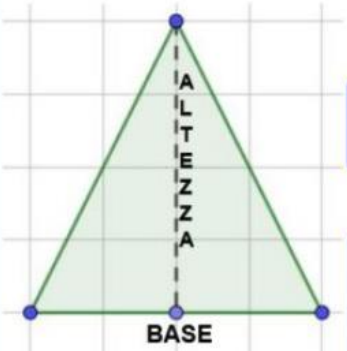
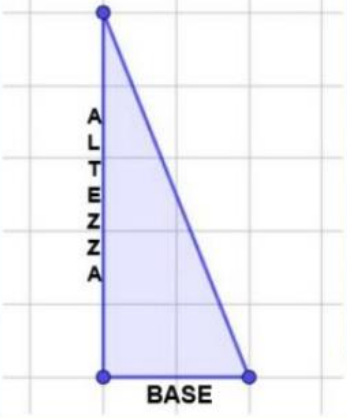
TRIANGOLI





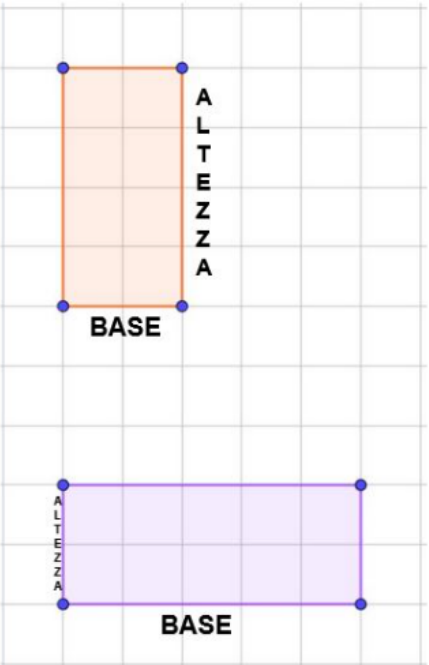
A = AREA ; b = BASE ; h = ALTEZZA

$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$; OPPURE $A = (b \cdot h) : 2$;

$b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h}$; OPPURE $b = (2 \cdot A) : h$;

$h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{b}$; OPPURE $h = (2 \cdot A) : b$;

RETTANGOLI



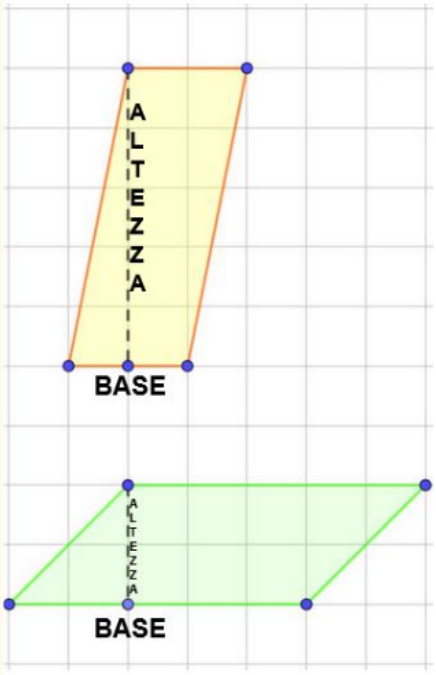
A = AREA ; b = BASE ; h = ALTEZZA

$A = b \cdot h$;

$b = \frac{A}{h}$; OPPURE $b = A : h$;

$h = \frac{A}{b}$; OPPURE $h = A : b$;

PARALLELOGRAMMI



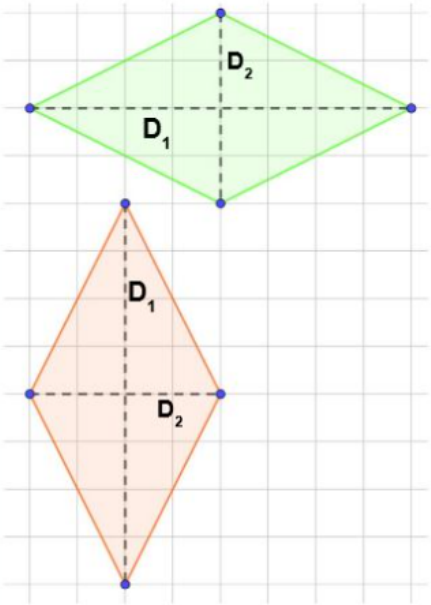
A = AREA ; b = BASE ; h = ALTEZZA

$A = b \cdot h$;

