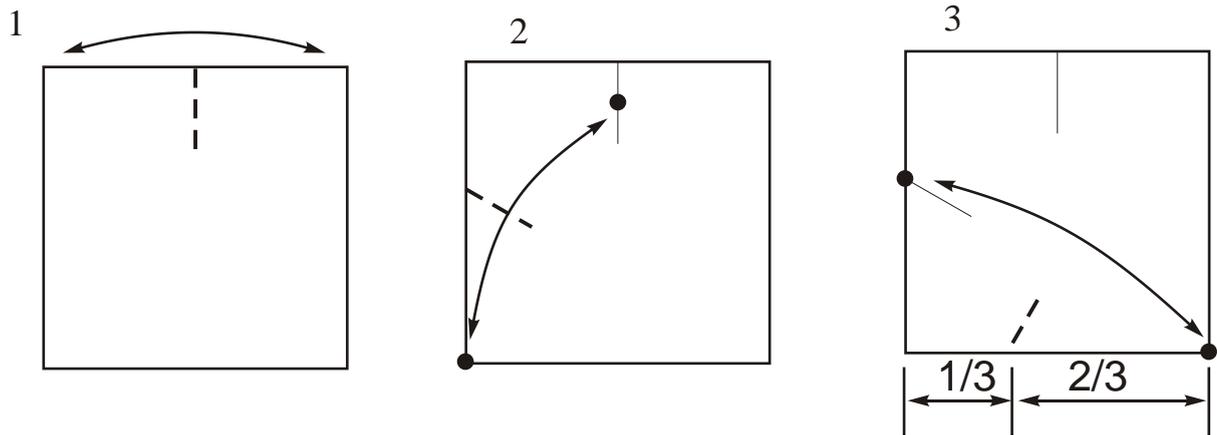
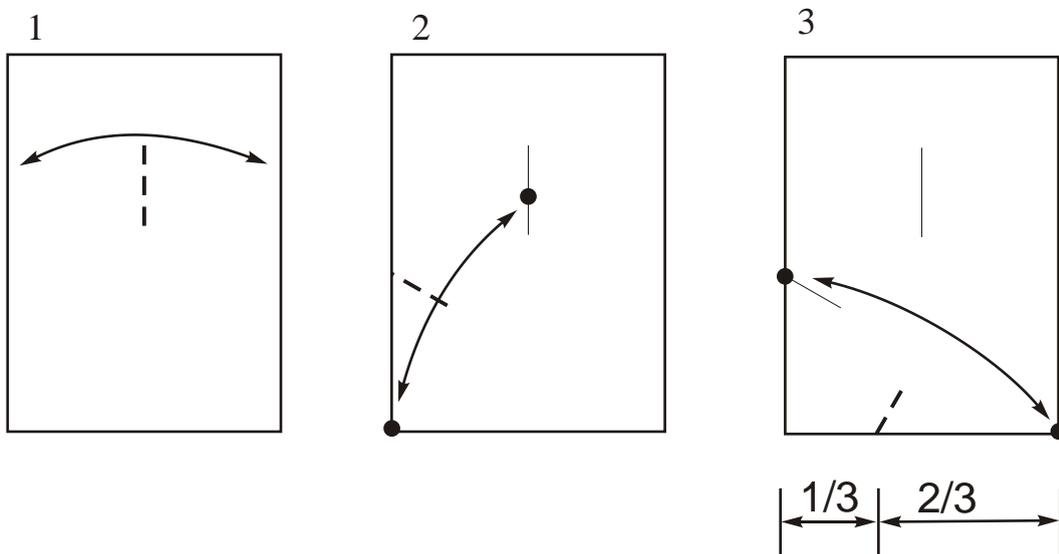


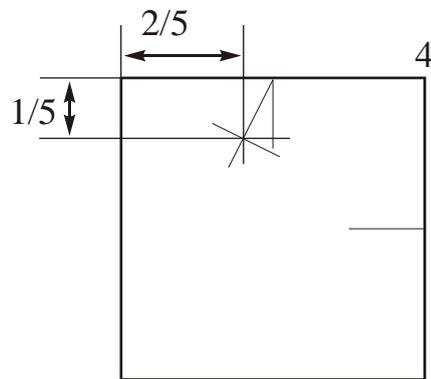
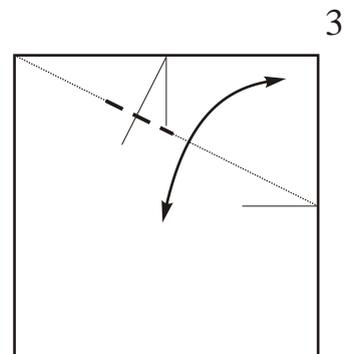
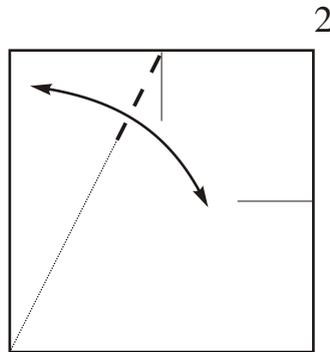
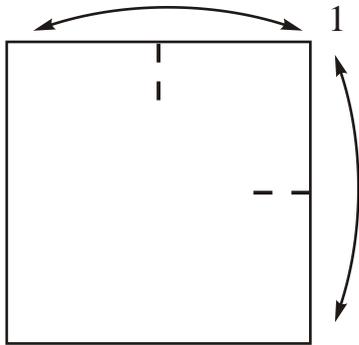
Divisione in tre parti uguali del QUADRATO



