

FORMULE DI GEOMETRIA PIANA

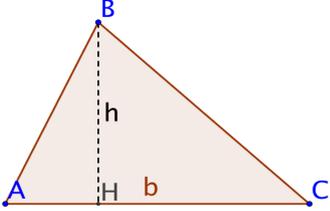
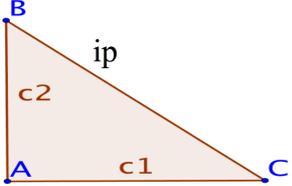
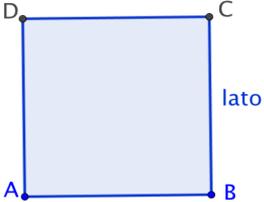
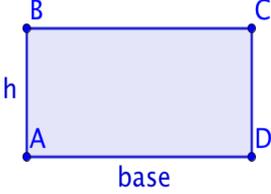
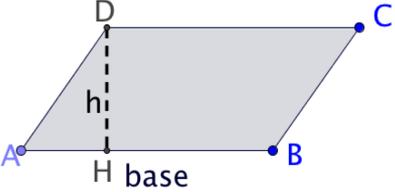
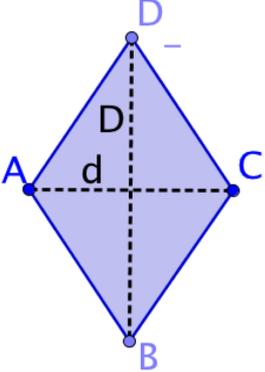
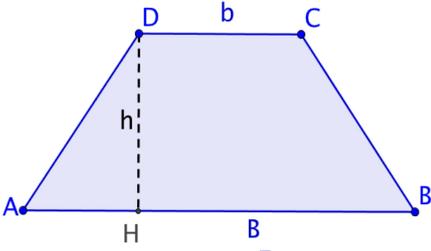
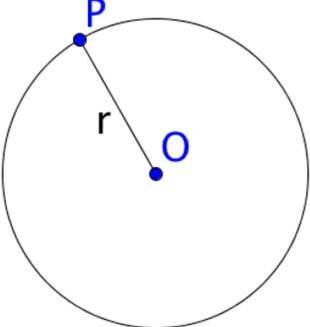
FIGURA	formule dirette	formule inverse
triangolo 	$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$	$b = \frac{A \cdot 2}{h} \quad h = \frac{A \cdot 2}{b}$
triangolo rettangolo 	$A = \frac{c_1 \cdot c_2}{2}$	$c_1 = \frac{A \cdot 2}{c_2}$
TEOREMA DI PITAGORA	$ip = \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2}$	$c_1 = \sqrt{ip^2 - c_2^2}$
quadrato 	$A = lato^2$	$lato = \sqrt{A}$
rettangolo 	$A = b \cdot h$	$b = \frac{A}{h} \quad h = \frac{A}{b}$
parallelogramma 	$A = b \cdot h$	$b = \frac{A}{h} \quad h = \frac{A}{b}$

FIGURA	formule dirette	formule inverse
<p>rombo</p> 	$A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$	$D = \frac{A \cdot 2}{d}$
<p>trapezio</p> 	$A = \frac{(B+b) \cdot h}{2}$	$B+b = \frac{A \cdot 2}{h}$ $h = \frac{A \cdot 2}{(B+b)}$
<p>cerchio e circonferenza</p> 	<p>lunghezza della circonferenza: $= 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$</p> <p>Area del cerchio: $= \pi \cdot r^2$</p>	$\text{raggio} = \frac{\text{Circonferenza}}{2 \cdot \pi}$ $\text{raggio} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{area}}{\pi}}$