

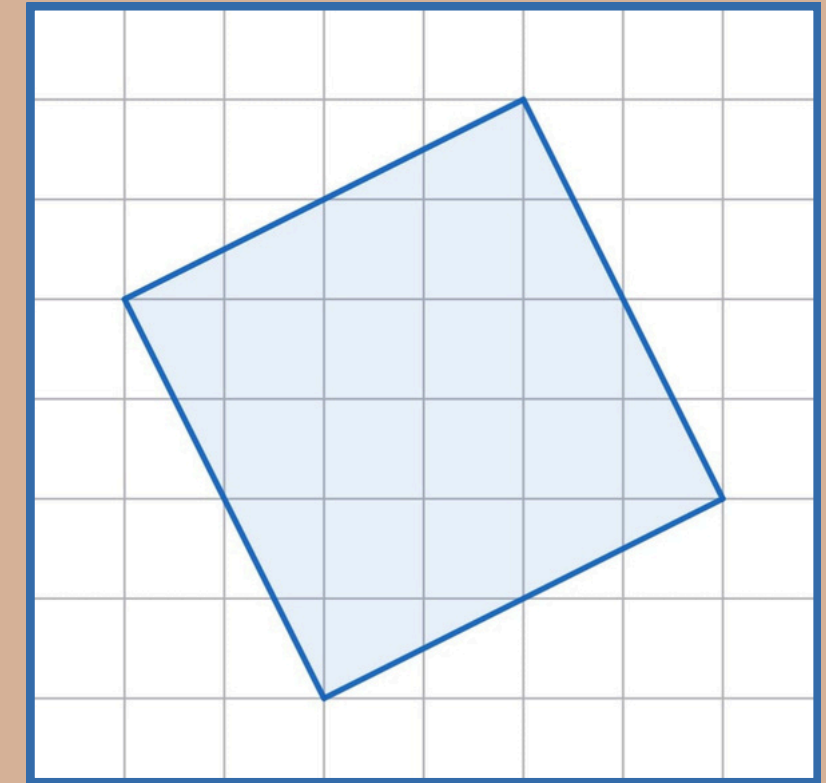
**QUADRATI**

**RETTANGOLI**

&

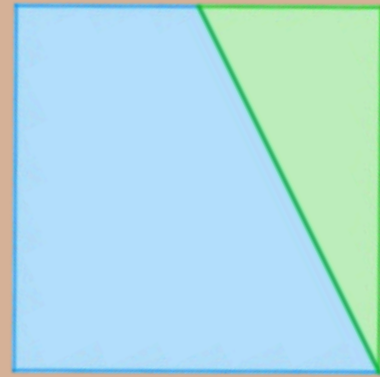
