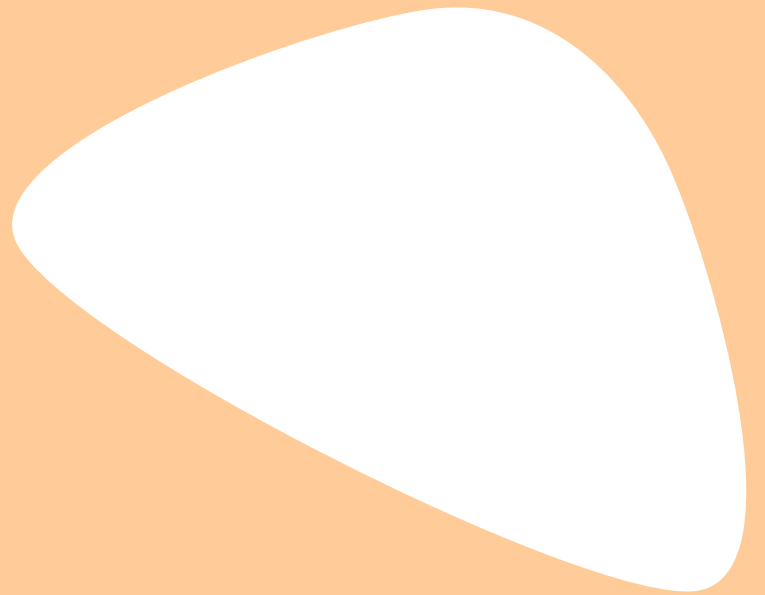
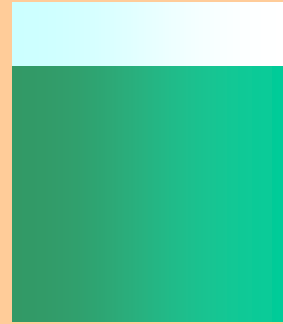
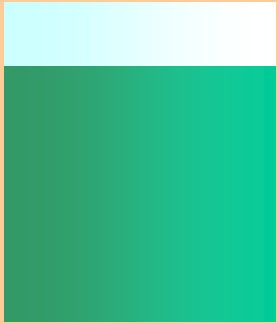
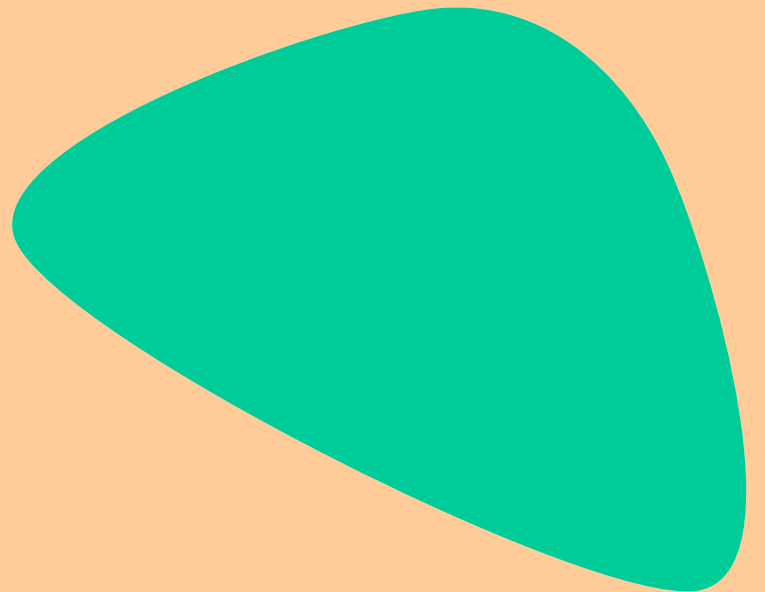
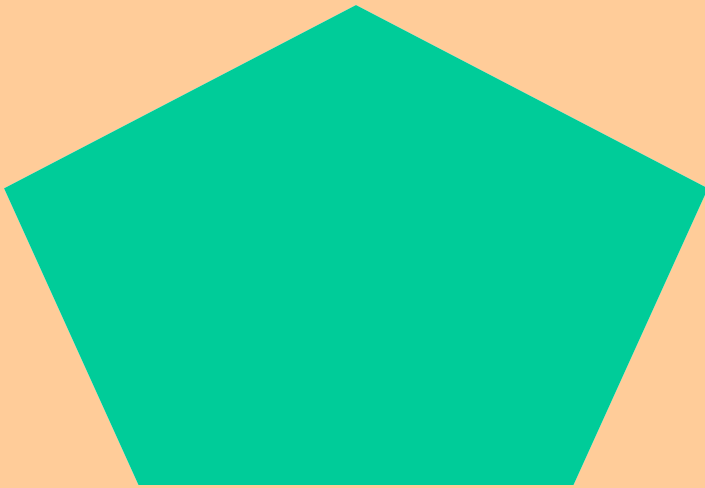


