CARTE D'IDENTITÀ DEI POLIGONI

DESCRIZIONE DEL SUPPORTO

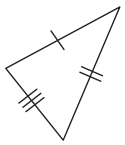
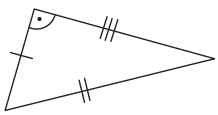
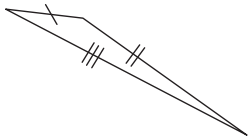
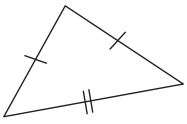
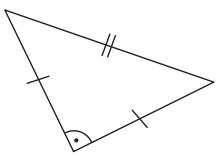
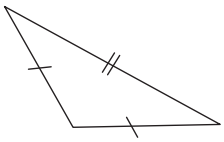
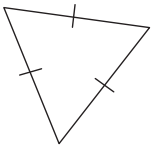
Questo documento contiene le carte d'identità dei poligoni, a partire dai triangoli fino ai decagoni. Ogni carta d'identità contiene informazioni relative a sei enti dei poligoni nominati e rappresentati (lati, vertici, angoli, diagonali, assi di simmetria e altezze), con il relativo numero. Per ogni ente vengono specificate delle caratteristiche (ad esempio la congruenza, la perpendicolarità ecc.) e, se possibile, vengono rappresentate sul disegno.

Il supporto contiene 7 carte riguardanti i vari tipi di triangoli, 13 carte riguardanti i vari tipi di quadrilateri e 12 carte riguardanti i poligoni dal pentagono al decagono, regolari e generici.

Caratteristiche delle carte. Le 7 carte che rappresentano tutti i possibili tipi di triangoli sono ordinate all'interno del supporto secondo le caratteristiche delle ampiezze degli angoli e delle lunghezze dei lati: triangoli acutangoli (scaleni, isosceli ed equilateri), triangoli rettangoli (scaleni e isosceli), triangoli ottusangoli (scaleni e isosceli).

Classificazione dei triangoli (in base alla lunghezza dei lati e all'ampiezza degli angoli)

Classifi cazione dei triangoli (in base alla lunghezza dei lati)

Categoria triangolo	Acutangolo	Rettangolo	Ottusangolo
Scaleno			
Isoscele			
Equilatero			

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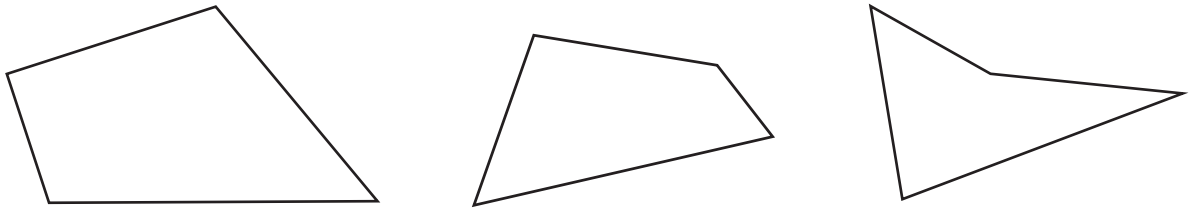
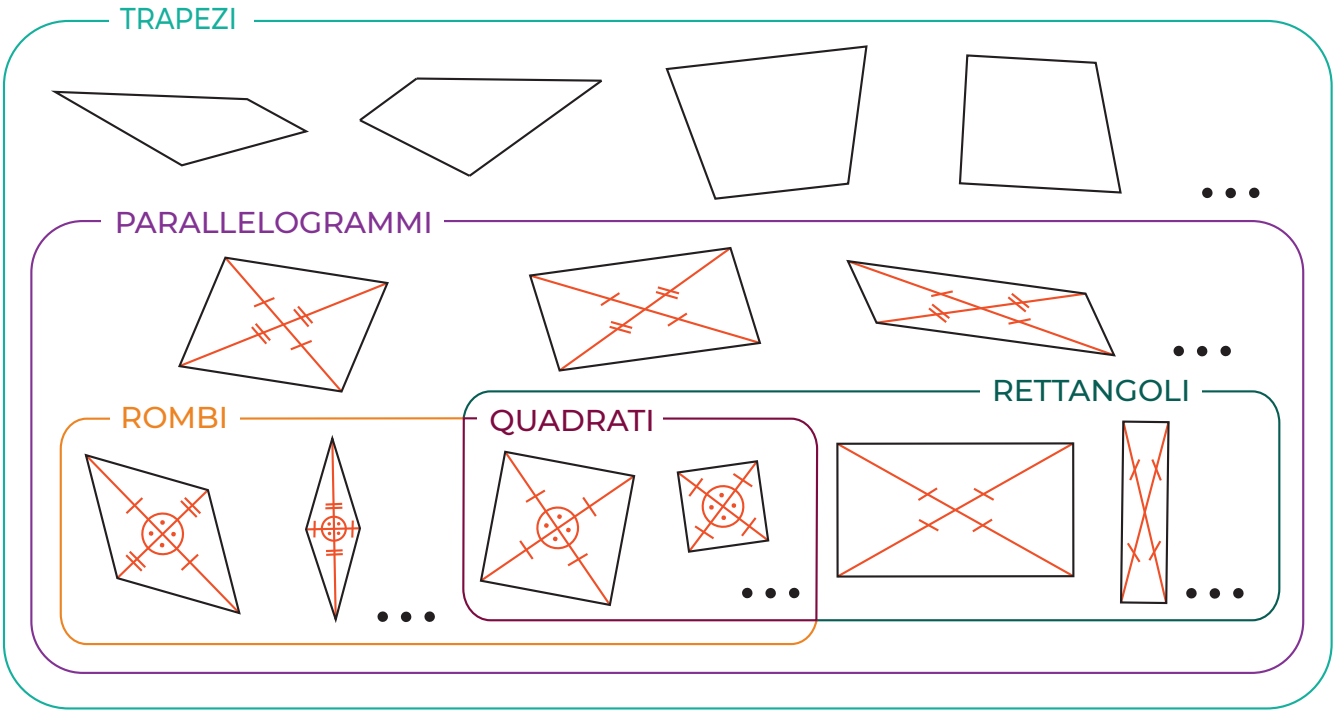
Per quanto riguarda le carte relative ai quadrilateri, all'interno del supporto si possono trovare nell'ordine, dopo i quadrilateri generici, le carte relative ai trapezi, ai parallelogrammi, ai rettangoli, ai rombi e ai quadrati.

Le carte sono state pensate in questo modo:

- *Quadrilateri generici*: quadrilateri privi di caratteristiche particolari.
  Di seguito alcuni esempi:



- *Trapezi*: quadrilateri che hanno *almeno* una coppia di lati paralleli; i parallelogrammi, i rettangoli, i rombi e i quadrati sono casi particolari di trapezi. Ad esempio, considerando le diagonali, i parallelogrammi sono i trapezi con le diagonali che si tagliano a metà, i rettangoli sono i trapezi con le diagonali che si tagliano a metà e che sono congruenti, i rombi sono i trapezi con le diagonali che si tagliano a metà e che sono perpendicolari tra loro, infine i quadrati sono i trapezi con le diagonali che si tagliano a metà, che sono congruenti e che sono perpendicolari tra loro.



- *Trapezi generici*: quadrilateri con (*esattamente*) una coppia di lati paralleli; i trapezi scaleni, isosceli e rettangoli sono casi particolari di trapezi generici.
- *Trapezi scaleni*: quadrilateri con una coppia di lati paralleli (generici) e tutti i lati di lunghezze diverse.
- *Trapezi isosceli*: quadrilateri con una coppia di lati paralleli (generici) e un asse di simmetria.
- *Trapezi rettangoli*: quadrilateri con una coppia di lati paralleli (generici) e due angoli retti.

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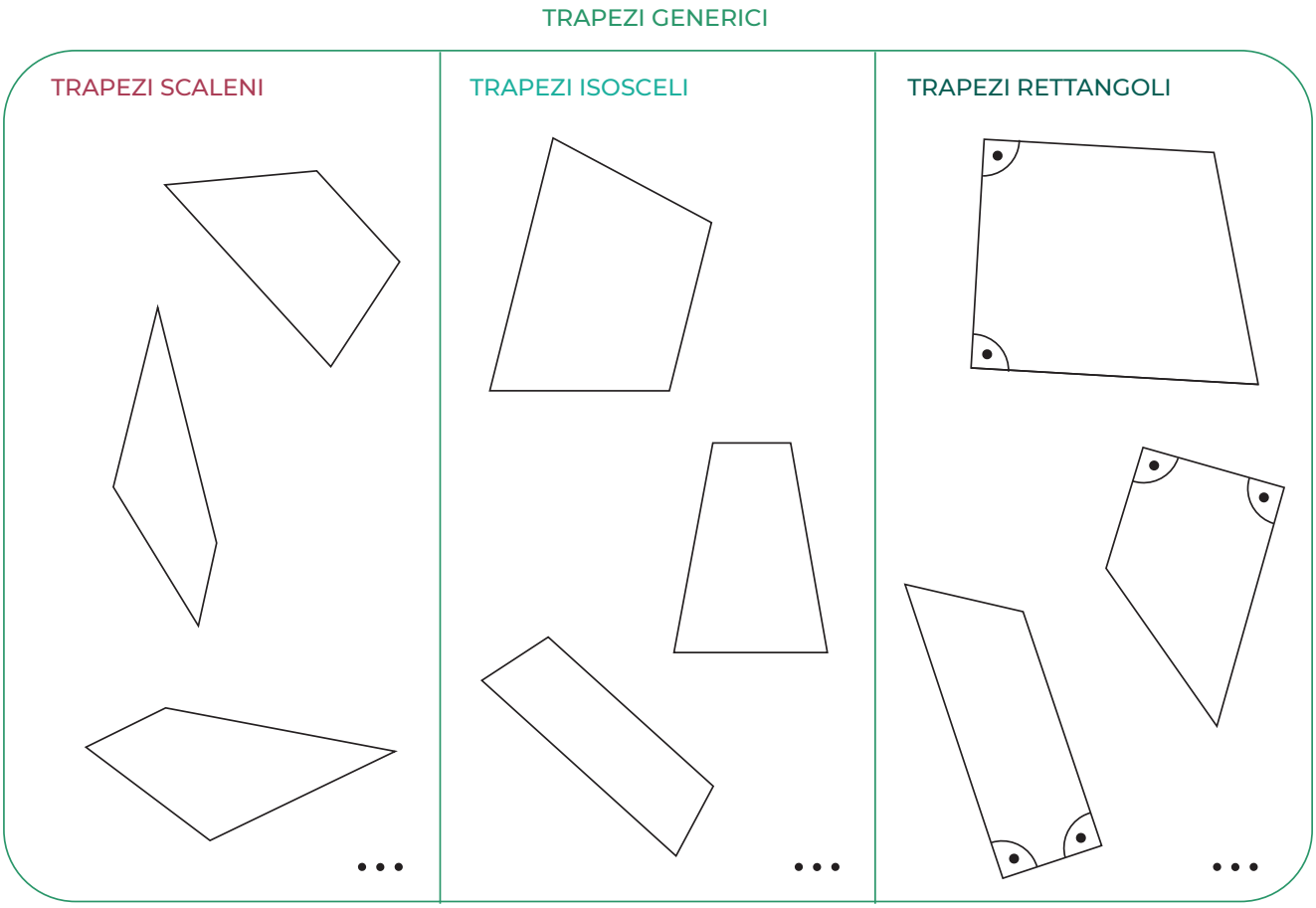
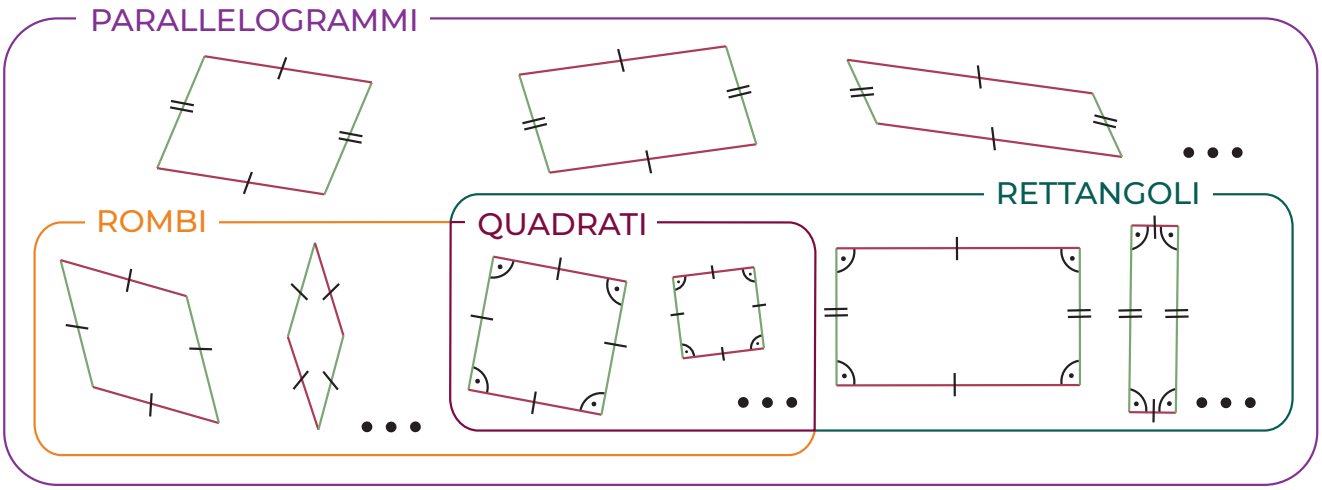
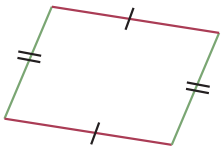


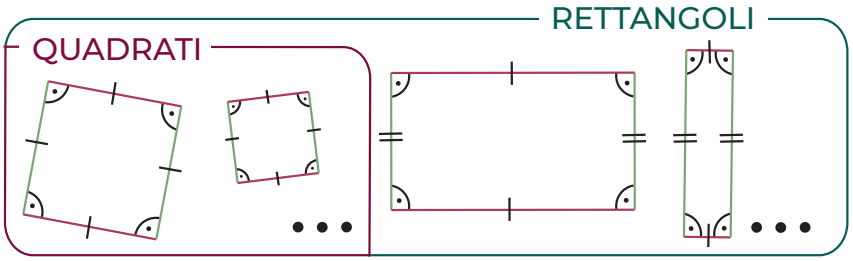
- *Parallelogrammi*: quadrilateri che hanno due coppie di lati paralleli oppure che hanno due coppie di lati non consecutivi della stessa lunghezza; i rettangoli, i rombi e i quadrati sono casi particolari di parallelogrammi.



