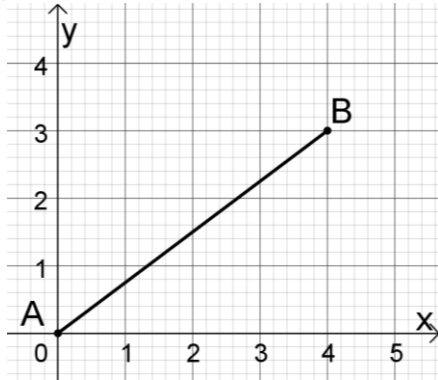


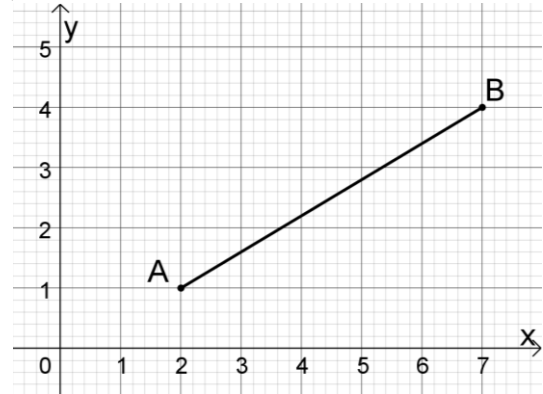
Il teorema di Pitagora nel piano cartesiano

1. Calcola la lunghezza (in u) del segmento AB in tutte queste situazioni.

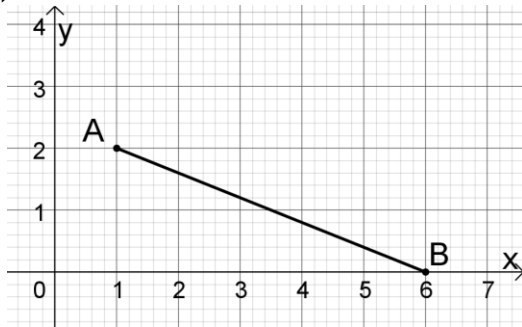
a)



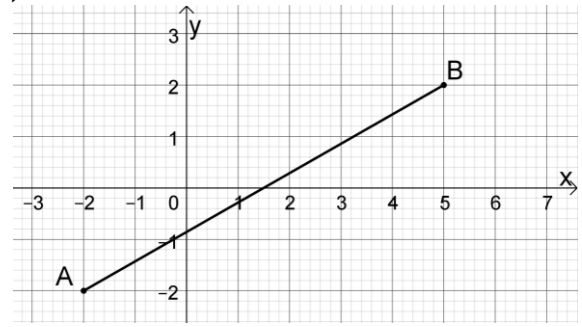
b)



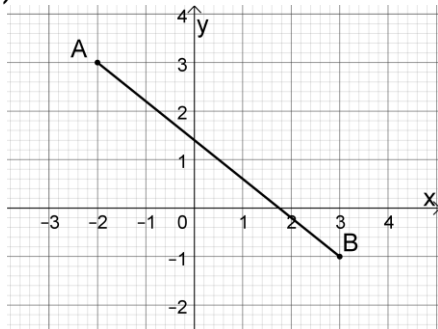
c)



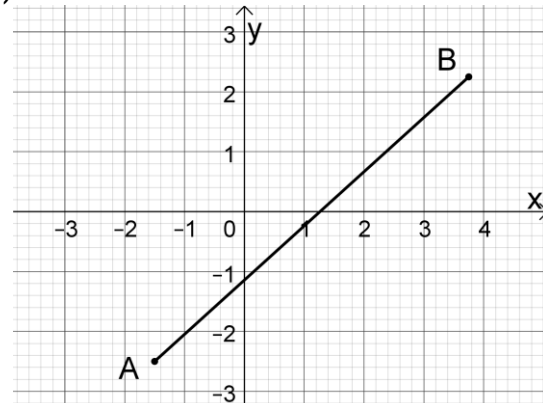
d)



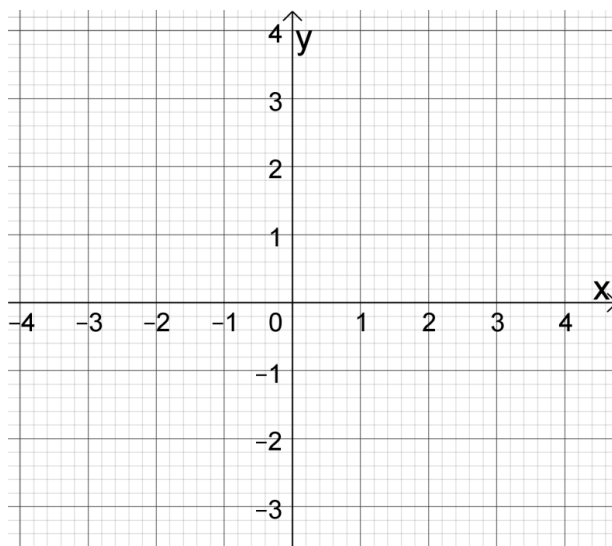
e)



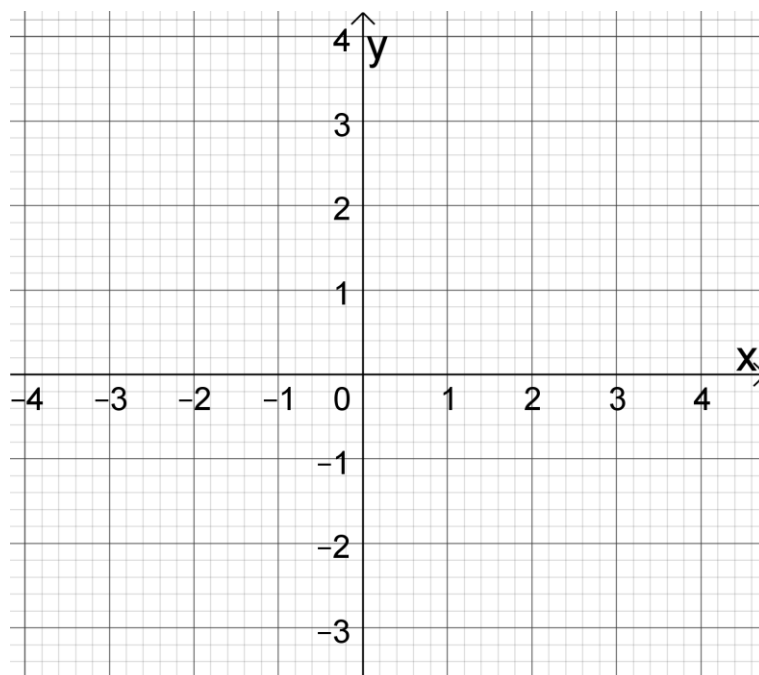
f)



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2. Rappresenta i punti $K\left(-\frac{3}{2}; \frac{3}{5}\right)$ e $L(2,75; 3,1)$ nel piano cartesiano seguente e calcola la lunghezza del segmento KL in u.



3. Rappresenta i punti $R\left(-\frac{4}{3}; -2\right)$, $S(2,5; -1,1)$ e $T(1,2; 2,5)$.



- a) Calcola l'area di RST.
b) Calcola il perimetro di RST.
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