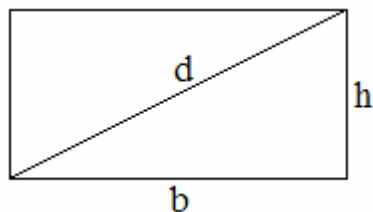


Rettangolo



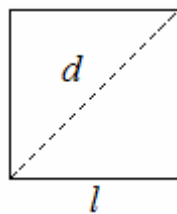
$$\text{Area} = A = b \cdot h$$

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

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

$$d = \sqrt{b^2 + h^2}$$

Quadrato



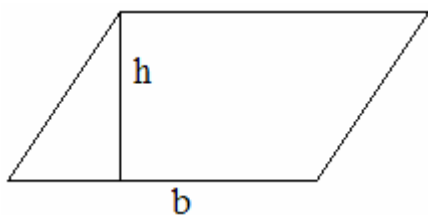
$$\text{Area} = A = l^2$$

$$l = \sqrt{A}$$

$$d = l\sqrt{2}$$

$$l = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Parallelogramma

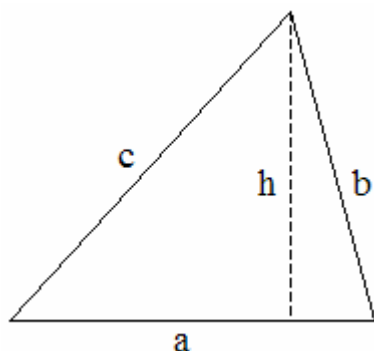


$$\text{Area} = A = b \cdot h$$

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

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

Triangolo scaleno



$$\text{Area} = A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

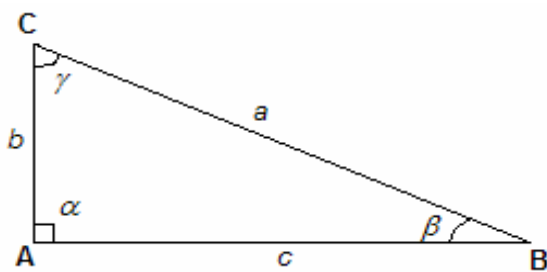
$$b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h}$$

$$h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{b}$$

$$A = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}, \text{ formula di Erone}$$

$$p = \frac{a+b+c}{2} \text{ è il semiperimetro}$$

Triangolo rettangolo



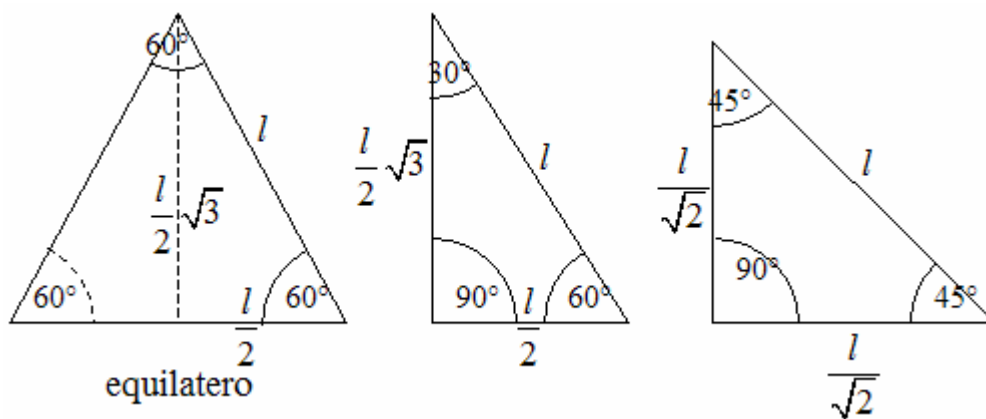
$$\text{Area} = A = \frac{c \cdot h}{2} = \frac{a \cdot b}{2}$$

$$h = \frac{a \cdot b}{c}$$

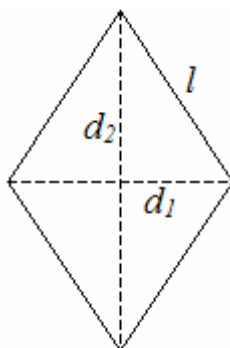
Teorema di Pitagora:

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}, \quad a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}, \quad b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$

