AREE DEI POLIGONI

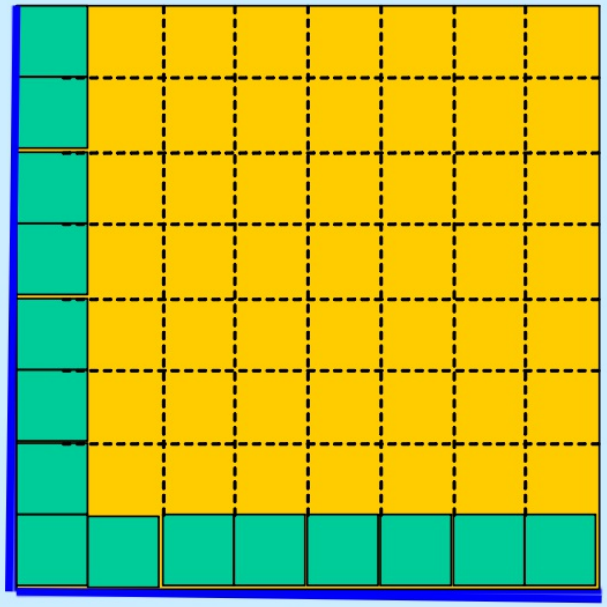
- quadrato
- rettangolo
- triangolo
- parallelogrammo
- trapezio
- rombo
- esagono regolare

Tutte le formule dirette e inverse per determinare l'area delle principali figure geometriche piane.

Al comparire del premi il pulsante sinistro del mouse, oppure usa i pulsanti a lato per andare direttamente alla figura interessata.

