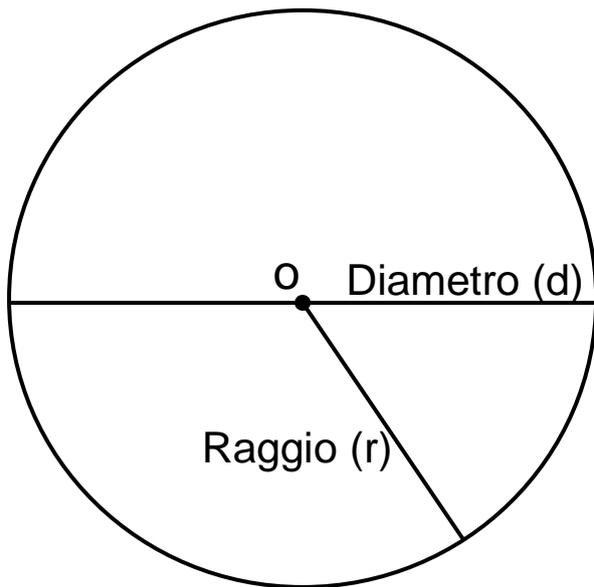


# CIRCONFERENZA, RAGGIO E DIAMETRO



## LEGENDA

$A_c$  = Area Cerchio

$C$  = Circonferenza

$r$  = Raggio

$d$  = Diametro ( $2r$ )

$\pi$  = Pi Greco (3,14)

$2\pi$  = 6,28

## Area Cerchio ( $A_c$ )

$$A_c = \pi \cdot r^2$$

↓      ↓      ↘  
Area 3,14 Raggio

## Formule Inverse

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{\pi}}$$

↓                      → 3,14  
Raggio

## Circonferenza (C)

$$C = 2\pi r$$

↓                      ↘  
Circonferenza       $(2 \cdot 3,14) \cdot r$

## Formule Inverse

$$r = \frac{C}{2\pi}$$

↘                      → (6,28)  
Raggio

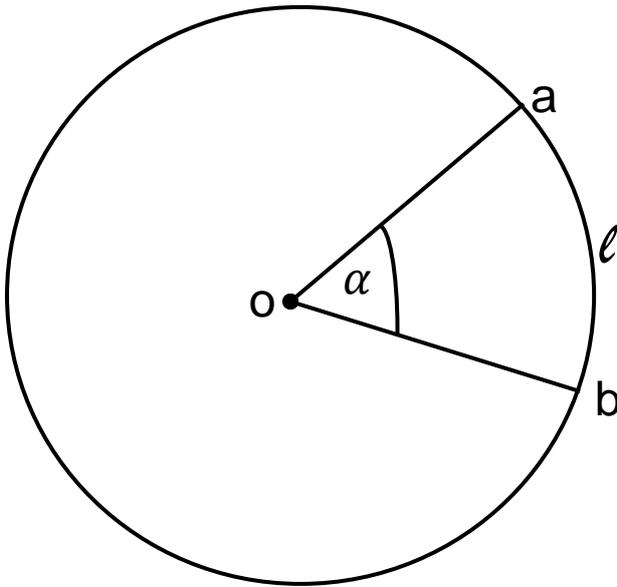
$$C = \pi \cdot d$$

↓                      ↘  
Circonferenza      3,14

$$d = \frac{C}{\pi}$$

↘                      → 3,14  
Diametro

# LUNGHEZZA ARCO, SETTORE CIRCOLARE, ANGOLO AL CENTRO



## LEGENDA

$l$  = Lunghezza Arco

$\alpha$  = Angolo al Centro

$C$  = Circonferenza

$A_s$  = Settore Circolare

$A_c$  = Area del cerchio

## Lunghezza Arco

$$l = \frac{C \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ}$$

## Formule Inverse

$$\alpha = \frac{360^\circ \cdot l}{C}$$

$$C = \frac{360^\circ \cdot l}{\alpha}$$

## Area Settore Circolare ( $A_s$ )

$$A_s = \frac{A_c \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ} \longrightarrow$$

$$\alpha = \frac{A_c \cdot 360^\circ}{A_c}$$

$$A_s = \frac{r \cdot l}{2} \longrightarrow$$

$$A_c = \frac{360^\circ \cdot A_s}{\alpha}$$

$$l = \frac{2 \cdot A_s}{r}$$

$$r = \frac{2 \cdot A_s}{l}$$