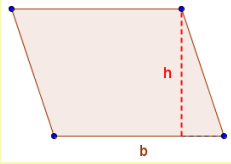
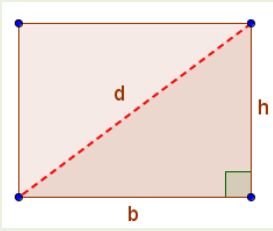
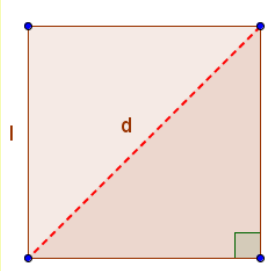
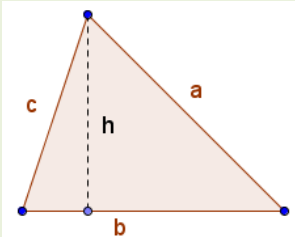
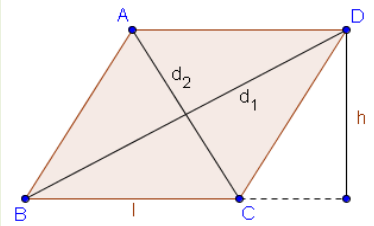
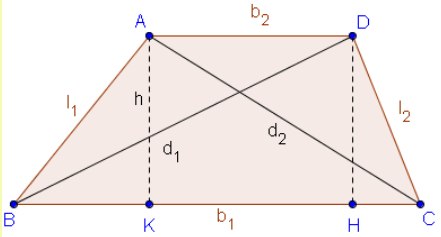


# Formulario breve di GEOMETRIA PIANA

NB Per usare una formula tutte le lunghezze devono essere espresse nella stessa unità di misura.

Parallelogramma		$2p = 2 \cdot (b + l) = 2 \cdot b + 2 \cdot l$ $A = b \cdot h$ $b = \frac{A}{h} \quad h = \frac{A}{b}$
Rettangolo		$d = \sqrt{b^2 + h^2}$ $b = \sqrt{d^2 - h^2} \quad h = \sqrt{d^2 - b^2}$ $2p = 2 \cdot (b + h) = 2b + 2h$ $A = b \cdot h$ $b = \frac{A}{h} \quad h = \frac{A}{b}$
Quadrato		$d = l\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{l^2 + l^2} = \sqrt{2 \cdot l^2}$ $l = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}$ $2p = 4 \cdot l = 2d\sqrt{2}$ $A = l^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot d^2$ $l = \sqrt{A}$
Triangolo		$2p = a + b + c \quad p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ $A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot h$ $b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} \quad h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{b}$ $A = \sqrt{p \cdot (p - a) \cdot (p - b) \cdot (p - c)}$
Rombo		$2p = 4 \cdot l$ $A = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} d_1 \cdot d_2$ $d_1 = \frac{2 \cdot A}{d_2} \quad d_2 = \frac{2 \cdot A}{d_1}$
Trapezio		$2p = l_1 + b_1 + b_2 + l_2 = 2m + l_1 + l_2$ $m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (b_1 + b_2) = \frac{b_1 + b_2}{2}$ $A = \frac{1}{2} h \cdot (b_1 + b_2) = \frac{b_1 + b_2}{2} \cdot h = m \cdot h$ $b_1 + b_2 = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} \quad b_1 = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - b_2$