Una presentazione di Enzo Mardegan

Area del quadrato

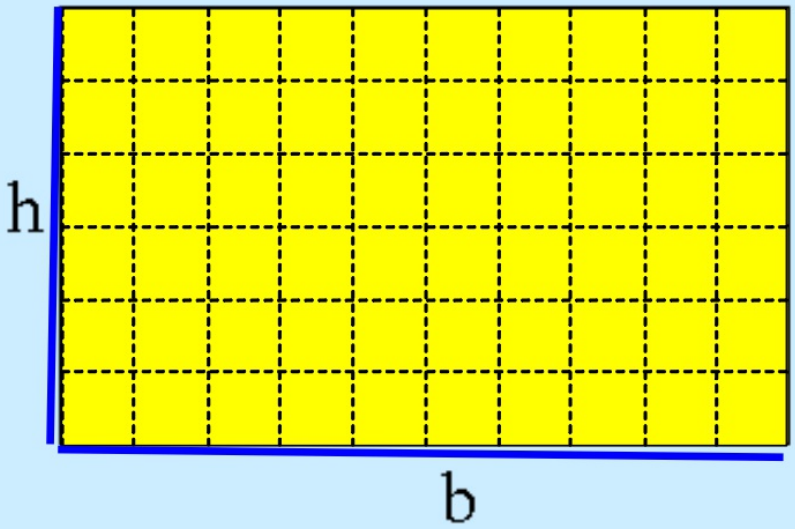


$$A = l \cdot l$$

$$A = l^2$$

$$l = \sqrt{A}$$

Area del rettangolo



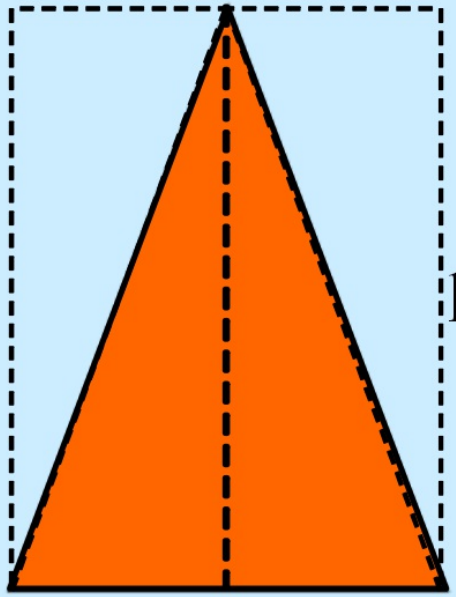
$$A = b \cdot h$$

Rettangolo: formule inverse

$$A = b \cdot h \qquad \frac{A}{h} = b$$

$$A = b \cdot h \qquad \frac{A}{b} = h$$

Area del triangolo



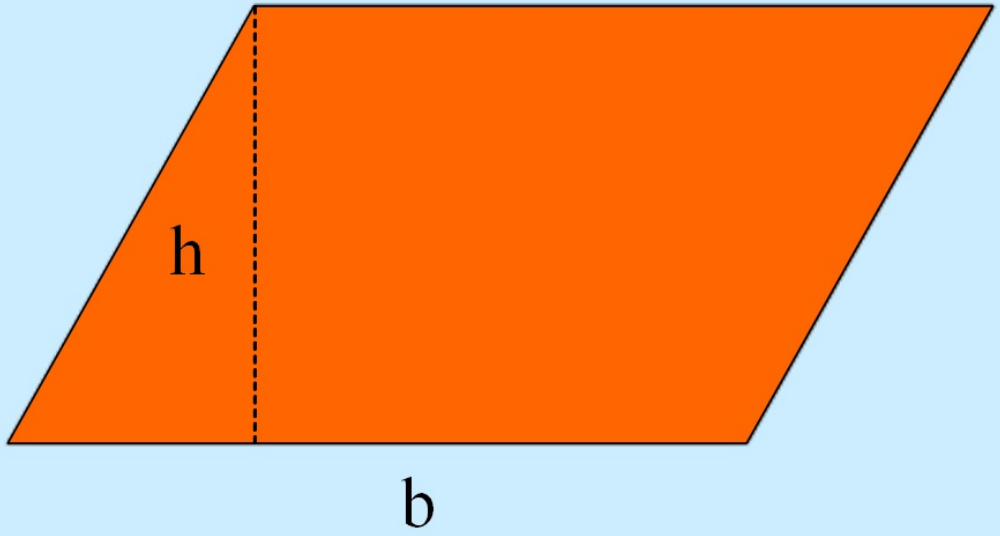
$$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

Triangolo: formule inverse

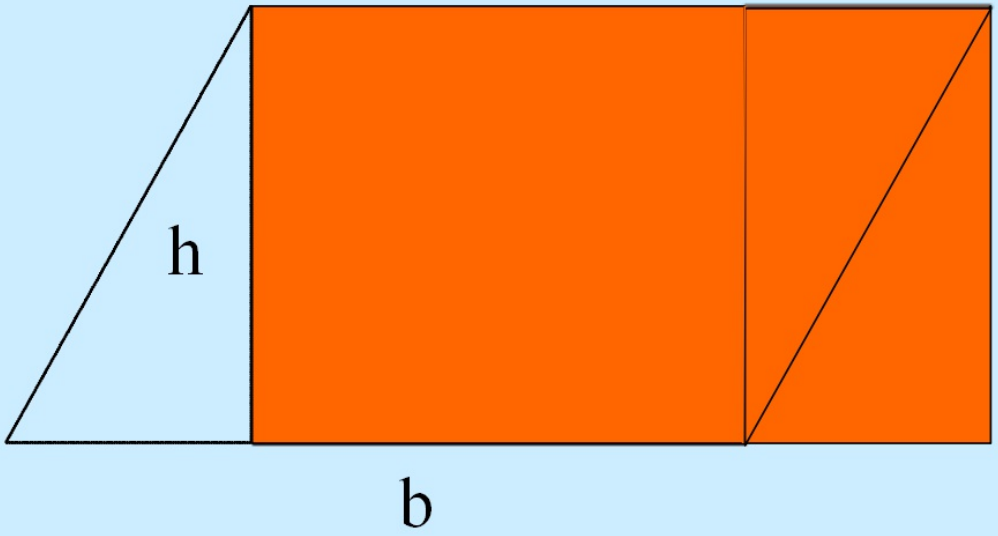
$$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} \qquad \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} = b$$

$$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2} \qquad \frac{2 \cdot A}{b} = h$$