**TAPPETI**

**Luciana Piras & Barbara Sbrega**

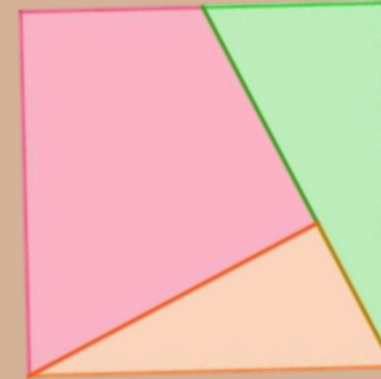


# Affronteremo vari "puzzle":

**Tangram a 2 pezzi**



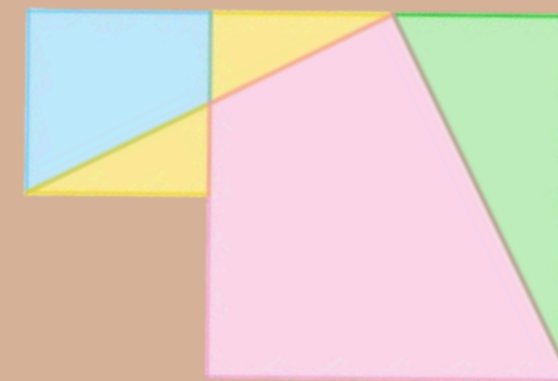
**Tangram a 3 pezzi**



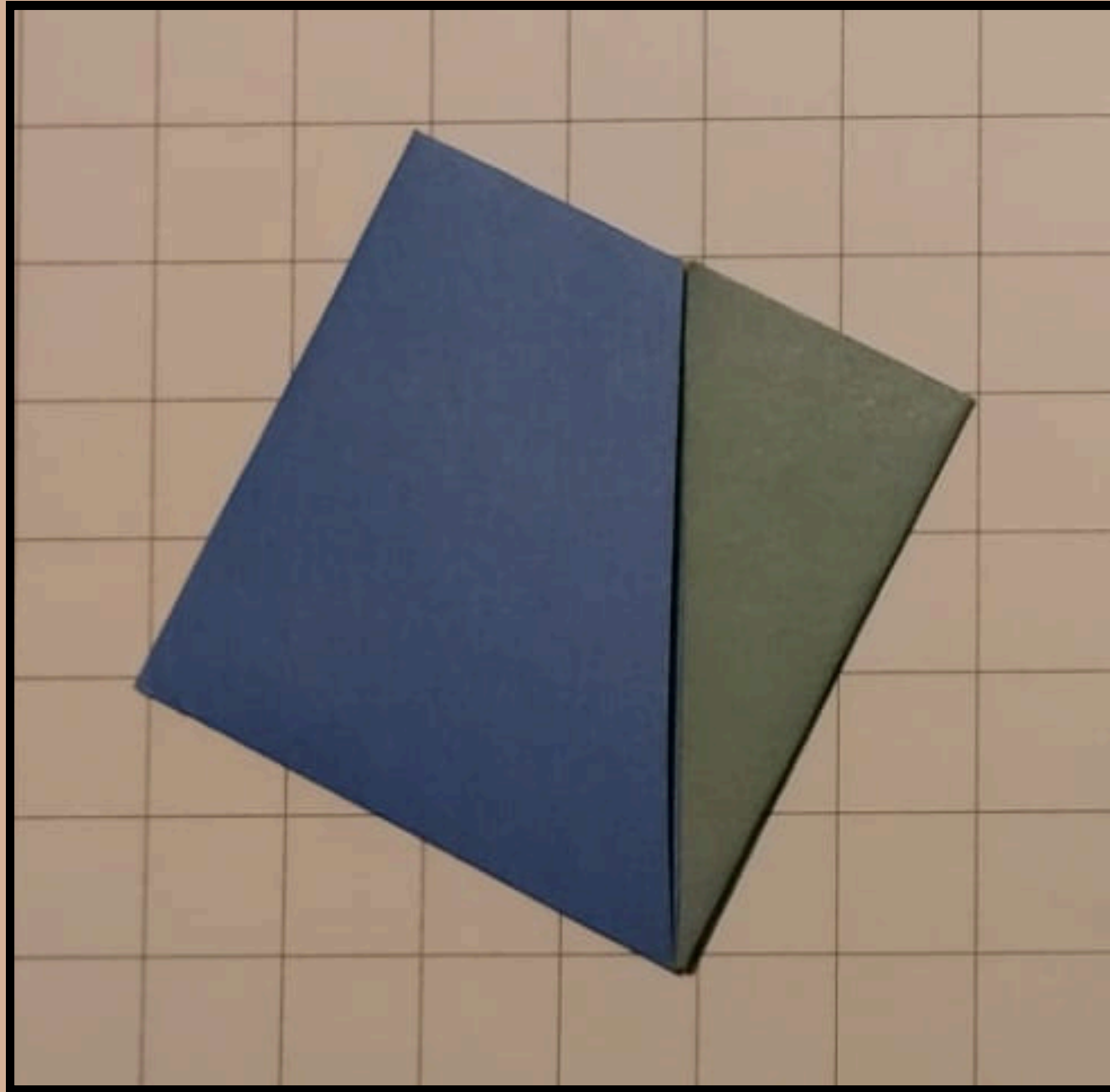
**Rettangolo aureo**