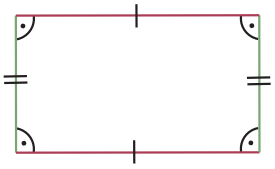
- *Parallelogrammi generici*: quadrilateri che hanno due coppie di lati paralleli e i lati consecutivi di lunghezze diverse e angoli consecutivi di ampiezze diverse.



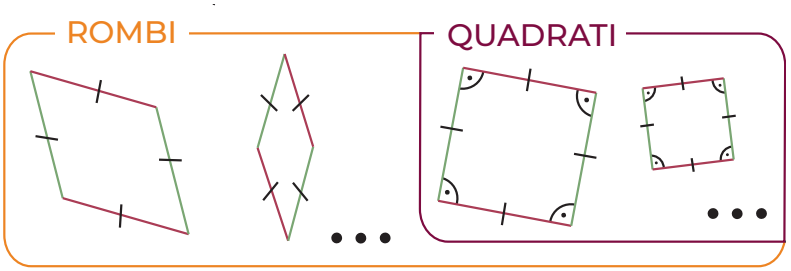
- *Rettangoli*: parallelogrammi che hanno tutti gli angoli della stessa ampiezza; i quadrati sono casi particolari di rettangoli.



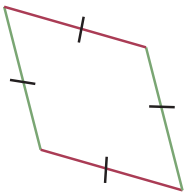
- *Rettangoli generici*: quadrilateri che hanno tutti gli angoli della stessa ampiezza e i lati consecutivi di lunghezze diverse.



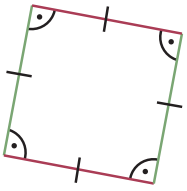
- *Rombi*: parallelogrammi che hanno tutti i lati della stessa lunghezza; i quadrati sono casi particolari di rombi.



- *Rombi generici*: parallelogrammi che hanno tutti i lati della stessa lunghezza e gli angoli consecutivi di ampiezze diverse.



- *Quadrati*: quadrilateri che hanno tutti gli angoli della stessa ampiezza e tutti i lati della stessa lunghezza.



Per ogni poligono dal pentagono al decagono sono presenti due tipi di carte: una relativa al poligono regolare, ovvero con tutti i lati della stessa lunghezza e tutti gli angoli della stessa ampiezza, e una relativa al poligono generico, ovvero senza caratteristiche particolari. Ad esempio, la carta dei *pentagoni regolari* rappresenta gli infiniti pentagoni con tutti i lati della stessa lunghezza e tutti gli angoli della stessa ampiezza (108°), mentre la carta *pentagoni generici* rappresenta gli infiniti pentagoni senza caratteristiche particolari.

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Modalità di utilizzo delle carte. Le carte d’identità possono essere stampate in grandi dimensioni per appenderle come cartelloni in classe in formato A3, oppure A4 o in formato A5 o A6 per ciascun allievo. In particolare, le carte possono essere plastificate e utilizzate nel gioco dell’“Indovina chi”, oppure come supporto alle attività delle pratiche didattiche “I triangoli e le loro classificazioni” o “I quadrilateri e le loro classificazioni”, man mano che vengono introdotte le varie categorie o al termine del lavoro per una loro istituzionalizzazione. Allo stesso modo, le carte possono essere create o introdotte nel corso o al termine delle attività descritte nelle pratiche didattiche “Poligoni nel secondo ciclo” o “Poligoni regolari”.

Tutti i materiali allegati sono editabili e completi di figure fornite come esempi, che possono essere spente a discrezione del docente prima di stampare e dare il supporto agli allievi. Se le carte d’identità vengono fornite senza descrizione delle caratteristiche, valori numerici o disegni, gli allievi stessi possono completarle man mano che viene trattato l’argomento e possono disegnare o incollare esempi di figure per ciascuna caratteristica; a tal proposito, è possibile stampare e ritagliare le figure presenti nel supporto “Carte delle figure geometriche”.

MATERIALE ALLEGATO

- Carte d’identità dei poligoni dai triangoli ai decagoni

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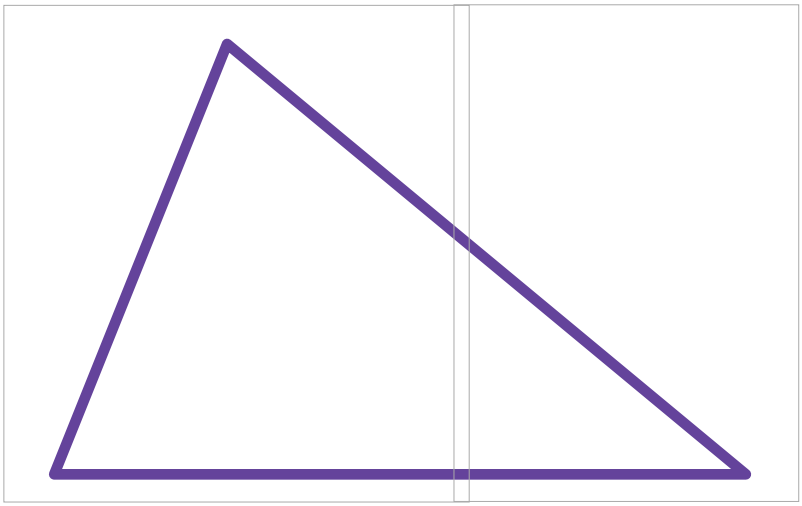
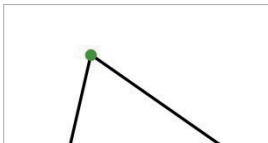


TRIANGOLI ACUTANGOLI SCALENI

LATI TUTTI DI LUNGHEZZE DIVERSE.	**3**	
VERTICI	**3**	
ANGOLI TUTTI DI AMPIEZZE DIVERSE. IN TUTTI I TRIANGOLI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 180°.	**3**	
DIAGONALI	**0**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**0**	
ALTEZZE TUTTE DIVERSE.	**3**	

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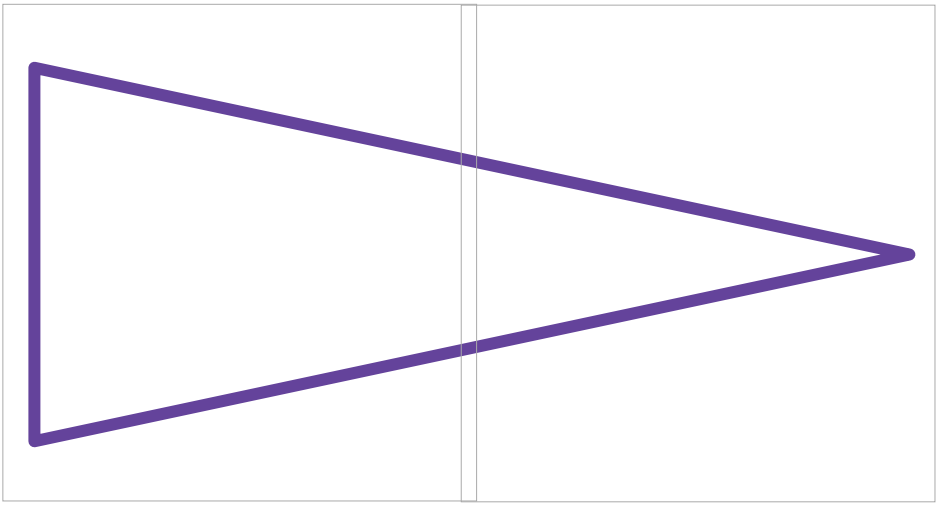
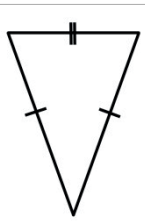
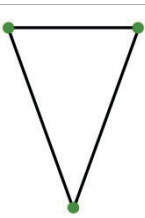
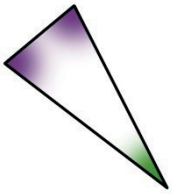
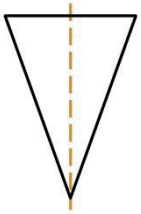
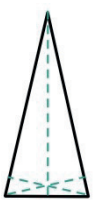


TRIANGOLI ACUTANGOLI ISOSCELI		
LATI ALMENO 2 LATI CONGRUENTI.	**3**	
VERTICI	**3**	
ANGOLI ALMENO 2 ANGOLI CONGRUENTI. IN TUTTI I TRIANGOLI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 180°.	**3**	
DIAGONALI	**0**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA IN CASI PARTICOLARI, SE I TRIANGOLI ISOSCELI SONO ANCHE EQUILATERI, POSSONO AVERE 3 ASSI DI SIMMETRIA.	**1**	
ALTEZZE ALMENO 2 ALTEZZE CONGRUENTI.	**3**	

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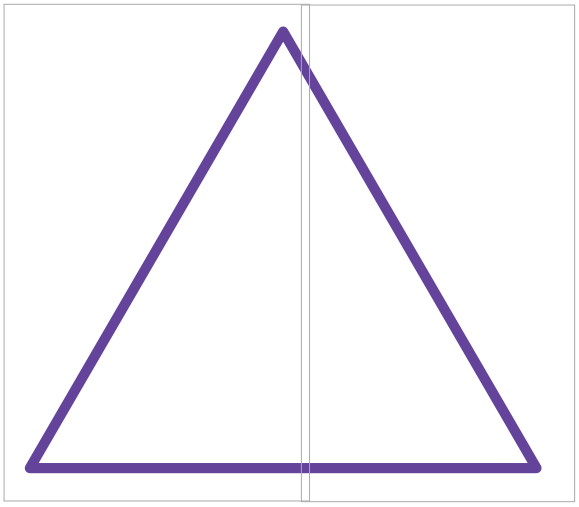
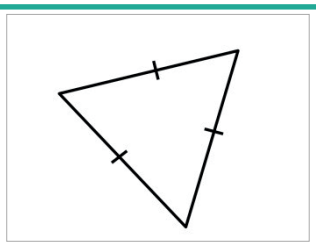
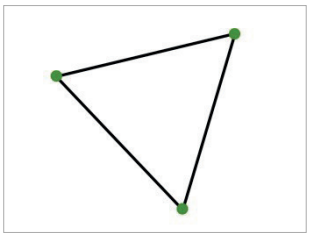
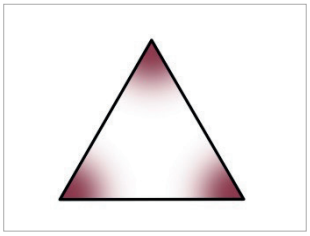
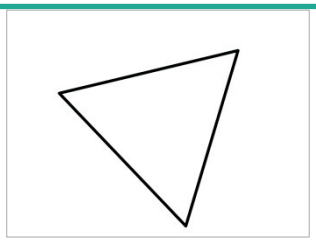
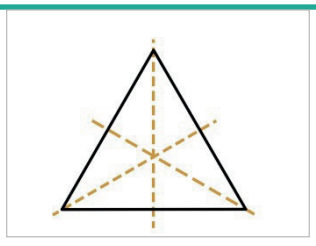
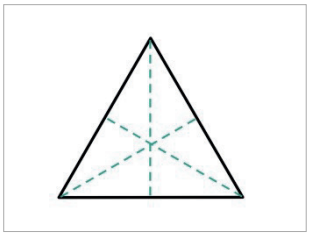


TRIANGOLI EQUILATERI

LATI TUTTI CONGRUENTI.	**3**	
VERTICI	**3**	
ANGOLI TUTTI ACUTI E CONGRUENTI (AMPIEZZA DI CIASCUNO 60°). IN TUTTI I TRIANGOLI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 180°.	**3**	
DIAGONALI	**0**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**3**	
ALTEZZE TUTTE CONGRUENTI.	**3**	