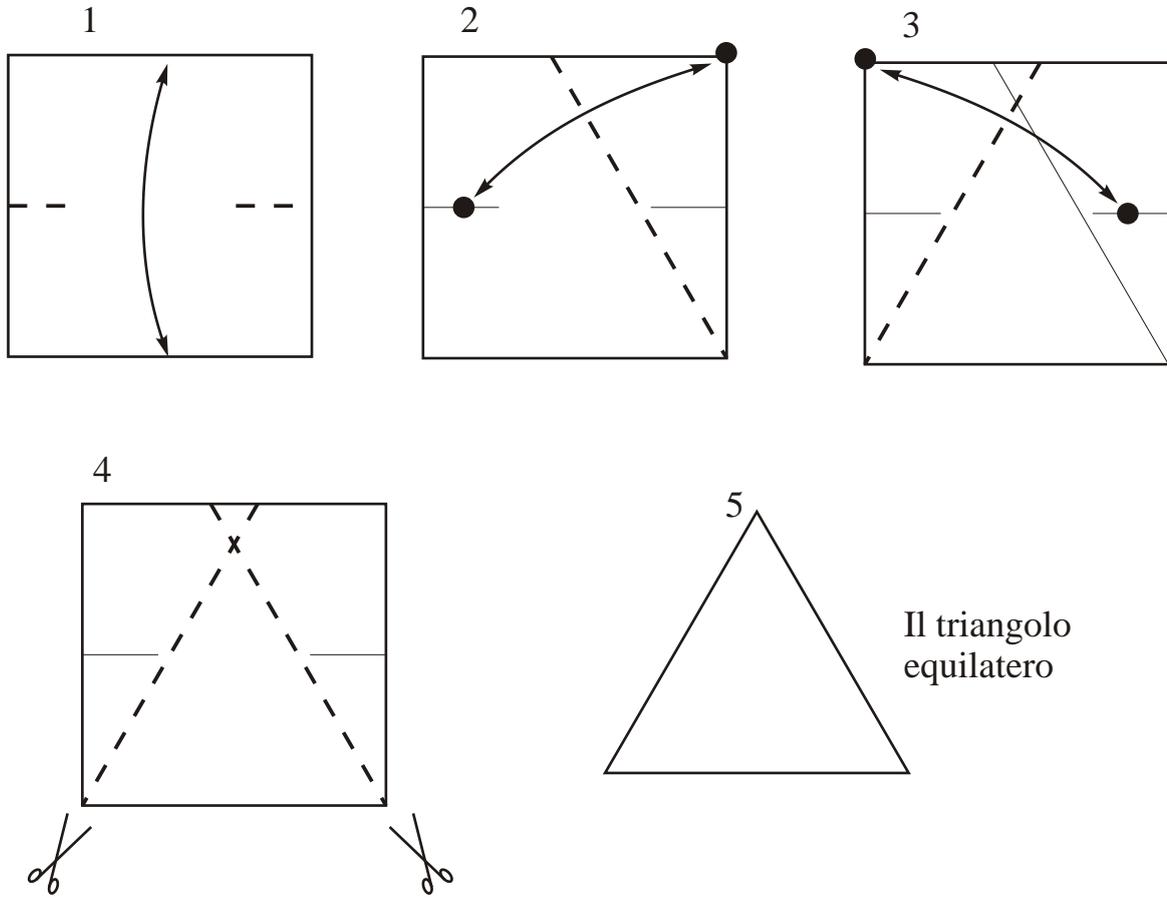
Divisione del LATO CORTO di un rettangolo qualsiasi in tre parti uguali



