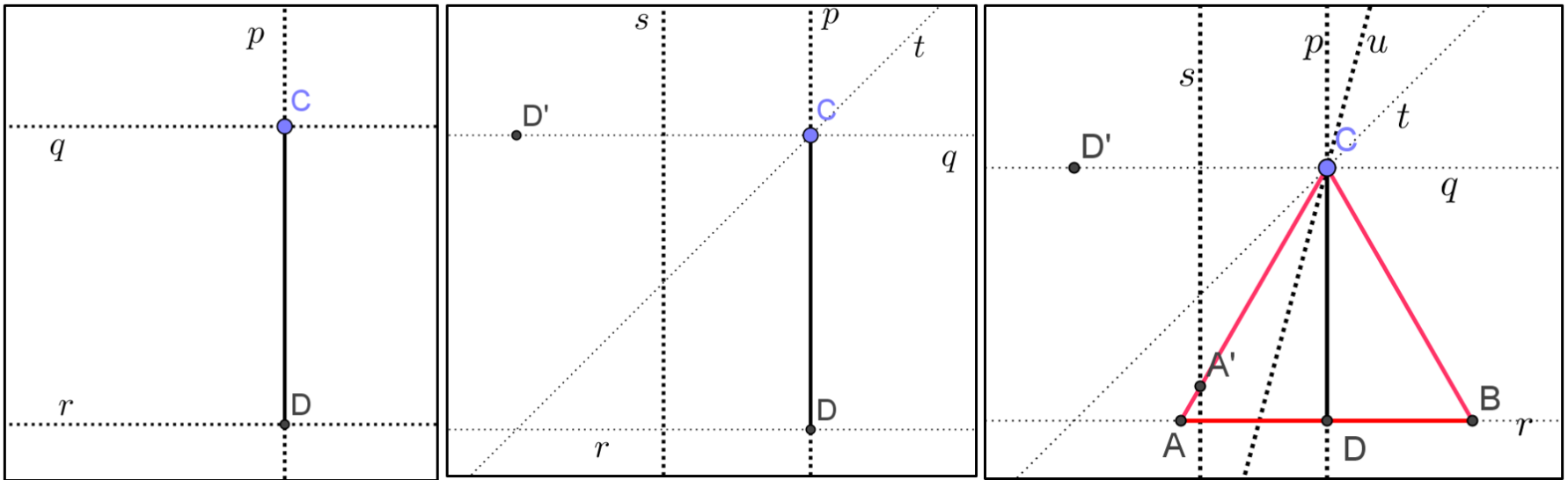
Razišči konstrukcijo  
enakostrančnega trikotnika, če je  
dana  
- osnovnica  
- višina