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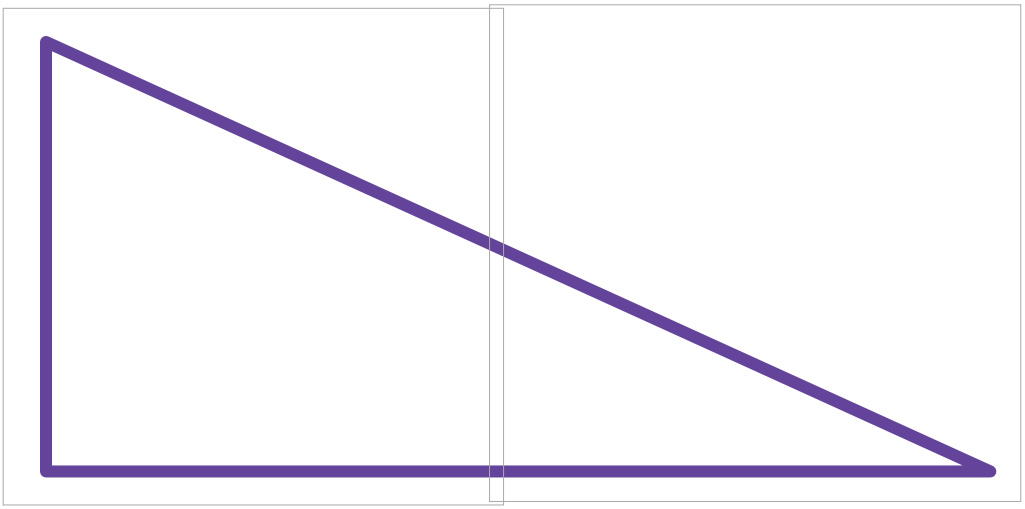
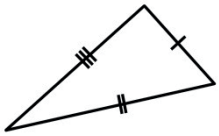
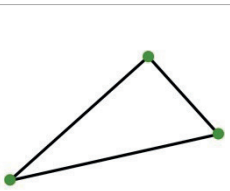
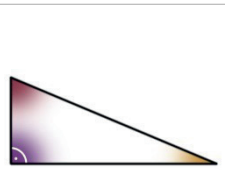
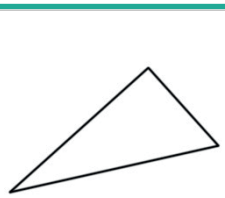
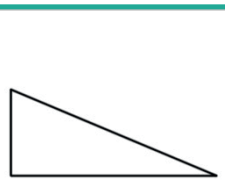
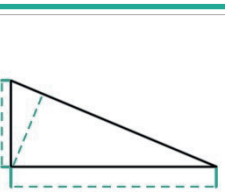


TRIANGOLI RETTANGOLI SCALENI

LATI TUTTI DI LUNGHEZZE DIVERSE. I DUE LATI PERPENDICOLARI TRA LORO SI CHIAMANO CATETI, L'ALTRO IPOTENUSA.	**3**	
VERTICI	**3**	
ANGOLI 1 ANGOLO RETTO, 2 ANGOLI ACUTI DIVERSI TRA LORO. IN TUTTI I TRIANGOLI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 180°.	**3**	
DIAGONALI	**0**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**0**	
ALTEZZE TUTTE DIVERSE. 2 ALTEZZE COINCIDONO CON LE LUNGHEZZE DI DUE LATI.	**3**	

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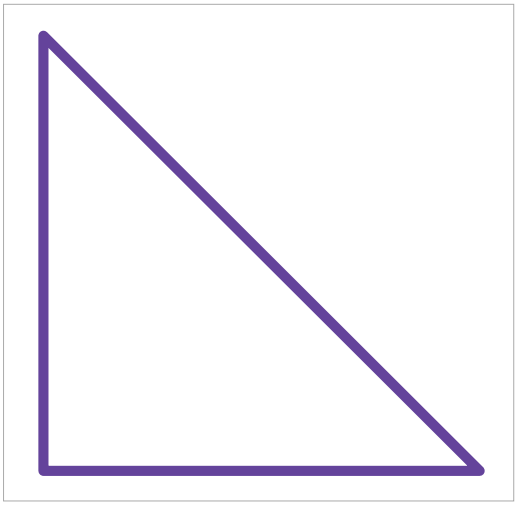
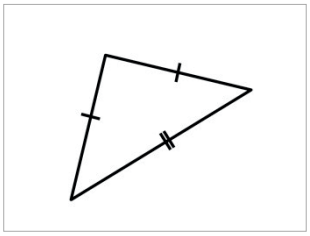
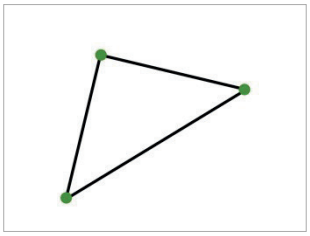
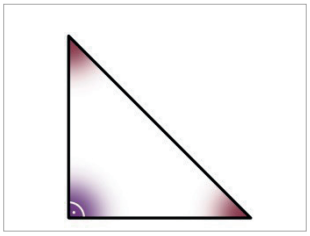
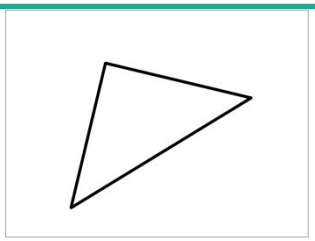
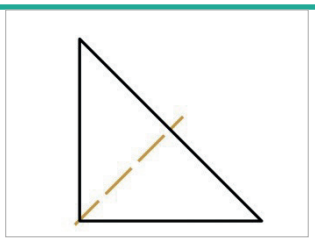
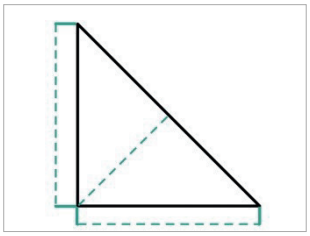


TRIANGOLI RETTANGOLI ISOSCELI

LATI 2 LATI CONGRUENTI. I DUE LATI PERPENDICOLARI TRA LORO SI CHIAMANO CATETI, L'ALTRO IPOTENUSA.	**3**	
VERTICI	**3**	
ANGOLI 1 ANGOLO RETTO, 2 ANGOLI ACUTI CONGRUENTI (AMPIEZZA DI CIASCUNO 45°). IN TUTTI I TRIANGOLI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 180°.	**3**	
DIAGONALI	**0**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**1**	
ALTEZZE 2 ALTEZZE CONGRUENTI CHE COINCIDONO CON LE LUNGHEZZE DI DUE LATI.	**3**	

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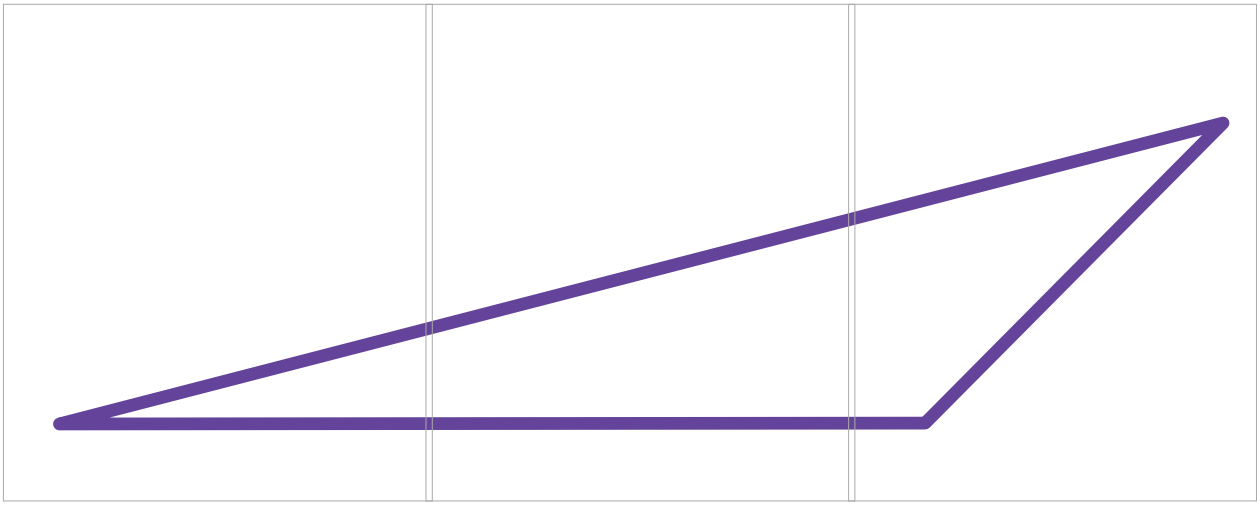
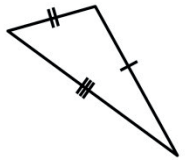
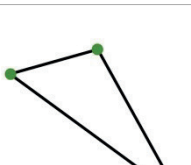
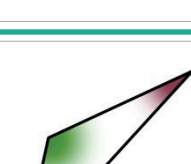


TRIANGOLI OTTUSANGOLI SCALENI

LATI TUTTI DI LUNGHEZZE DIVERSE.	3	
VERTICI	3	
ANGOLI 1 ANGOLO OTTUSO, 2 ANGOLI ACUTI DIVERSI TRA LORO. IN TUTTI I TRIANGOLI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 180°.	3	
DIAGONALI	0	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	0	
ALTEZZE TUTTE DIVERSE.	3	

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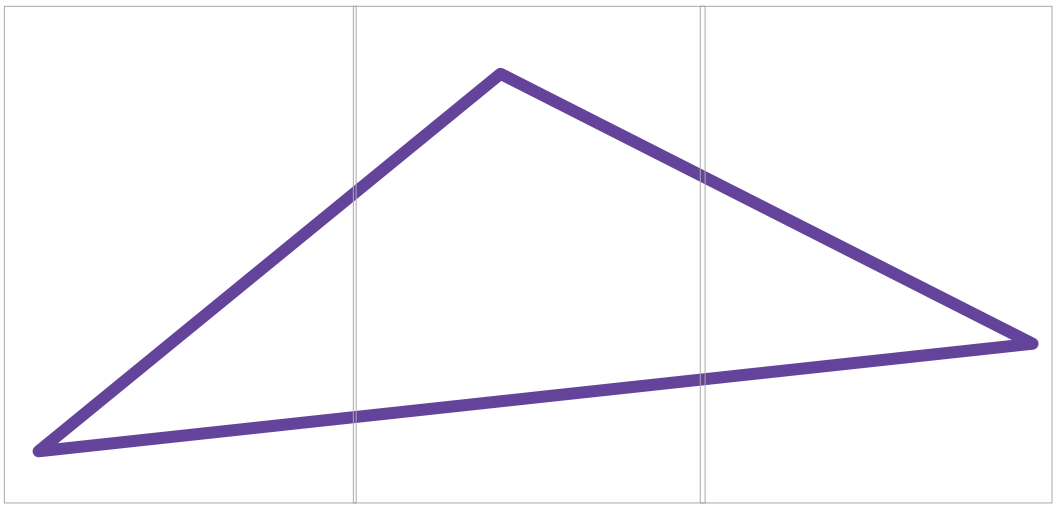
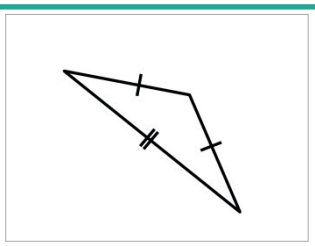
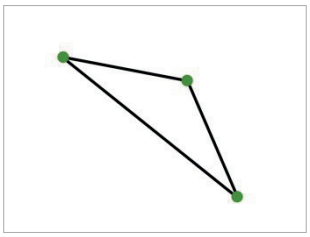
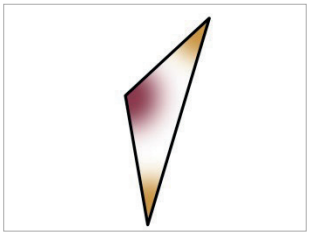
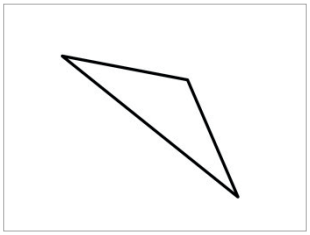
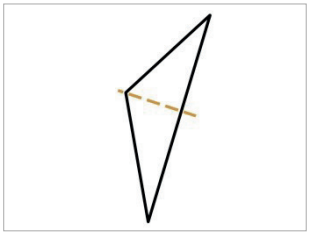
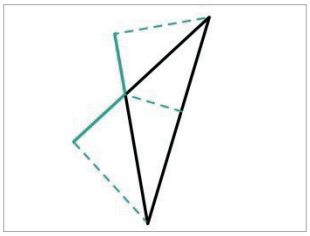


TRIANGOLI OTTUSANGOLI ISOSCELI

LATI 2 LATI CONGRUENTI.	**3**	
VERTICI	**3**	
ANGOLI 1 ANGOLO OTTUSO, 2 ANGOLI ACUTI CONGRUENTI. IN TUTTI I TRIANGOLI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 180°.	**3**	
DIAGONALI	**0**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**1**	
ALTEZZE 2 ALTEZZE CONGRUENTI.	**3**	

