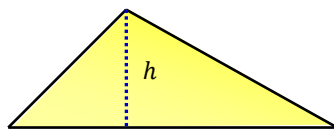
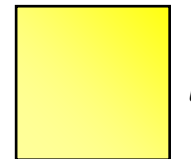
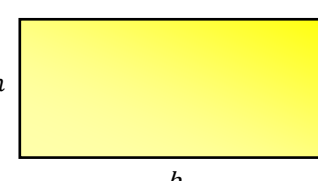
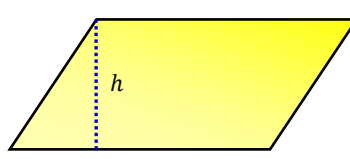
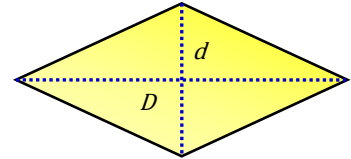
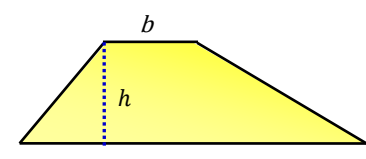
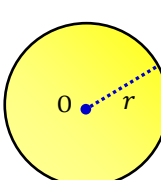
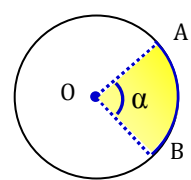
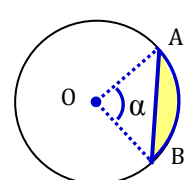
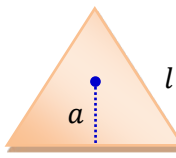
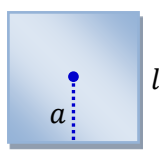
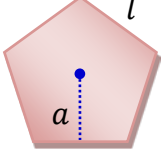
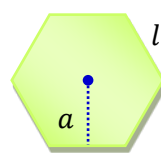
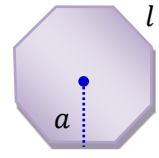
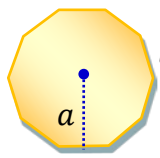


Aree \mathcal{A} delle principali figure piane

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
		
$\mathcal{A} = \pi \cdot r^2$	$\mathcal{A} = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot \alpha^\circ}{360^\circ}$	$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_{\text{settore circolare}} - \mathcal{A}_{\text{triangolo AOB}}$
<i>lunghezza circonferenza</i> $l = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$	<i>lunghezza arco AB</i> $\widehat{AB} = \frac{l \cdot \alpha^\circ}{360^\circ}$	

poligoni regolari					
triangolo equilatero	quadrato	pentagono	esagono	ottagono	decagono
					
<p>sia: p il semiperimetro, l il lato, a l'apotema (cioè il segmento che dal centro cade perpendicolarmente ad un lato)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">$\mathcal{A} = p \cdot a$</p>					

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

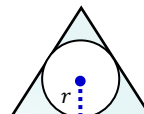


tabella dei numeri fissi f di alcuni poligoni regolari					
poligono	numero fisso	poligono	numero fisso	poligono	numero fisso
triangolo equilatero	0,289	esagono	0,866	ennagono	1,374
quadrato	0,500	ettagono	1,038	decagono	1,539
pentagono	0,688	ottagono	1,207	dodecagono	1,866