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

RETTANGOLO	$A = b \cdot h$ $\to b \cdot h = A$ $P = (b + h) \cdot 2$ $\to b + h = \frac{P}{2}$	$b + h = \frac{P}{2}$ $\begin{cases} b = \frac{P - 2 \cdot h}{2} \\ b = \frac{A}{h} \\ b = \sqrt{d^2 - h^2} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} h = \frac{P - 2 \cdot b}{2} \\ h = \frac{A}{b} \\ h = \sqrt{d^2 - b^2} \end{cases}$ $d = \sqrt{h^2 + b^2}$
ROMBO	$A = \begin{cases} \frac{(D \cdot d)}{2} \\ l \cdot h \end{cases}$ $D \cdot d = 2 \cdot A$ $P = l \cdot 4$ $h = A : l \to A = h \cdot l$	$\begin{cases} l = \frac{P}{4} \\ l = A : h \\ l = \sqrt{\left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} D = \frac{2 \cdot A}{d} \\ D = \left(\sqrt{l^2 - \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2}\right) \cdot 2 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} d = \frac{2 \cdot A}{D} \\ d = \left(\sqrt{l^2 - \left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2}\right) \cdot 2 \end{cases}$
PARALLELOGRAMMA	$A = \begin{cases} b \cdot h \\ l \cdot h \end{cases}$ $b \cdot h = A$ $l \cdot h = A$ $P = (b + l) \cdot 2$ $b + l = \frac{P}{2}$	$\begin{cases} b = \frac{P - 2 \cdot h}{2} \\ b = \frac{A}{h} \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} h = \frac{P - 2 \cdot b}{2} \\ h = \frac{A}{b} \end{cases}$ $l = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{h} \\ (P - 2b) : 2 \\ \sqrt{h^2 + q^2} \end{cases}$

TRAPEZIO QUALSIASI	$A = \frac{(B+b) \cdot h}{2}$ $\rightarrow B + b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h}$ $P = B + b + l_2 + l_1$ $B + b = P - l_2 + l_1$ $\boldsymbol{q = proiezione}$	$\begin{cases} b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - B \\ b = P - B - l_2 - l_1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} B = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - b \\ B = P - b - l_2 - l_1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{(B+b)} \\ h = \sqrt{l^2 - q^2} \end{cases}$
TRAPEZIO ISOSCELE	$A = \frac{(B+b) \cdot h}{2}$ $B + b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h}$ $P = B + b + l \cdot 2$ $B + b = P - l \cdot 2$ $\boldsymbol{q = proiezione} = \frac{B - b}{2}$	$B + b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h}$ $\begin{cases} B = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - b \\ B = P - b - l \cdot 2 \\ B = b + q \cdot 2 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - B \\ b = P - B - l \cdot 2 \\ b = B + q \cdot 2 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{(B+b)} \\ h = \sqrt{l^2 - q^2} \end{cases}$
TRAPEZIO RETTANGOLO	$A = \frac{(B+b) \cdot h}{2}$ $B + b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h}$ $P = B + b + l + h$ $B + b = P - l - h$ $\boldsymbol{q = proiezione} = B - b$	$\begin{cases} B = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - b \\ B = P - b - l - h \\ B = b + q \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h} - B \\ b = P - B - l - h \\ b = B - q \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{(B+b)} \\ h = \sqrt{l^2 - q^2} \end{cases}$