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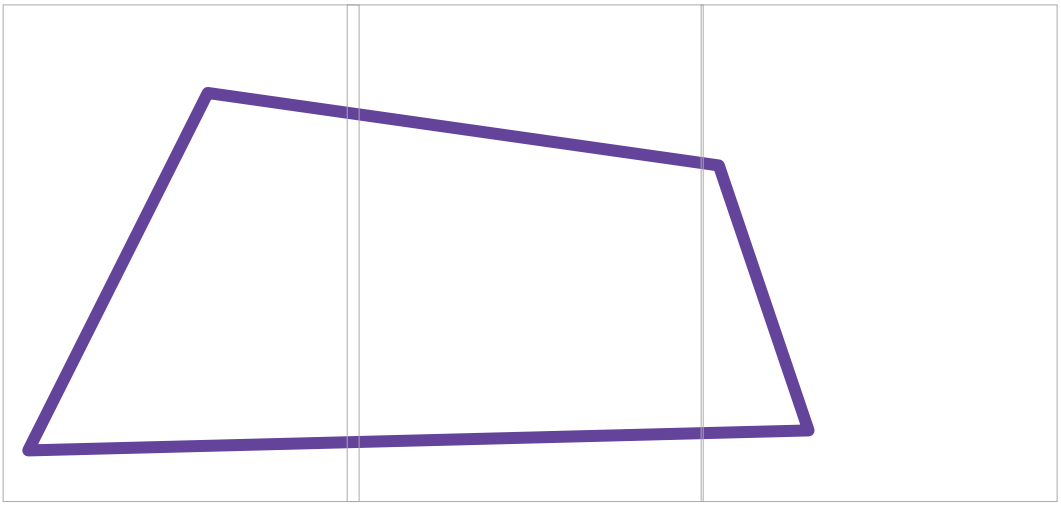
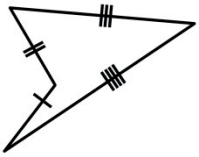
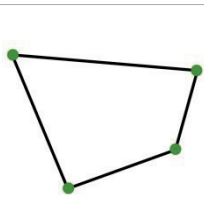
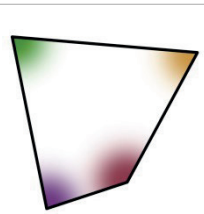
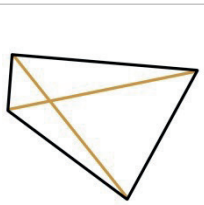
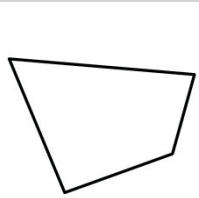
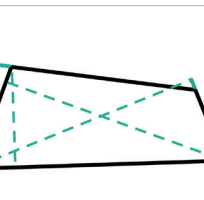


QUADRILATERI GENERICI

LATI	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**0**	
ALTEZZE	**4**	

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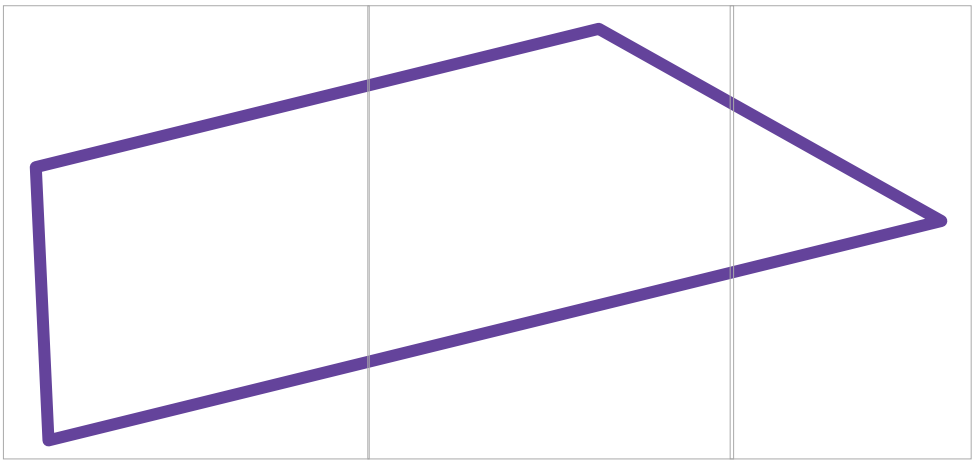
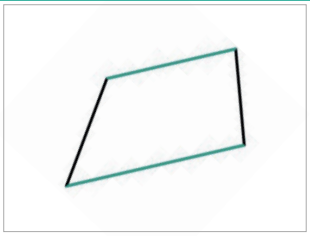
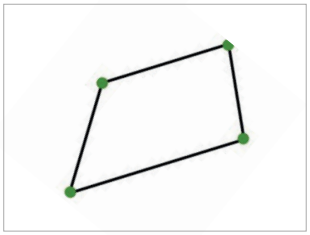
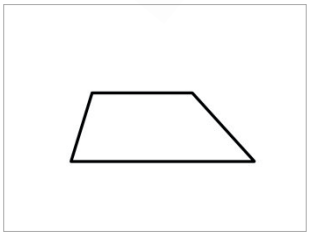
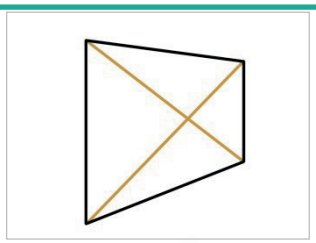
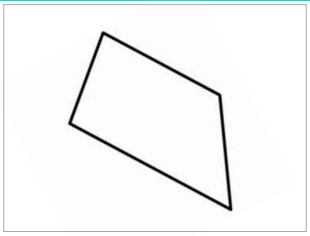
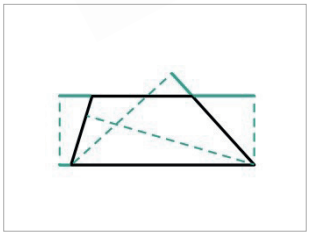


TRAPEZI

PARALLELOGRAMMI, RETTANGOLI, ROMBI E QUADRATI SONO CASI PARTICOLARI.

LATI ALMENO UNA COPPIA DI LATI PARALLELI.	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 2 ANGOLI CONGRUENTI OPPURE ANGOLI TUTTI CONGRUENTI. IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO TAGLIARSI A METÀ E/O ESSERE CONGRUENTI E/O PERPENDICOLARI TRA LORO.	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 1, 2 O 4 ASSI DI SIMMETRIA.	**0**	
ALTEZZE 2 CONGRUENTI. IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE DUE COPPIE DI ALTEZZE CONGRUENTI, OPPURE TUTTE LE ALTEZZE CONGRUENTI.	**4**	

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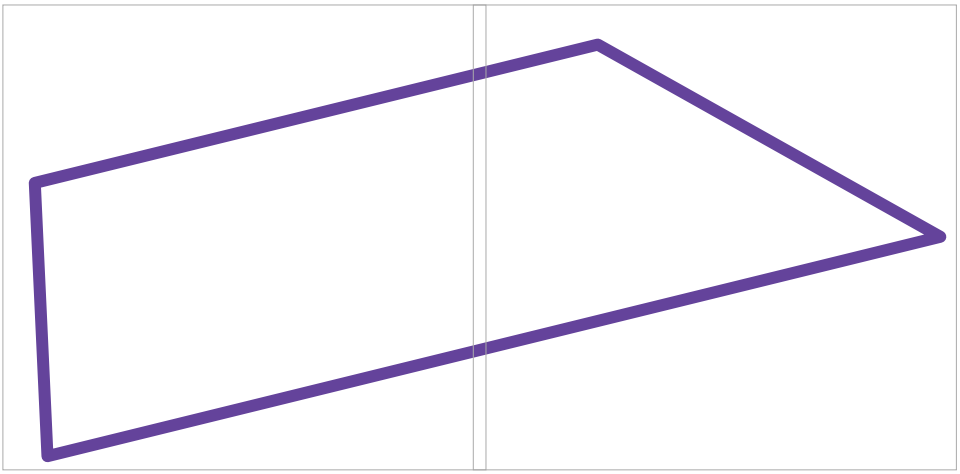
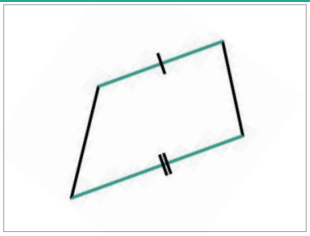
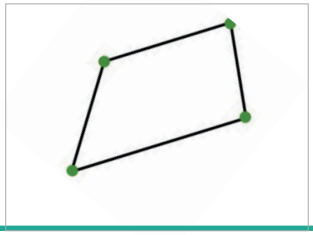
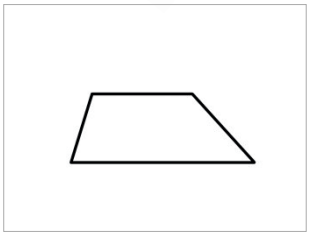
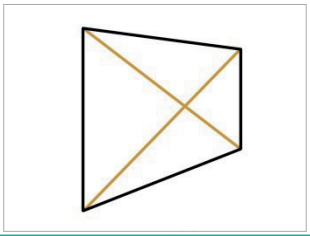
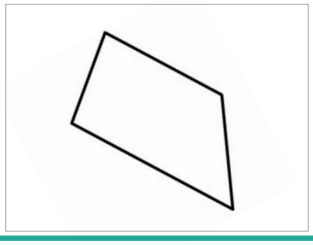
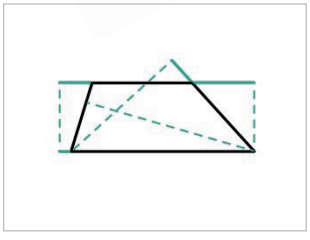


TRAPEZI GENERICI

LATI UNA COPPIA DI LATI PARALLELI. IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 2 O 3 LATI CONGRUENTI.	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI IN CASI PARTICOLARI, POSSONO AVERE 2 ANGOLI RETTI OPPURE DUE COPPIE DI ANGOLI CONSECUTIVI CONGRUENTI . IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO ESSERE CONGRUENTI.	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 1 ASSE DI SIMMETRIA.	**0**	
ALTEZZE 2 CONGRUENTI. IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO ESSERCI DUE COPPIE DI ALTEZZE CONGRUENTI.	**4**	

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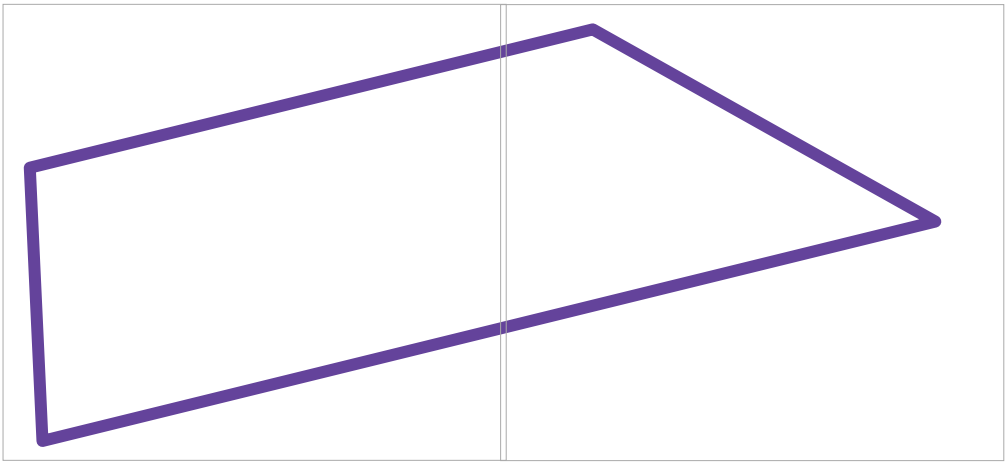
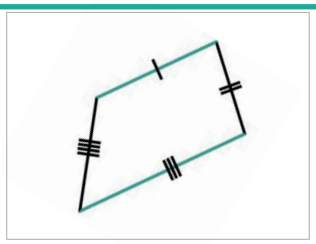
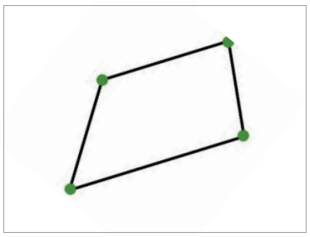
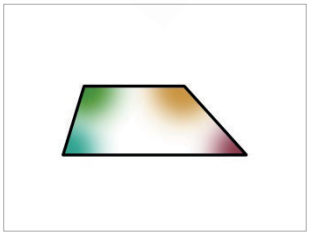
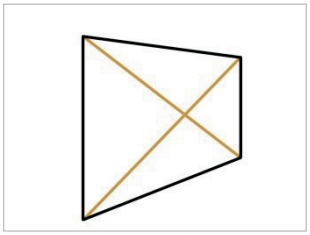
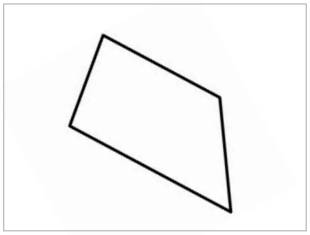
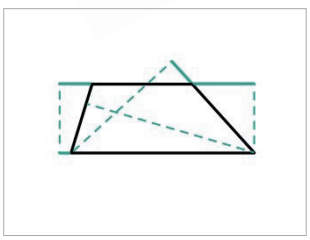


TRAPEZI SCALENI

LATI UNA COPPIA DI LATI PARALLELI. TUTTI DI LUNGHEZZE DIVERSE.	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**0**	
ALTEZZE 2 CONGRUENTI.	**4**	

