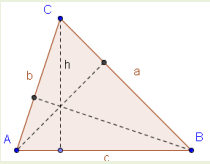
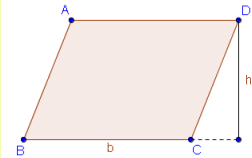
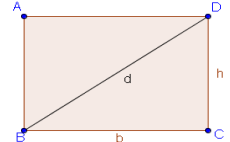
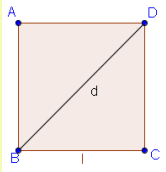
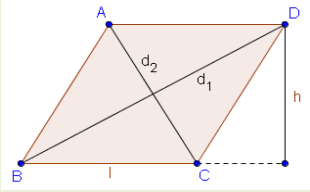
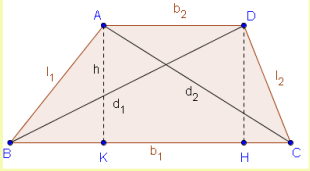
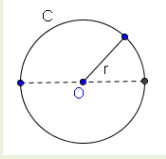
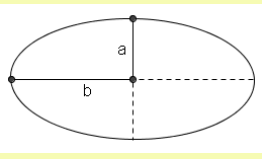


AREA E PERIMETRO DI FIGURE PIANE

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

Triangolo		$2p = a + b + c$ $A = \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$ $A = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$
Parallelogramma		$2p = 2b + 2h = 2 \cdot (b + h)$ $A = b \cdot h$ $A = \frac{1}{2}d_1d_2 = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2}$
Rettangolo		$d = \sqrt{b^2 + h^2}$ $2p = 2b + 2h = 2 \cdot (b + h)$ $A = b \cdot h$
Quadrato		$d = \sqrt{l^2 + l^2} = \sqrt{2l^2} = l\sqrt{2}$ $2p = 4 \cdot l = 2d\sqrt{2}$ $A = l \cdot l = l^2 = \frac{1}{2}d^2$ $A = b \cdot h$
Rombo		$l = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d_2}{2}\right)^2}$ $2p = 4 \cdot l$ $A = \frac{1}{2}d_1d_2 = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2}$
Trapezio		$2p = l_1 + b_1 + b_2 + l_2 = 2m + l_1 + l_2$ $m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (b_1 + b_2) = \frac{b_1 + b_2}{2}$ $A = \frac{1}{2}h \cdot (b_1 + b_2) = \frac{b_1 + b_2}{2} \cdot h = m \cdot h$
Cerchio		$d = 2 \cdot r$ $2p = C = 2\pi r$ $A = \pi \cdot r \cdot r = \pi r^2$
Ellisse		$2p = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}}$ $A = \pi ab$