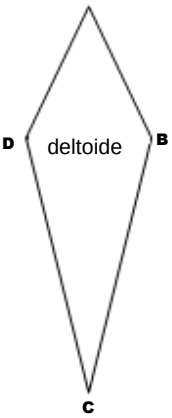
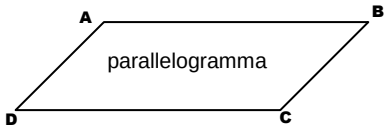
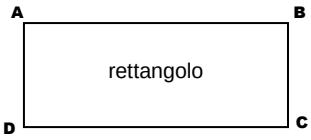
FORMULE PERIMETRI delle principali FIGURE PIANE

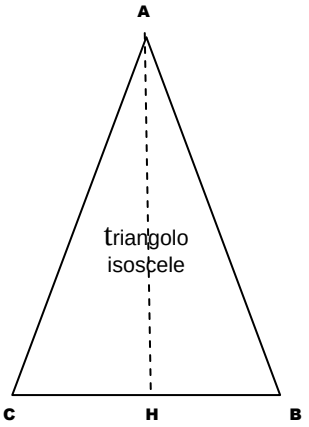


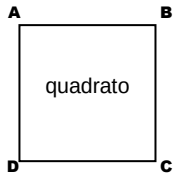
$\mathbf{p} = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$
oppure
$\mathbf{p} = (\overline{AB} \times 2) + (\overline{BC} \times 2)$

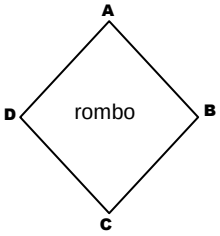


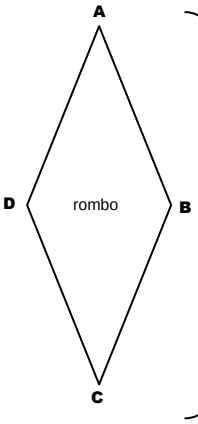


$\mathbf{p} = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$
oppure
$\mathbf{p} = (\overline{AB} \times 2) + (\overline{CD} \times 2)$



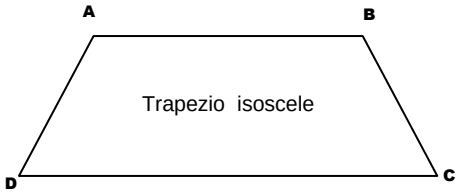




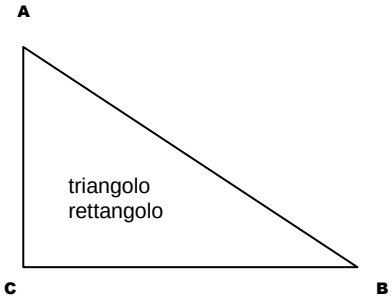


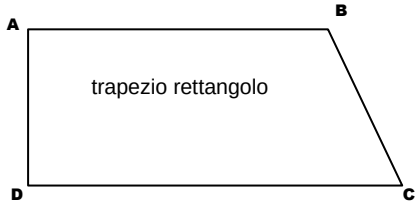
$\mathbf{p} = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$
oppure
$\mathbf{p} = \overline{AB} \times 4$

$\mathbf{p}$ = b + (lato obliquo x2)
$\overline{BC}$ + ($\overline{AB}$ X 2)



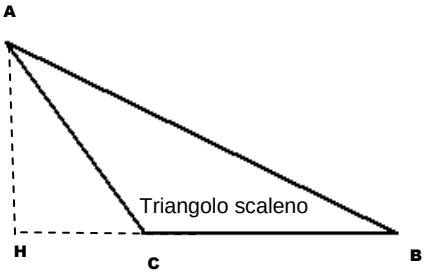
$\mathbf{p} = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$
oppure
$\mathbf{p} = \overline{AB} + \overline{CD} + (\overline{BC} \times 2)$

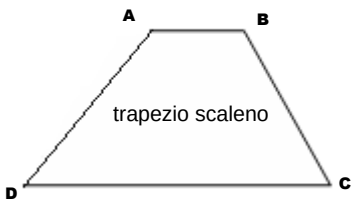




$\mathbf{p} = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$
oppure
$\mathbf{p} = \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + (\overline{AB} \times 2)$
qualora altezza e base minore fossero congruenti

$\mathbf{p}$ = somma dei lati
$\overline{AB}$ + $\overline{BC}$ + $\overline{CA}$





$\mathbf{p} = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} + \overline{DA}$
perchè
tutti i lati sono
$\neq$

$\mathbf{p}$ = somma dei lati
$\overline{AB}$ + $\overline{BC}$ + $\overline{CA}$

Classe 5^