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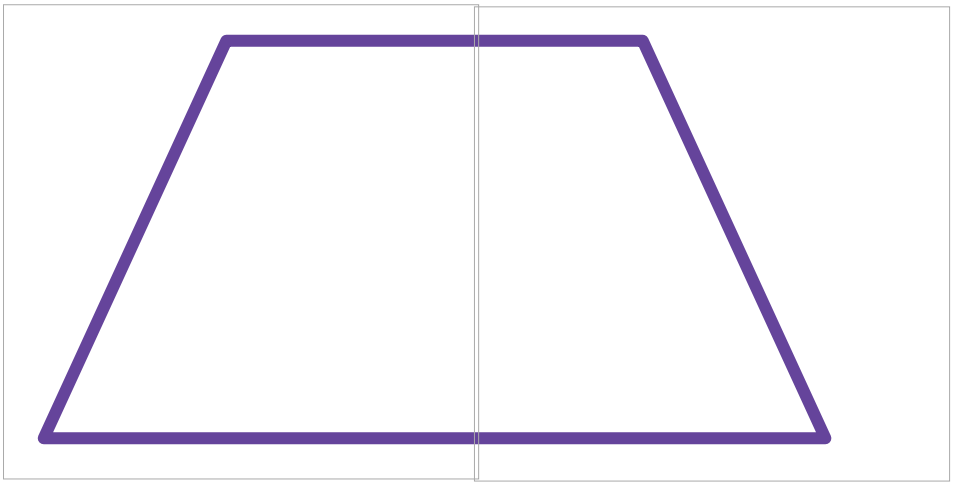
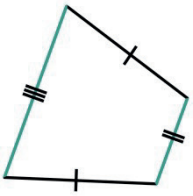
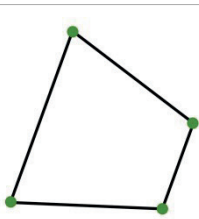
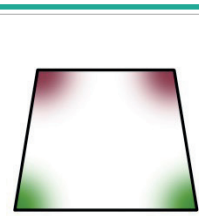
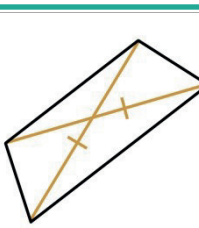
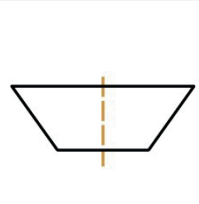
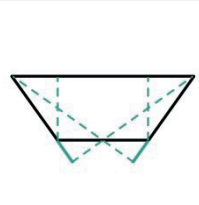


TRAPEZI ISOSCELI

LATI UNA COPPIA DI LATI PARALLELI E UNA COPPIA DI LATI CONGRUENTI.	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI DUE COPPIE DI ANGOLI CONSECUTIVI CONGRUENTI. IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI 2 CONGRUENTI.	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**1**	
ALTEZZE DUE COPPIE DI ALTEZZE CONGRUENTI.	**4**	

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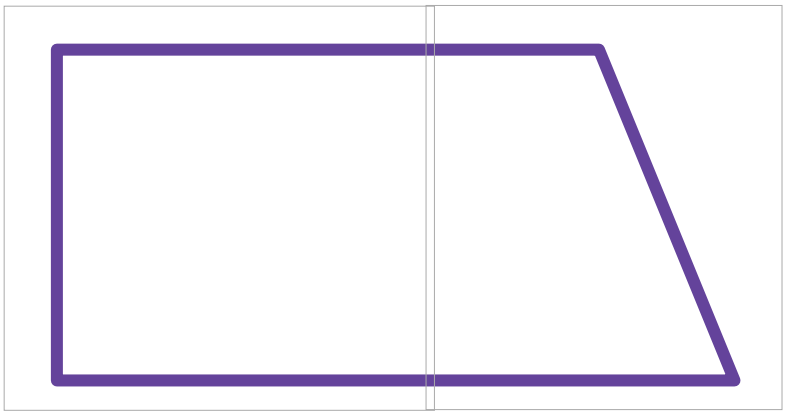
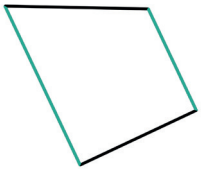
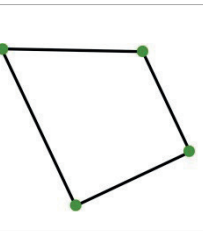
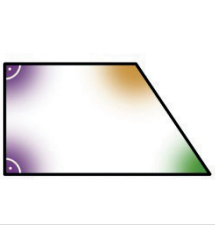
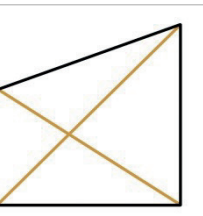
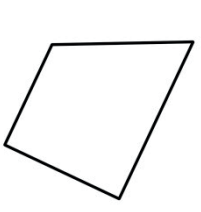
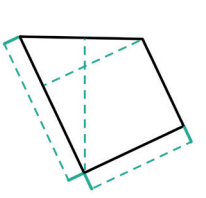


TRAPEZI RETTANGOLI

LATI UNA COPPIA DI LATI PARALLELI.	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI 2 ANGOLI RETTI, 1 OTTUSO E 1 ACUTO. IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**0**	
ALTEZZE 2 CONGRUENTI E COINCIDONO CON LA LUNGHEZZA DI UN LATO.	**4**	

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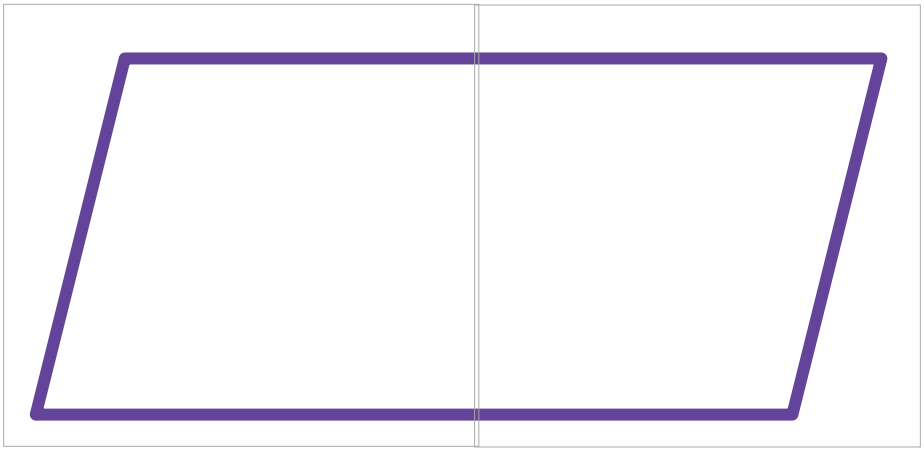
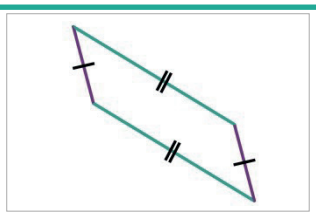
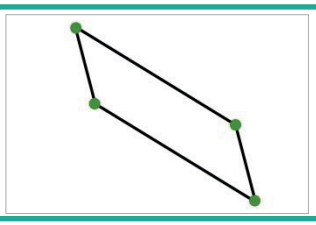
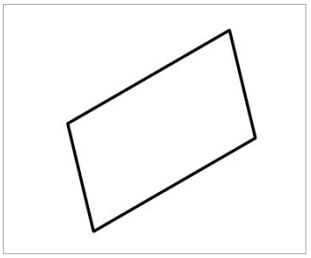
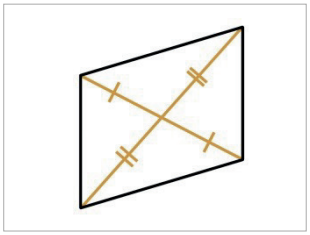
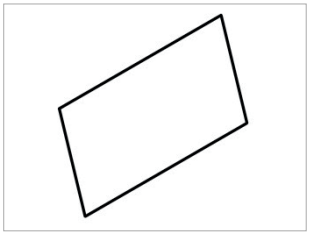
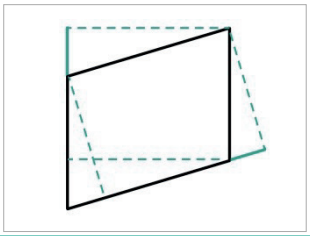


PARALLELOGRAMMI

RETTANGOLI, ROMBI E QUADRATI SONO CASI PARTICOLARI.

LATI ALMENO DUE COPPIE DI LATI CONGRUENTI. DUE COPPIE DI LATI PARALLELI.	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI ANGOLI NON CONSECUTIVI CONGRUENTI. ANGOLI CONSECUTIVI SUPPLEMENTARI. IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE TUTTI GLI ANGOLI CONGRUENTI. IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI SI TAGLIANO A METÀ. IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO ESSERE CONGRUENTI E/O PERPENDICOLARI TRA LORO.	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 2 O 4 ASSI DI SIMMETRIA.	**0**	
ALTEZZE ALMENO DUE COPPIE DI ALTEZZE CONGRUENTI.	**4**	

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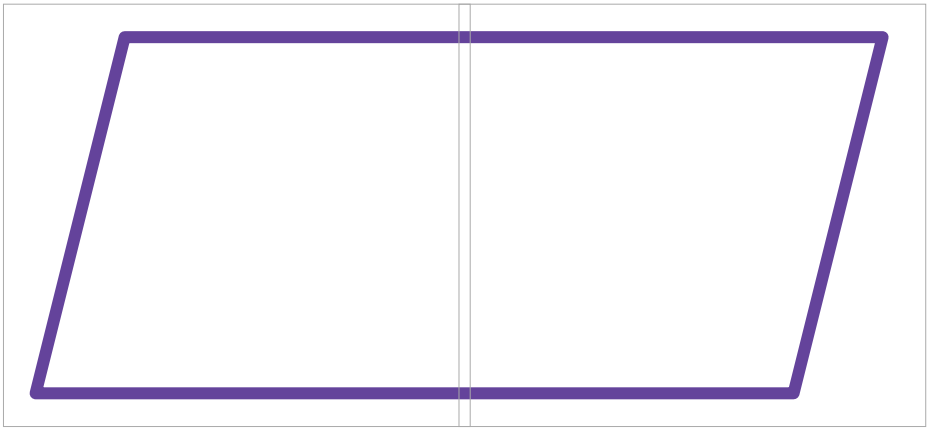
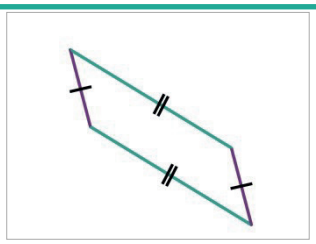
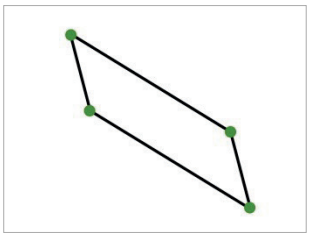
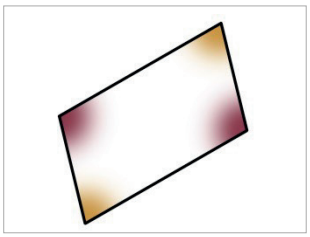
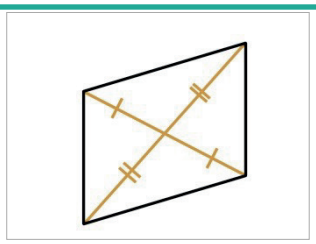
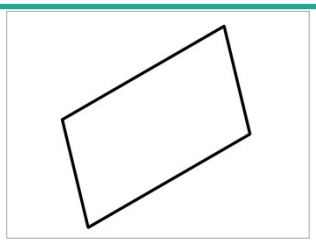
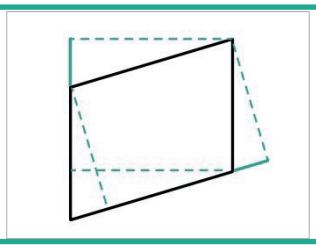


PARALLELOGRAMMI GENERICI

LATI DUE COPPIE DI LATI PARALLELI E CONGRUENTI.	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI ANGOLI NON CONSECUTIVI CONGRUENTI. ANGOLI CONSECUTIVI SUPPLEMENTARI. IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI SI TAGLIANO A METÀ.	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**0**	
ALTEZZE DUE COPPIE DI ALTEZZE CONGRUENTI..	**4**	

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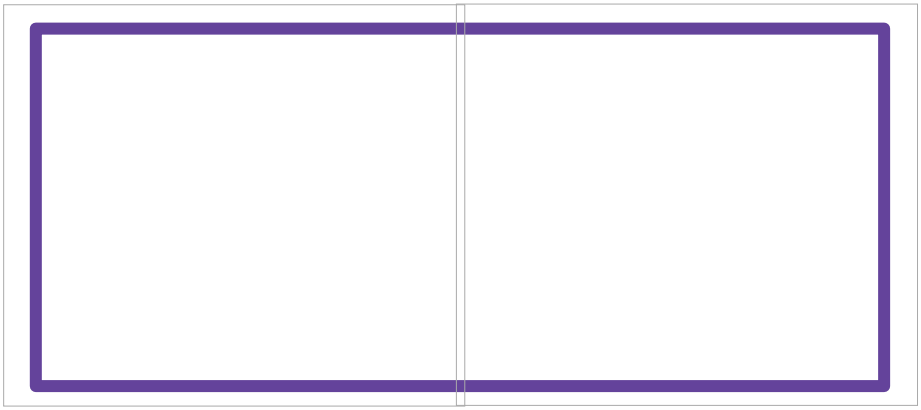
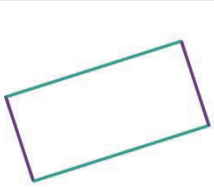
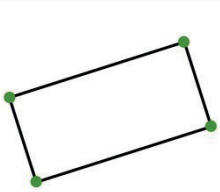
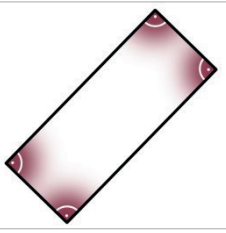
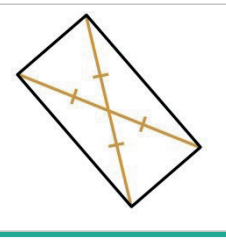
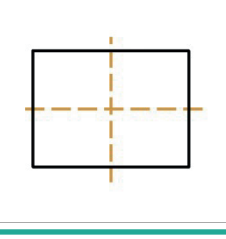
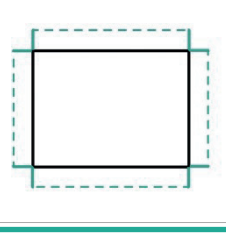


RETTANGOLI

I QUADRATI SONO CASI PARTICOLARI.

