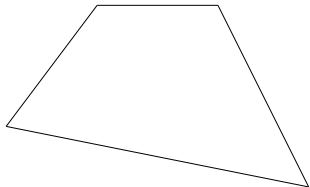
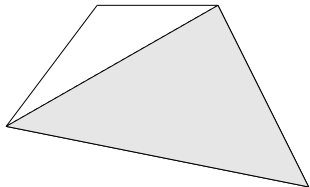


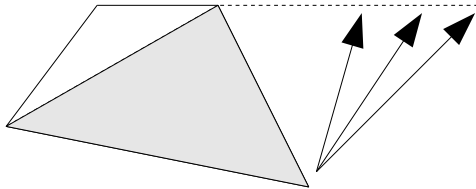
Costruire un triangolo
equivalente.



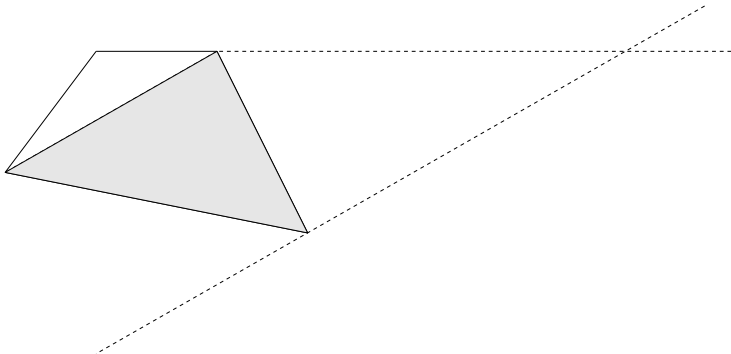
Nella punta vedo triangolo



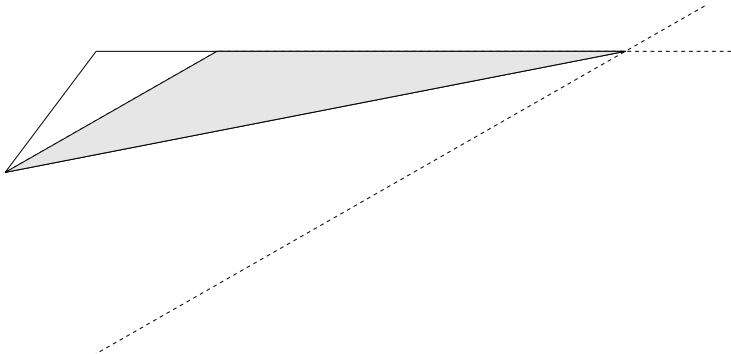
Lo deformato equiarea per
allineare un lato



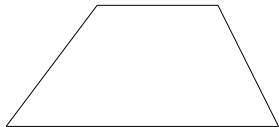
Scorrimento



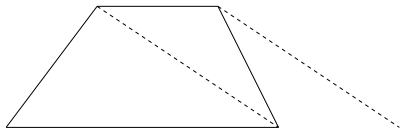
Scorrimento



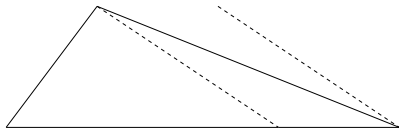
Rifaccio col trapezio



Rifaccio col trapezio



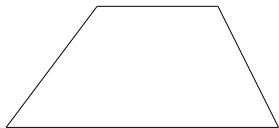
Rifaccio col trapezio



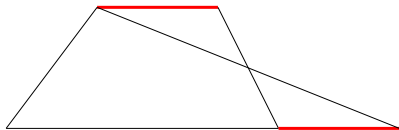
La figura finale e' la stessa della costruzione classica, ma ottenuta con diverso procedimento.

Segue uno studio sullo stesso scopo: triangolazione, pero' cerca di partire dalla triangolazione del trapezio secondo la dimostrazione classica della consecuzione delle basi. Insuccesso.

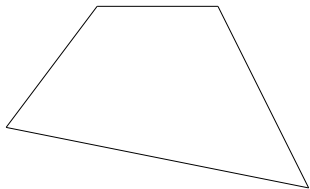
La classica dim area trapezio



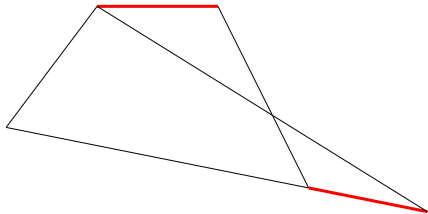
La classica dim area trapezio



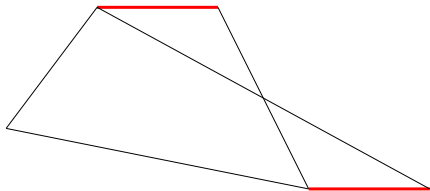
La classica dim area trapezio
funziona con un quadrilatero
qualsiasi ?



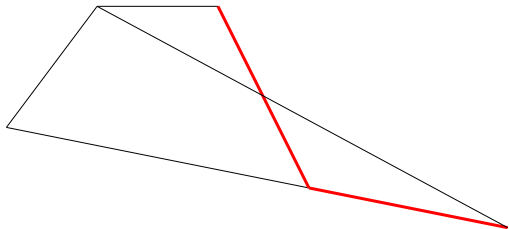
Prolungo la “base” con
l'altra.



Riporto parallelamente una
base consecutiva all'altra

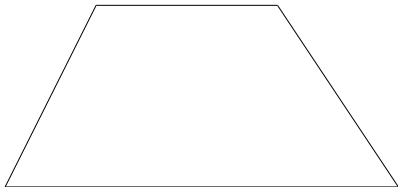


Prolungo della lunghezza del
lato consecutivo



Studio per scegliere una
figura opportuna.

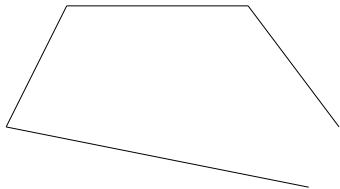
La classica dim area trapezio



La classica dim area trapezio



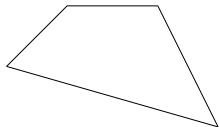
La classica dim area trapezio



La classica dim area trapezio



La classica dim area trapezio



La classica dim area trapezio



La classica dim area trapezio