Area del parallelogrammo



Area del parallelogrammo



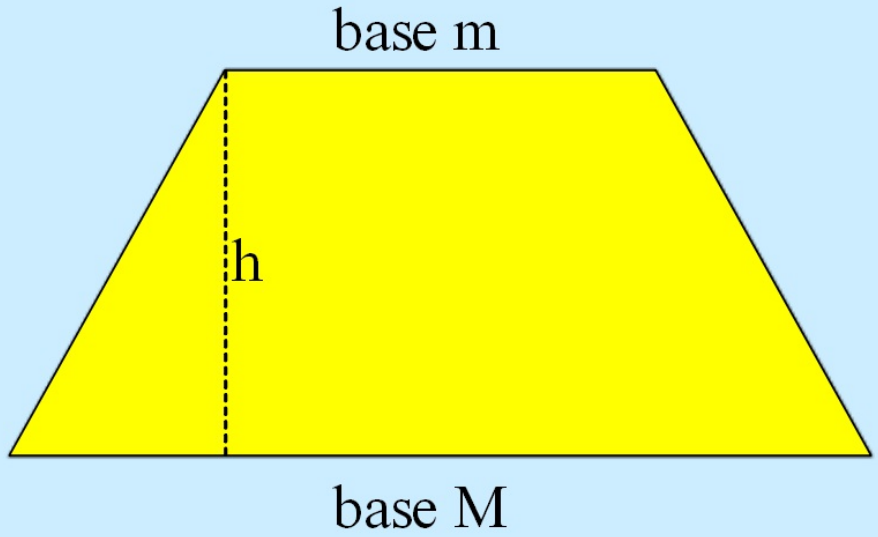
$$A = b \cdot h$$

Parallelogrammo: formule inverse

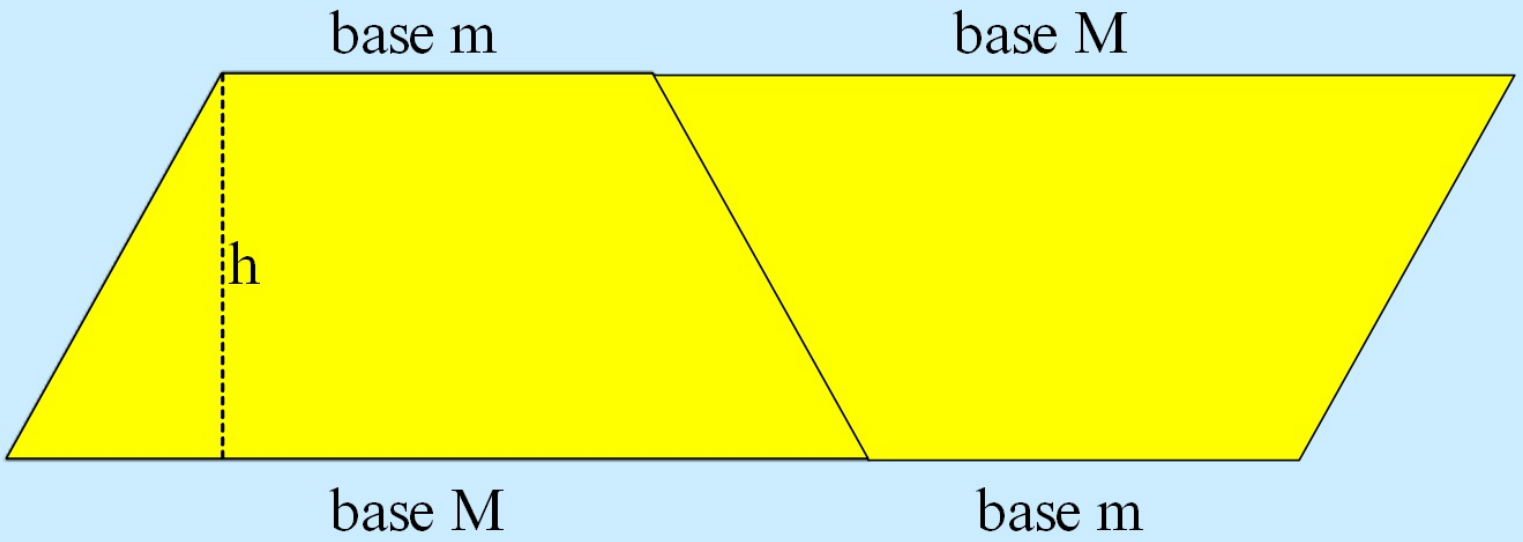
$$A = b \cdot h \qquad \frac{A}{h} = b$$

