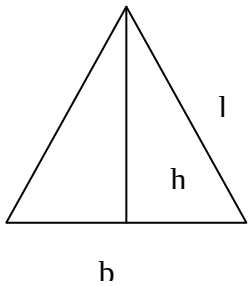
Formulario delle aree

Triangolo

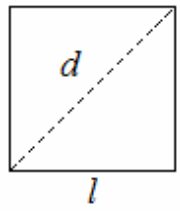
b = base,
h = altezza,
l = lato,
A = area, 2p = perimetro



Formule dirette	Formule inverse
$2p = b + l + l$	
$A = \frac{b \bullet h}{2}$	$b = \frac{A \bullet 2}{h}$ $h = \frac{A \bullet 2}{b}$

Quadrato

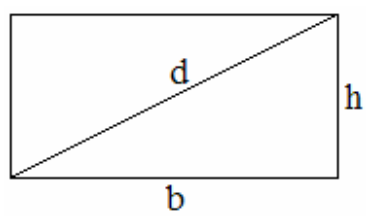
l = lato,
A = area, 2p = perimetro



Formule dirette	Formule inverse
$2p = 4 \bullet l$	$l = \frac{2p}{4}$
$A = l^2$	$l = \sqrt{A}$

Rettangolo

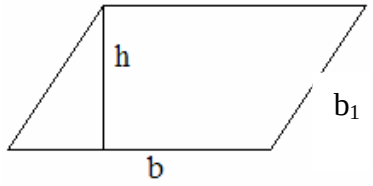
b = base,
h = altezza,
A = area, 2p = perimetro,
p = semiperimetro



Formule dirette	Formule inverse
$2p = 2 \bullet (b + h)$	$p = b + h$ $b = p - h$ $h = p - b$
$A = b \bullet h$	$b = \frac{A}{h}$ $h = \frac{A}{b}$

Parallelogramma

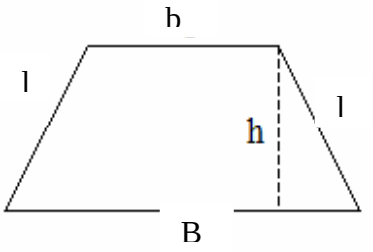
b = base, b_1 = lato,
h = altezza,
A = area, 2p = perimetro,
p = semiperimetro



Formule dirette	**Formule inverse**
$2p = 2 \bullet (b + b_1)$	$p = b + b_1$ $b = p - b_1$ $b_1 = p - b$
$A = b \bullet h$	$b = \frac{A}{h}$ $h = \frac{A}{b}$

Trapezio

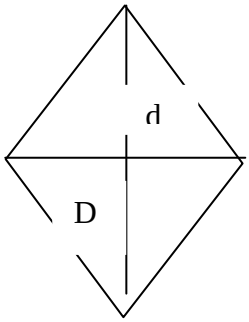
b = base minore,
B = base maggiore,
h = altezza,
A = area, 2p = perimetro



Formule dirette	**Formule inverse**
$2p = B + b + l + l$	
$A = \frac{(B+b) \bullet h}{2}$	$B + b = \frac{A \bullet 2}{h}$ $h = \frac{A \bullet 2}{B + b}$

Rombo

d = diagonale minore,
D = diagonale maggiore,
l = lato,
A = area, 2p = perimetro



Formule dirette	**Formule inverse**
$2p = 4 \bullet l$	$l = \frac{2p}{4}$
$A = \frac{D \bullet d}{2}$	$d = \frac{A \bullet 2}{D}$ $D = \frac{A \bullet 2}{d}$