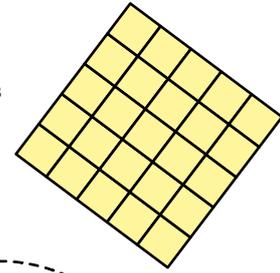


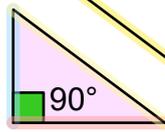
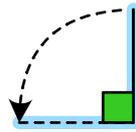
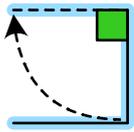
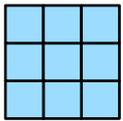
# IL TEOREMA DI PITAGORA

Su un triangolo rettangolo, evidenziamo i 3 lati (ipotenusa, cateto maggiore, cateto minore) e costruiamo dei quadrati su di essi:

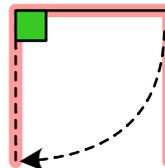
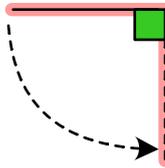
$$i^2 = \text{Area quadrato ipotenusa} = Q_3$$



IL CATETO MINORE (o "c")  
PUÒ FORMARE UN QUADRATO.  
CHIAMEREMO LA SUA AREA Q<sub>1</sub>

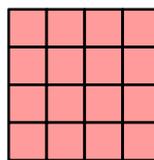


$$c^2 = \text{Area quadrato cateto minore} = Q_1$$



L'IPOTENUSA (o "i")  
PUÒ FORMARE UN QUADRATO.  
CHIAMEREMO LA SUA AREA Q<sub>3</sub>

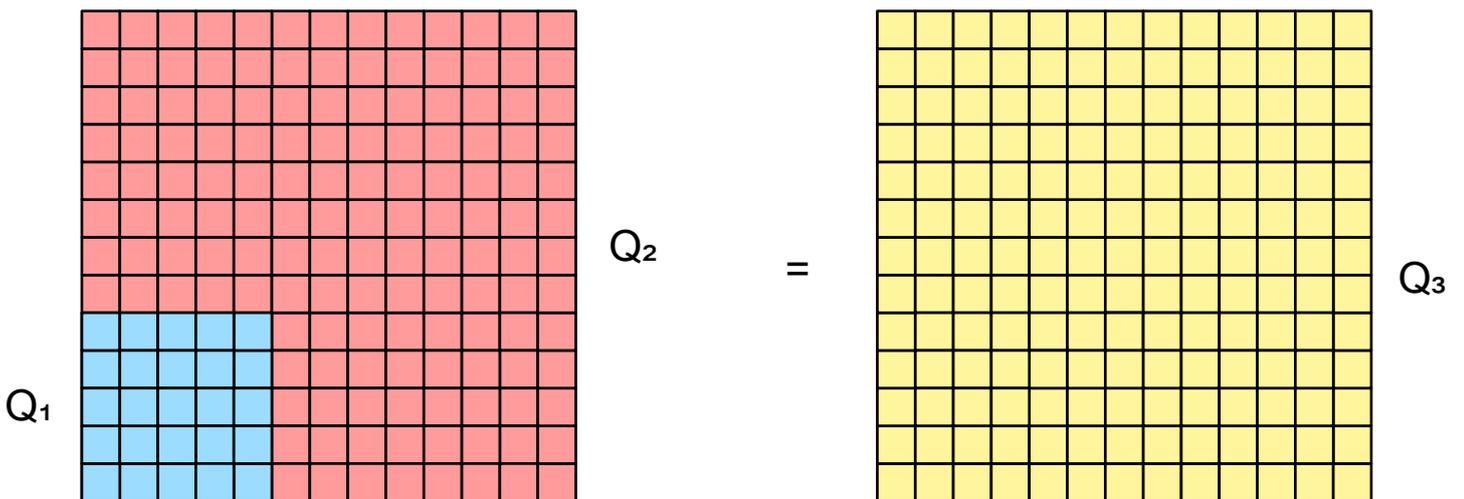
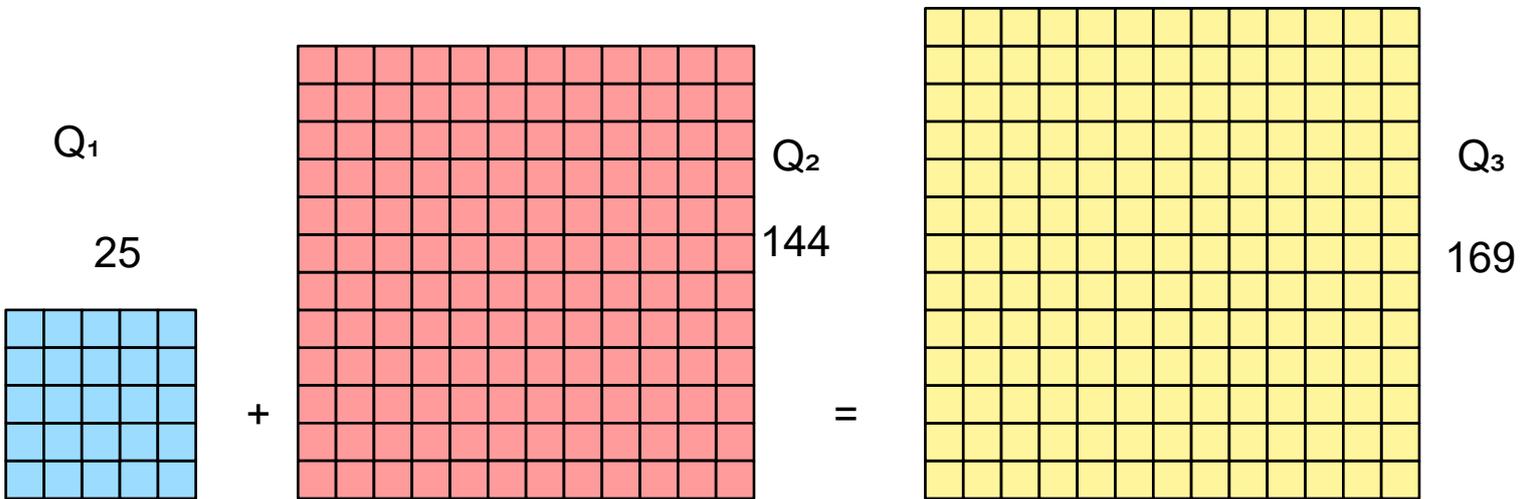
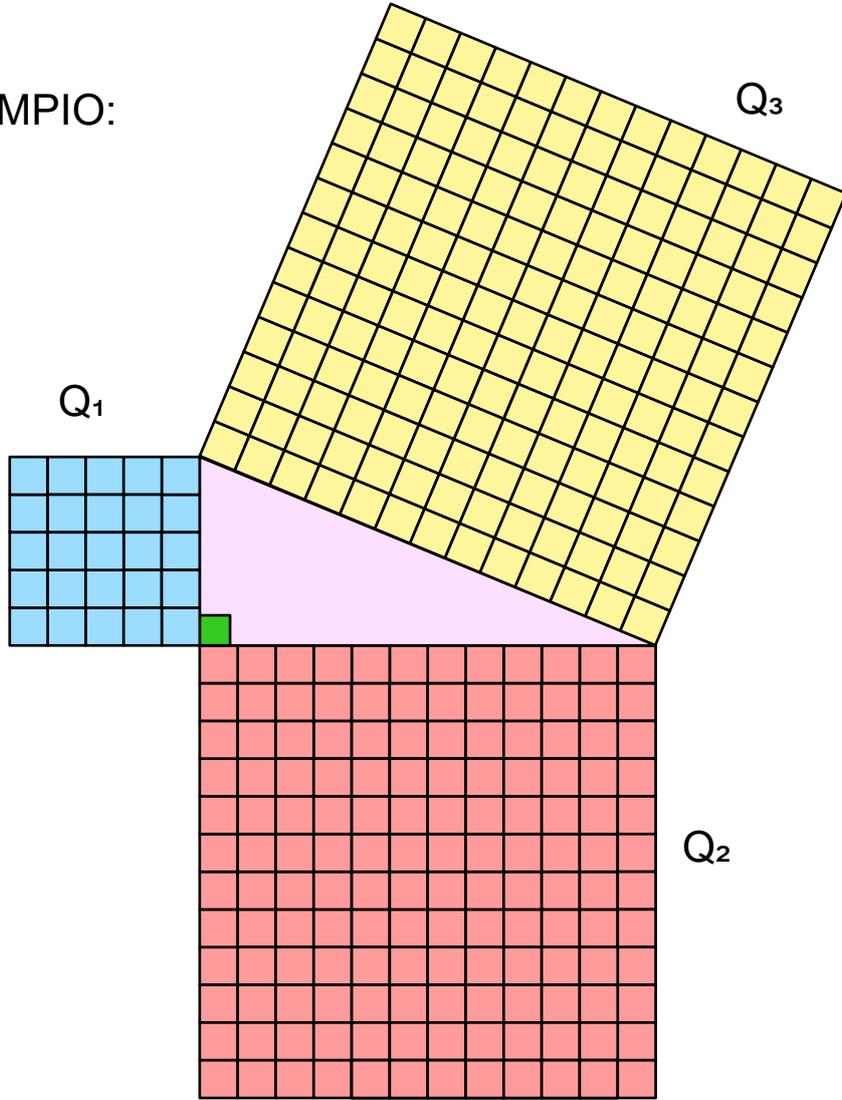
IL CATETO MAGGIORE (o "C")  
PUÒ FORMARE UN QUADRATO.  
CHIAMEREMO LA SUA AREA Q<sub>2</sub>