$$A = b \cdot h \qquad \frac{A}{b} = h$$

Area del trapezio



Area del trapezio



$$A = \frac{(\text{base M} + \text{base m}) \times h}{2}$$

Trapezio: formule inverse

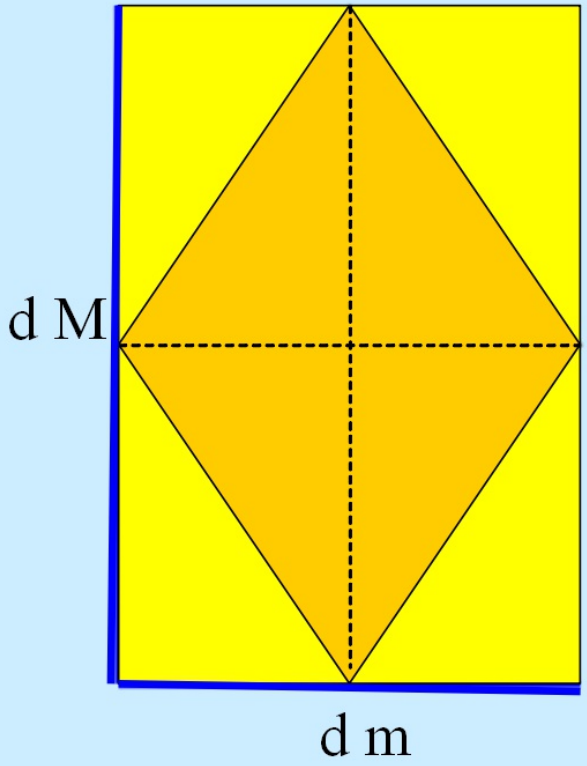
$$A = \frac{(\text{base M} + \text{base m}) \times h}{2}$$

$$h = \frac{2 \times A}{(\text{base M} + \text{base m})}$$

$$\text{base M} = \frac{2 \times A}{h} - \text{base m}$$

$$\text{base m} = \frac{2 \times A}{h} - \text{base M}$$

Area del rombo



$$A = \frac{dM \cdot dm}{2}$$

Rombo: formule inverse

$$A = \frac{dM \cdot dm}{2} \qquad \frac{2 \cdot A}{dm} = dM$$

$$A = \frac{dM \cdot dm}{2} \qquad \frac{2 \cdot A}{dM} = dm$$

Area dell'esagono regolare

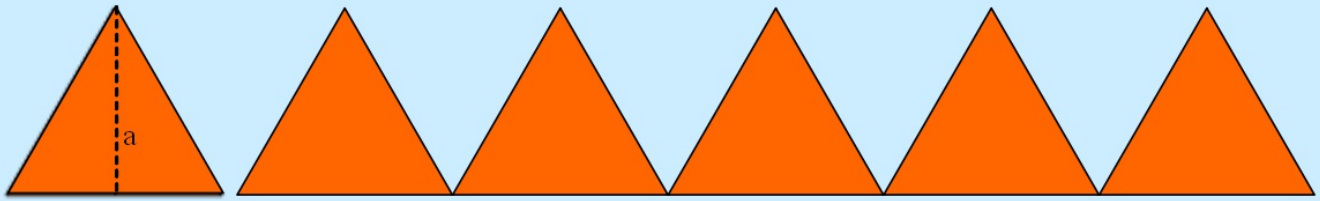
$$A = \frac{(l \cdot 6) \cdot a}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{p \cdot a}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{l \bullet a}{2} \bullet 3 = l \bullet a \bullet 3$$

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

$$A = l \bullet \frac{l}{2}\sqrt{3} \bullet 3 = l^2 \bullet 1{,}5 \bullet \sqrt{3}$$



lato

$$A = l^2 \cdot 2{,}598$$

costante ϕ
2,598

Esagono: formule inverse

$$A = \frac{p \cdot a}{2} \qquad \frac{2 \cdot A}{a} = p$$

$$A = \frac{p \cdot a}{2} \qquad \frac{2 \cdot A}{p} = a$$