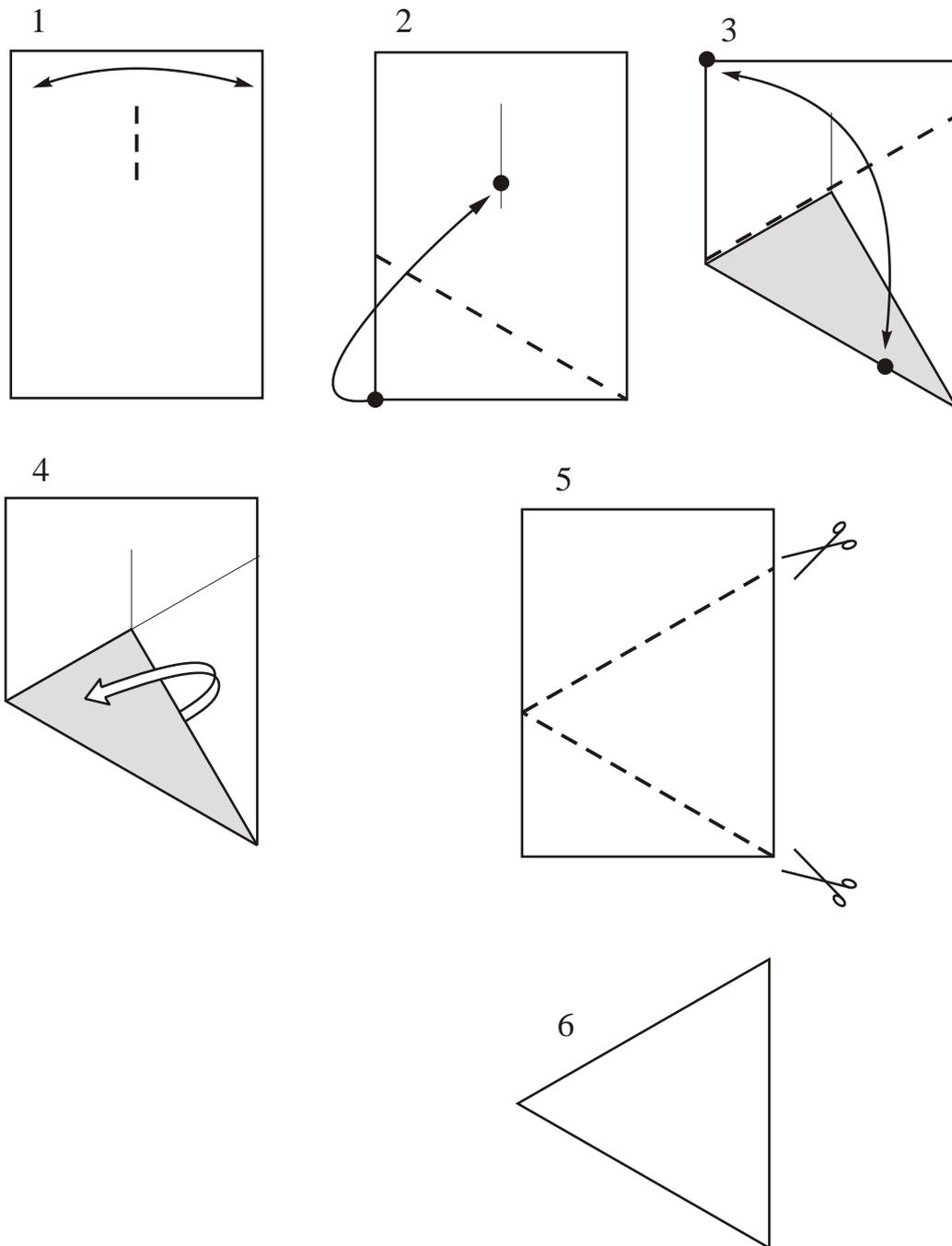
Divisione del quadrato in CINQUE parti uguali



Triangolo equilatero da un quadrato

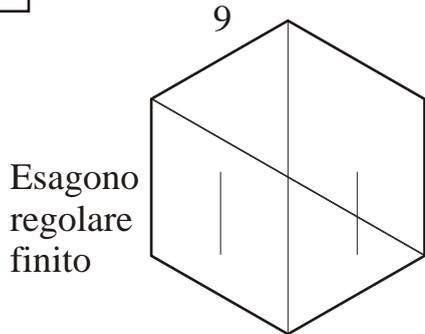
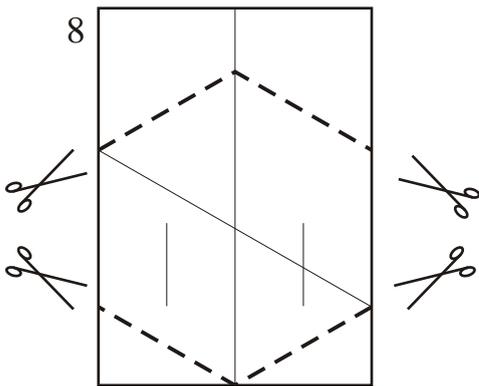
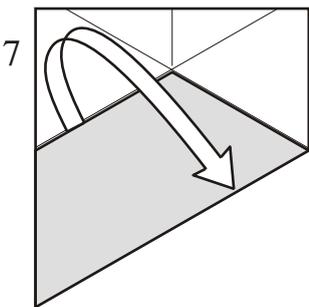
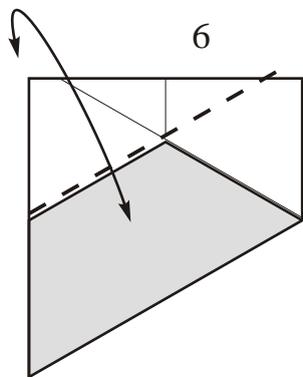
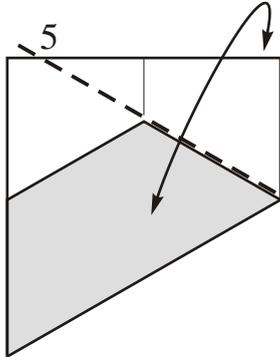
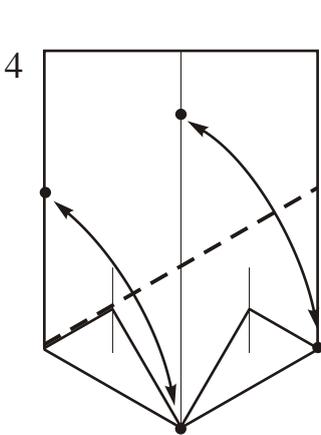
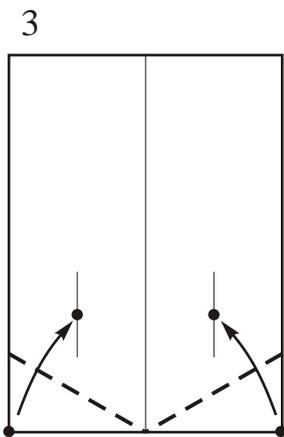
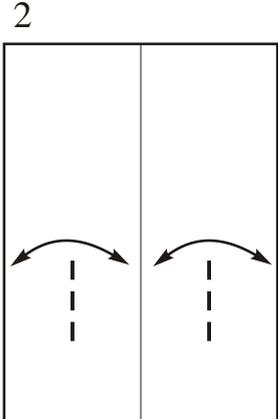
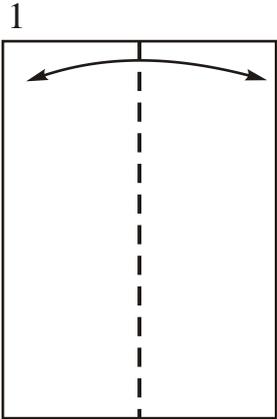