# 8. preiskovanje

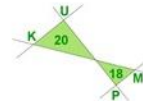


# 8. preiskovanje



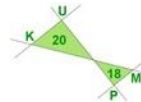
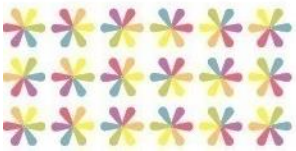
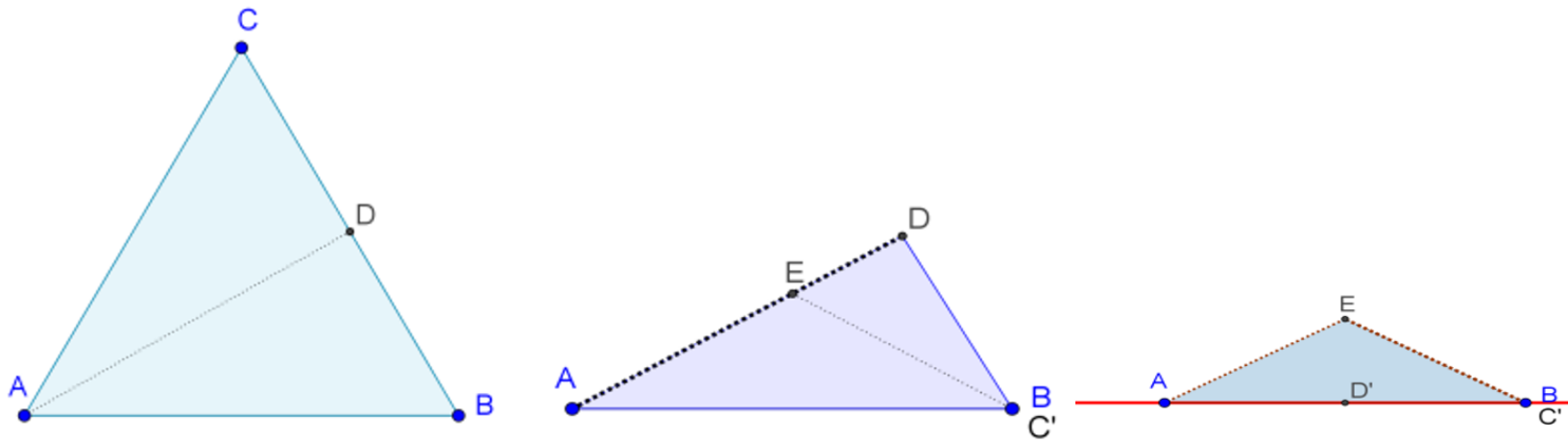
# Deveto preiskovanje

Razišči, kako dobimo  
enakostranični trikotnik s  
prepogibanjem in enim rezom



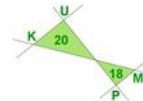
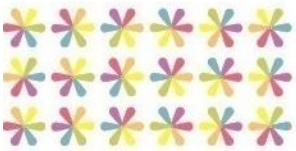