$b = \frac{A}{h}$; OPPURE $b = A : h$;

$h = \frac{A}{b}$; OPPURE $h = A : b$;

ROMBI



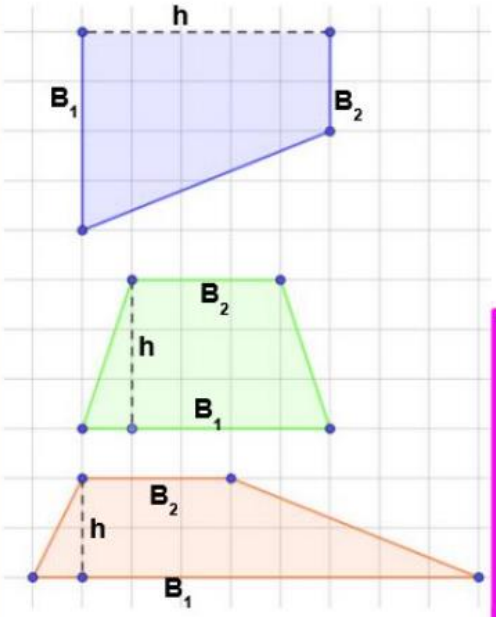
A = AREA ;
D_1 = DIAGONALE MAGGIORE ;
D_2 = DIAGONALE MINORE ;

$A = \frac{D_1 \cdot D_2}{2}$; OPPURE $A = (D_1 \cdot D_2) : 2$;

$D_1 = \frac{A \cdot 2}{D_2}$; OPPURE $D_1 = (A \cdot 2) : D_2$;

$D_2 = \frac{A \cdot 2}{D_1}$; OPPURE $D_2 = (A \cdot 2) : D_1$;

TRAPEZI



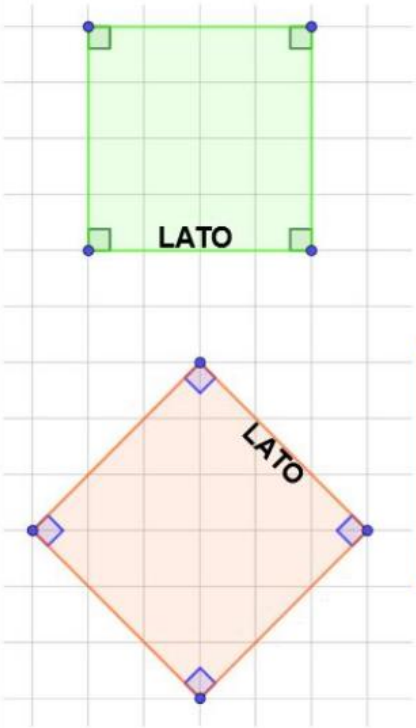
A = AREA ;
B_1 = BASE MAGGIORE ;
B_2 = BASE MINORE
h = ALTEZZA ;

$$A = \frac{(B_1 + B_2) \cdot h}{2} \; ; \quad \text{OPPURE} \quad A = [(B_1 + B_2) \cdot h] : 2 \; ;$$

$$h = \frac{A \cdot 2}{(B_1 + B_2)} \; ; \quad \text{OPPURE} \quad h = (A \cdot 2) : (B_1 + B_2) \; ;$$

$$(B_1 + B_2) = \frac{A \cdot 2}{h} \; ; \quad \text{OPPURE} \quad (B_1 + B_2) = (A \cdot 2) : h \; ;$$

QUADRATI



A = AREA ;
L = LATO ;

$$A = \text{LATO} \cdot \text{LATO} = L \cdot L = L^2 \; ;$$

$$\text{LATO} = \sqrt{A} \; ;$$