

FIGURA	FORMULA	FORMULA INVERSA
TRIANGOLO QUALSIASI	$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$ $P = \text{somma dei tre lati}$	$b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h}$ $h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{b}$
TRIANGOLO ISOSCELE	$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$ $\rightarrow b \cdot h = 2 \cdot A$ $P = l \cdot 2 + b$	$\begin{cases} b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} \\ b = (P - 2 \cdot l) \end{cases}$ $h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{b}$ $l = \frac{P - b}{2}$
TRIANGOLO RETTANGOLO	$A = \begin{cases} \frac{c_1 \cdot c_2}{2} \\ \frac{i \cdot h}{2} \end{cases}$ $c_1 \cdot c_2 = 2 \cdot A$ $i \cdot h = 2 \cdot A$ $P = c_1 + c_2 + i$ $c_1 + c_2 = P - i$	$\begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{2 \cdot A}{c_2} \\ c_1 = P - c_2 - i \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} c_2 = \frac{2 \cdot A}{c_1} \\ c_2 = P - c_1 - i \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} i = P - c_2 - c_1 \\ i = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} \end{cases}$ $h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{i}$
QUADRATO	$A = l^2$ $P = l \cdot 4$	$\begin{cases} l = \frac{P}{4} \\ l = \sqrt{A} \\ l = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$ $d = l \cdot \sqrt{2}$
RETTANGOLO	$A = b \cdot h$ $\rightarrow b \cdot h = A$ $P = (b + h) \cdot 2$ $\rightarrow b + h = \frac{P}{2}$	$b + h = \frac{P}{2}$

		$\begin{cases} b = \frac{P - 2 \cdot h}{2} \\ b = \frac{A}{h} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} h = \frac{P - 2 \cdot b}{2} \\ h = \frac{A}{b} \end{cases}$
ROMBO	$A = \begin{cases} \frac{(D \cdot d)}{2} \\ l \cdot h \end{cases}$ $D \cdot d = 2 \cdot A$ $P = l \cdot 4$ $h = A : l \rightarrow A = h \cdot l$	$\begin{cases} l = \frac{P}{4} \\ l = A : h \end{cases}$ $D = \frac{2 \cdot A}{d}$ $d = \frac{2 \cdot A}{D}$
TRAPEZIO SCALENO	$A = \frac{(B + b) \cdot h}{2}$ $\rightarrow B + b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h}$ $P = B + b + l_2 + l_1$ $B + b = P - l_2 + l_1$	$\begin{cases} b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - B \\ b = P - B - l_2 - l_1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} B = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - b \\ B = P - b - l_2 - l_1 \end{cases}$ $h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{(B + b)}$
TRAPEZIO ISOSCELE	$A = \frac{(B + b) \cdot h}{2}$ $B + b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h}$ $P = B + b + l \cdot 2$ $B + b = P - l \cdot 2$ $\text{proiezione} = \frac{B - b}{2}$	$B + b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h}$ $\begin{cases} B = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - b \\ B = P - b - l \cdot 2 \\ B = b + q \cdot 2 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - B \\ b = P - B - l \cdot 2 \\ b = B + q \cdot 2 \end{cases}$ $h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{(B + b)}$

<p>TRAPEZIO RETTANGOLO</p>	$A = \frac{(B + b) \cdot h}{2}$ $B + b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h}$ $P = B + b + l + h$ $B + b = P - l - h$ $\text{proiezione} = B - b$	$\begin{cases} B = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - b \\ B = P - b - l - h \\ B = b + q \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - B \\ b = P - B - l - h \\ b = B + q \end{cases}$ $h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{(B + b)}$
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