# Deveto preiskovanje

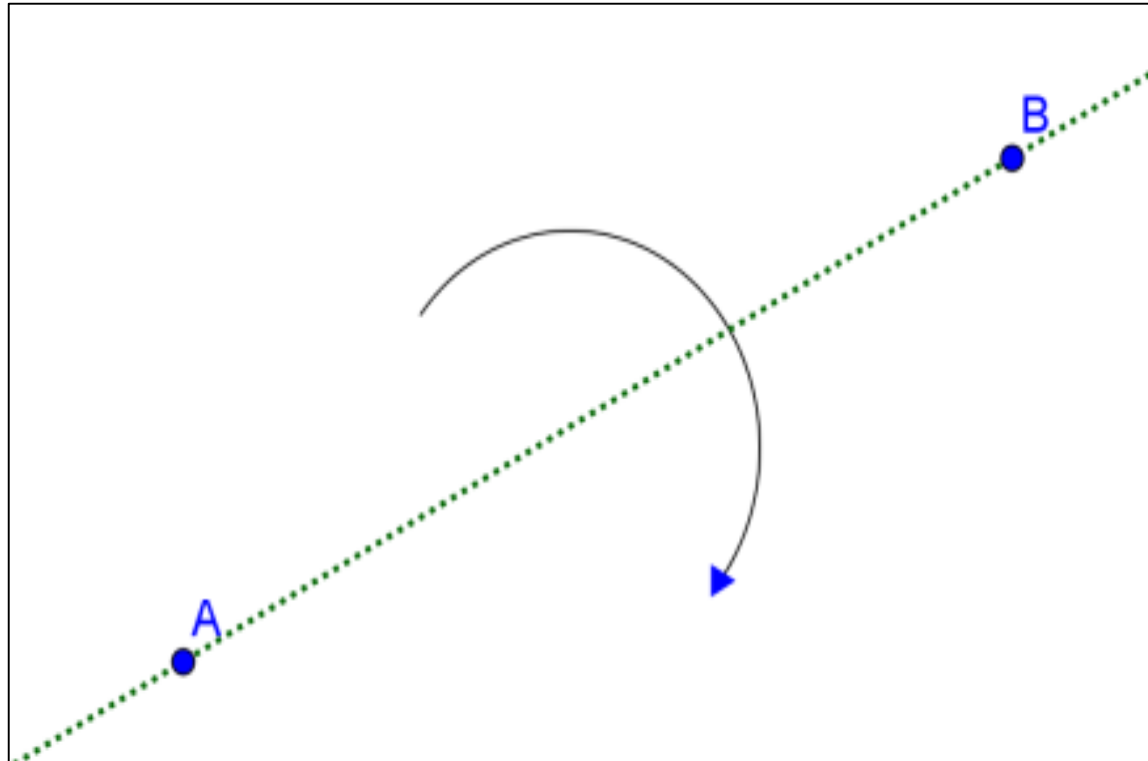


# Deseto preiskovanje

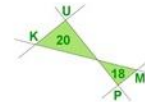
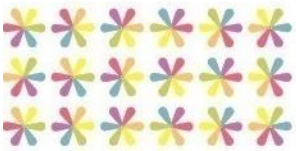
Razišči, kako s prepogibanjem  
enakostraničnega trikotnika  
dobimo polieder



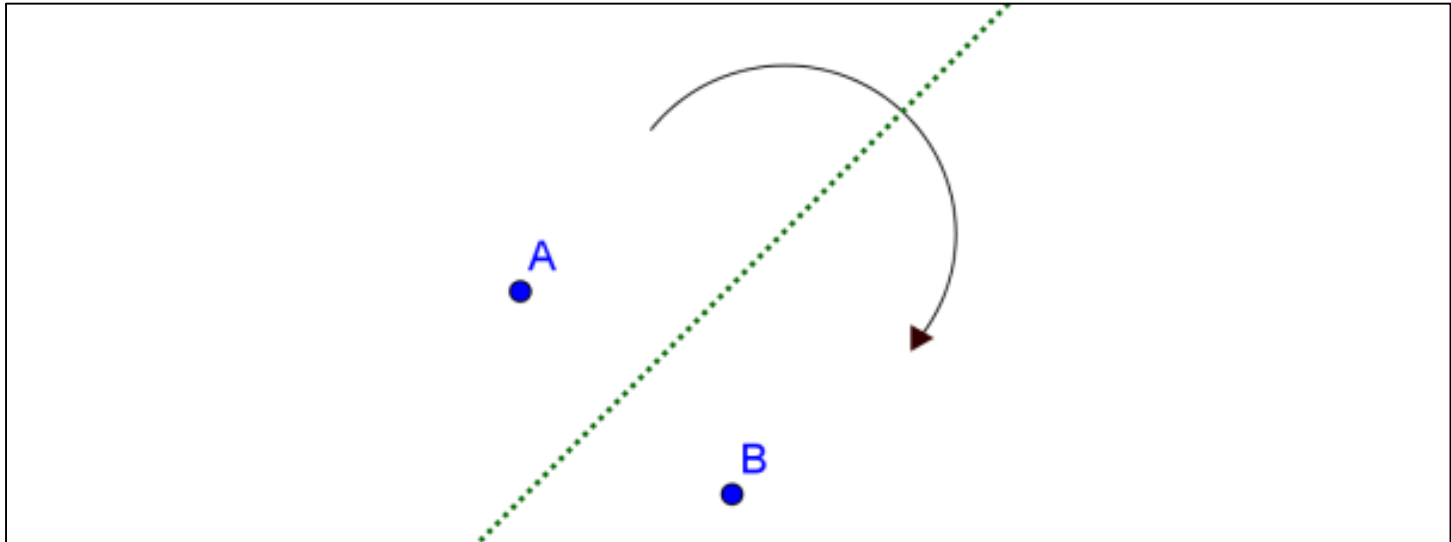
# AKSIOMI ORIGAMIKE



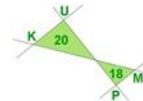
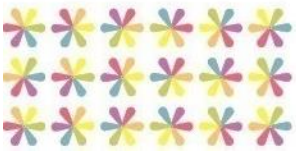
1AO: Obstaja pregib skozi dani različni točki.



