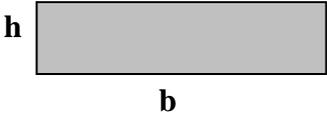
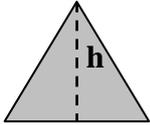
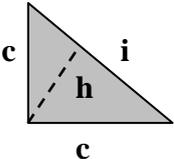
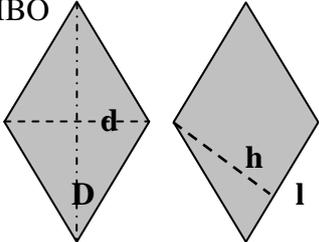
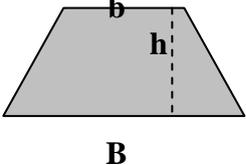
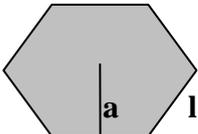
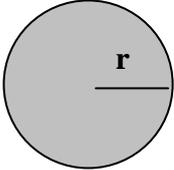
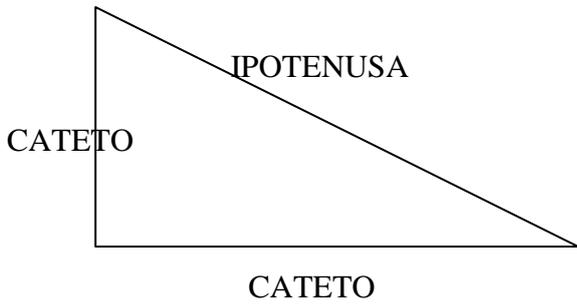


FORMULARIO DI GEOMETRIA PIANA

<p>RETTANGOLO</p> 	$A = \text{base} \times \text{altezza}$	$b = \text{Area} : h$ $h = \text{Area} : b$
<p>TRIANGOLO</p>  <p>TRIANGOLO RETTANGOLO</p> 	$A = \frac{\text{base} \times \text{altezza}}{2}$ $A = \frac{\text{cateto} \times \text{cateto}}{2}$ $A = \frac{\text{ipotenusa} \times \text{altezzarel}}{2}$	$B = \text{Area} \times 2 : h$ $h = \text{Area} \times 2 : b$ $c = \text{Area} \times 2 : c$ $i = \text{Area} \times 2 : h$ $h = \text{Area} \times 2 : i$
<p>QUADRATO</p> 	$A = \text{lato}^2$	$\text{lato} = \sqrt{A}$
<p>ROMBO</p> 	$A = \frac{D \cdot \text{magg} \times d \cdot \text{mi}}{2}$ $A = \text{lato} \times \text{altezza}$	$D = A \times 2 : d$ $\text{lato} = A : h$ $h = A : l$
<p>TRAPEZIO</p> 	$A = \frac{(B+b) \times h}{2}$	$h = \frac{A \times 2}{(B+b)}$ $B+b = \frac{A \times 2}{h}$
<p>POLIGONO REGOLARE</p> 	$A = \frac{2p \times a}{2}$ oppure $\text{lato}^2 \times \varphi$ apotema = lato \times n.fisso	$a = A \times 2 : 2p$ $2p = A \times 2 : a$
<p>CERCHIO E CIRCONFERENZA</p> 	$C = \text{raggio} \times 2\pi$ $\pi = 3,14$ $2\pi = 6,28$ $A_c = \text{raggio}^2 \times \pi$	$r = C : 2\pi$ $r = \sqrt{A_c : \pi}$

I TEOREMI DELLA GEOMETRIA PIANA

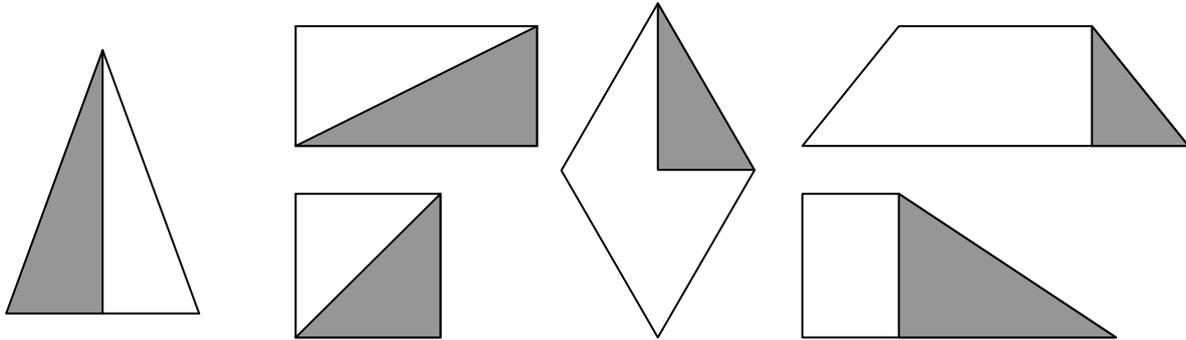
TEOREMA DI PITAGORA



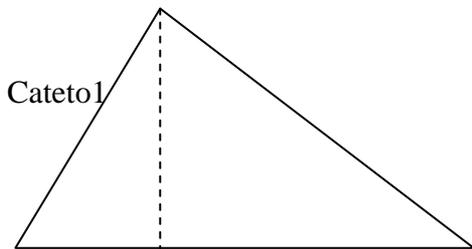
$$i = \sqrt{c^2 + c^2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{i^2 - c^2}$$

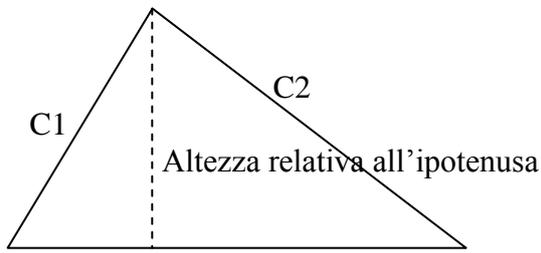
APPLICAZIONI DEL T. DI PITAGORA AI POLIGONI



TEOREMI DI EUCLIDE



proiezione del cateto1
sull'ipotenusa



proiezione del
cateto1
sull'ipotenusa
pC1

proiezione del
cateto2
sull'ipotenusa
pC2

Ipotenusa : Cateto1 = Cateto1 : proiezioneC1

$$I : C1 = C1 : pC1$$

$$pC1 : h = h : pC2$$