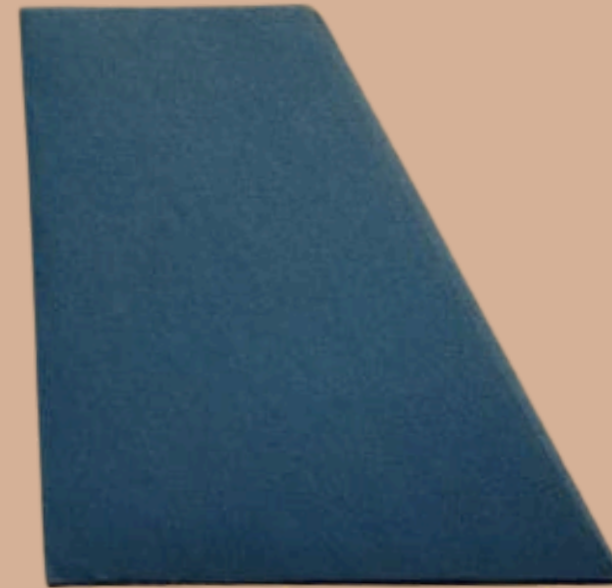
**Dimostrazione dei 2 tappeti**



# Tangram a 2 pezzi



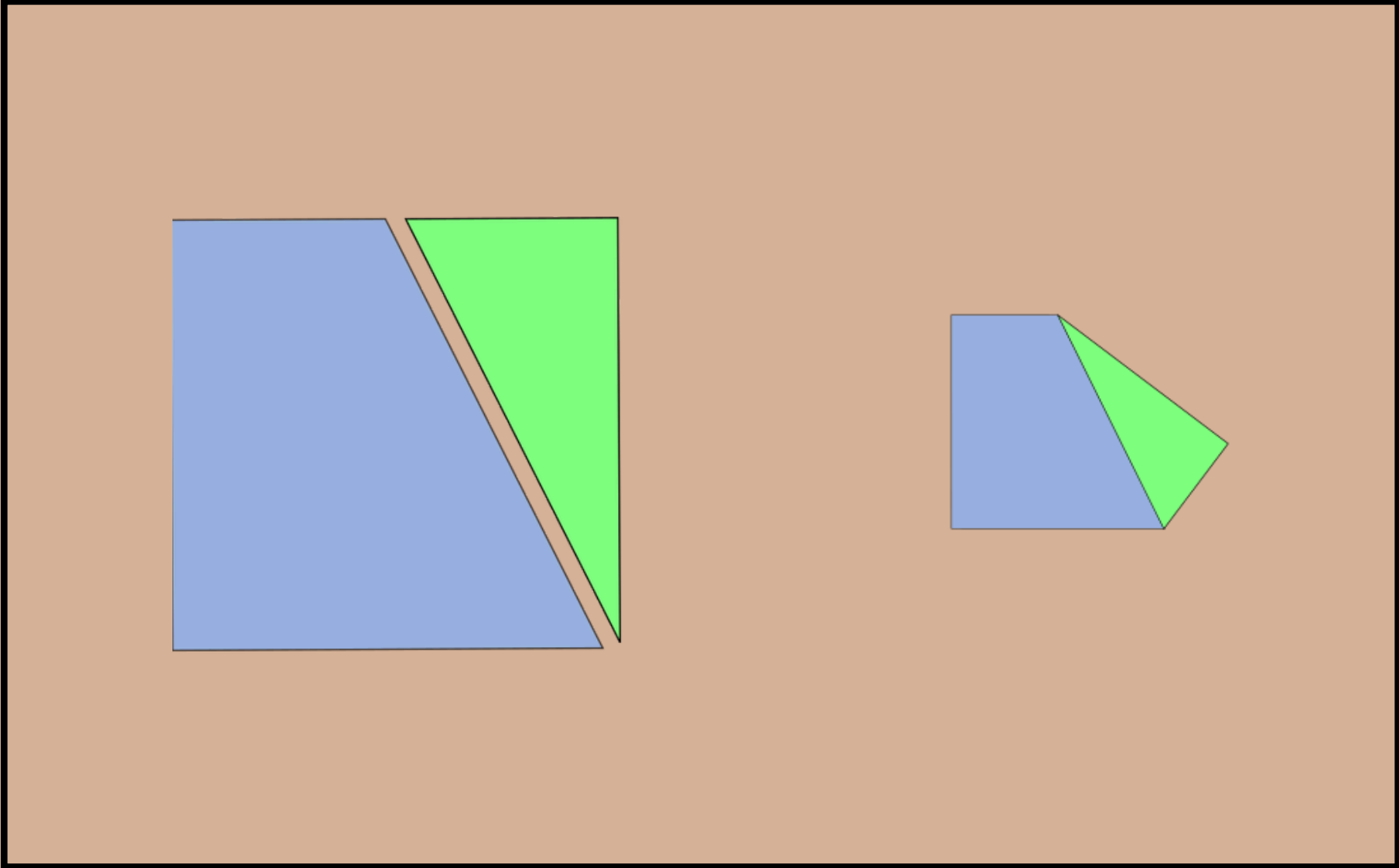