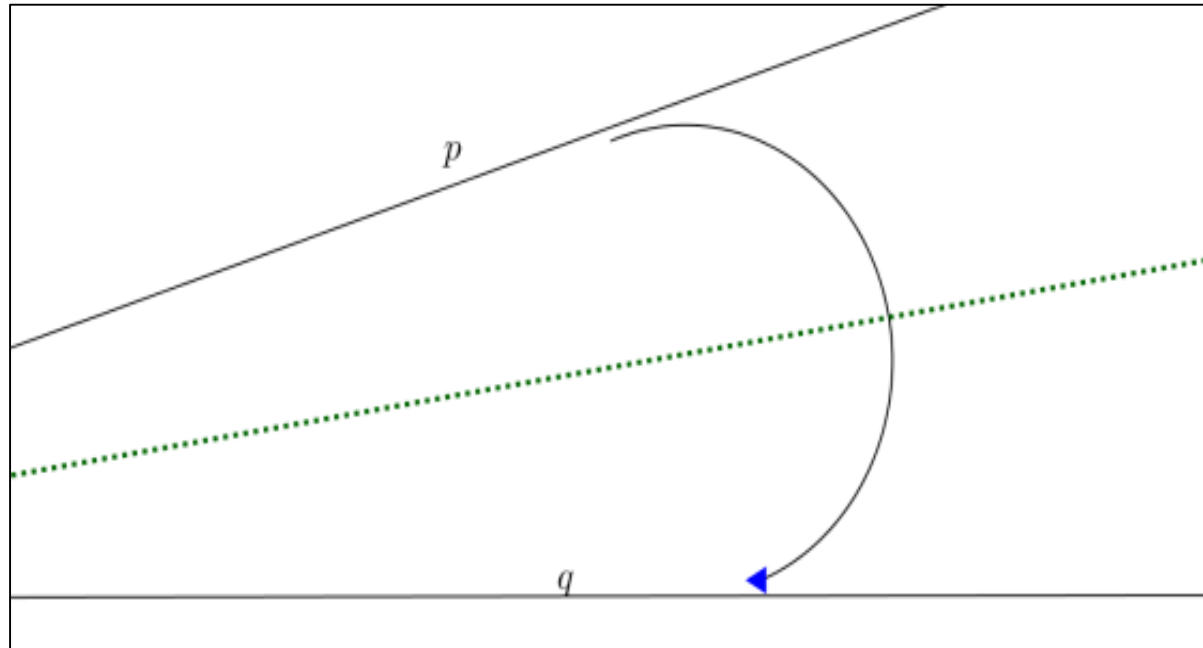
# AKSIOMI ORIGAMIKE



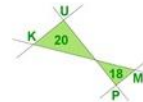
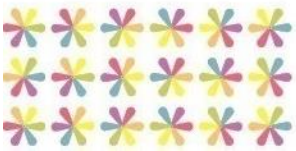
2AO: Obstaja pregib, ki je simetrala dakjice.