Triangoli particolari



Rombo

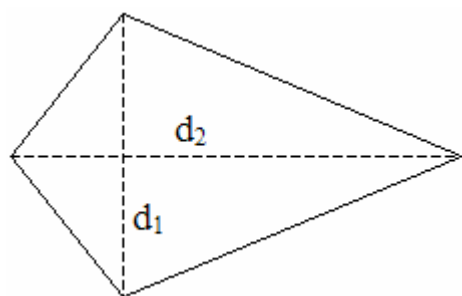


$$\text{Perimetro} = 2p = 4 \cdot l$$

$$\text{Area} = A = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{2A}{d_2}, \quad d_2 = \frac{2A}{d_1}$$

Deltoide

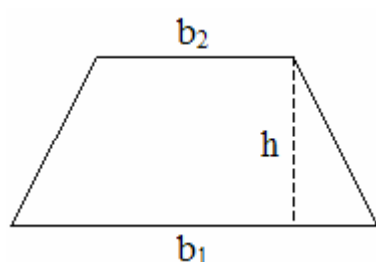


$$\text{Area} = A = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2}$$

$$d_1 = \frac{2A}{d_2}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{2A}{d_1}$$

Trapezio



$$\text{Area} = A = \frac{(b_1 + b_2) \cdot h}{2}$$

$$h = \frac{2A}{b_1 + b_2}$$

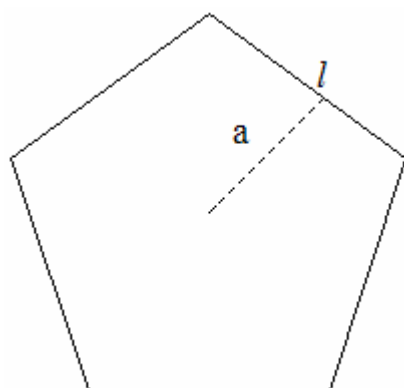
$$b_1 = \frac{2A}{h} - b_2$$

$$b_2 = \frac{2A}{h} - b_1$$

Poligono regolare

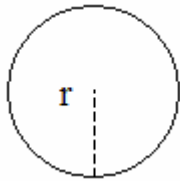
$$\text{Area} = A = 2p \cdot a = l^2 \cdot f \quad (\text{numero fisso})$$

$$a = l \cdot N \quad (\text{numero fisso})$$



poligoni regolari		
	N numero fisso apotema	f numero fisso area
triangolo	0,289	0,433
quadrato	0,5	1
pentagono	0,688	1,72
esagono	0,866	2,598
ettagono	1,038	3,634
ottagono	1,207	4,828
ennagono	1,374	6,182
decagono	1,539	7,694

Circonferenza e cerchio

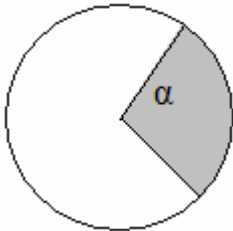


$$\text{Circonferenza} = C = 2\pi r \quad r = \frac{C}{2\pi}$$

$$\text{Area} = A = \pi r^2 \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}$$

$$\pi \approx 3,14$$

Settore circolare



$$l = \frac{\pi \cdot r \cdot \alpha}{180^\circ}$$

$$r = \frac{l \cdot 180^\circ}{\pi \cdot \alpha}$$

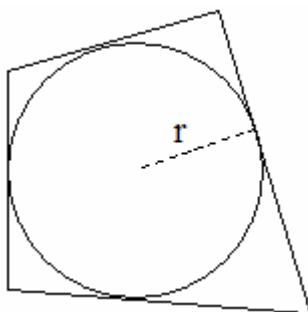
$$\alpha = \frac{l \cdot 180^\circ}{\pi \cdot r}$$

$$\text{Area} = A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2}{360^\circ} \cdot \alpha$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{A \cdot 360^\circ}{\pi \cdot \alpha}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{A \cdot 360^\circ}{\pi \cdot r^2}$$

Poligono circoscritto a una circonferenza



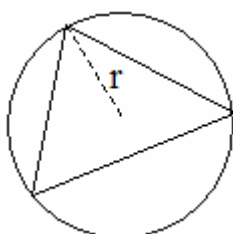
$$\text{Area} = A = p \cdot r$$

$$r = \frac{A}{p}, \quad 2p = \frac{2A}{r}$$

$2p$ indica il perimetro

p indica il semiperimetro

Triangolo inscritto in una circonferenza



$$\text{Area} = A = \frac{a \cdot b \cdot c}{4 \cdot r}$$

$$r = \frac{a \cdot b \cdot c}{4 \cdot A}$$