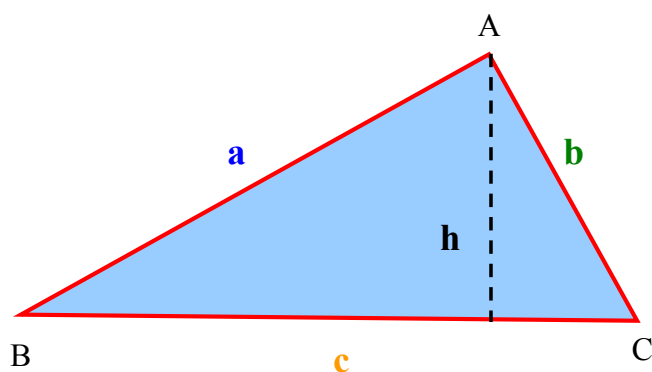


# TRIANGOLO QUALUNQUE



SOLO SE CONOSCO I LATI **a, b, c**

$$2p = a + b + c$$

$$A = \frac{b \times h}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{2A}{h}$$

$$h = \frac{2A}{b}$$

$$a = 2p - b - c$$

$$c = 2p - a - b$$

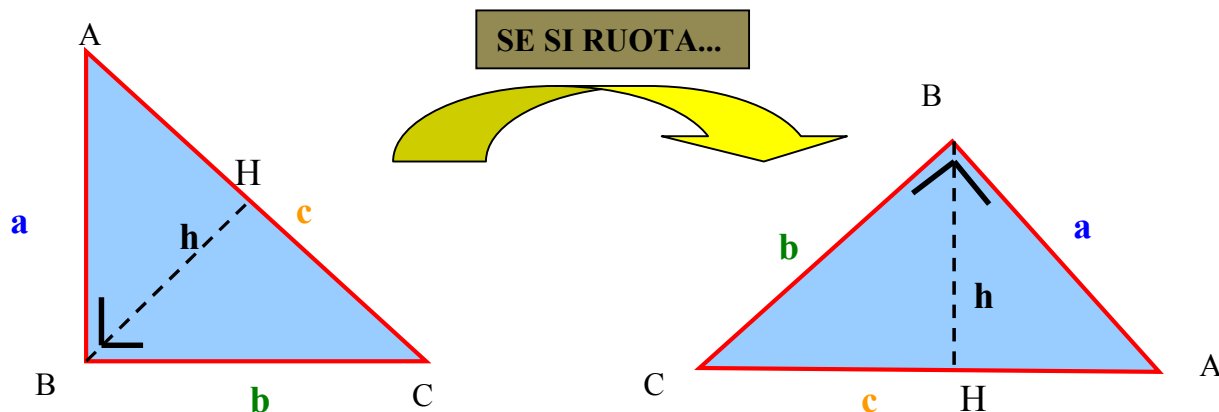
$$b = 2p - a - c$$

(FORMULA DI ERONE)

$$A = \sqrt{p(p - a)(p - b)(p - c)}$$

$$p = (a + b + c) : 2 \text{ (SEMIPERIMETRO)}$$

# TRIANGOLO RETTANGOLO



Altezza relativa all'ipotenusa  
 $h = (a \times b) : c$

$$a = (c \times h) : b$$

$$b = (c \times h) : a$$

$$c = (a \times b) : h$$

## TEOREMI DI EUCLIDE

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \overline{CH} : \overline{BC} &= \overline{BC} : \overline{AC} \\ \overline{AH} : \overline{AB} &= \overline{AB} : \overline{AC} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{PRIMO}$$

$$\overline{CH} : \overline{BH} = \overline{BH} : \overline{AH} \quad \text{SECONDO}$$

## TEOREMA DI PITAGORA

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$