EQUIVALENZA DI FIGURE PIANE





Due figure piane si dicono
EQUIVALENTI o **EQUIESTESE**
se hanno la stessa

**ESTENSIONE
SUPERFICIALE**



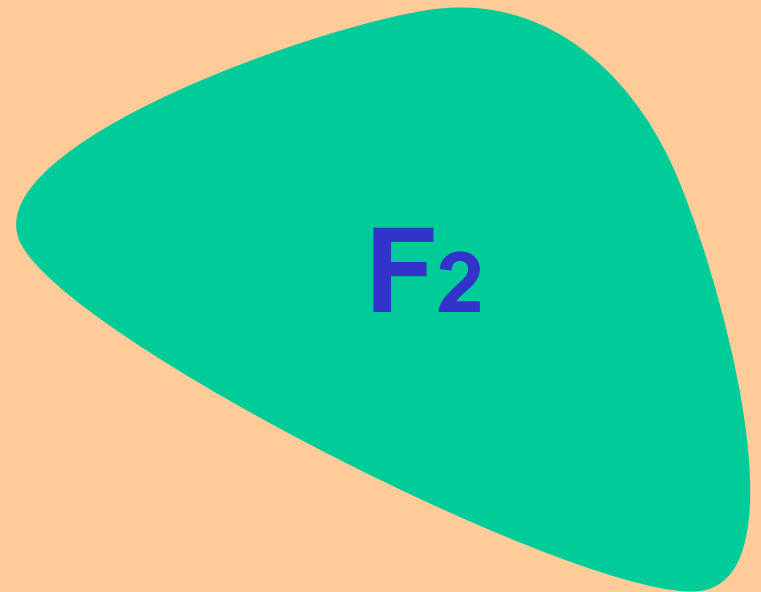
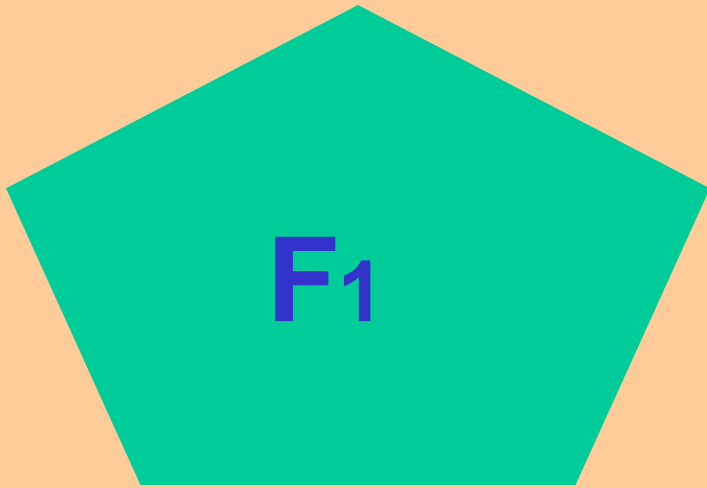
CONCETTO PRIMITIVO



**ESTENSIONE
SUPERFICIALE**

Se F_1 è equivalente a F_2 si scrive:

$$F_1 \doteq F_2$$



La relazione “essere equiesteso a” è:

• **riflessiva** $F \doteq F$

• **simmetrica** $F_1 \doteq F_2 \Rightarrow F_2 \doteq F_1$

• **transitiva** $F_1 \doteq F_2 \wedge F_2 \doteq F_3$
 $\Rightarrow F_1 \doteq F_3$

La relazione “essere
equiesteso a” è:

