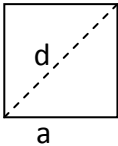
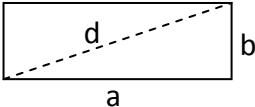
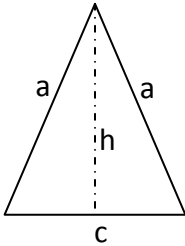
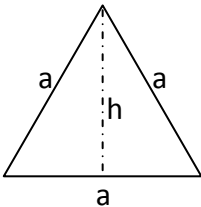
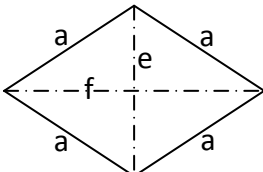
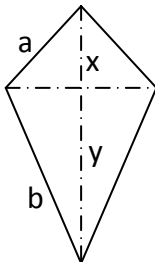
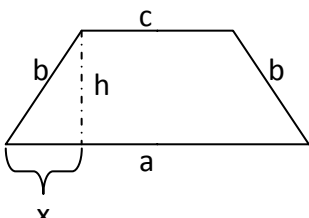


Anwendung des pythagoräischen Lehrsatzes bei ebenen Figuren

	Quadrat:	
	$d = s \cdot \sqrt{2}$	
	Rechteck:	
	$d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$	
	Gleichschenkeliges Dreieck:	
	$a = \sqrt{h^2 + \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2}$ $h = \sqrt{a^2 - \left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2}$ $\frac{c}{2} = \sqrt{a^2 - h^2}$	$A = \frac{c \cdot h}{2}$ $U = 2a + c$
	Gleichseitiges Dreieck	
	$h = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}$	$A = \frac{a^2}{4} \cdot \sqrt{3}$ $U = 3a$
Regelmäßiges Sechseck: $A = 6 \cdot \frac{a^2}{4} \cdot \sqrt{3}$		
	Raute	
	$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{e}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{f}{2}\right)^2}$	$A = \frac{e \cdot f}{2}$ $U = 4a$
 e ... senkrechte Diagonale f ... waagrechte Diagonale	Deltoid	
	$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{f}{2}\right)^2 + x^2}$ $b = \sqrt{\left(\frac{f}{2}\right)^2 + y^2}$ $e = x + y$	$A = \frac{e \cdot f}{2}$ $U = (a + b) \cdot 2$
	gleichschenkeliges Trapez	
	$x = (a - c) : 2$ $h = \sqrt{b^2 - x^2}$	$A = \frac{(a + c) \cdot h}{2}$ $U = a + 2b + c$