Il triangolo equilatero da un rettangolo qualsiasi

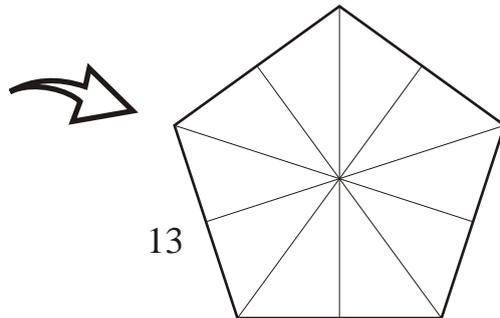
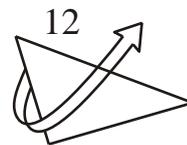
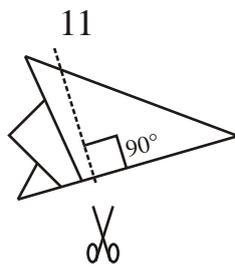
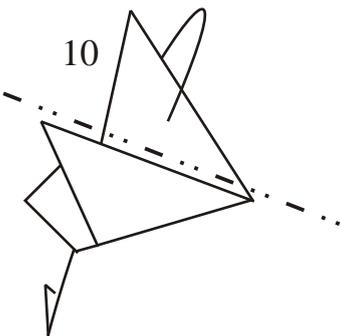
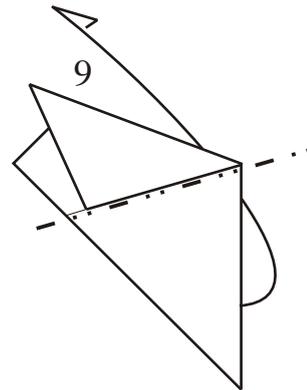
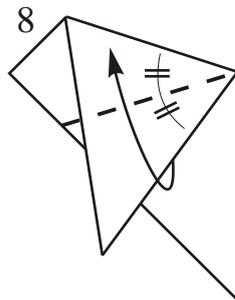
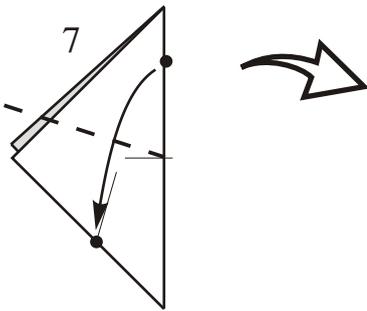
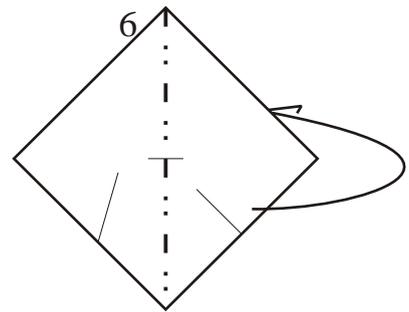
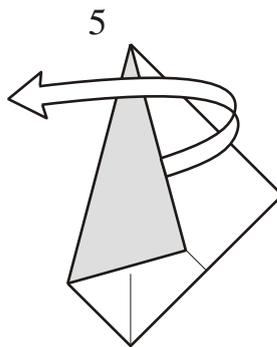
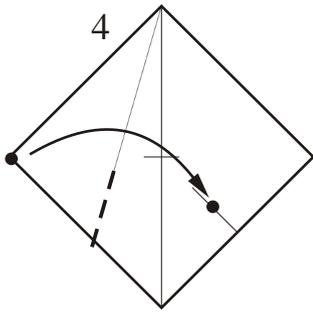
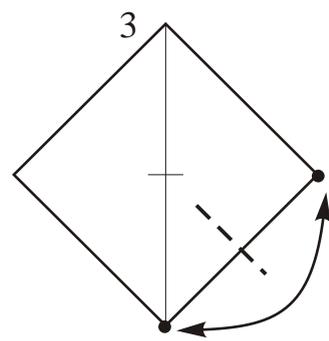
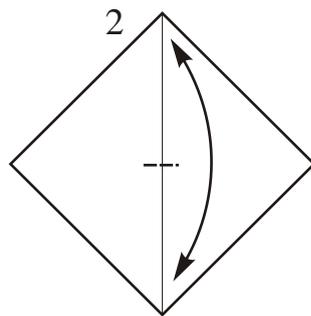
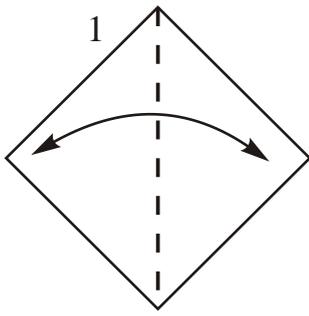