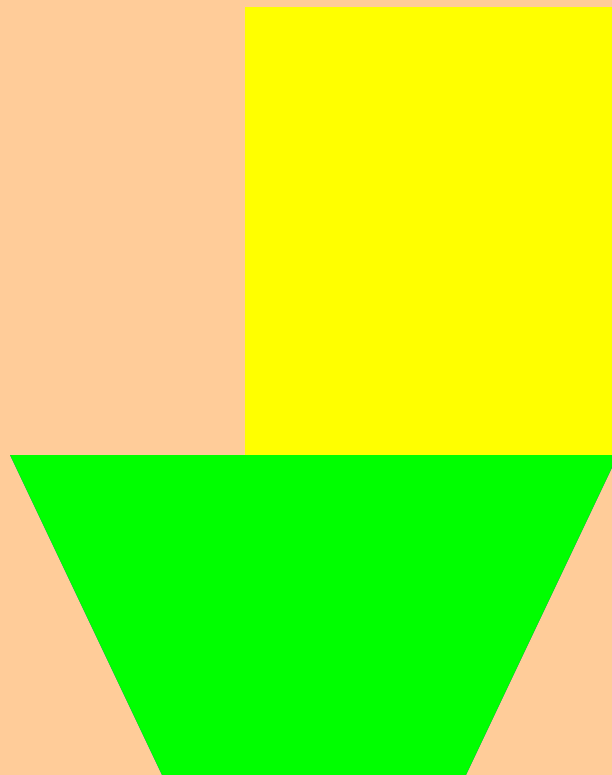
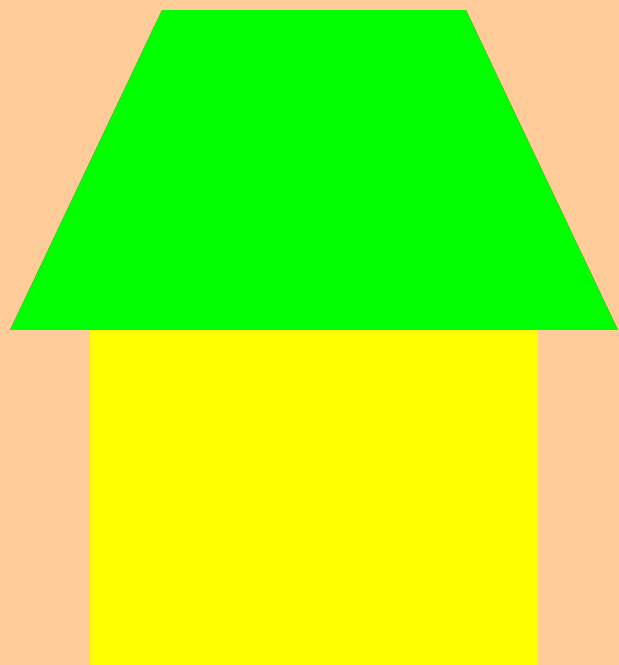
**RELAZIONE DI
EQUIVALENZA!**

ALTRE PROPRIETÀ

- **Se due figure sono congruenti allora sono anche equivalenti**
- **Somme di figure equivalenti sono equivalenti**

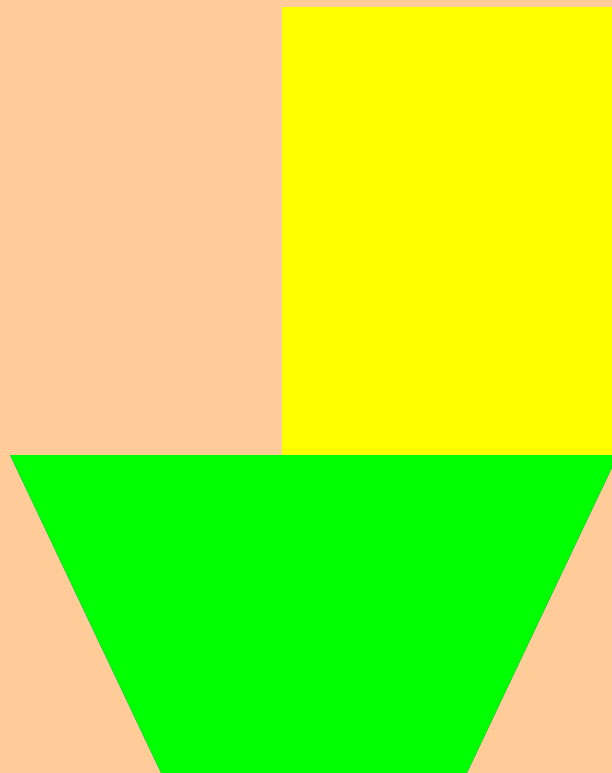
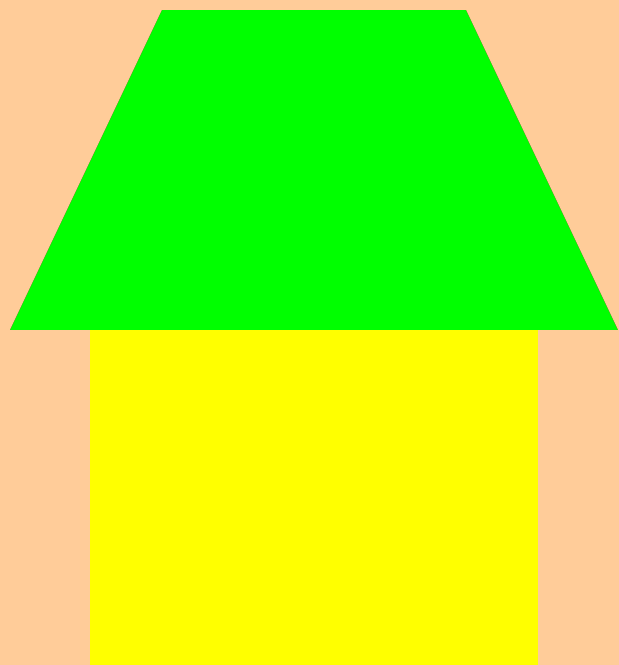
Definizione:

**due figure si dicono
EQUISCOMPONIBILI se è
possibile suddividerle
rispettivamente in più
figure a due a due
equivalenti**

