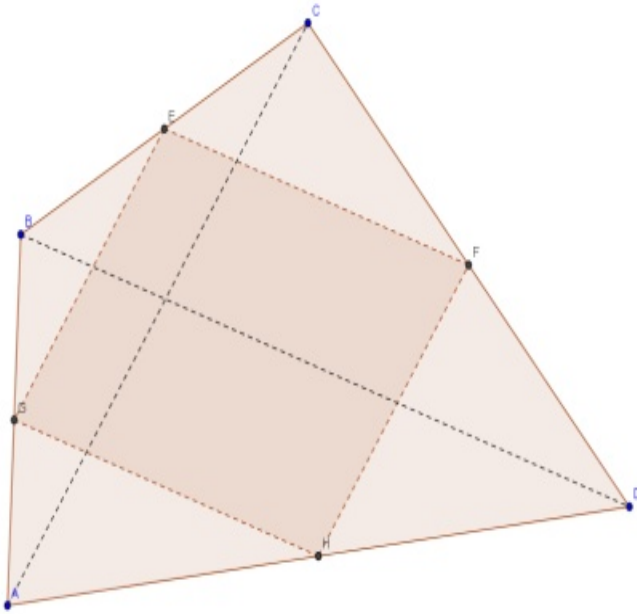


# TEOREMA

ABCD quadrilatero qualsiasi,  
E, F, G, H punti medi dei quattro lati  
allora EFGH è un parallelogramma



Hp

$$AG \cong GB$$

$$BE \cong EC$$

$$CF \cong FD$$

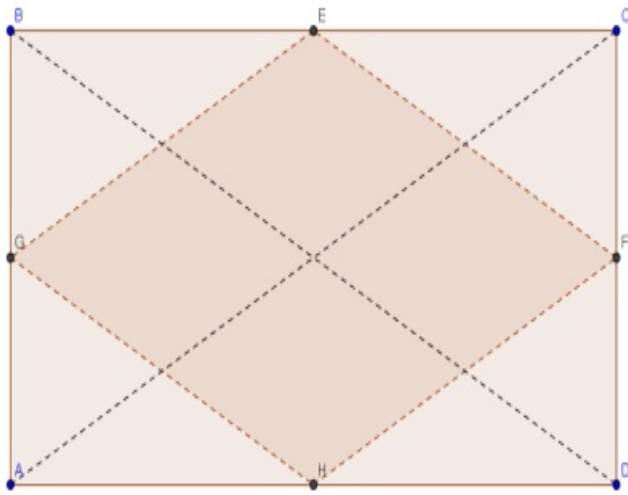
$$DH \cong HA$$

Ts

EFGH parallelogramma.

## DIMOSTRAZIONE

considera  $\triangle ABD$  e  $\triangle BCD$ , per teorema punti medi  
 $EF \parallel BD$ ;  $EF \cong \frac{1}{2} BD$ ;  $GH \parallel BD$ ;  $GH \cong \frac{1}{2} BD \Rightarrow EF \parallel GH$ ;  $EF \cong GH \Rightarrow EFGH$   
parallelogramma



$H_p$

ABCD rettangolo  
(parallelogramma)

$$AC \cong BD$$

E, F, H, G punti medi

$T_s$

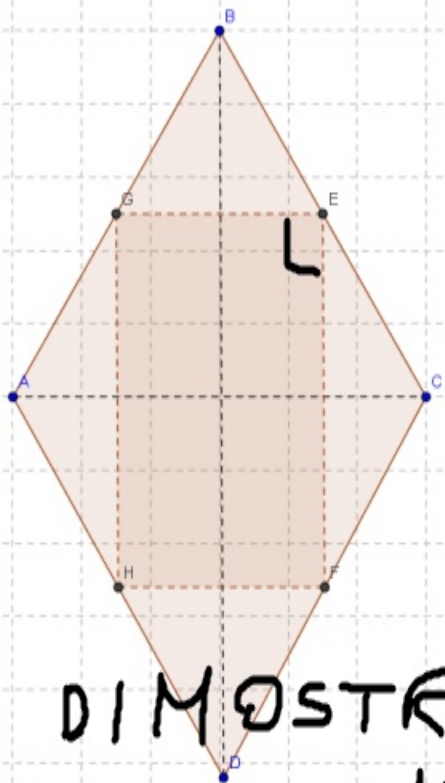
EFGH  
rombo

### DIMOSTRAZIONE

Teorema punti medi:

- $[ABD] \Rightarrow GH \parallel BD, GH \cong \frac{1}{2} BD \Rightarrow GH \cong EF$
- $[BCD] \Rightarrow EF \parallel BD, EF \cong \frac{1}{2} BD$
- $[ABC] \Rightarrow GE \cong \frac{1}{2} AC \cong \frac{1}{2} BD \Rightarrow GE \cong GH \cong EF$

EFGH rombo



Hp

ABCD rombo  
(paralle)

$A \perp BD$

E, F, H, G punti medi

Ts

EFGH  
rettangolo

DIMOSTRAZIONE

Teorema punti medi:  $[ABD \Rightarrow GH \parallel BD, GH \cong \frac{1}{2} BD \Rightarrow GH \cong EF$

$[BCD \Rightarrow EF \parallel BD; EF \cong \frac{1}{2} BD$

$[ABC \Rightarrow GF \parallel AC, AC \perp BD \Rightarrow GF \perp EF$

EFGH rettangolo