Il triangolo equilatero finito

Esagono regolare da un rettangolo qualsiasi

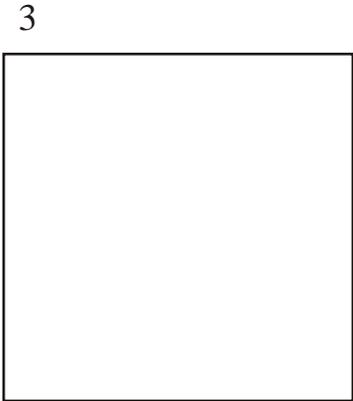
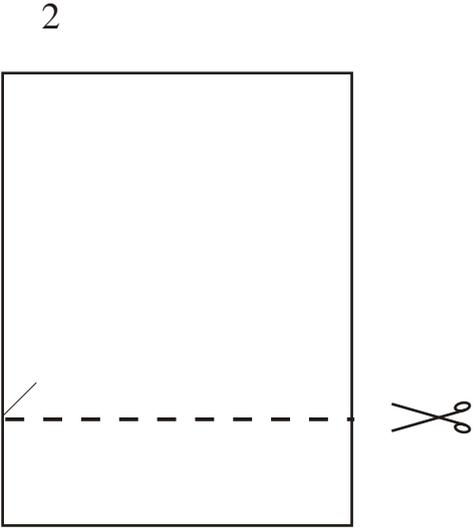
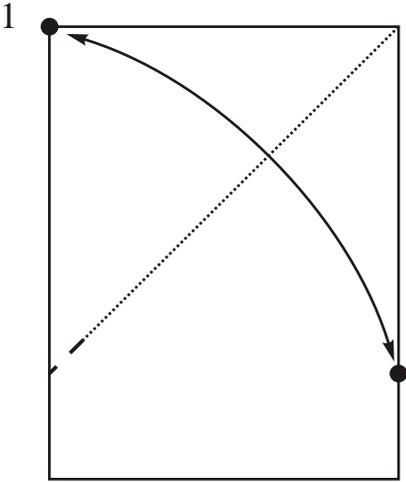