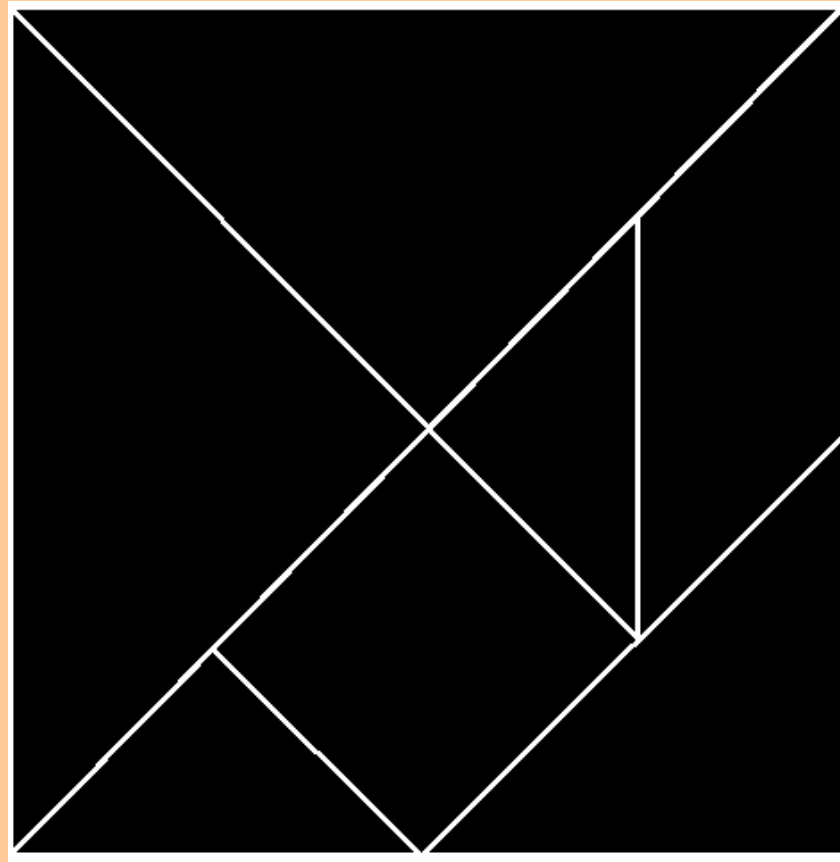


ALTRE PROPRIETÀ

- **Se due figure sono equiscomponibili allora sono equivalenti**

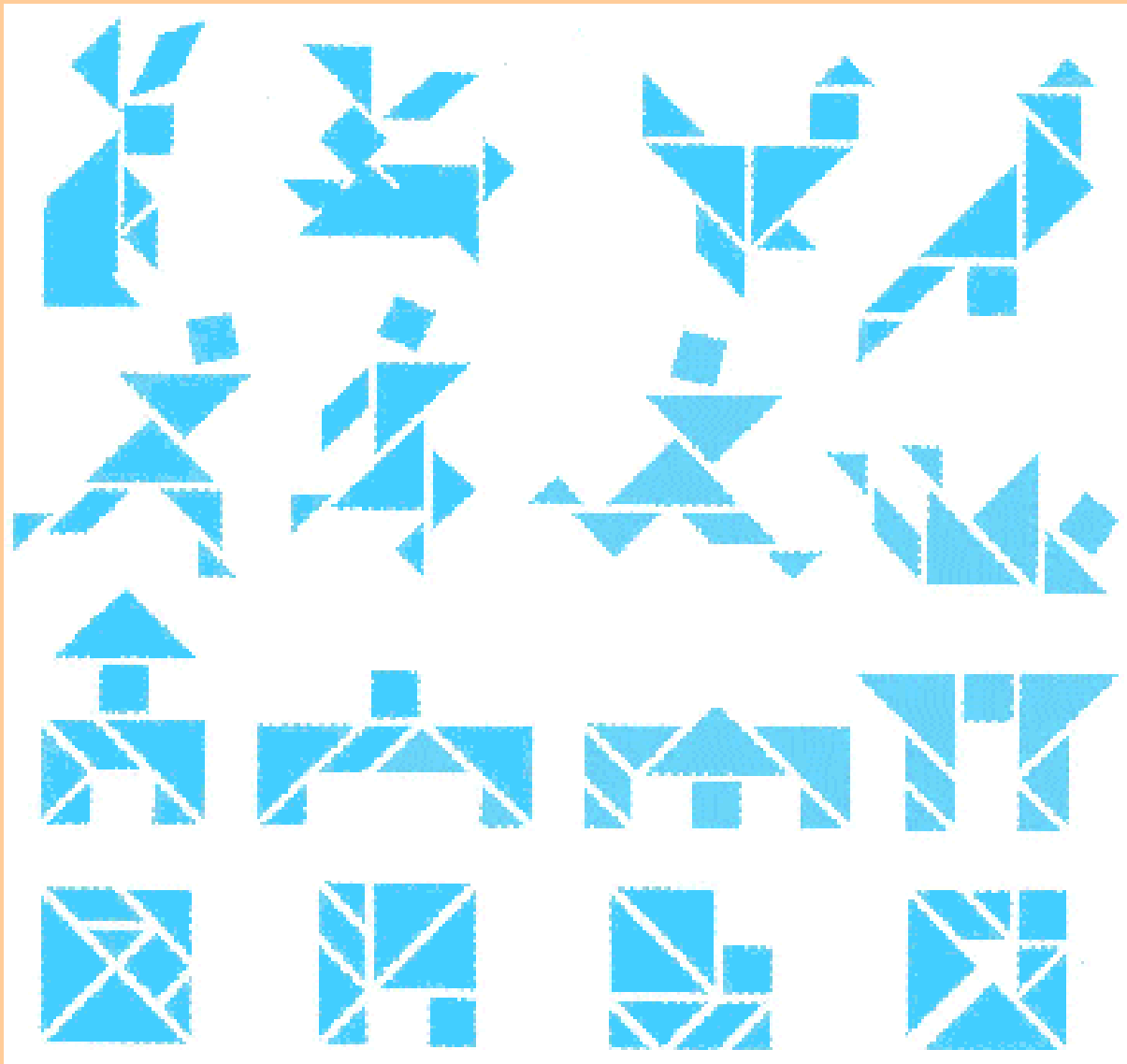


**AVETE PRESENTE IL
TANGRAM?**

