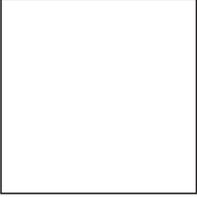
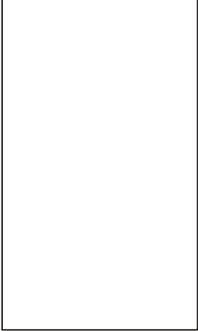
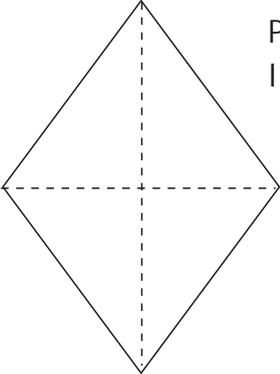
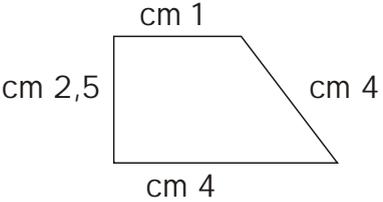
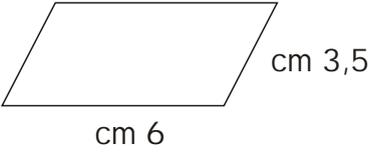
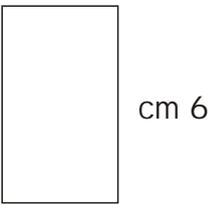
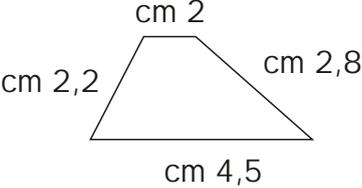
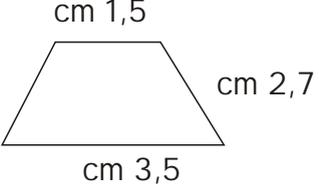
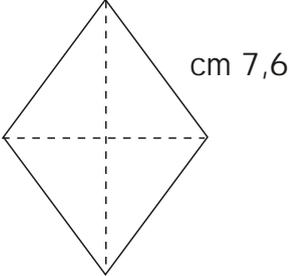
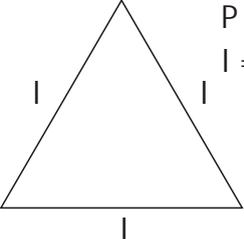
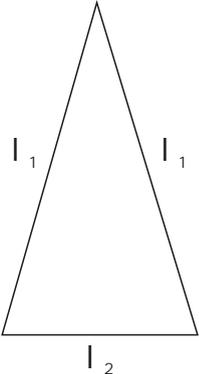
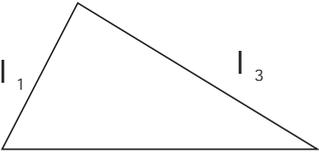
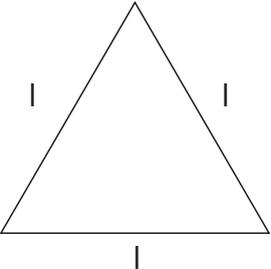


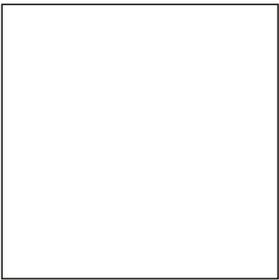
DATI E POLIGONI	FORMULA INVERSA	CALCOLO IL LATO
 <p> $P = \text{cm } 16$ $l = ?$ </p>		
 <p> $P = \text{cm } 10$ $l_1 = \text{cm } 2$ $l_2 = ?$ </p>		
 <p> $P = \text{cm } 19$ $l_1 = \text{cm } 6$ $l_2 = ?$ </p>		
 <p> $P = \text{cm } 28$ $l = ?$ </p>		

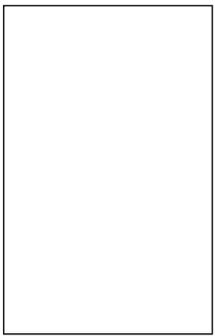
DATI E POLIGONI	FORMULA DEL PERIMETRO	CALCOLO IL PERIMETRO
 <p>cm 1 cm 2,5 cm 4 cm 4</p>		
 <p>cm 6 cm 3,5</p>		
 <p>cm 5 cm 6</p>		
 <p>cm 2 cm 2,2 cm 2,8 cm 4,5</p>		
 <p>cm 1,5 cm 2,7 cm 3,5</p>		
 <p>cm 3</p>		
 <p>cm 7,6</p>		

DATI E POLIGONI	FORMULA INVERSA	CALCOLO IL LATO
 <p> $P = \text{cm } 72$ $l = ?$ </p>		
 <p> $P = \text{cm } 59$ $l_1 = \text{cm } 23$ $l_2 = ?$ </p>		
 <p> $P = \text{cm } 38$ $l_1 = \text{cm } 6$ $l_3 = \text{cm } 15$ $l_2 = ?$ </p>		
 <p> $P = \text{cm } 54$ $l = ?$ </p>		