Esagono regolare finito



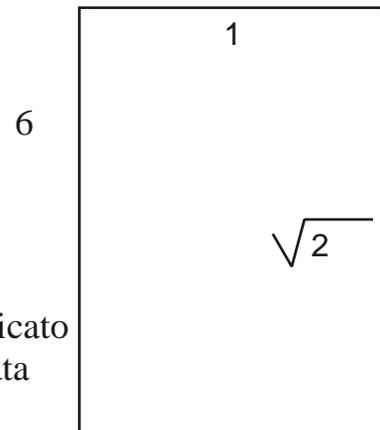
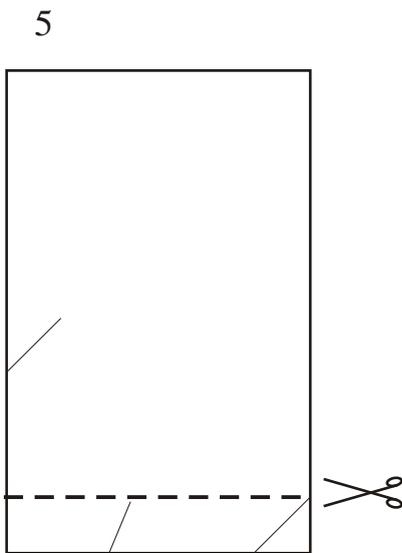
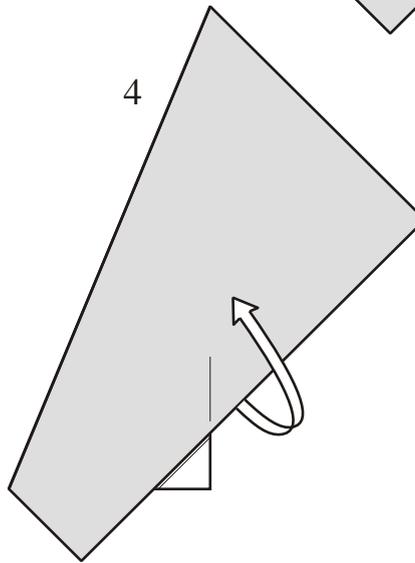
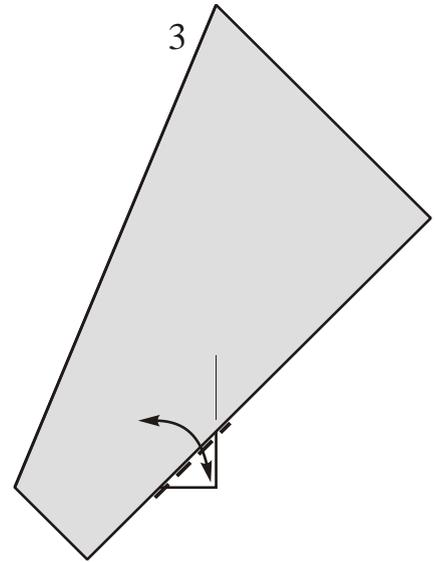
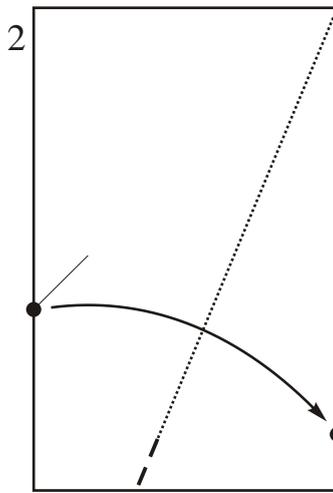
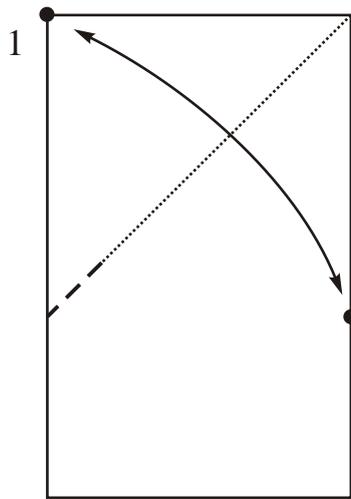
Pentagono
finito
(metodo di
Roberto
Morassi)

Ricavare un quadrato da un rettangolo qualunque.



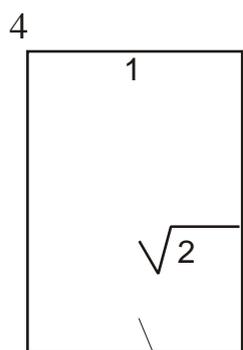
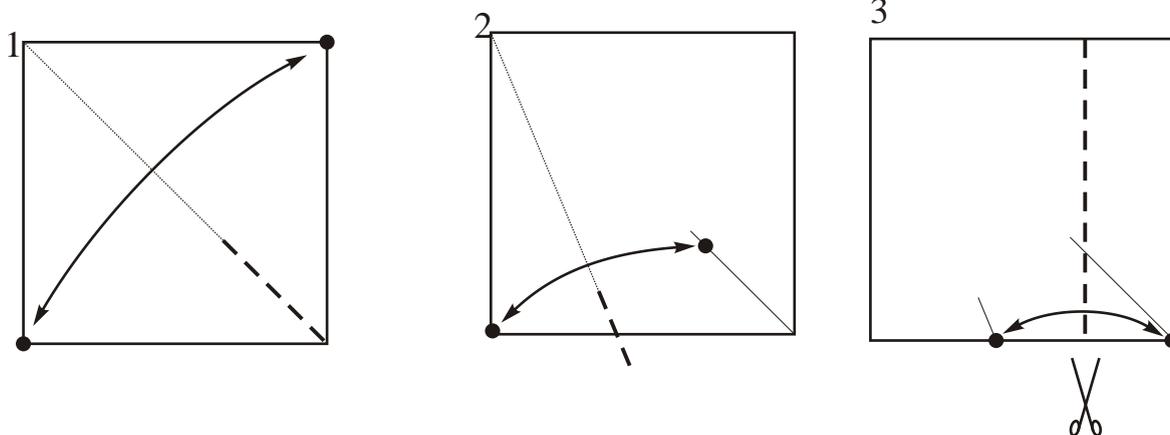
Quadrato finito

Ricavare un rettangolo con i lati in proporzione pari ad $1/\sqrt{2}$ da un rettangolo qualsiasi