LATI DUE COPPIE DI LATI PARALLELI E CONGRUENTI. IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO ESSERE TUTTI CONGRUENTI.	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI TUTTI CONGRUENTI E RETTI. IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI SI TAGLIANO A METÀ E SONO CONGRUENTI. IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO ESSERE PERPENDICOLARI TRA LORO.	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA COINCIDONO CON LE MEDIANE. IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 4 ASSI DI SIMMETRIA.	**2**	
ALTEZZE ALMENO DUE COPPIE DI ALTEZZE CONGRUENTI E CHE COINCIDONO CON LE LUNGHEZZE DEI LATI.	**4**	

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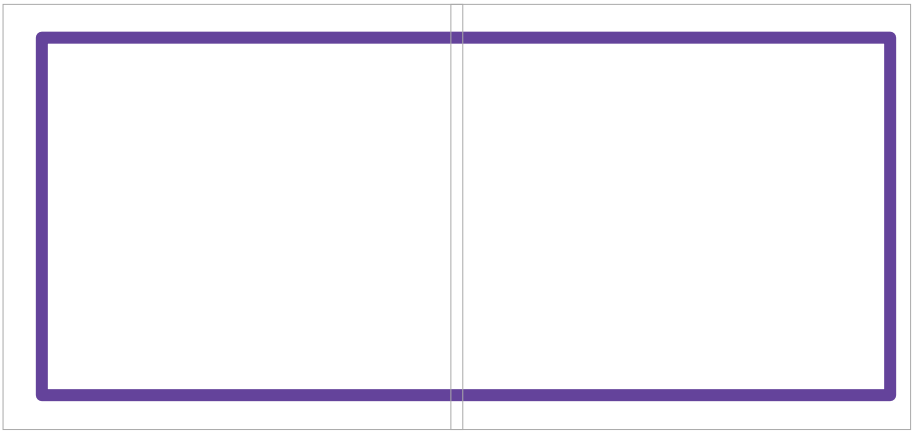
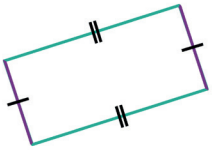
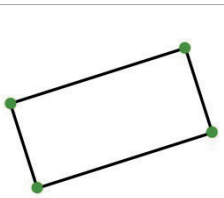
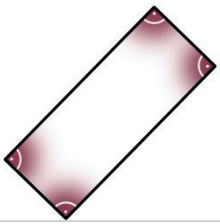
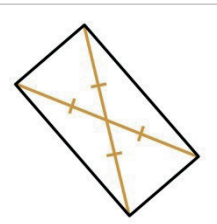
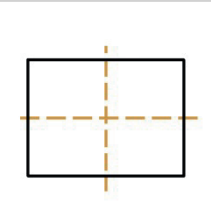
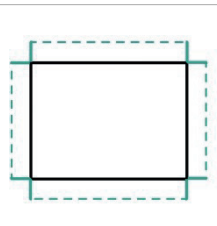


RETTANGOLI GENERICI

LATI DUE COPPIE DI LATI PARALLELI E CONGRUENTI.	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI TUTTI CONGRUENTI E RETTI. IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI SI TAGLIANO A METÀ E SONO CONGRUENTI.	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA COINCIDONO CON LE MEDIANE.	**2**	
ALTEZZE DUE COPPIE DI ALTEZZE CONGRUENTI E CHE COINCIDONO CON LE LUNGHEZZE DEI LATI.	**4**	

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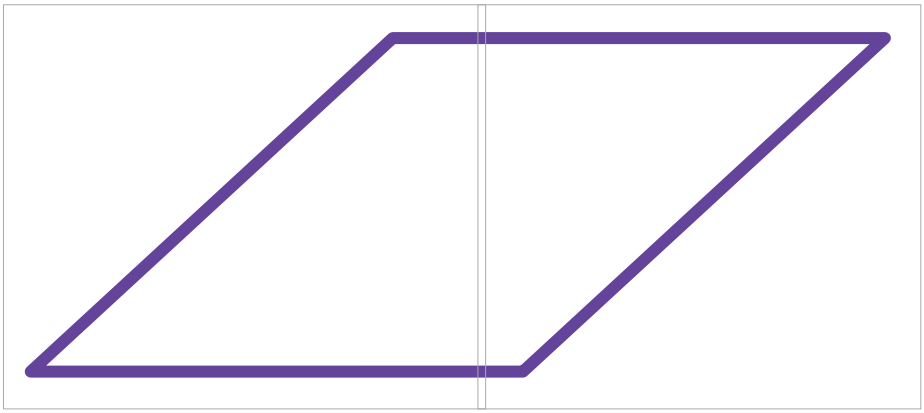
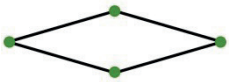
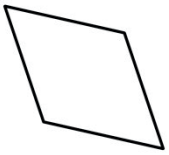
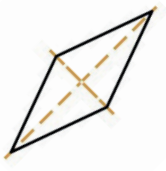
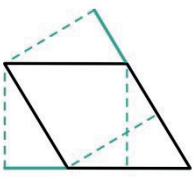


ROMBI

I QUADRATI SONO CASI PARTICOLARI.

LATI TUTTI CONGRUENTI. DUE COPPIE DI LATI PARALLELI.	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI ANGOLI NON CONSECUTIVI CONGRUENTI. ANGOLI CONSECUTIVI SUPPLEMENTARI. IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO ESSERE TUTTI CONGRUENTI. IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI SI TAGLIANO A METÀ E SONO PERPENDICOLARI TRA LORO. IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO ESSERE CONGRUENTI.	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA COINCIDONO CON LE DIAGONALI. IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 4 ASSI DI SIMMETRIA.	**2**	
ALTEZZE TUTTE CONGRUENTI.	**4**	

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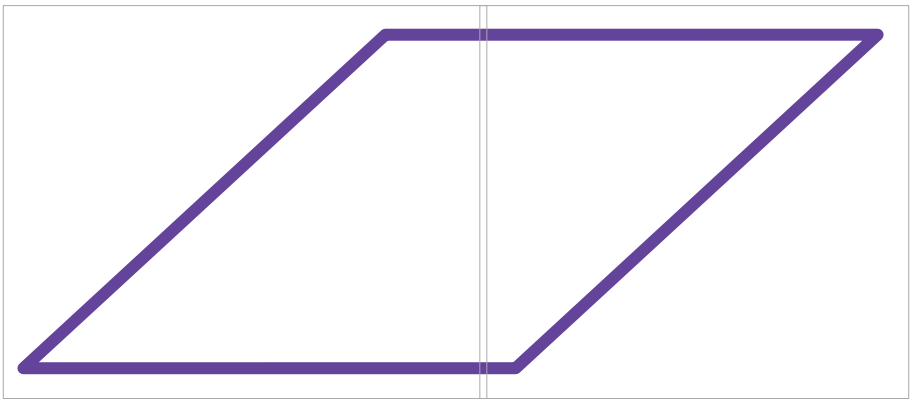
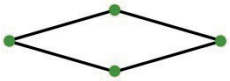
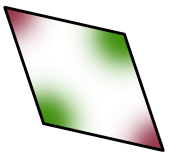
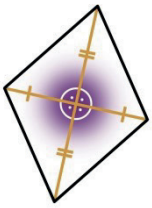
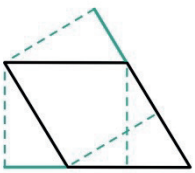


ROMBI GENERICI

LATI TUTTI CONGRUENTI. DUE COPPIE DI LATI PARALLELI.	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI ANGOLI NON CONSECUTIVI CONGRUENTI. ANGOLI CONSECUTIVI SUPPLEMENTARI. IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI SI TAGLIANO A METÀ E SONO PERPENDICOLARI TRA LORO.	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA COINCIDONO CON LE DIAGONALI.	**2**	
ALTEZZE TUTTE CONGRUENTI.	**4**	

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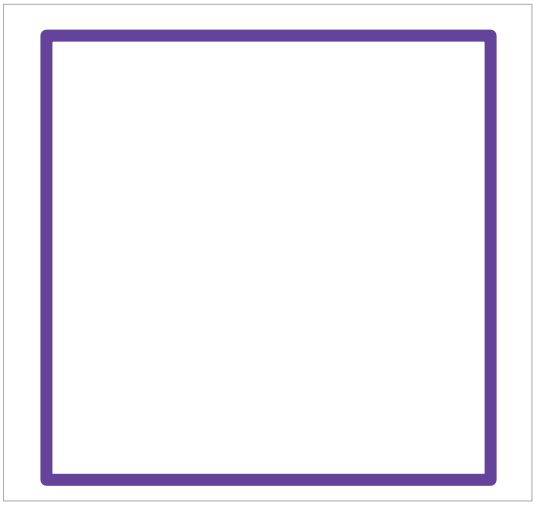
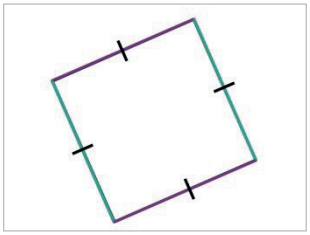
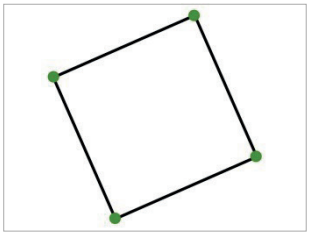
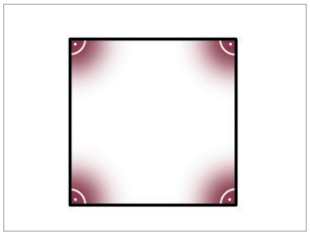
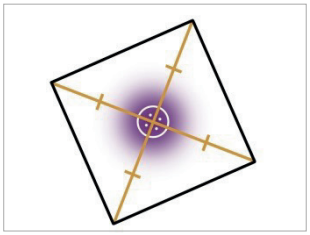
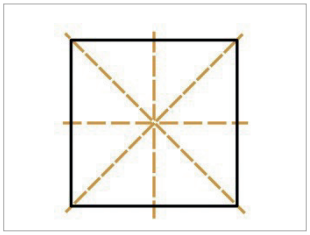
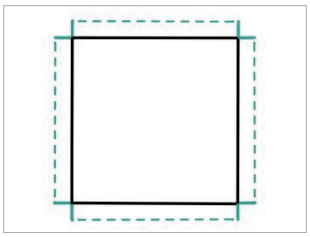


QUADRATI

LATI TUTTI CONGRUENTI. DUE COPPIE DI LATI PARALLELI.	**4**	
VERTICI	**4**	
ANGOLI TUTTI CONGRUENTI E RETTI. IN TUTTI I QUADRILATERI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 360°.	**4**	
DIAGONALI SI TAGLIANO A METÀ, SONO CONGRUENTI E PERPENDICOLARI TRA LORO.	**2**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA 2 COINCIDONO CON LE MEDIANE, 2 COINCIDONO CON LE DIAGONALI.	**4**	
ALTEZZE TUTTE CONGRUENTI E COINCIDONO CON LA LUNGHEZZA DEI LATI.	**4**	

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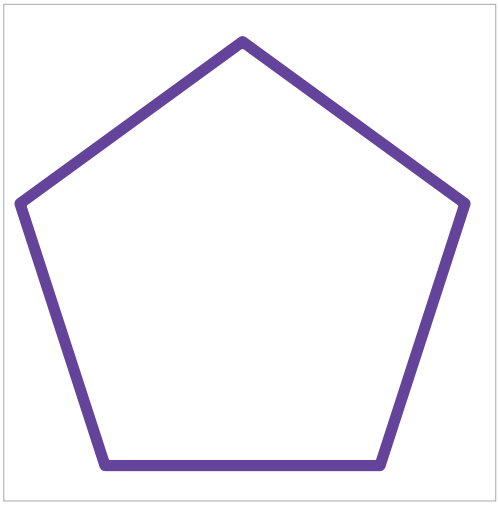
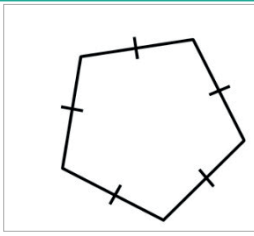
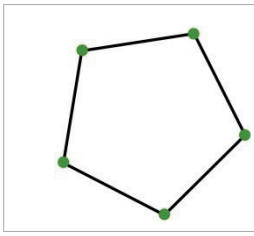
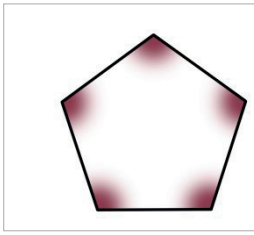
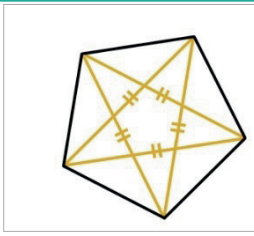
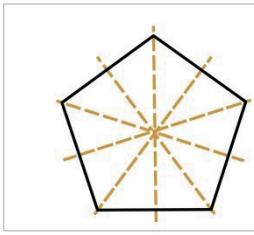
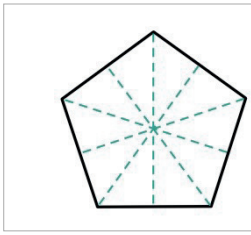


PENTAGONI REGOLARI

LATI TUTTI CONGRUENTI.	**5**	
VERTICI	**5**	
ANGOLI TUTTI OTTUSI E CONGRUENTI (AMPIEZZA DI CIASCUNO 108°). IN TUTTI I PENTAGONI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 540°.	**5**	
DIAGONALI TUTTE CONGRUENTI.	**5**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**5**	
ALTEZZE TUTTE CONGRUENTI.	**5**	

