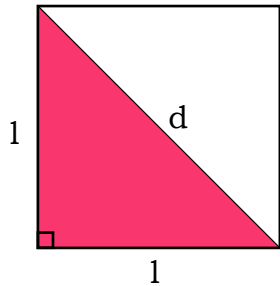




By nulliusinverba.run

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QUADRATO

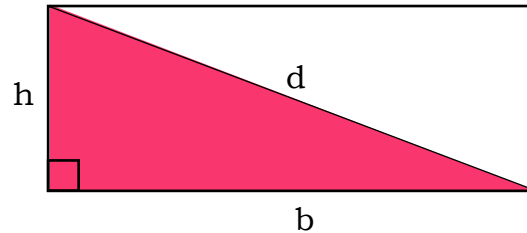


$$d = \sqrt{l^2 + l^2} \Rightarrow d = l\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow l = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Con $\sqrt{2} = 1,41$

RETTANGOLO

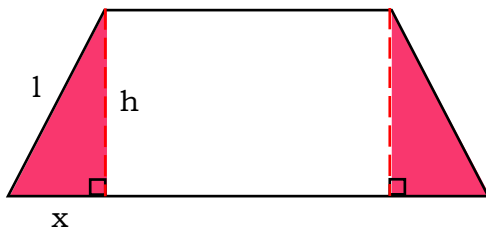


$$d = \sqrt{h^2 + b^2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{d^2 - b^2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{d^2 - h^2}$$

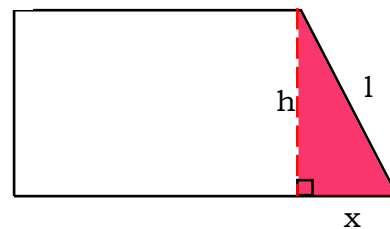
TRAPEZIO ISOSCELE



$$l = \sqrt{h^2 + x^2} \quad x = \sqrt{l^2 - h^2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{l^2 - x^2} \quad \text{con } x = \frac{B - b}{2}$$

TRAPEZIO RETTANGOLO

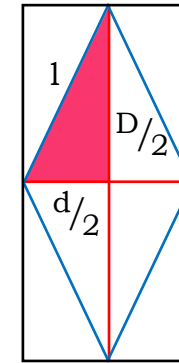


$$l = \sqrt{h^2 + x^2} \quad x = \sqrt{l^2 - h^2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{l^2 - x^2}$$

Applicazioni di Pitagora

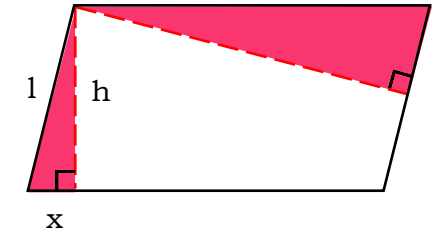
ROMBO



$$l = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2} \quad \frac{d}{2} = \sqrt{l^2 - \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{D}{2} = \sqrt{l^2 - \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2}$$

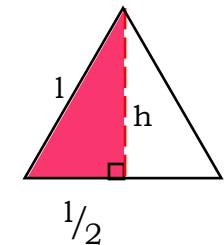
PARALLELOGRAMMA



$$l = \sqrt{h^2 + x^2} \quad x = \sqrt{l^2 - h^2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{l^2 - x^2}$$

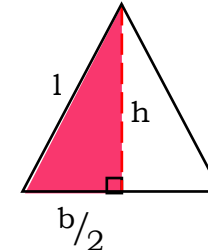
TRIANGOLO EQUILATERO



$$h = \sqrt{l^2 - \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{l}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

$$l = \frac{2 \times h}{\sqrt{3}}$$

TRIANGOLO ISOSCELE



$$l = \sqrt{h^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2} \quad h = \sqrt{l^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{b}{2} = \sqrt{l^2 - h^2}$$

Cosa dice il T. di Pitagora?

IL QUADRATO COSTRUITO SULL'IPOTENUSA È EQUIVALENTE ALLA SOMMA DEI QUADRATI COSTRUITI SUI CATETI; in simboli: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