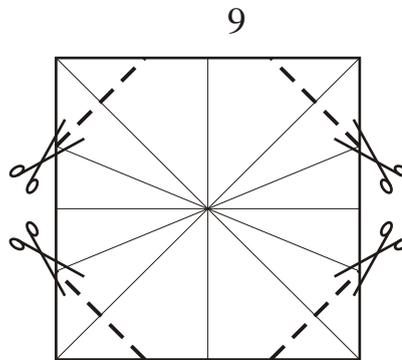
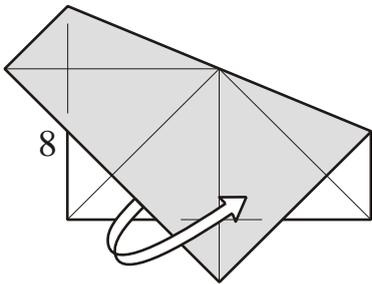
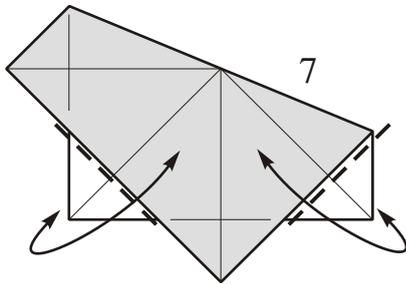
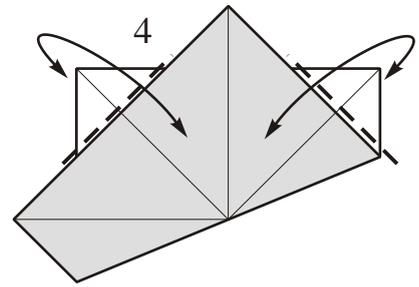
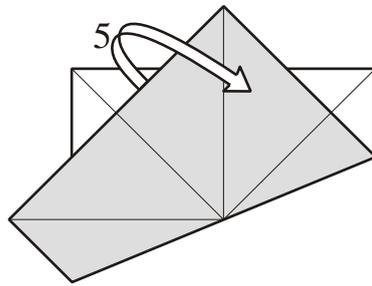
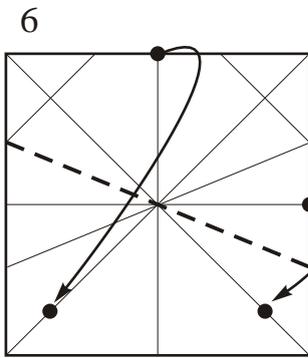
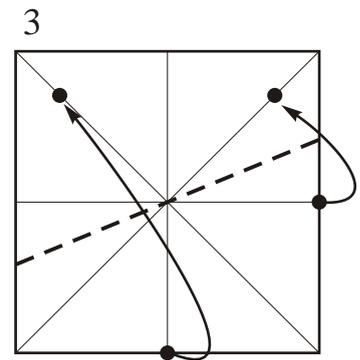
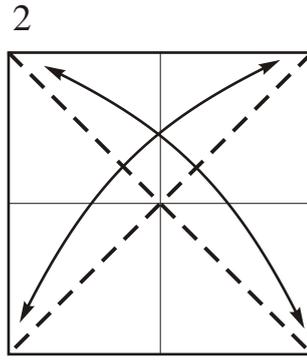
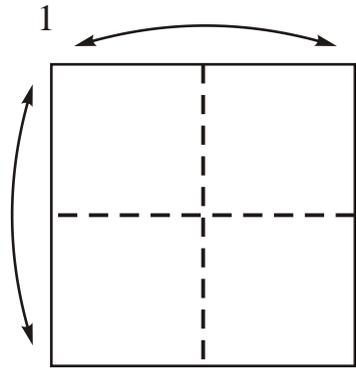
Il lato lungo del rettangolo misura esattamente quanto il lato corto moltiplicato per la radice quadrata di due (1.4142...)

Ricavare un rettangolo con i lati in proporzione pari ad $1/\sqrt{2}$ da un quadrato

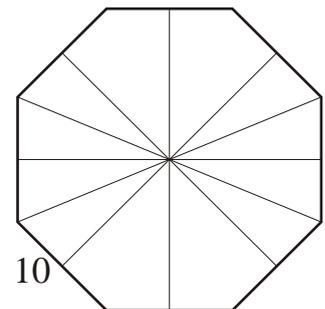


La proporzione tra lato lungo e lato corto del rettangolo è pari alla radice quadrata di due (1.4142....)

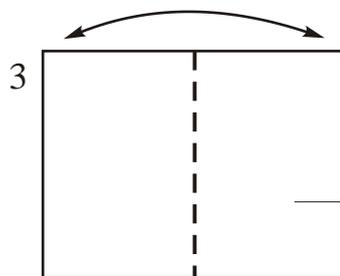
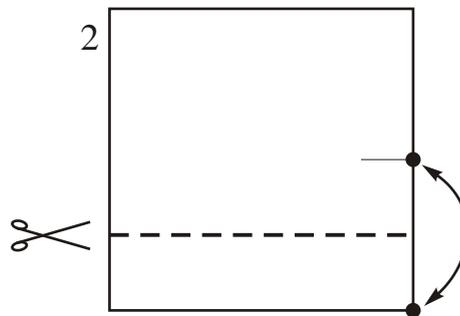
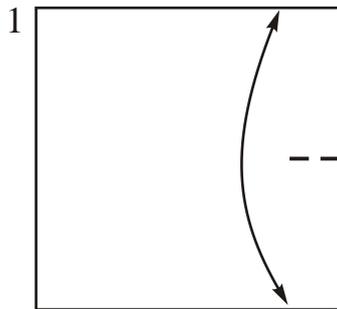
L'ottagono regolare da un quadrato