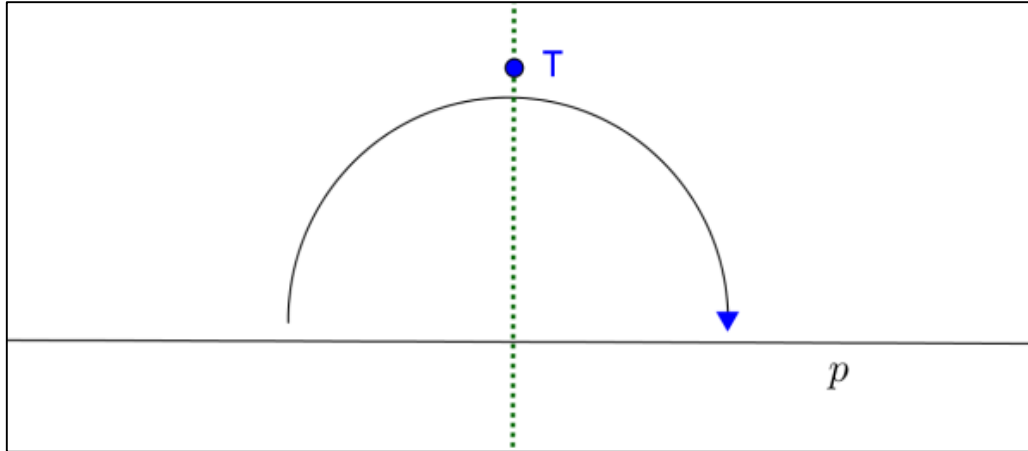
# AKSIOMI ORIGAMIKE



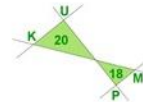
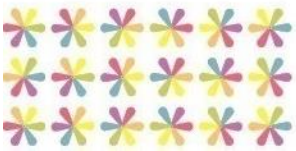
3AO: Obstaja pregib, ki je simetrala kota.



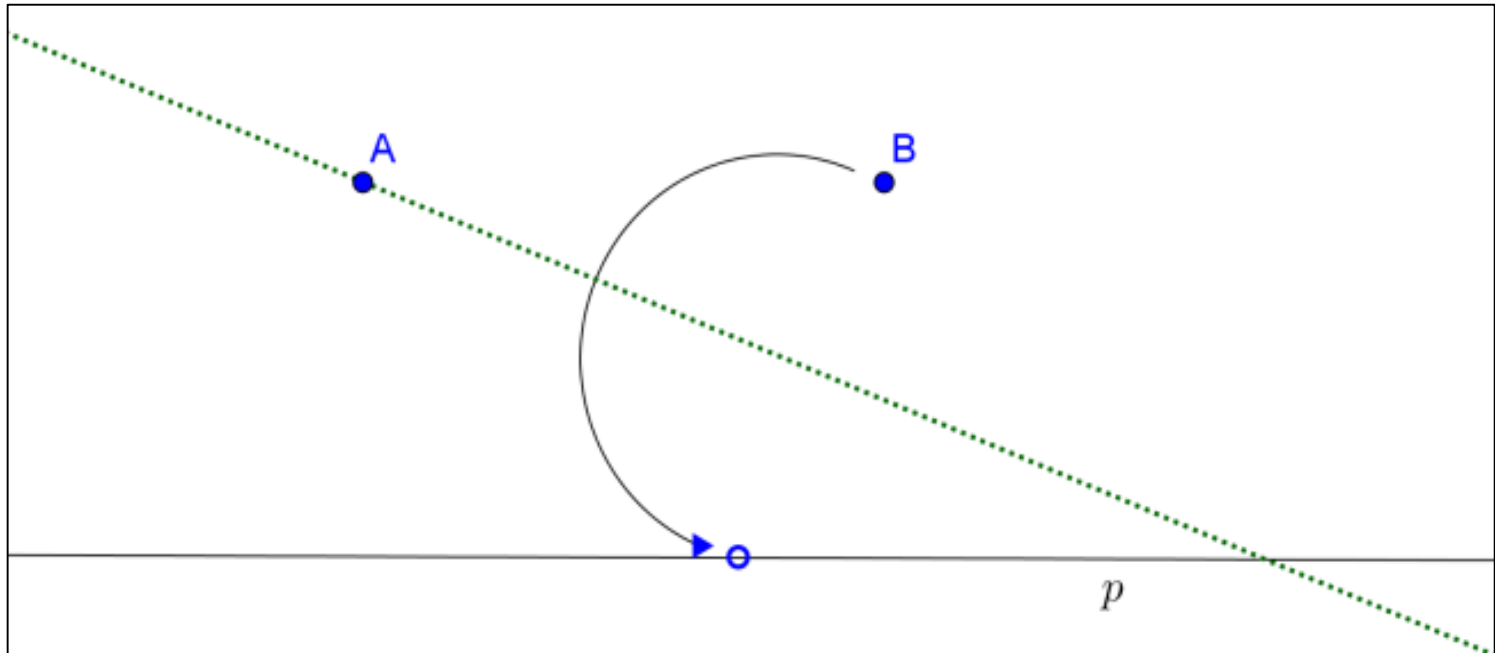
# AKSIOMI ORIGAMIKE



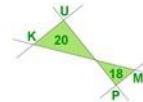
4AO: Obstaja pregib, ki je pravokotnica na dano premico skozi dano točko



