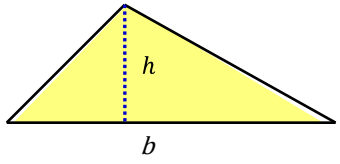
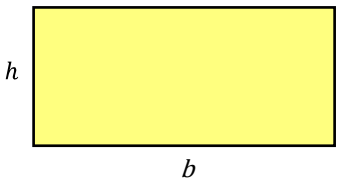
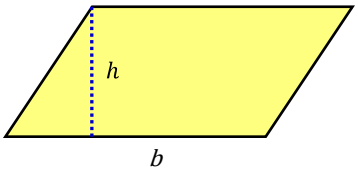
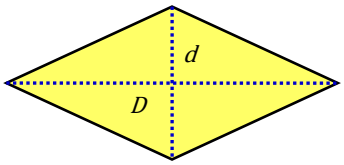
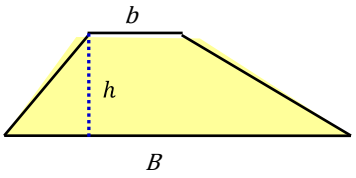
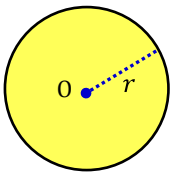
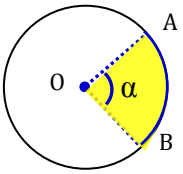
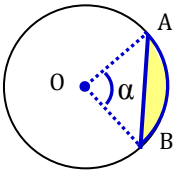
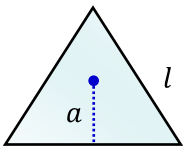
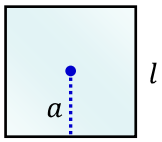
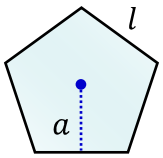
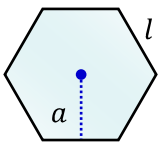
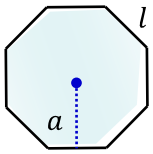
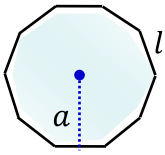
Aree $\mathcal{A}$ delle principali figure piane

triangolo	quadrato	rettangolo
		
$\mathcal{A} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$	$\mathcal{A} = l^2$	$\mathcal{A} = b \cdot h$

parallelogramma	rombo	trapezio
		
$\mathcal{A} = b \cdot h$	$\mathcal{A} = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$	$\mathcal{A} = \frac{(B + b) \cdot h}{2}$

cerchio		settore circolare	segmento circolare ad una base
	*circonferenza* $l = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$		
$\mathcal{A} = \pi \cdot r^2$		$\mathcal{A} = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot \alpha}{360°}$	$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_{settore\ circolare} - \mathcal{A}_{triangoloAOB}$

poligoni regolari

triangolo equilatero	*quadrato*	*pentagono*	*esagono*	*ottagono*	*decagono*
					

sia: p il **semi**perimetro, l il lato, a l'apotema (cioè il segmento che dal centro cade perpendicolarmente ad un lato)

$$\mathcal{A} = p \cdot a$$

- l'apotema di un poligono regolare è il raggio della circonferenza inscritta al poligono: $r = a$
- l'apotema si può calcolare moltiplicando la lunghezza del lato per un numero fisso f

$$a = l \cdot f$$

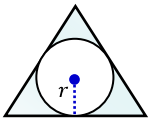


tabella dei numeri fissi f dei poligono regolari					
poligono	*numero fisso*	*poligono*	*numero fisso*	*poligono*	*numero fisso*
triangolo equilatero	0,289	esagono	0,866	ennagono	1,374
quadrato	0,500	ettagono	1,038	decagono	1,539
pentagono	0,688	ottagono	1,207	dodecagono	1,866