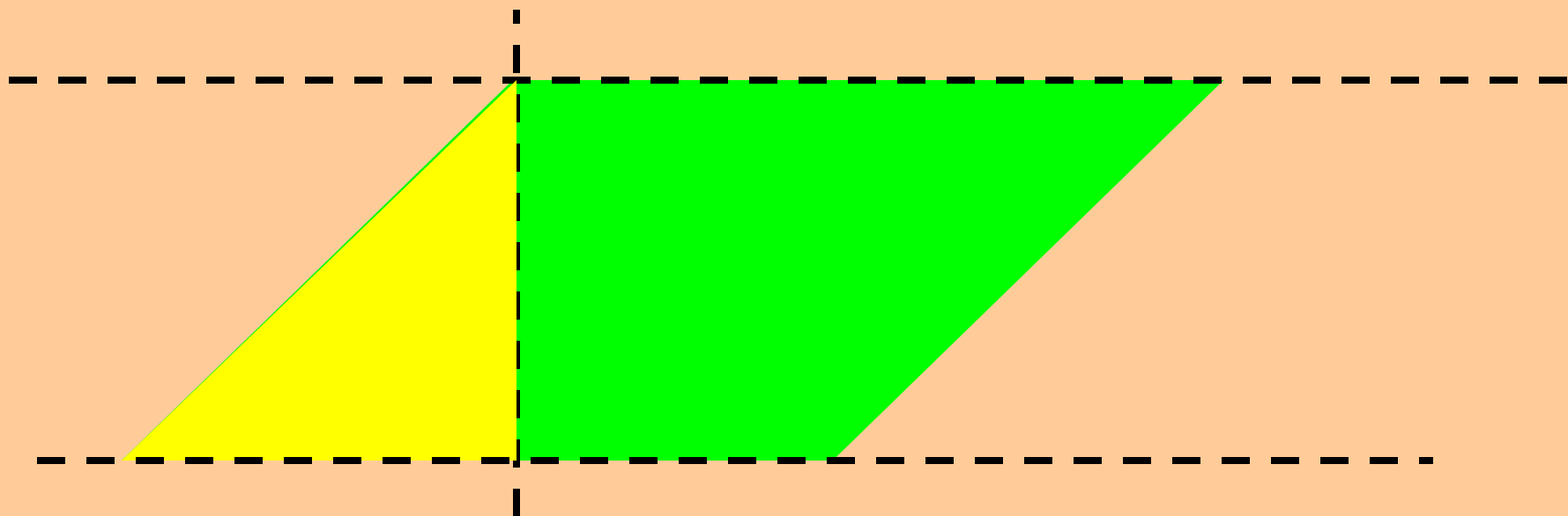


**LE FIGURE CHE SI
OTTENGONO USANDO
TUTTI I PEZZI SONO
EQUIVALENTI TRA LORO**

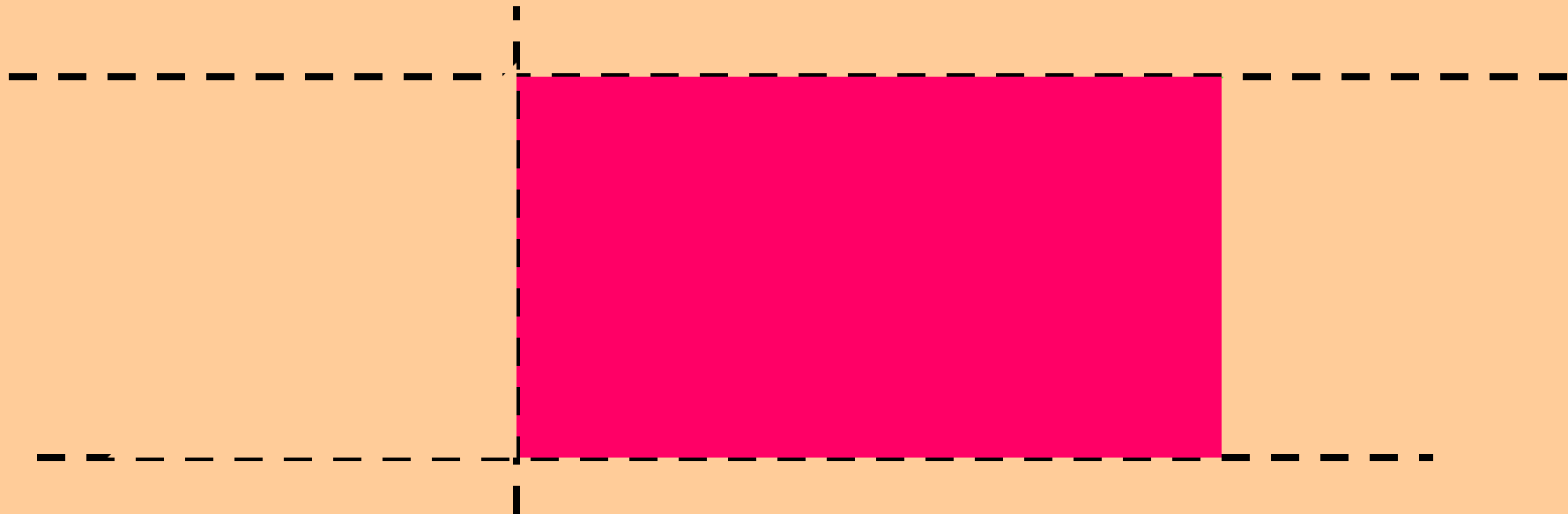




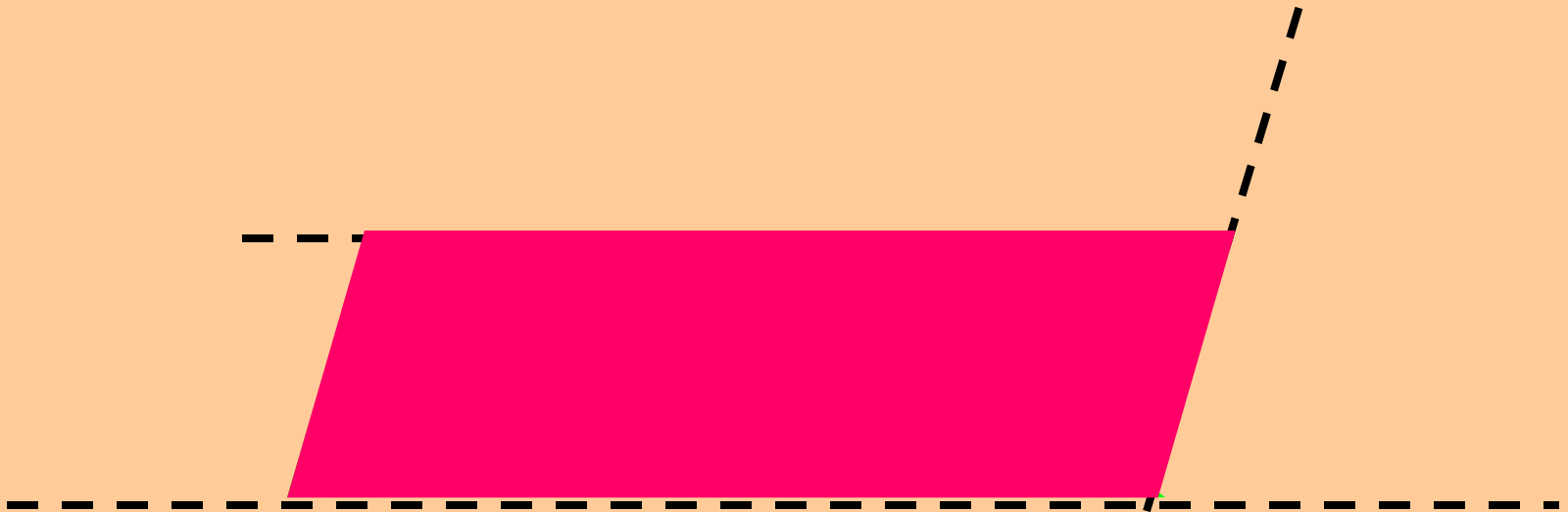