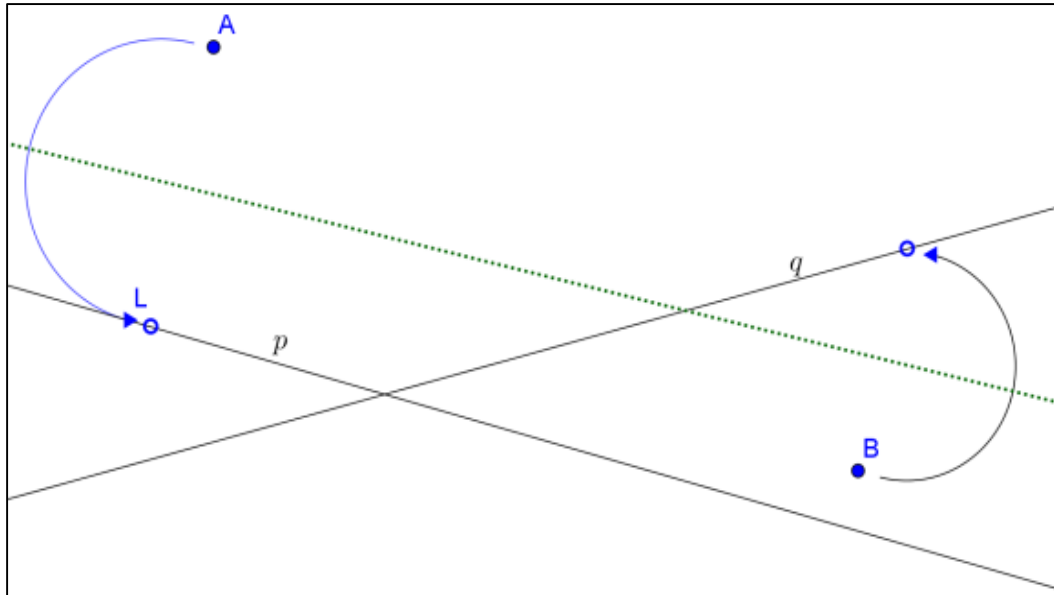
# AKSIOMI ORIGAMIKE



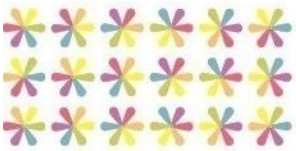
5AO: Obstaja pregib, ki dano točko preslika na dano premico in poteka skozi drugo dano točko.