$$\frac{3}{4}$$



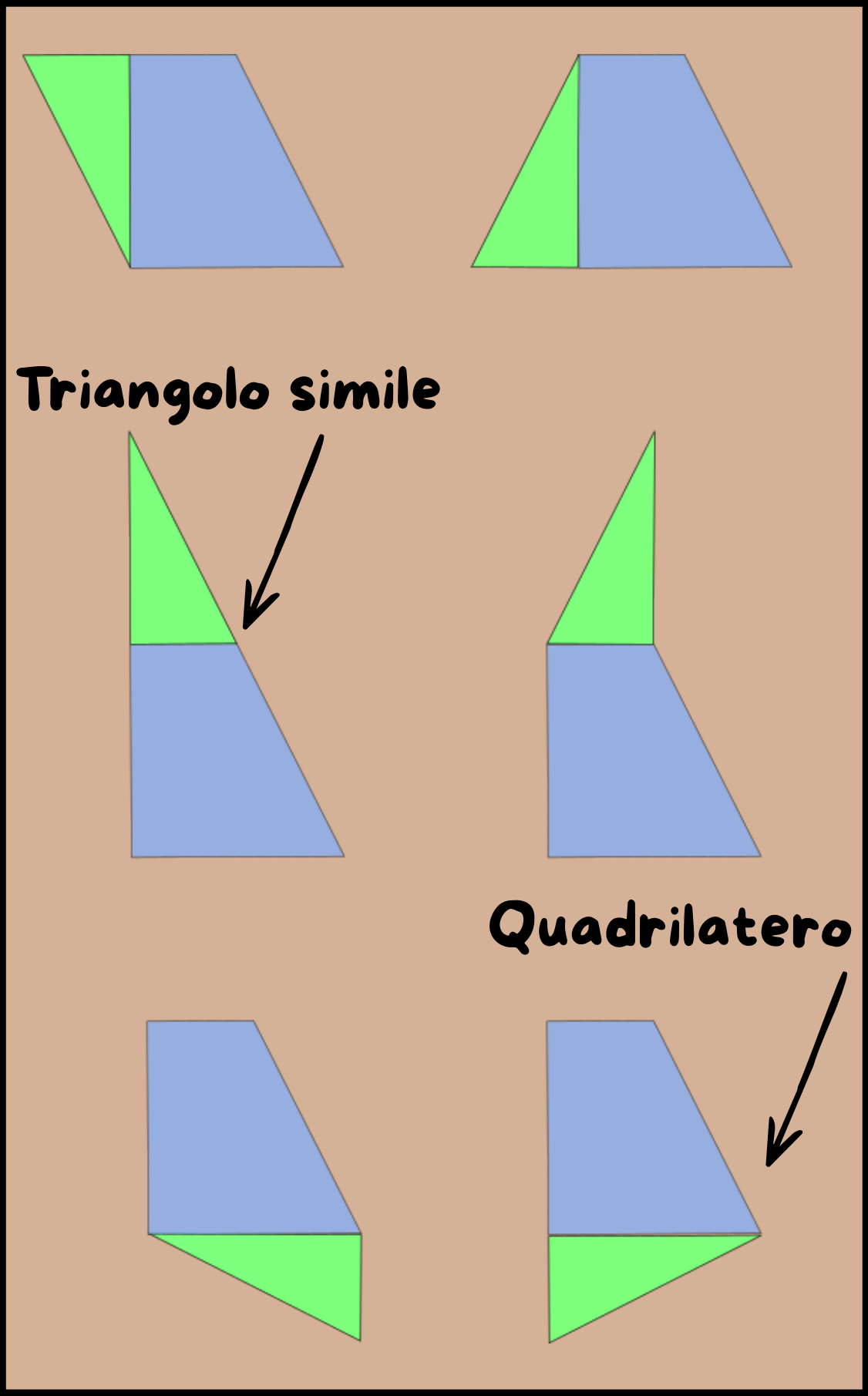
$$\frac{1}{4}$$



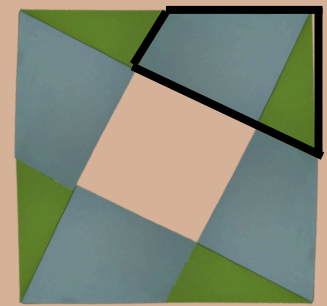