PARALLELOGRAMMI



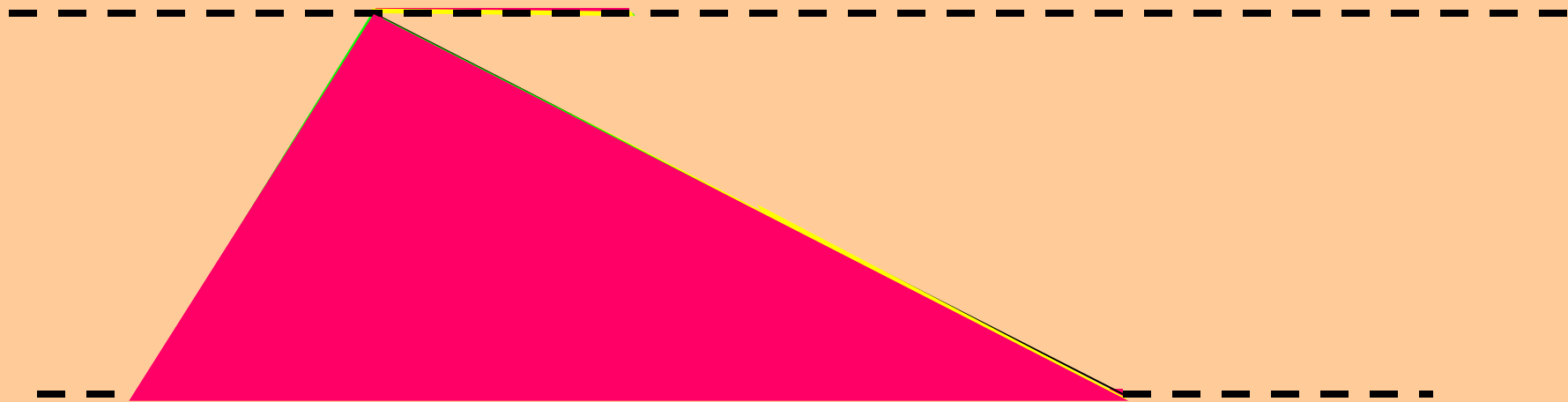
PARALLELOGRAMMI



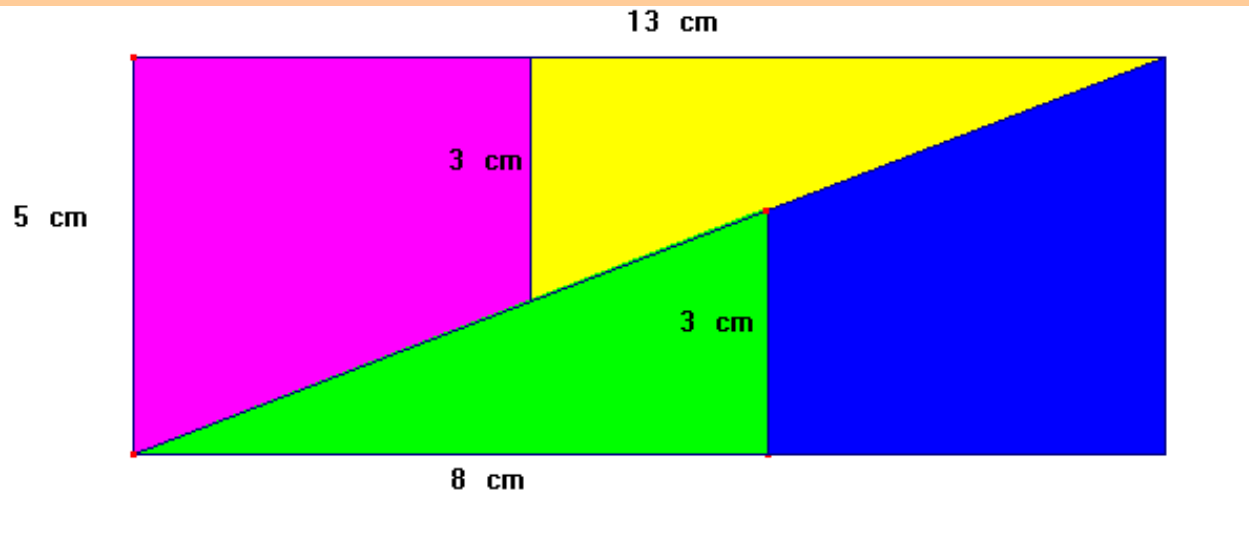
TRIANGOLI



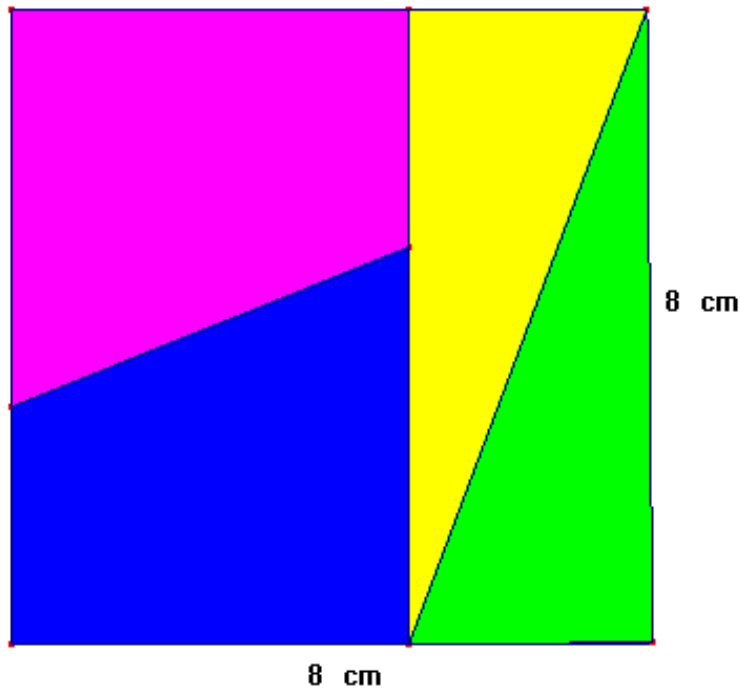
TRAPEZI