# AKSIOMI ORIGAMIKE

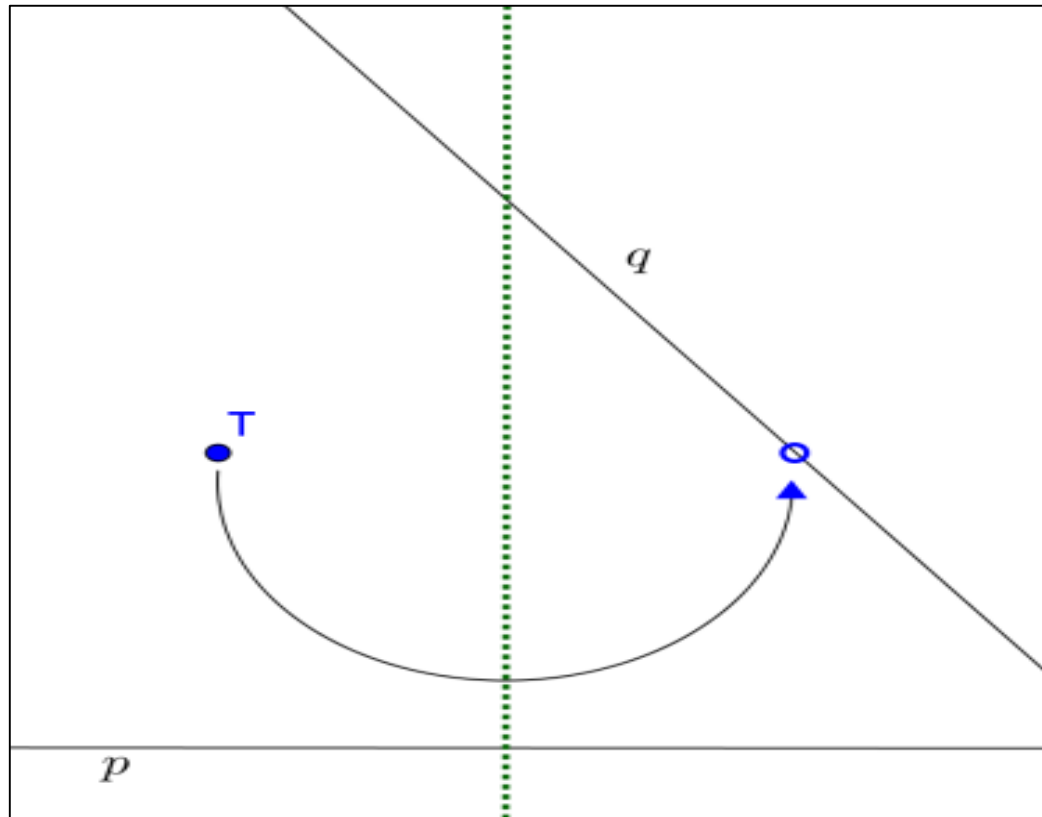


6AO: Obstaja pregib, ki dani dve različni točki hkrati preslika na dani različni premici.

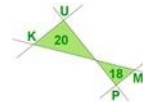
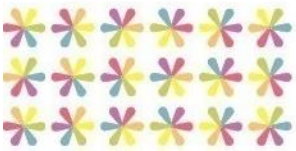




# AKSIOMI ORIGAMIKE



7AO: Obstaja pregib, ki je pravokoten na dano premico in ki dano točko preslika na drugo dano premico.

