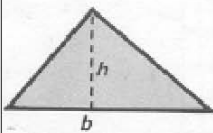
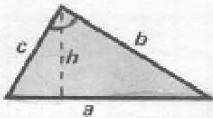


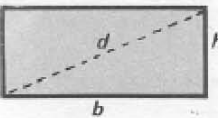
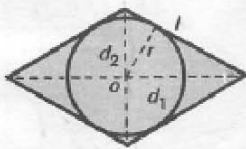
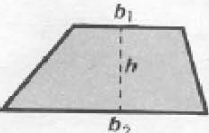
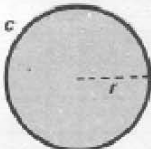


<b>GEOMETRIA PIANA</b>	
Si è indicata con $A$ l'area, con $b$ la base, con $h$ l'altezza, con $d$ la diagonale, con $r$ il raggio, con $l$ il lato.	
<p><b>Triangolo</b></p>  $A = \frac{b \times h}{2}$ $b = \frac{2A}{h}, \quad h = \frac{2A}{b}$ <p>Area del triangolo qualunque (<math>p</math> perimetro, <math>a, b, c</math> lunghezze dei lati)</p> $A = \sqrt{\frac{p}{2} \times \left(\frac{p}{2} - a\right) \times \left(\frac{p}{2} - b\right) \times \left(\frac{p}{2} - c\right)}$	<p><b>Triangolo rettangolo</b></p>  $A = \frac{b \times c}{2}$ $a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}, \quad b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2}$ $c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}, \quad h = \frac{b \times c}{a}$
<p><b>Triangolo equilatero</b></p>  $A = \frac{l^2}{4} \times \sqrt{3}, \quad (\sqrt{3} = 1,732\dots)$ $h = \frac{l}{2} \times \sqrt{3}, \quad \text{apotema} = \frac{h}{3} = \frac{l}{6} \times \sqrt{3}$	<p><b>Quadrato</b></p>  $A = l^2, \quad l = \sqrt{A}$ $d = l \times \sqrt{2}, \quad (\sqrt{2} = 1,414\dots)$ $A = \frac{d^2}{2}, \quad d = \sqrt{2A}, \quad l = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}$
<p><b>Rettangolo</b></p>  $A = b \times h$ $b = \frac{A}{h}, \quad h = \frac{A}{b}$ $d = \sqrt{b^2 + h^2},$ $h = \sqrt{d^2 - b^2}, \quad b = \sqrt{d^2 - h^2}$	<p><b>Rombo</b></p>  $A = \frac{d_1 \times d_2}{2}$ $d_1 = \frac{2A}{d_2}$ $l = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d_2}{2}\right)^2}, \quad \frac{d_1}{2} = \sqrt{l^2 - \left(\frac{d_2}{2}\right)^2}$
<p><b>Trapezio</b></p>  $A = \frac{(b_1 + b_2)}{2} \times h$ $b_1 + b_2 = \frac{2A}{h}, \quad h = \frac{2A}{b_1 + b_2}$	<p><b>Circonferenza e cerchio</b></p>  $C = 2\pi \times r, \quad r = \frac{C}{2\pi}$ <p>(<math>\pi = 3,14\dots</math>)</p> $A = \pi \times r^2, \quad r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}$