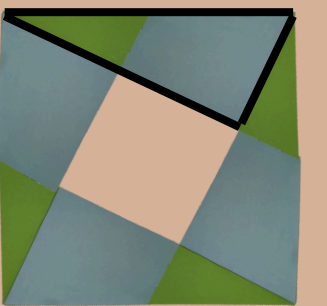
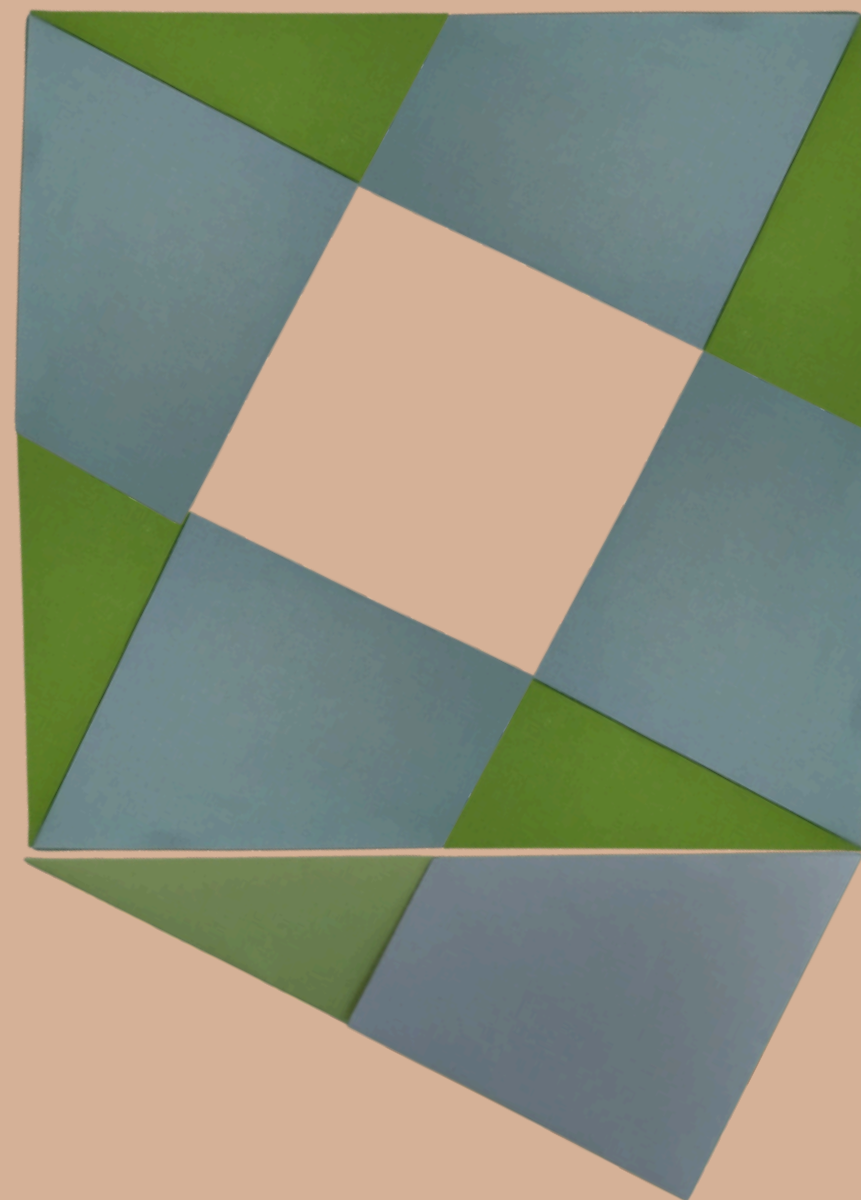
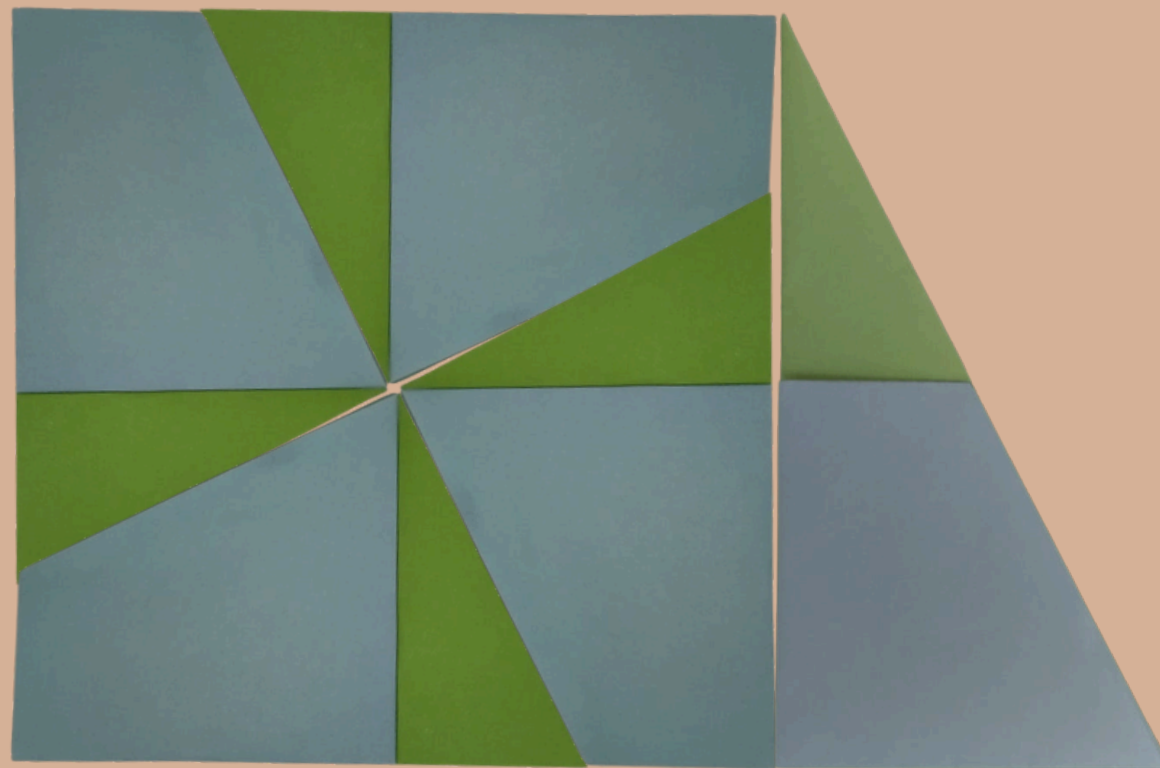
# Composizioni



