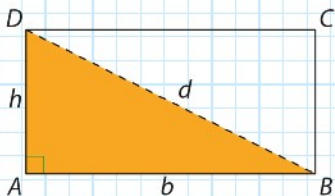


APPLICAZIONI del TEOREMA di PITAGORA

RETTANGOLO

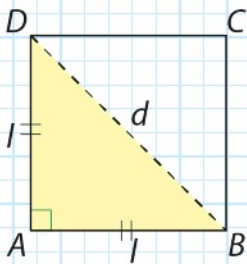


$$d = \sqrt{h^2 + b^2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{d^2 - b^2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{d^2 - h^2}$$

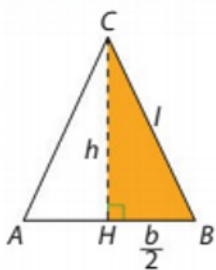
QUADRATO



$$d = \sqrt{l^2 + l^2} = \sqrt{2} \cdot l$$

$$l = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}$$

TRIANGOLO ISOSCELE

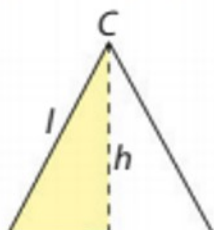


$$l = \sqrt{h^2 + \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{l^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2}$$

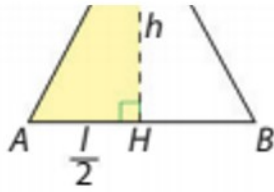
$$\frac{b}{2} = \sqrt{l^2 - h^2}$$

TRIANGOLO EQUILATERO



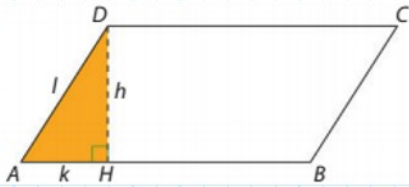
$$h = \sqrt{l^2 - \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{l^2 - \frac{l^2}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{3l^2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot l$$

$$l = 2 \cdot h$$



$$l = \frac{2 \cdot b}{\sqrt{3}}$$

PARALLELOGRAMMA

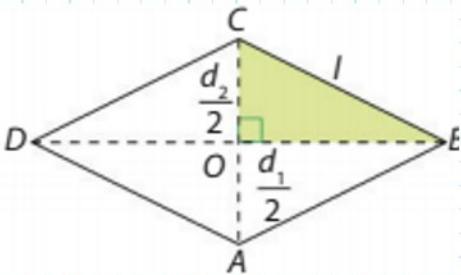


$$l = \sqrt{b^2 + k^2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{l^2 - k^2}$$

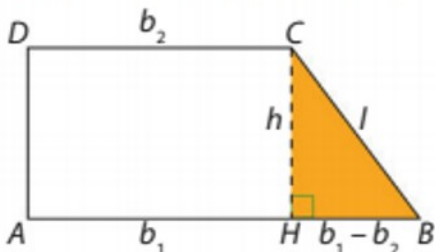
$$k = \sqrt{l^2 - h^2}$$

ROMBO



$$l = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d_2}{2}\right)^2}$$

TRAPEZIO RETTANGOLO



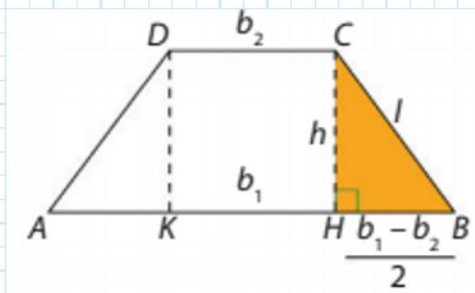
$$l = \sqrt{h^2 + (b_1 - b_2)^2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{l^2 - (b_1 - b_2)^2}$$

$$b_1 - b_2 = \sqrt{l^2 - h^2}$$

$$b_1 - b_2 = \sqrt{l^2 - h^2}$$

TRAPEZIO ISOSCELE



$$l = \sqrt{\left(\frac{b_1 - b_2}{2}\right)^2 + h^2}$$

$$h = \sqrt{l^2 - \left(\frac{b_1 - b_2}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{b_1 - b_2}{2} = \sqrt{l^2 - h^2}$$