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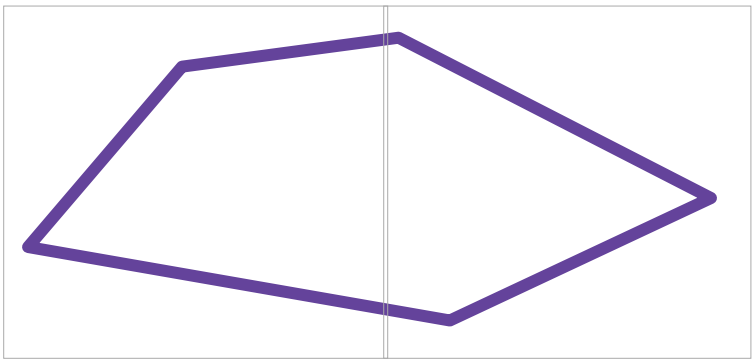
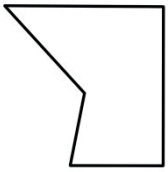
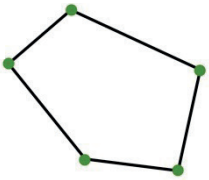
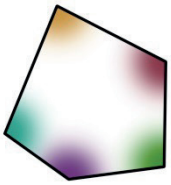
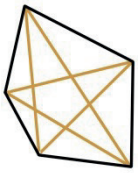
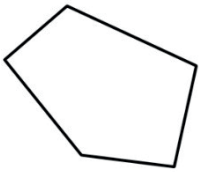
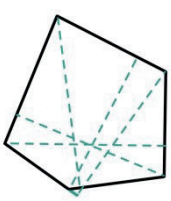


PENTAGONI GENERICI		
LATI	**5**	
VERTICI	**5**	
ANGOLI IN TUTTI I PENTAGONI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 540°.	**5**	
DIAGONALI	**5**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 1 ASSE DI SIMMETRIA.	**0**	
ALTEZZE	**5**	

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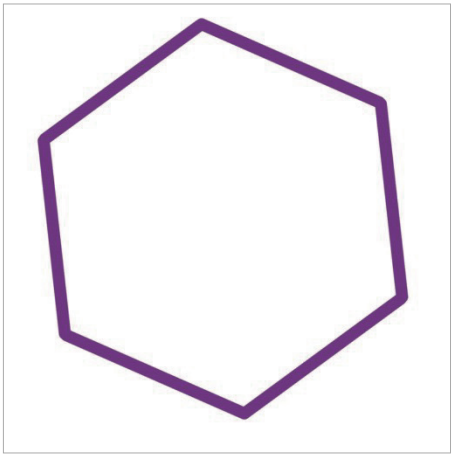
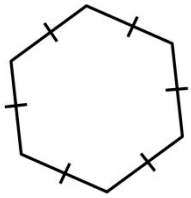
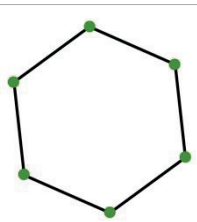
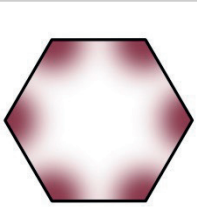
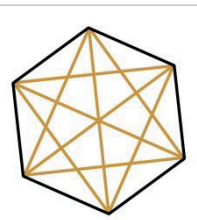
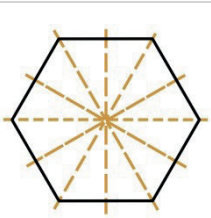
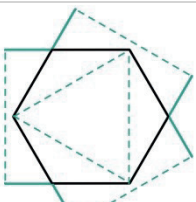


ESAGONI REGOLARI

LATI TUTTI CONGRUENTI.	6	
VERTICI	6	
ANGOLI TUTTI OTTUSI E CONGRUENTI (AMPIEZZA DI CIASCUNO 120°). IN TUTTI GLI ESAGONI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 720°.	6	
DIAGONALI TUTTE CONGRUENTI.	9	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	6	
ALTEZZE TUTTE CONGRUENTI.	6	

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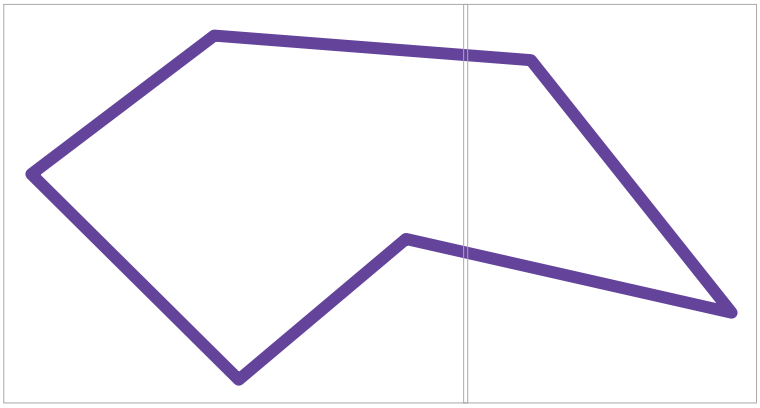
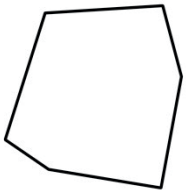
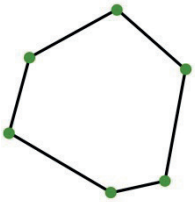
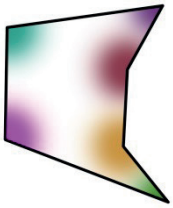
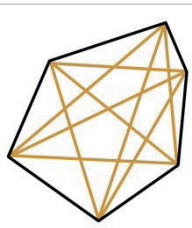
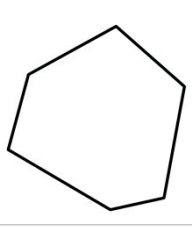
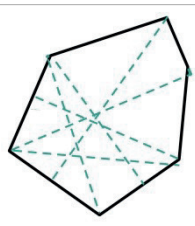


ESAGONI GENERICI		
LATI	6	
VERTICI	6	
ANGOLI IN TUTTI GLI ESAGONI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 720°.	6	
DIAGONALI	9	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 1, 2 O 3 ASSI DI SIMMETRIA.	0	
ALTEZZE	6	

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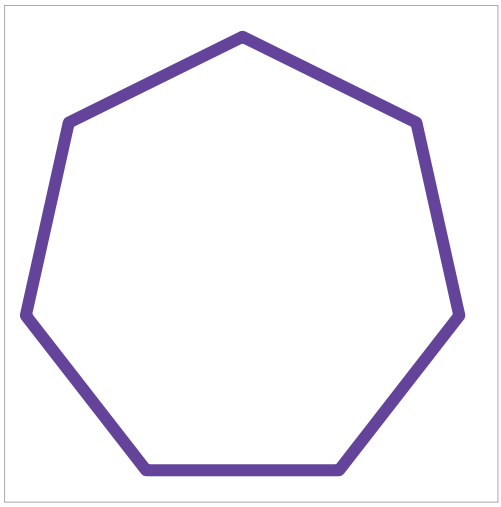
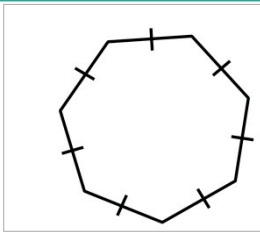
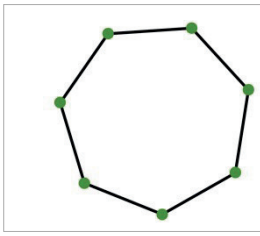
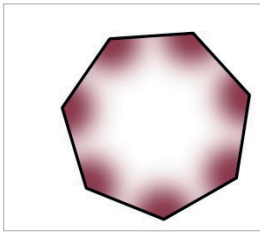
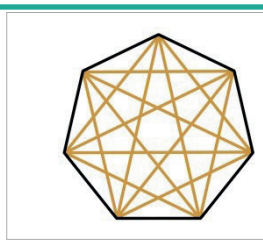
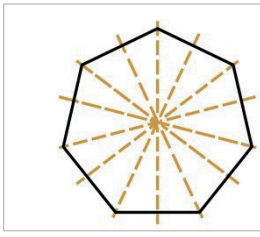
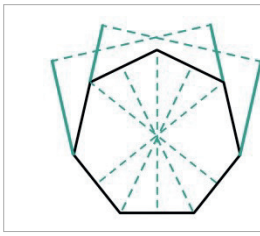


ETTAGONI REGOLARI

LATI TUTTI CONGRUENTI.	**7**	
VERTICI	**7**	
ANGOLI TUTTI OTTUSI E CONGRUENTI (AMPIEZZA DI CIASCUNO CIRCA 128,6°). IN TUTTI GLI ETTAGONI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 900°.	**7**	
DIAGONALI TUTTE CONGRUENTI.	**14**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**7**	
ALTEZZE TUTTE CONGRUENTI.	**7**	

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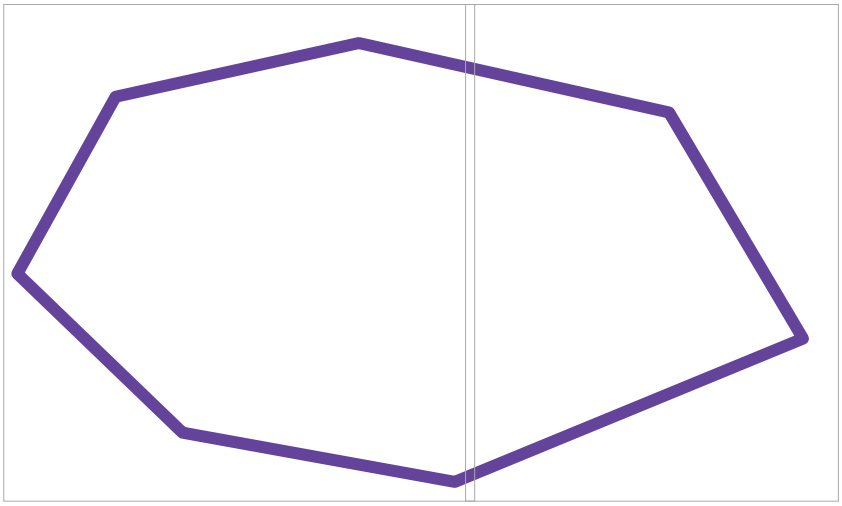
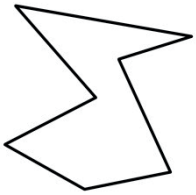
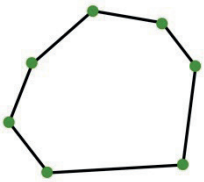
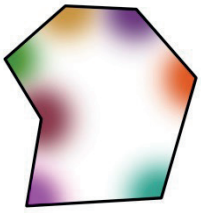
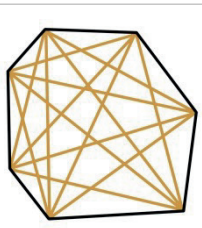
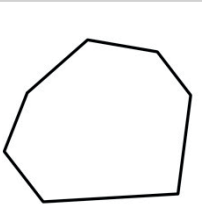
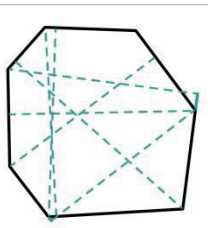


ETTAGONI GENERICI

LATI	**7**	
VERTICI	**7**	
ANGOLI IN TUTTI GLI ETTAGONI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 900°.	**7**	
DIAGONALI	**14**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 1 ASSE DI SIMMETRIA.	**0**	
ALTEZZE	**7**	

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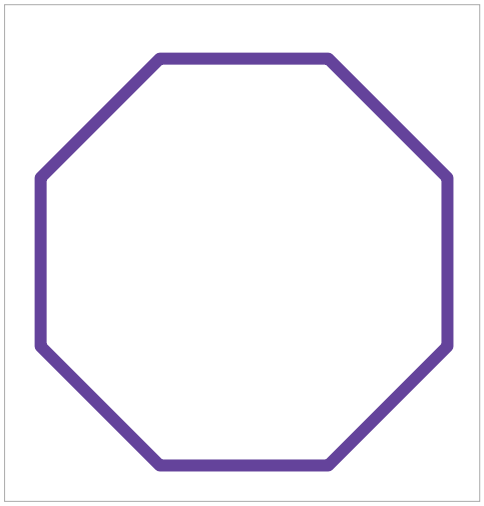
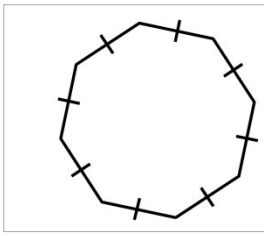
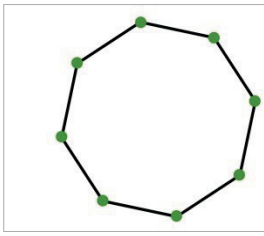
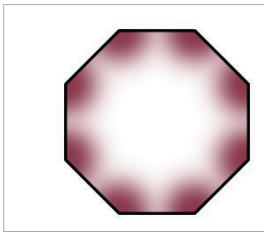
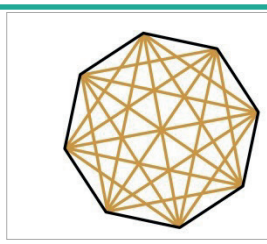
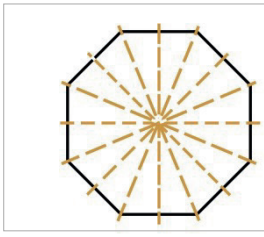
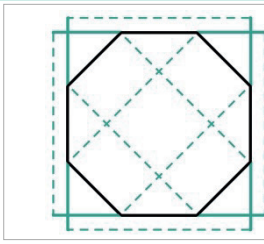