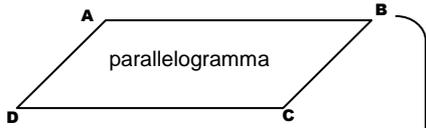
PERIMETRO E AREA DEI POLIGONI

Completa le tabelle:

QUADRATO	LATO	PERIMETRO	AREA
	12 cm	-----	-----
	6,17 m	-----	-----
	-----	32 dm	-----
	-----	52 mm	-----
	129 m	-----	-----

RETTANGOLO	LATI	PERIMETRO	AREA
	AB = 10 m AD = 6 m	-----	-----
	DC = 12 cm BC = 8 cm	-----	-----
	AB = _____ AD = 15 dm	66 dm	-----
	DC = 7 m BC = _____	24 m	-----
	AB = _____ BC = 5 m	-----	35 mq

FORMULE PERIMETRI delle principali FIGURE PIANE



parallelogramma

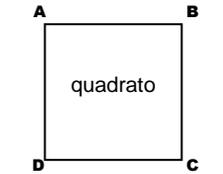


rettangolo

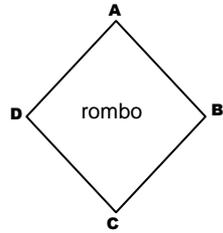
$$p = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$$

oppure

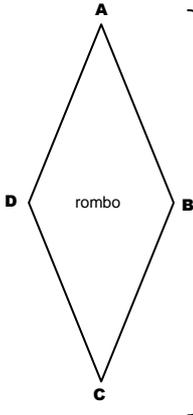
$$p = (\overline{AB} \times 2) + (\overline{CD} \times 2)$$



quadrato



rombo

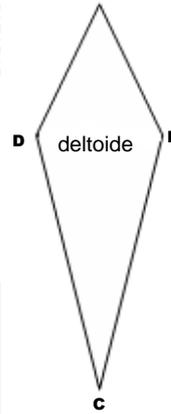


rombo

$$p = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$$

oppure

$$p = \overline{AB} \times 4$$

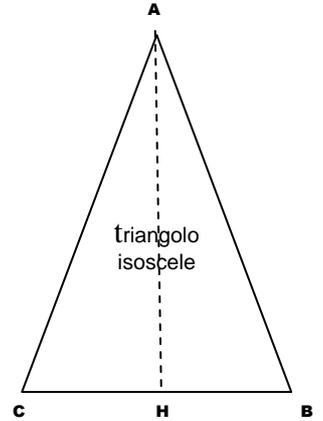


deltoido

$$p = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$$

oppure

$$p = (\overline{AB} \times 2) + (\overline{BC} \times 2)$$



triangolo isoscele

$$p = b + (\text{lato obliquo} \times 2)$$

$$\overline{BC} + (\overline{AB} \times 2)$$

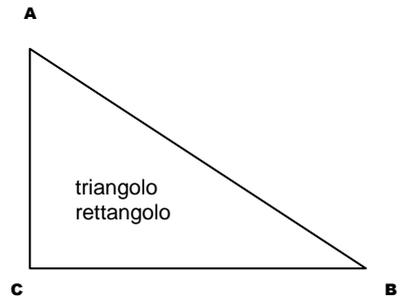


Trapezio isoscele

$$p = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$$

oppure

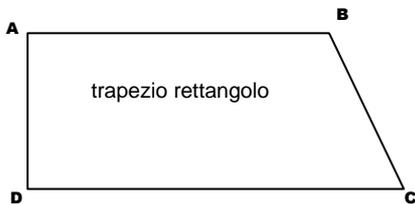
$$p = \overline{AB} + \overline{CD} + (\overline{BC} \times 2)$$



triangolo rettangolo

$$p = \text{somma dei lati}$$

$$\overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CA}$$



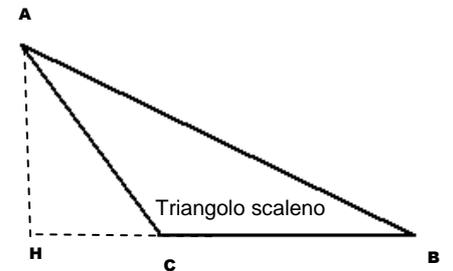
trapezio rettangolo

$$p = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$$

oppure

$$p = \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + (\overline{AB} \times 2)$$

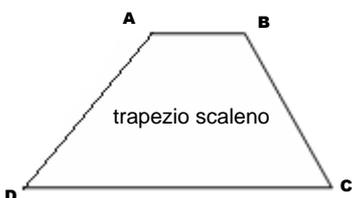
qualora altezza e base minore fossero congruenti



Triangolo scaleno

$$p = \text{somma dei lati}$$

$$\overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CA}$$



trapezio scaleno

$$p = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$$

perchè

tutti i lati sono

$$\neq$$