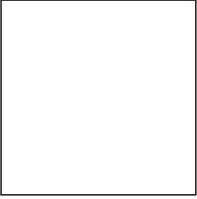
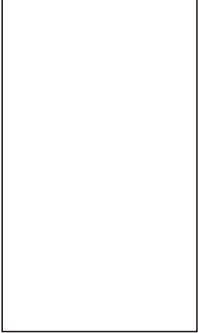

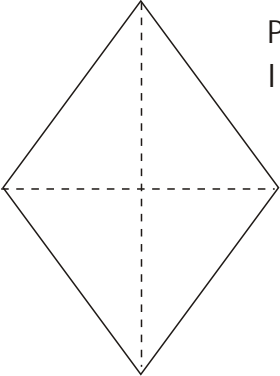
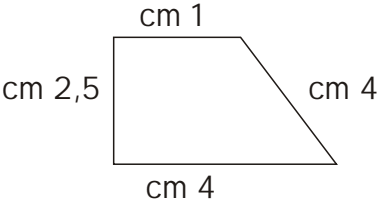
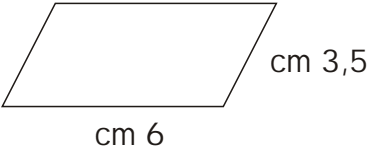
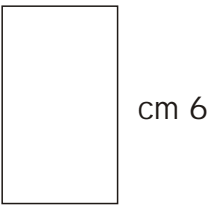
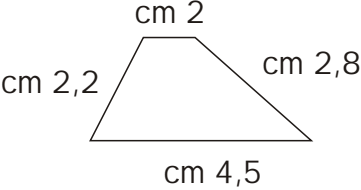
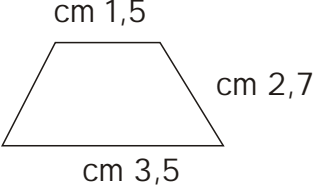

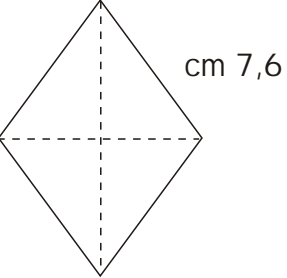
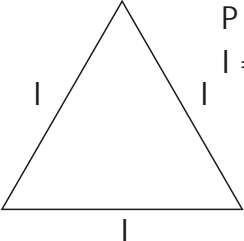
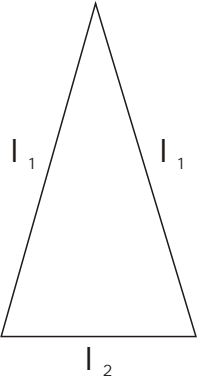
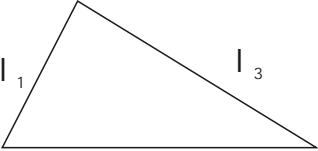
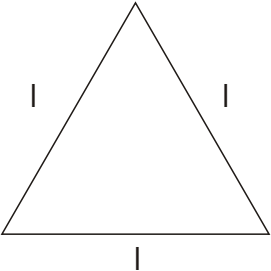


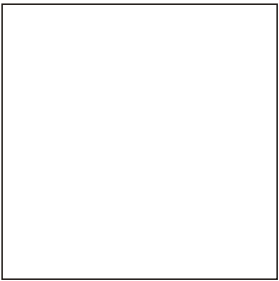
DATI E POLIGONI	FORMULA INVERSA	CALCOLO IL LATO
 <p> <math>P = \text{cm } 16</math>  <math>l = ?</math> </p>		
 <p> <math>P = \text{cm } 10</math>  <math>l_1 = \text{cm } 2</math>  <math>l_2 = ?</math> </p>		
 <p> <math>P = \text{cm } 19</math>  <math>l_1 = \text{cm } 6</math>  <math>l_2 = ?</math> 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