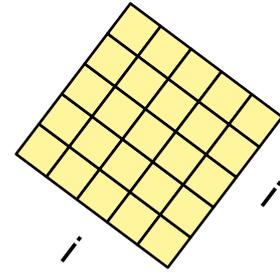
$$C^2 = \text{Area cateto maggiore} = Q_2$$



ALTRO ESEMPIO:

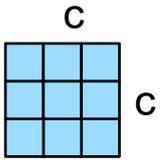


DALL'AREA DEL QUADRATO  $Q_3$   
 USANDO LA RADICE  
 SI PUÒ TORNARE  
 ALL'IPOTENUSA ("i")

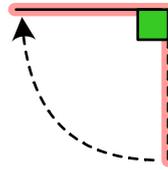
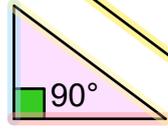
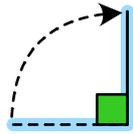


$\sqrt{i^2} = i$   
 oppure  
 $\sqrt{\text{Area } Q_3} = i$

DALL'AREA DEL QUADRATO  $Q_1$   
 USANDO LA RADICE  
 SI PUÒ TORNARE  
 AL CATETO MINORE ("C")



$\sqrt{C^2} = C$   
 oppure  
 $\sqrt{\text{Area } Q_1} = C$



$\sqrt{C^2} = C$   
 oppure  
 $\sqrt{\text{Area } Q_2} = C$

DALL'AREA DEL QUADRATO  $Q_2$   
 USANDO LA RADICE  
 SI PUÒ TORNARE  
 AL CATETO MAGGIORE ("i")

LE FORMULE

$i = \sqrt{C^2 + c^2}$

$C = \sqrt{i^2 - c^2}$

$c = \sqrt{i^2 - C^2}$

