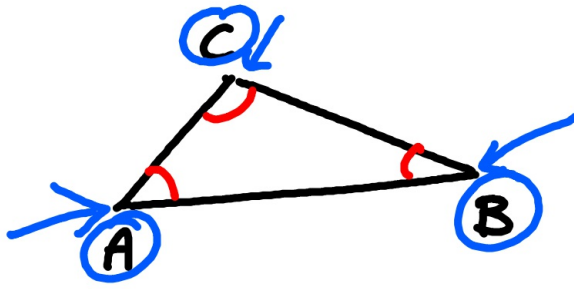


1 TRIANGOLI



CARATTERISTICHE

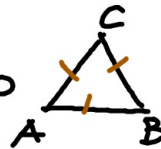
- HA 3 LATI, 3 ANGOLI, 3 VERTICI
- NON HA DIAGONALI
- $S_i = 180^\circ$
- OGNI LATO E' < DELLA SOMMA DEGLI ALTRI DUE

CLASSIFICAZIONE DEI Δ

IN BASE AI LATI

3 LATI
CONGRUENTI

= EQUILATERO

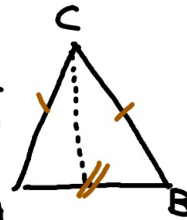


$$P = l \cdot 3 \quad l = P : 3$$

$$AB \cong BC \cong CA$$

2 LATI
CONGRUENTI

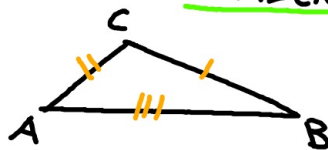
= ISOSCELE



$$P = AB + (AC \cdot 2)$$

$$CB \cong CA \neq AB$$

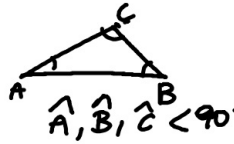
TUTTI I LATI \neq \rightarrow SCALENO



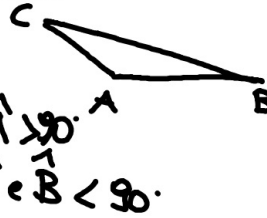
$$P = AB + BC + CA$$

• IN BASE AGLI ANGOLI

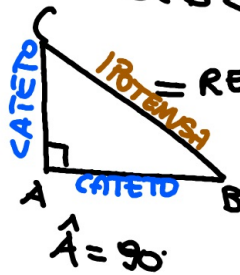
3 ANGOLI ACUTI ($< 90^\circ$) = ACUTANGOLO



1 ANGOLO OTTUSO ($> 90^\circ$) = OTTUSANGOLO

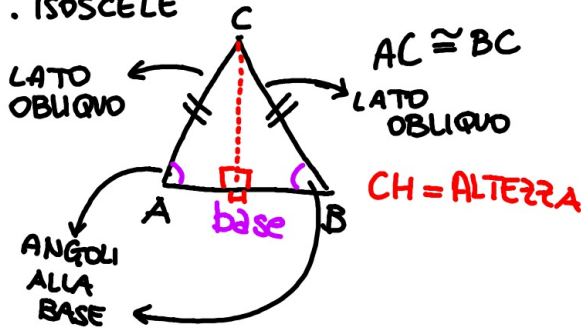


1 ANGOLO RETTO = 90° = RETTANGOLO



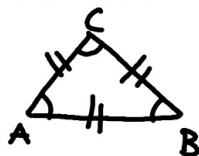
TRIANGOLI PARTICOLARI E LORO PERIMETRO

• ISOSCELE



$$\textcircled{P} = (\text{lato obliquo} \cdot 2) + \text{base}$$

• EQUILATERO



$$\hat{A}; \hat{B}; \hat{C} = 60^\circ$$

$$\textcircled{P} = l \cdot 3 \quad l = \textcircled{P} : 3$$