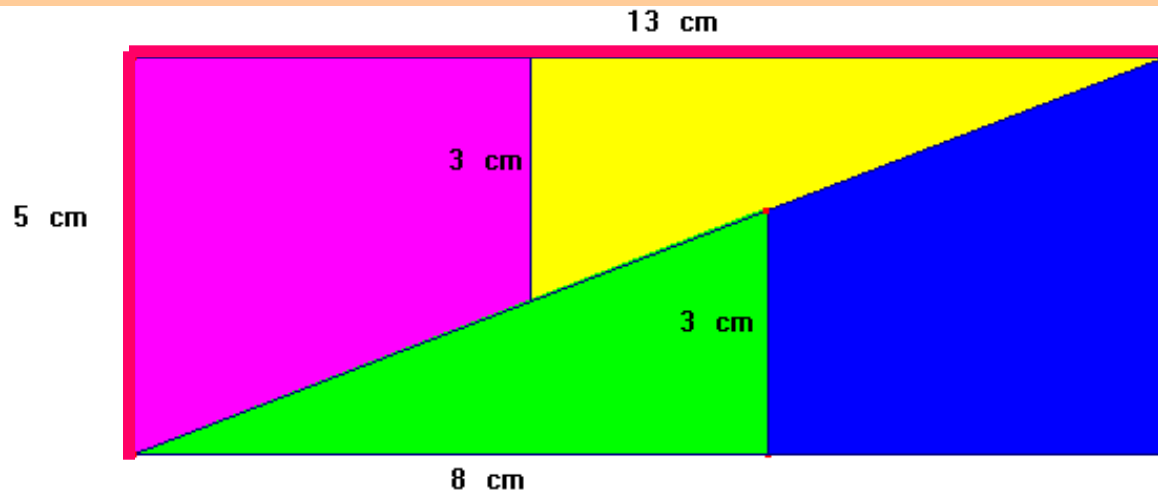
**E ADESSO...
UN “MISTERO”
DELL’EQUISCOMPONIBILITÀ**



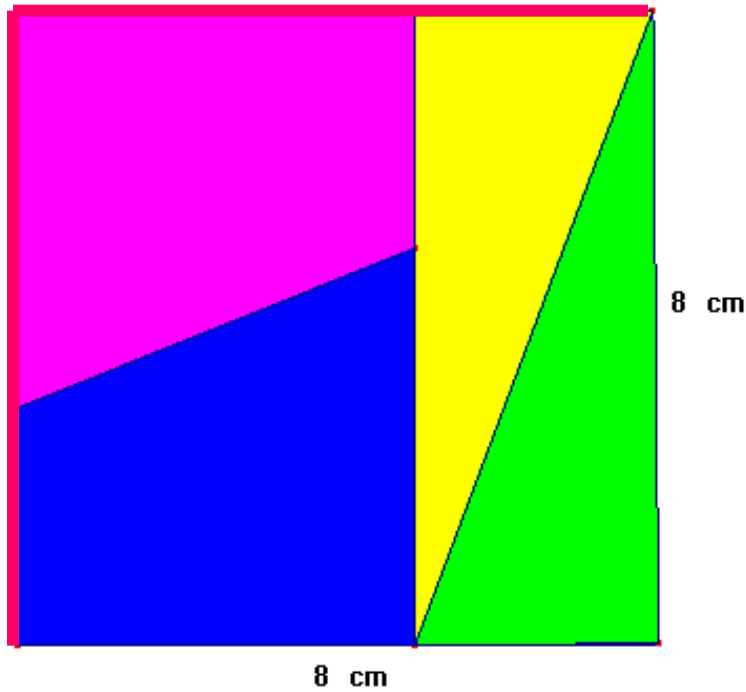
**TUTTO
BENE?**



**PROVATE A
CALCOLARE
LE AREE DEL
RETTANGOLO
E DEL
QUADRATO...**



$$13 \times 5 = 65 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$8 \times 8 = 64 \text{ cm}^2$$

???

**CERCATE DI SVELARE IL
“MISTERO DELLA
SCOMPARSA DEL
CENTIMETRO QUADRATO”**