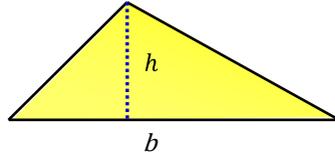
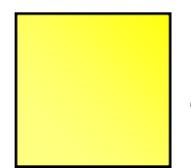
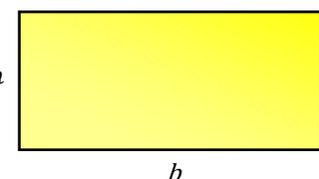
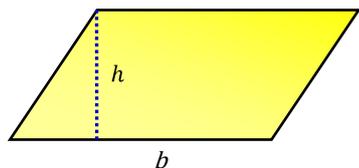
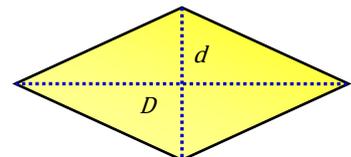
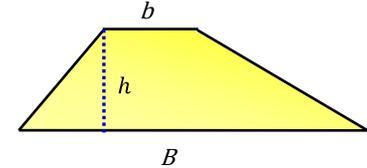
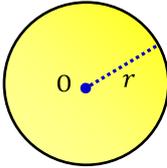
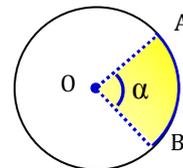
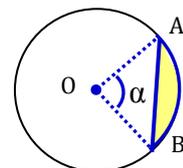
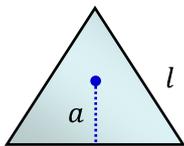
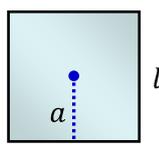
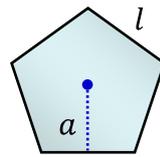
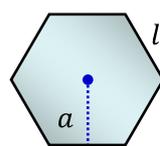
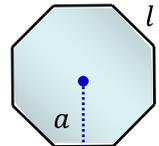
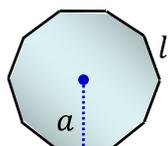


Aree \mathcal{A} delle principali figure piane

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

poligoni regolari					
<i>triangolo equilatero</i>	<i>quadrato</i>	<i>pentagono</i>	<i>esagono</i>	<i>ottagono</i>	<i>decagono</i>
					
<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
 $a = l \cdot f$

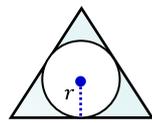


tabella dei numeri fissi f di alcuni poligoni regolari					
<i>poligono</i>	<i>numero fisso</i>	<i>poligono</i>	<i>numero fisso</i>	<i>poligono</i>	<i>numero fisso</i>
triangolo equilatero	0,289	esagono	0,866	ennagono	1,374
quadrato	0,500	ettagono	1,038	decagono	1,539
pentagono	0,688	ottagono	1,207	dodecagono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