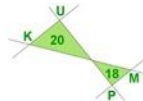


# AKSIOMI ORIGAMIKE

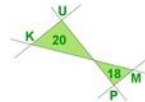
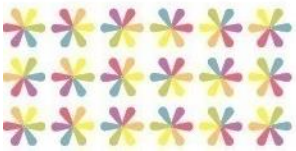
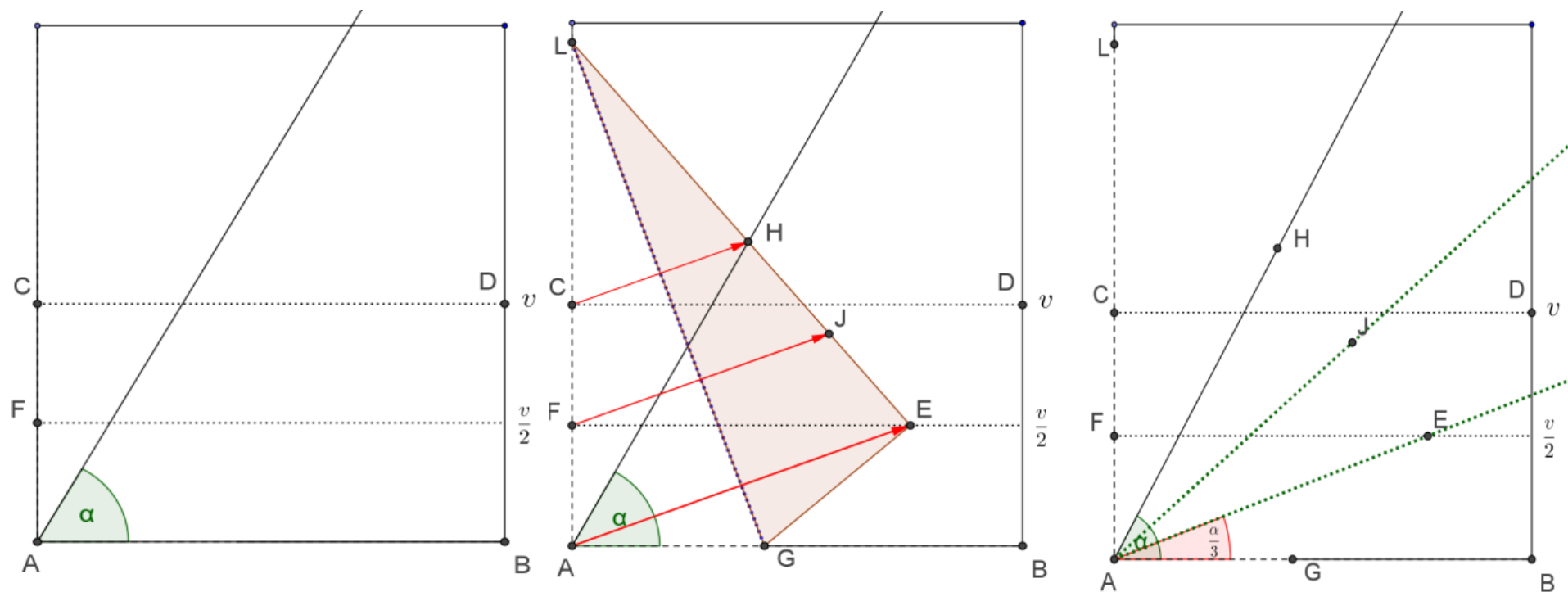
Dokazano je, da so aksiomi origamike močnejši od šestila in neoznačenega ravnila.

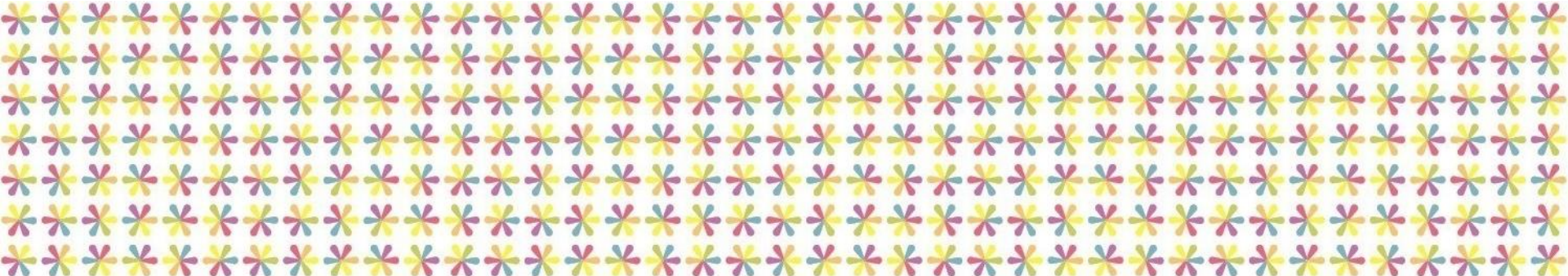
Z njimi lahko geometrijsko poiščemo rešitve kubične enačbe.

Z njimi lahko rešimo tudi znani starogrški problem o trisekciji kota, ki je nerešljiv z neoznačenim ravnilom in šestilom.

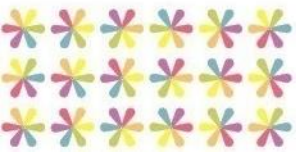


# Moč origamike: Trisekcija kota

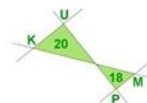




# HVALA ZA VAŠO POZORNOST



4. mednarodna konferenca o učenju in poučevanju matematike KUPM 2018



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE,  
ZNANOST IN ŠPORT