OTTAGONI REGOLARI

LATI TUTTI CONGRUENTI.	**8**	
VERTICI	**8**	
ANGOLI TUTTI OTTUSI E CONGRUENTI (AMPIEZZA DI CIASCUNO 135°). IN TUTTI GLI OTTAGONI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 1080°.	**8**	
DIAGONALI TUTTE CONGRUENTI.	**20**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**8**	
ALTEZZE TUTTE CONGRUENTI.	**8**	

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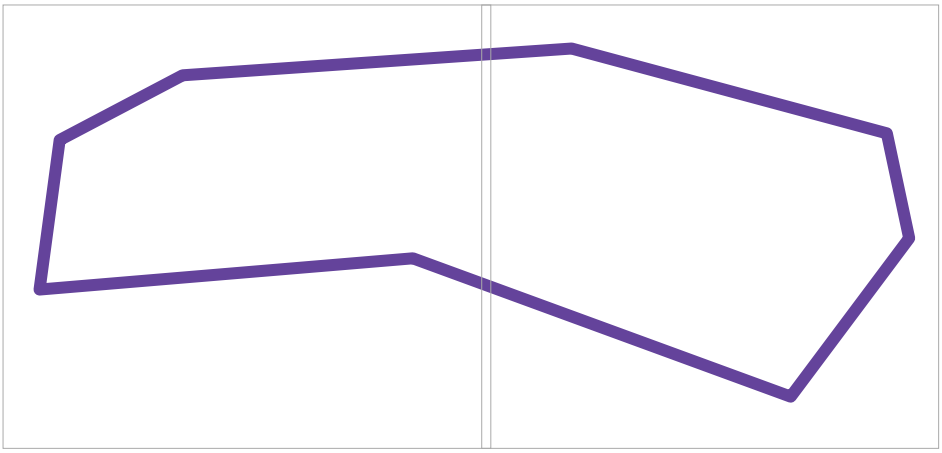
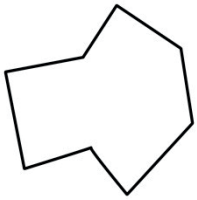
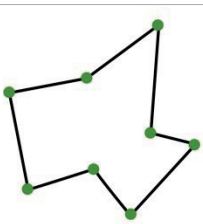
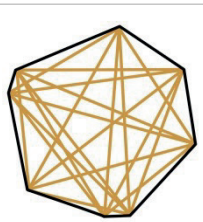
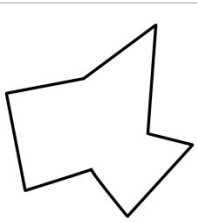
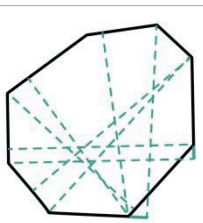


OTTAGONI GENERICI		
LATI	**8**	
VERTICI	**8**	
ANGOLI IN TUTTI GLI OTTAGONI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 1080°.	**8**	
DIAGONALI	**20**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 1, 2 O 4 ASSI DI SIMMETRIA.	**0**	
ALTEZZE	**8**	

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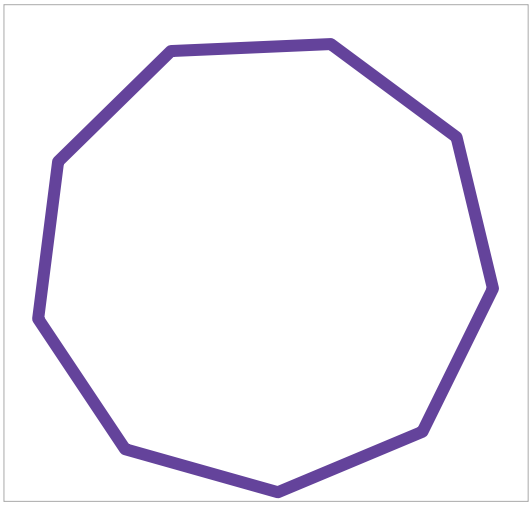
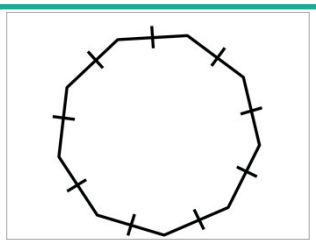
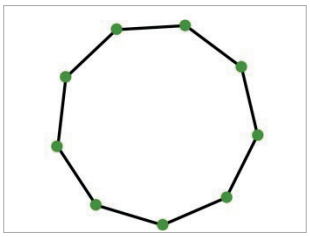
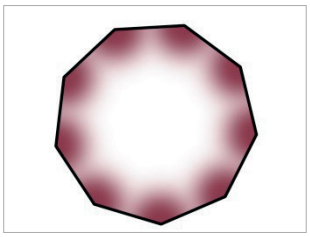
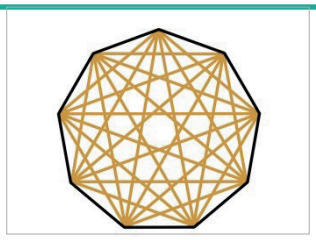
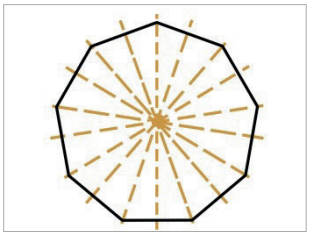
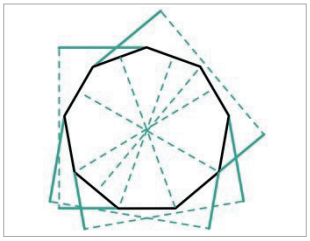


ENNAGONI REGOLARI		
LATI TUTTI CONGRUENTI.	**9**	
VERTICI	**9**	
ANGOLI TUTTI OTTUSI E CONGRUENTI (AMPIEZZA DI CIASCUNO 140°). IN TUTTI GLI ENNAGONI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 1260°.	**9**	
DIAGONALI TUTTE CONGRUENTI.	**27**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**9**	
ALTEZZE TUTTI CONGRUENTI.	**9**	

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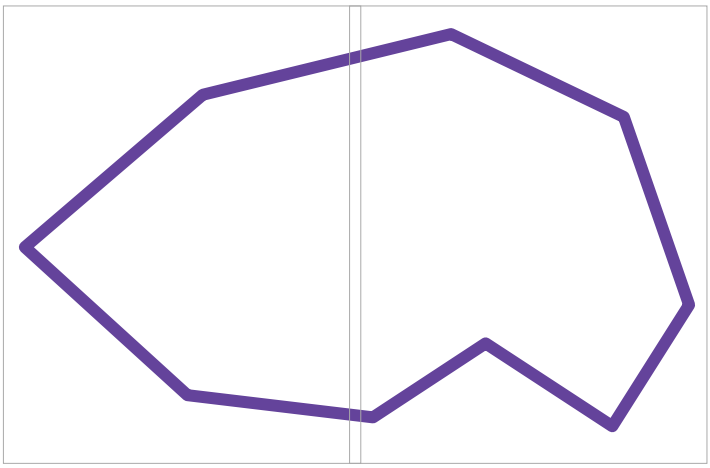
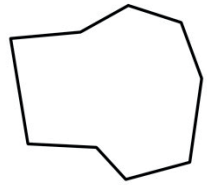
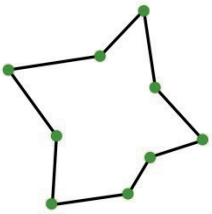
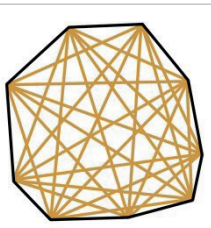
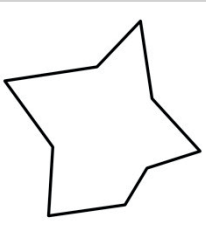
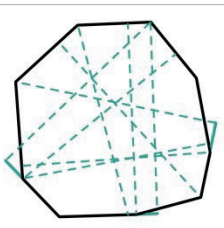


ENNAGONI GENERICI		
LATI	**9**	
VERTICI	**9**	
ANGOLI IN TUTTI GLI ENNAGONI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 1260°.	**9**	
DIAGONALI	**27**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 1 O 3 ASSI DI SIMMETRIA.	**0**	
ALTEZZE	**9**	

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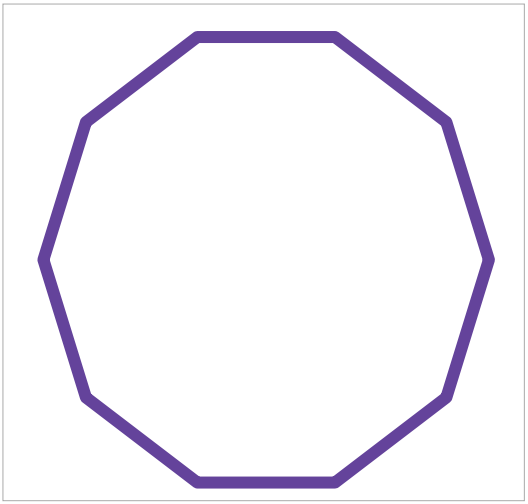
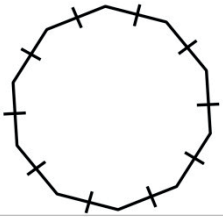
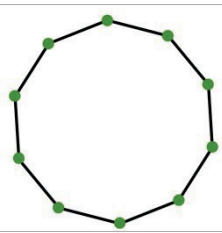
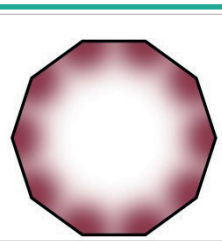
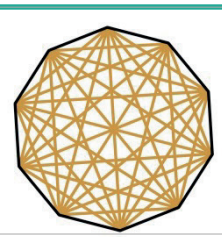
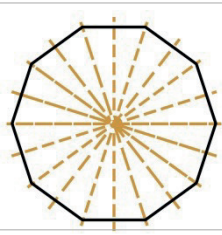
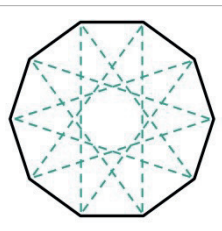


DECAGONI REGOLARI

LATI TUTTI CONGRUENTI.	**10**	
VERTICI	**10**	
ANGOLI TUTTI OTTUSI E CONGRUENTI (AMPIEZZA DI CIASCUNO 144°). IN TUTTI I DECAGONI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 1440°.	**10**	
DIAGONALI TUTTI CONGRUENTI.	**35**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA	**10**	
ALTEZZE TUTTI CONGRUENTI.	**10**	

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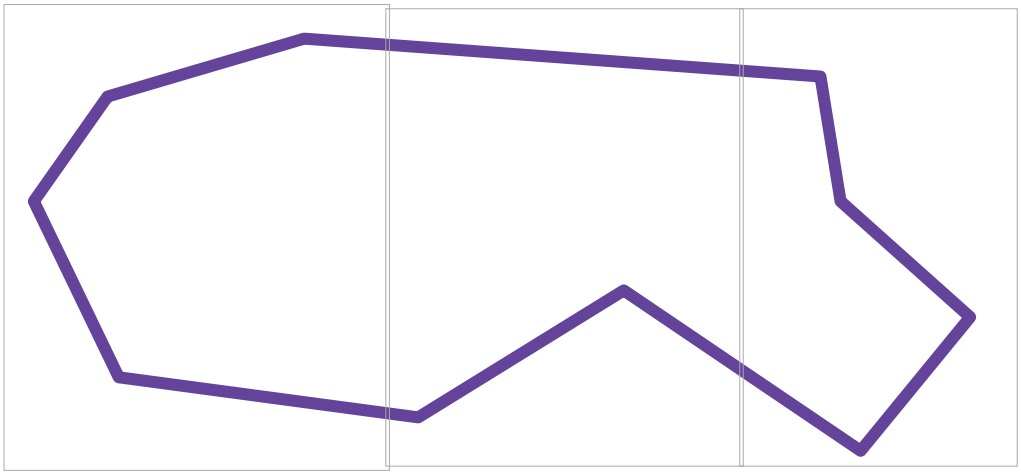
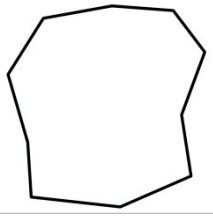
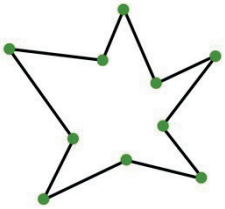
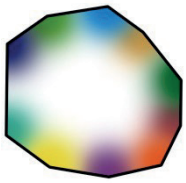
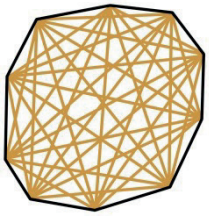
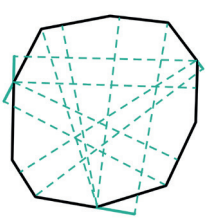


DECAGONI GENERICI		
LATI	**10**	
VERTICI	**10**	
ANGOLI IN TUTTI I DECAGONI LA SOMMA DELLE AMPIEZZE DEGLI ANGOLI INTERNI È 1440°.	**10**	
DIAGONALI	**35**	
ASSI DI SIMMETRIA IN CASI PARTICOLARI POSSONO AVERE 1, 2 O 5 ASSI DI SIMMETRIA.	**0**	
ALTEZZE	**10**	

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