8 figure diverse perché il triangolo può combaciare con ognuno dei 4 lati del trapezio, in due modi diversi e speculari.

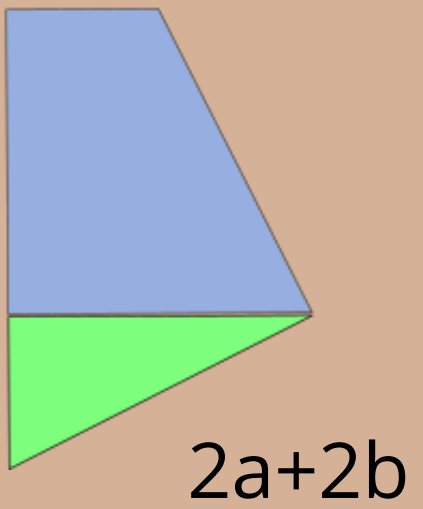
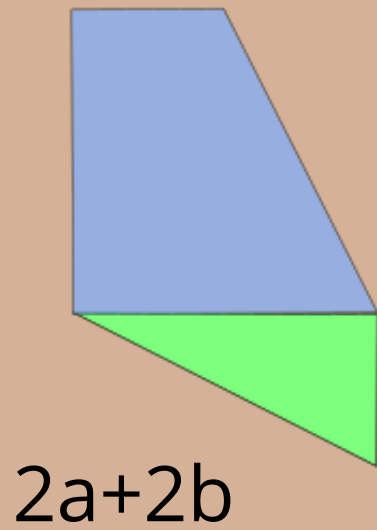
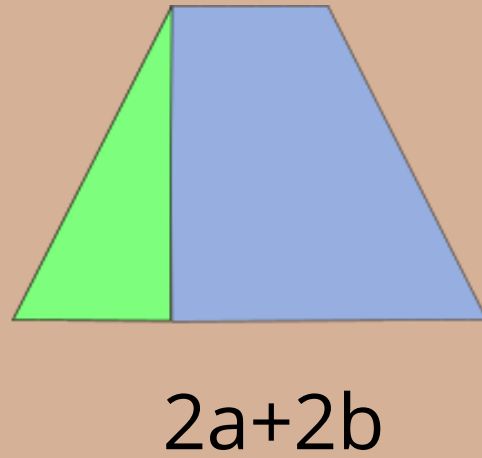
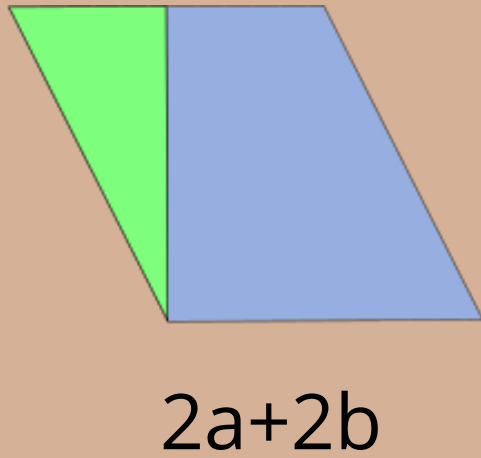
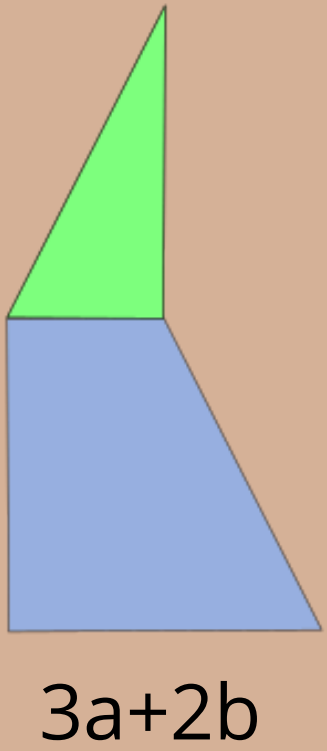
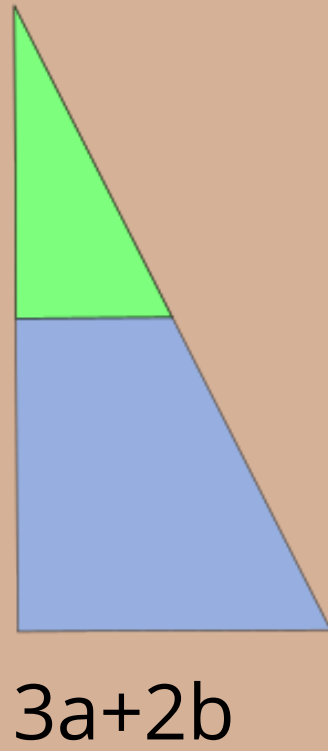
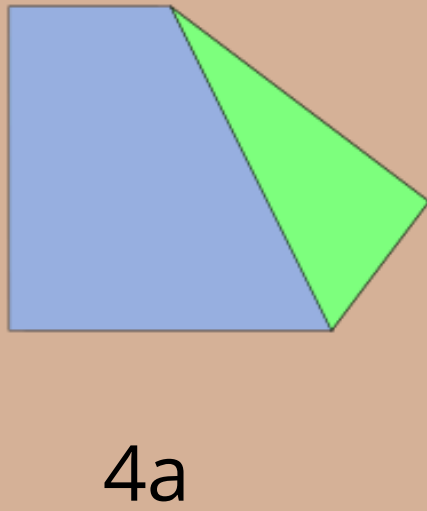
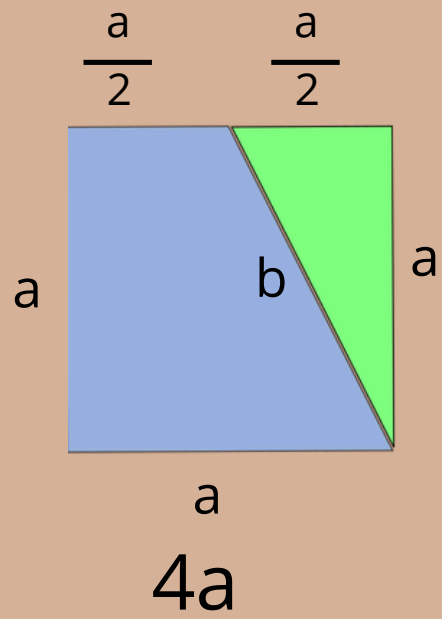