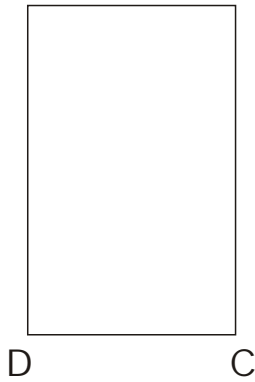
DATI E POLIGONI	FORMULA DEL PERIMETRO	CALCOLO IL PERIMETRO
 <p>cm 1 cm 2,5 cm 4 cm 4</p>		
 <p>cm 6 cm 3,5</p>		
 <p>cm 5 cm 6</p>		
 <p>cm 2 cm 2,2 cm 2,8 cm 4,5</p>		
 <p>cm 1,5 cm 2,7 cm 3,5</p>		
 <p>cm 3</p>		
 <p>cm 7,6</p>		

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

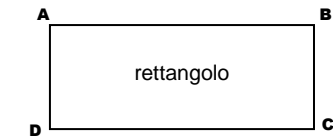
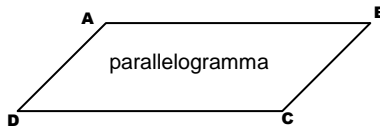
## PERIMETRO E AREA DEI POLIGONI

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

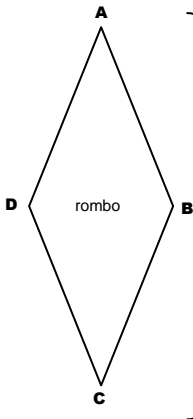
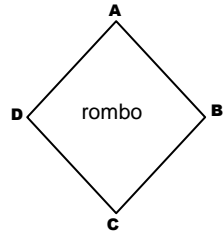
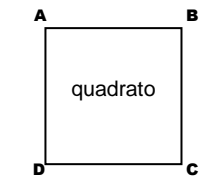
FORMULE PERIMETRI delle principali FIGURE PIANE



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

oppure

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



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

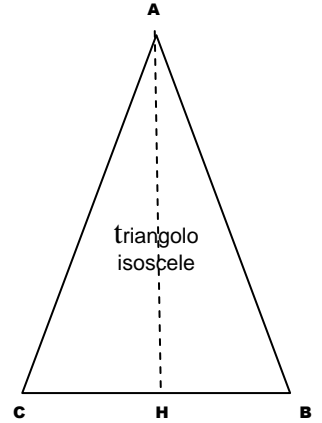
oppure

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

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

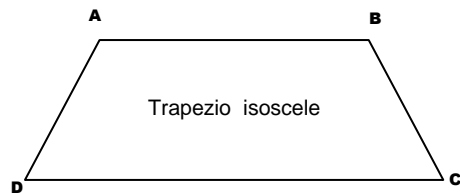
oppure

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



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

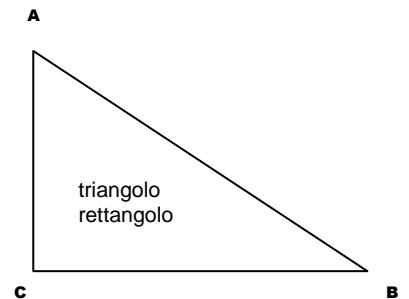
$$\overline{BC} + (\overline{AB} \times 2)$$



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

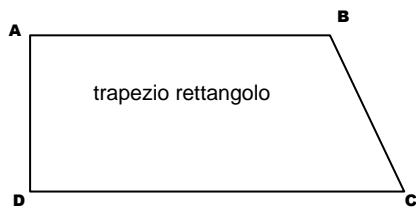
oppure

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



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

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

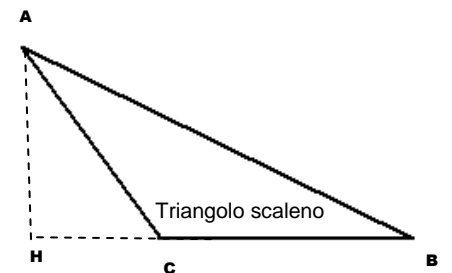


$$p = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$$

oppure

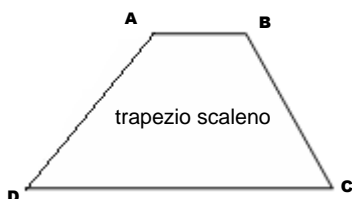
$$p = \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + (\overline{AB} \times 2)$$

qualora altezza e base minore fossero congruenti



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

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



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

perchè

tutti i lati sono

$$\neq$$