

Formule figure piane

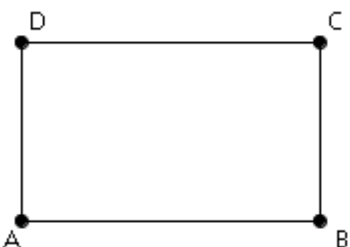
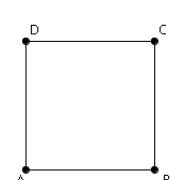
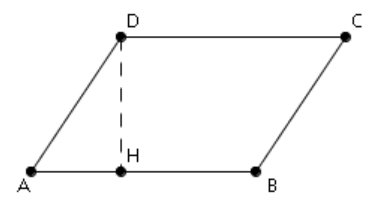
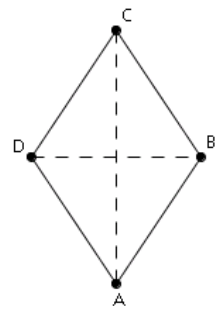
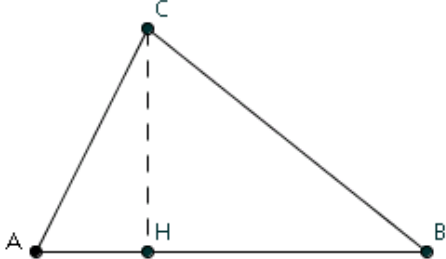
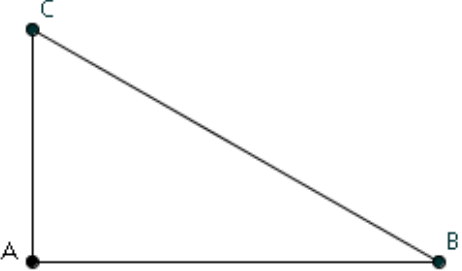
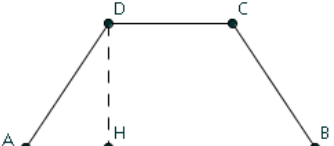
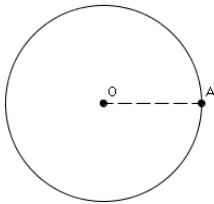
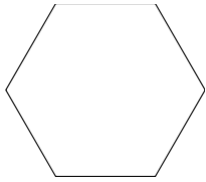
Figura	Formule dirette	Formule inverse
<p>Rettangolo</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $P = b + h + b + h$ • $A = b \times h$ <p>b = base h = altezza</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $b = \frac{P}{2} - h$ • $h = \frac{P}{2} - b$ • $b = \frac{A}{h}$ • $h = \frac{A}{b}$
<p>Quadrato</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $A = l^2$ • $A = l \times l$ • $P = l \times 4$ <p>l = lato</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $l = \sqrt{A}$ • $l = \frac{P}{4}$
<p>Parallelogrammo</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $P = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{AD}$ • $P = b + lo + b + lo$ • $A = b \times h$ <p>b = base lo = lato obliquo h = altezza</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $b = \frac{P}{2} - lo$ • $lo = \frac{P}{2} - b$ • $b = \frac{A}{h}$ • $h = \frac{A}{b}$
<p>Rombo</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $P = l \times 4$ • $A = \frac{D \times d}{2}$ <p>l = lato D = diagonale maggiore d = diagonale minore</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $l = \frac{P}{4}$ • $D = \frac{A \times 2}{d}$ • $d = \frac{A \times 2}{D}$

Figura	Formule dirette	Formule inverse
<p style="text-align: center;">Triangolo</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $P = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{AC}$ • $A = \frac{b \times h}{2}$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\overline{AB} = P - \overline{BC} - \overline{AC}$ • $\overline{BC} = P - \overline{AB} - \overline{AC}$ • $\overline{AC} = P - \overline{AB} - \overline{BC}$ • $b = \frac{A \times 2}{h}$ • $h = \frac{A \times 2}{b}$
<p style="text-align: center;">Triangolo rettangolo</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $P = C + c + i$ • $A = \frac{C \times c}{2}$ <p style="text-align: center;">Pitagora:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $i = \sqrt{C^2 + c^2}$ • $C = \sqrt{i^2 - c^2}$ • $c = \sqrt{i^2 - C^2}$ <p>C = cateto maggiore c = cateto minore i = ipotenusa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $C = P - i - c$ • $c = P - i - c$ • $i = P - C - c$ • $C = \frac{A \times 2}{c}$ • $c = \frac{A \times 2}{C}$
<p style="text-align: center;">Trapezio</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $P = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{AD}$ • $A = \frac{(B+b) \times h}{2}$ <p>B = base maggiore b = base minore i = ipotenusa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $(B+b) = \frac{A \times 2}{h}$ • $h = \frac{A \times 2}{(B+b)}$
<p style="text-align: center;">Cerchio</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $C = 2 \times \pi \times r$ • $A = \pi \times r^2$ <p>C = Circonferenza r = raggio π = pi greco (=3,14)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $r = \frac{C}{2 \times \pi}$ • $r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}$ • $d = r \times 2$ • $r = d : 2$
<p style="text-align: center;">Poligono regolare</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $P = l \times n$ (n = numero dei lati) • $A = \frac{p \times a}{2}$ <p>a = apotema</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $l = P : n$ • $p = \frac{2 \times A}{a}$