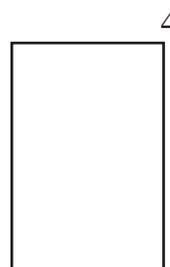
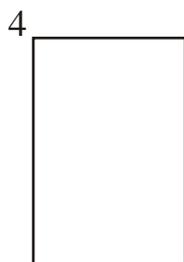
L'ottagono regolare



Ottenere un rettangolo con i lati in proporzione di 1 x 1,5
(equivalente ad un rettangolo di 3 x 2)

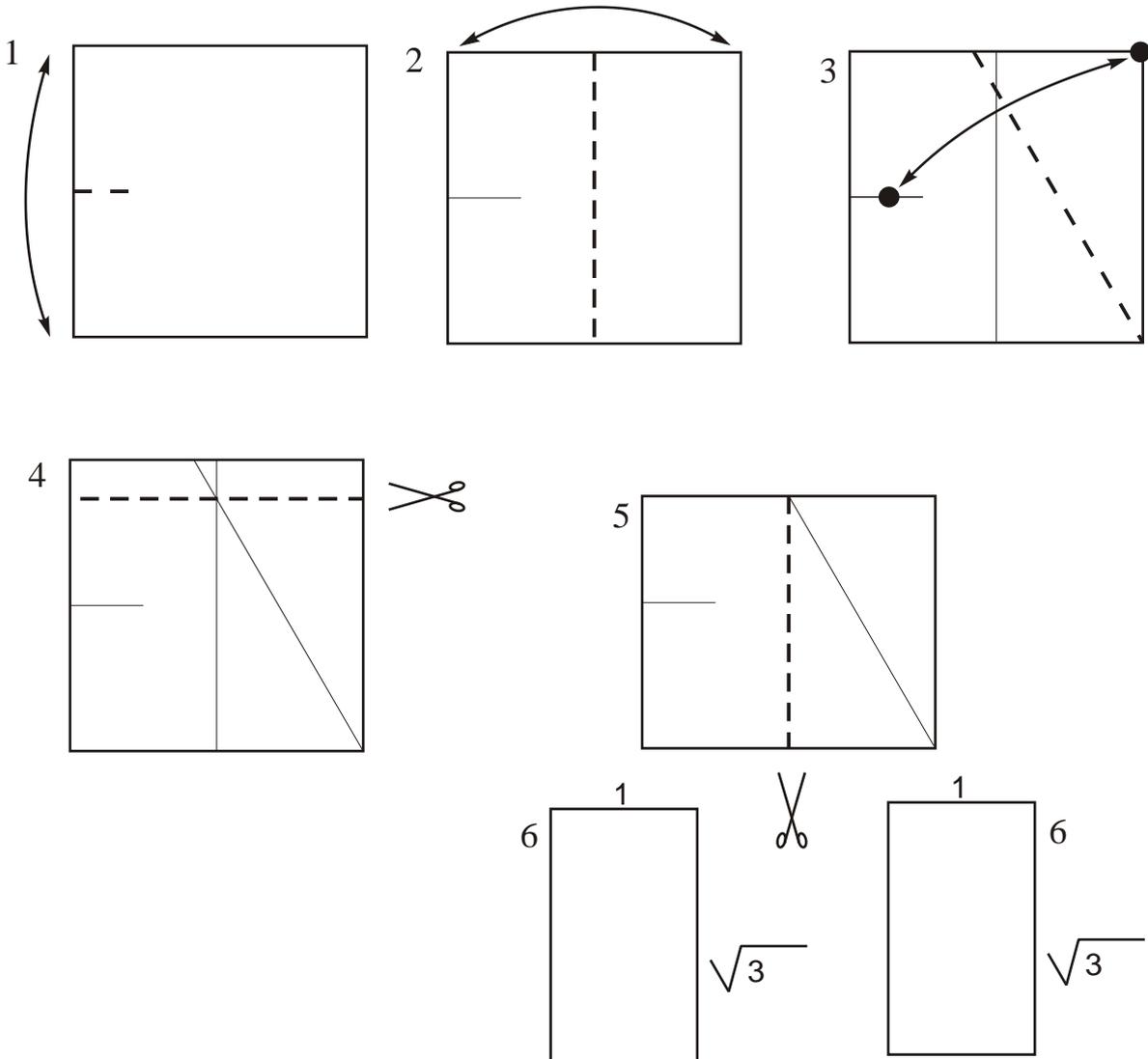


Se dividiamo il lato corto a metà, allora avremo il lato lungo pari a tre volte questa metà ed il lato corto che ovviamente è pari a due metà.



Il lato lungo è pari ad 1,5 volte quello corto

Ricavare un rettangolo con i lati in proporzione pari ad $1/\sqrt{3}$ da un quadrato



Questo rettangolo è la base di partenza per moltissimi modulari di Pietro Macchi. Basta portare uno spigolo inferiore sopra il suo opposto superiore per ottenere automaticamente un angolo di 60 gradi.

