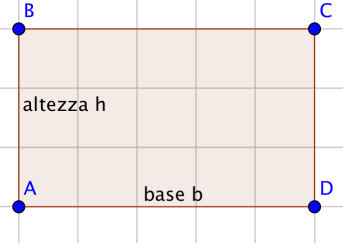
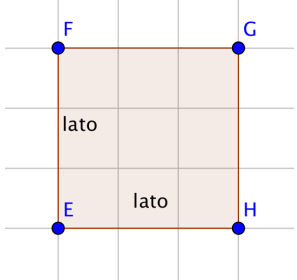
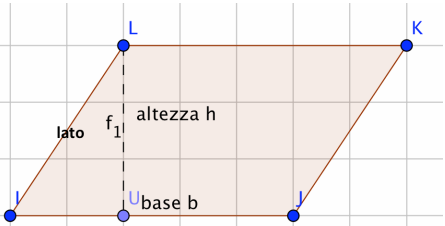
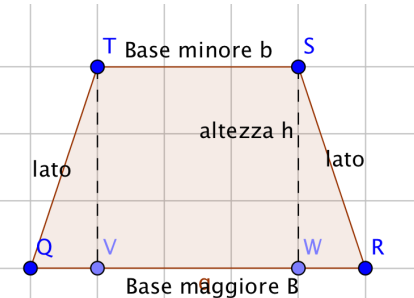
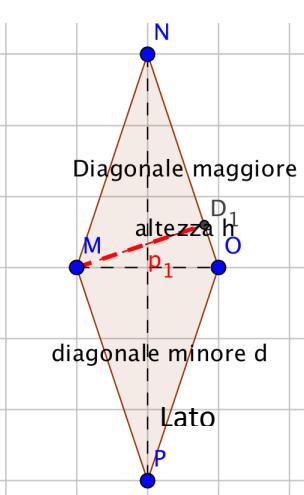
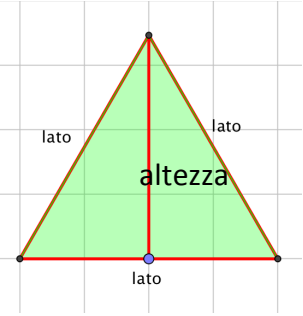
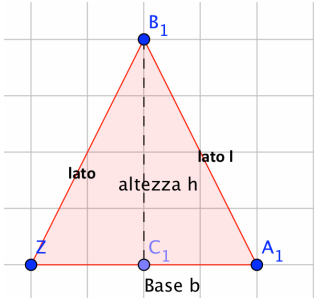
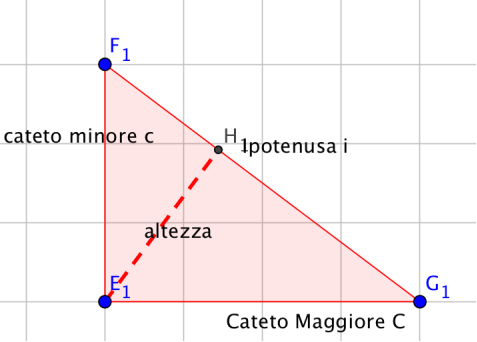


<p style="text-align: center;">POLIGONO</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PERIMETRO Formule dirette e inverse</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AREA Formule dirette e inverse</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">RETTANGOLO</p>	<p>DIRETTA $2p = (b+h) \cdot 2$</p> <p>INVERSE $b = 2p:2 - h$ $h = 2p:2 - b$</p>	<p>DIRETTA $A = b \cdot h$</p> <p>INVERSE $b = A: h$ $h = A: b$</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">QUADRATO</p>	<p>DIRETTA $2p = \text{lato} \cdot 4$</p> <p>INVERSA $\text{Lato} = 2p : 4$</p>	<p>DIRETTA $A = l \cdot l = l^2$</p> <p>INVERSA $l = \sqrt{A}$ come ROMBO</p> <p>DIRETTA $A = (D \cdot D) : 2$</p> <p>INVERSA $D = \sqrt{A \cdot 2}$</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">PARALLELOGRAMMA</p>	<p>DIRETTA $2p = (b+l) \cdot 2$</p> <p>INVERSE $b = 2p:2 - l$ $l = 2p:2 - b$</p>	<p>DIRETTA $A = b \cdot h$</p> <p>INVERSE $b = A: h$ $h = A: b$</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">TRAPEZIO ISOSCELE</p>	<p>DIRETTA $2p = b+B + \text{lato} \cdot 2$</p> <p>INVERSE $B+b = 2p - 2 \cdot l =$ $\text{Lato} = (2p - (B+b)) : 2$</p>	<p>DIRETTA $A = (B+b) \cdot h : 2$</p> <p>INVERSE $B+b = A \cdot 2 : h$ $h = A \cdot 2 : (B+b)$</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">ROMBO</p>	<p>DIRETTA $2p = \text{lato} \cdot 4$</p> <p>INVERSE $\text{Lato} = 2p : 4$</p>	<p>DIRETTA $A = (D \cdot d) : 2$</p> <p>INVERSE $D = A \cdot 2 : d$ $d = A \cdot 2 : D$</p> <p>come Parallelogramma</p> <p>DIRETTA $A = \text{lato} \cdot h$</p> <p>INVERSE $\text{lato} = A: h$ $h = A: \text{lato}$</p>

<p>TRIANGOLO Equilatero</p>  <p>The diagram shows an equilateral triangle with a vertical line from the top vertex to the midpoint of the base, labeled 'altezza'. The three sides are labeled 'lato'.</p>	<p>DIRETTA $2p = \text{lato} \cdot 3$</p> <p>INVERSE $\text{Lato} = 2p : 3$</p>	<p>DIRETTA $A = (b \cdot h) : 2$</p> <p>INVERSE $b = A \cdot 2 : h$ $h = A \cdot 2 : b$</p>
<p>TRIANGOLO Isoscele</p>  <p>The diagram shows an isosceles triangle with two equal sides labeled 'lato l' and a base labeled 'Base b'. A vertical dashed line from the top vertex to the base is labeled 'altezza h'. Vertices are labeled B₁, Z, C₁, and A₁.</p>	<p>DIRETTA $2p = \text{lato} \cdot 2 + \text{base}$</p> <p>INVERSE $\text{Lato} = 2p - \text{base} : 2$ $\text{Base} = 2p - \text{lato} \cdot 2$</p>	<p>DIRETTA $A = (b \cdot h) : 2$</p> <p>INVERSE $b = A \cdot 2 : h$ $h = A \cdot 2 : b$</p>
<p>TRIANGOLO Rettangolo</p>  <p>The diagram shows a right-angled triangle with a vertical leg labeled 'cateto minore c', a horizontal leg labeled 'Cateto Maggiore C', and a hypotenuse labeled 'ipotenusa i'. A dashed line from the right-angle vertex to the hypotenuse is labeled 'altezza'. Vertices are labeled F₁, E₁, H₁, and G₁.</p>	<p>DIRETTA $2p = \text{ipotenusa} + \text{cateto} + \text{Cateto}$</p> <p>INVERSE $\text{Ipotenusa} = 2p - (C + c)$ $\text{Cateto} = 2p - (\text{cateto} + \text{ipotenusa})$ $\text{Cateto} = 2p - (\text{Cateto} + \text{ipotenusa})$</p>	<p>DIRETTA $A = (c \cdot C) : 2$</p> <p>INVERSE $C = A \cdot 2 : c$ $c = A \cdot 2 : C$</p>