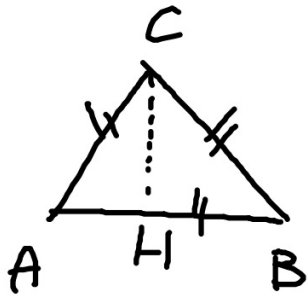


APPLICAZIONE TEOREMA DI PITAGORA AL TRIANGOLO EQUILATERO

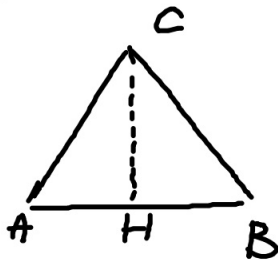


$$h = \overline{CH} = \frac{l}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

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

ESEMPIO

CALCOLA L'ALTEZZA DI UN TRIANGOLO
EQUILATERO IL CUI LATO MISURA 8 cm.



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

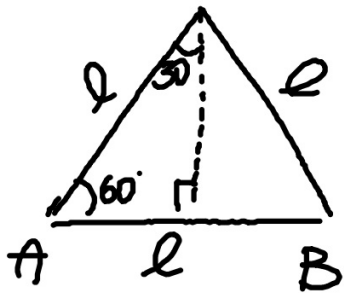
$$\overline{AB} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{CH} = ?$$

$$\overline{CH} = \frac{l}{2} \sqrt{3}$$

$$\overline{CH} = \frac{8}{2} \sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

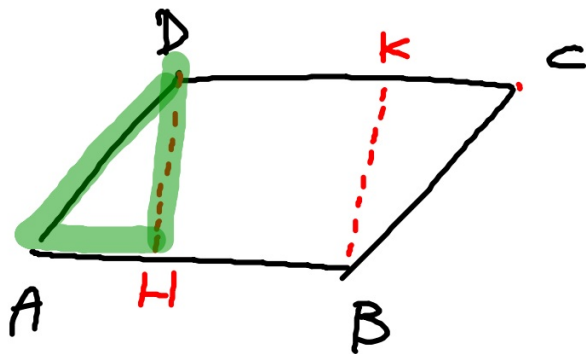
APPLICAZIONE DEL TEOREMA DI
PITAGORA AL TRIANGOLO CON ANGOLI DI
30° e 60°



$$h = \frac{l}{2} \sqrt{3}$$

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

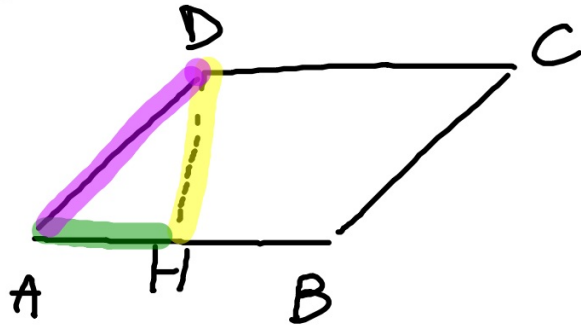
APPLICAZIONE DEL TEOREMA DI
PITAGORA AL PARALLELOGRAMMA



$$\overline{DA} = \sqrt{AH^2 + DH^2}$$

$$\overline{DH} = \sqrt{DA^2 - AH^2}$$

ESEMPIO



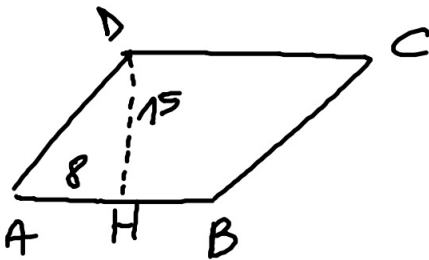
$$\overline{DH} = 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{AH} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{AD} = ?$$

$$\overline{AD} = \sqrt{24^2 + 10^2} = \sqrt{576 + 100} = \sqrt{676} = 26 \text{ cm}$$

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$$\overline{AH} = 8 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{DH} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\overline{AB} = 3 \cdot \overline{AH} = 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$P = ? \quad A = b \cdot h$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{DA} &= \sqrt{8^2 + 15^2} \\ &= \sqrt{64 + 225} = \sqrt{289} \\ &= 17 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$P = (17 \text{ cm} \cdot 2) + (24 \text{ cm} \cdot 2) = 82 \text{ cm}$$

$$A = 24 \text{ cm} \cdot 15 \text{ cm} = 360 \text{ cm}^2$$