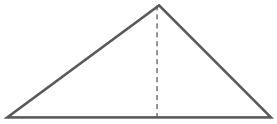
# MATEMATICA DI PRIMAVERA [6]

A. Utilizzando la formula diretta e le formule inverse completa le tabelle; esegui i calcoli in colonna sul quaderno.

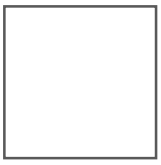
| TRIANGOLO | | |
|---|---|---|
| base (b) | altezza (h) | area (A) |
| 15 cm | 26,4 cm | |
| 54,2 dm | 7,3 dm | |
| | 28 m | 495,6 $m^2$ |
| 34 dam | | 123,42 $dam^2$ |



A = (bxh):2
b = (Ax2):h
h = (Ax2) :b

| QUADRATO | | |
|---|---|---|
| lato ($\ell$) | perimetro (P) | area (A) |
| 61,9 dm | | |
| 3,18 hm | | |
| | 260 m | |
| | 26,8 km | |

P = $\ell$ x4
$\ell$ = P:4
A = ($\ell$ x $\ell$)



| RETTANGOLO | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| base (b) | altezza (h) | perimetro (P) | area (A) |
| 36 cm | 12 cm | | |
| 8,3 dam | 16 dam | | |
| | 9 m | | 216 $m^2$ |
| 6,2 hm | | 17 hm | |

P = (b+h)x2
b = [P-(hx2)]:2
h = [P-(bx2)]:2
A = bxh
b = A:h
h = A:b

| ROMBO | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| lato ($\ell$) | Diagonale maggiore (D) | Diagonale minore (d) | perimetro (P) | area (A) |
| 23 mm | 36 mm | 25 mm | | |
| 8,3 m | 12 m | 9 m | | |
| | 38,3 cm | 25 cm | 107,2 cm | |
| 11,6 hm | 18 hm | | | 135 $hm^2$ |

P = $\ell$ x4
$\ell$ = P:4
A = (Dxd):2
D = (Ax2):d
d = (Ax2):D