**La composizione dei due quadrati per la dimostrazione di Perigal.  
Si noti come nel primo si "vedono" i quadrilateri mentre nel  
secondo anche i triangoli**



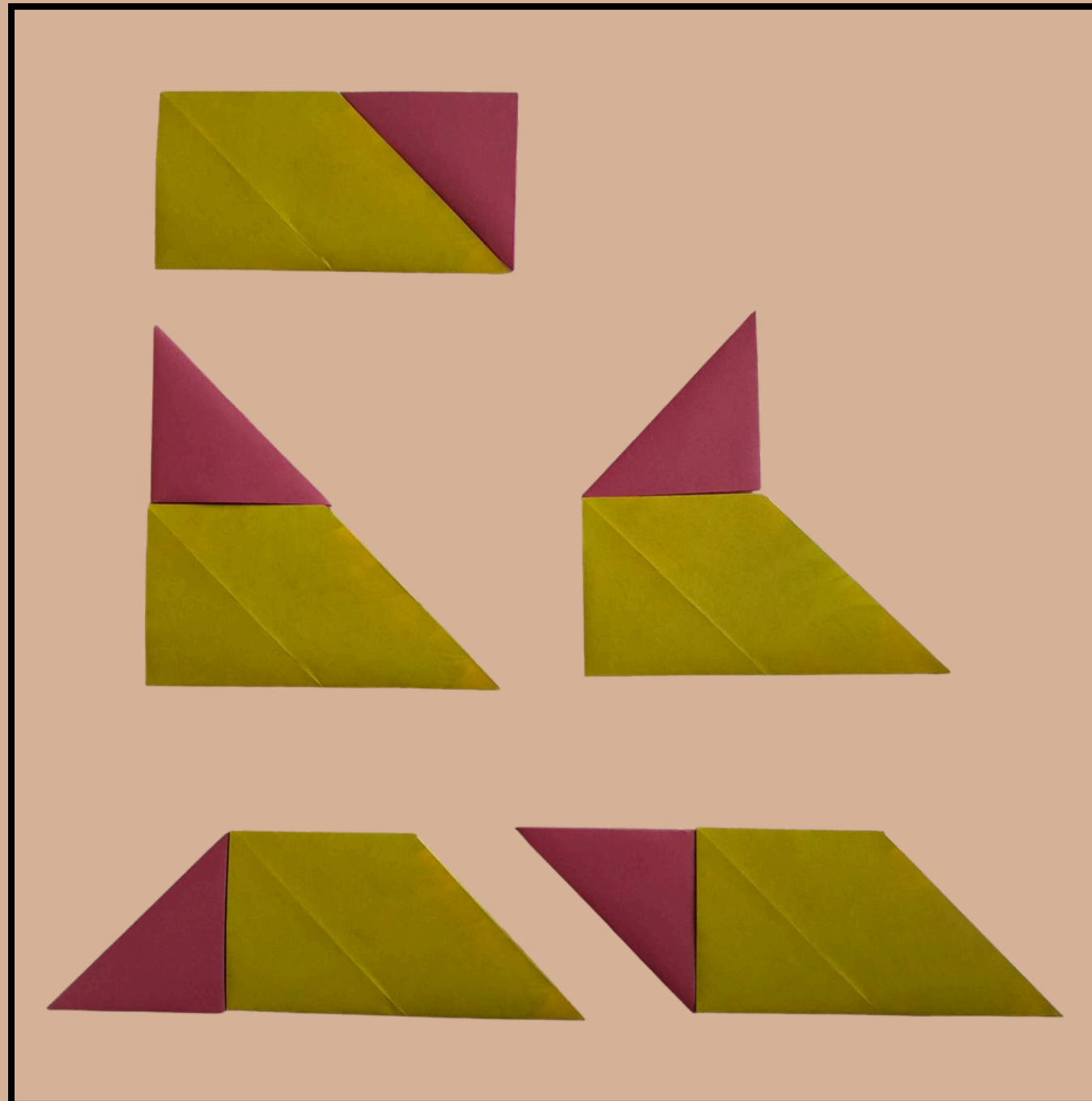
# Confronto tra perimetri

$$\frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} = a$$



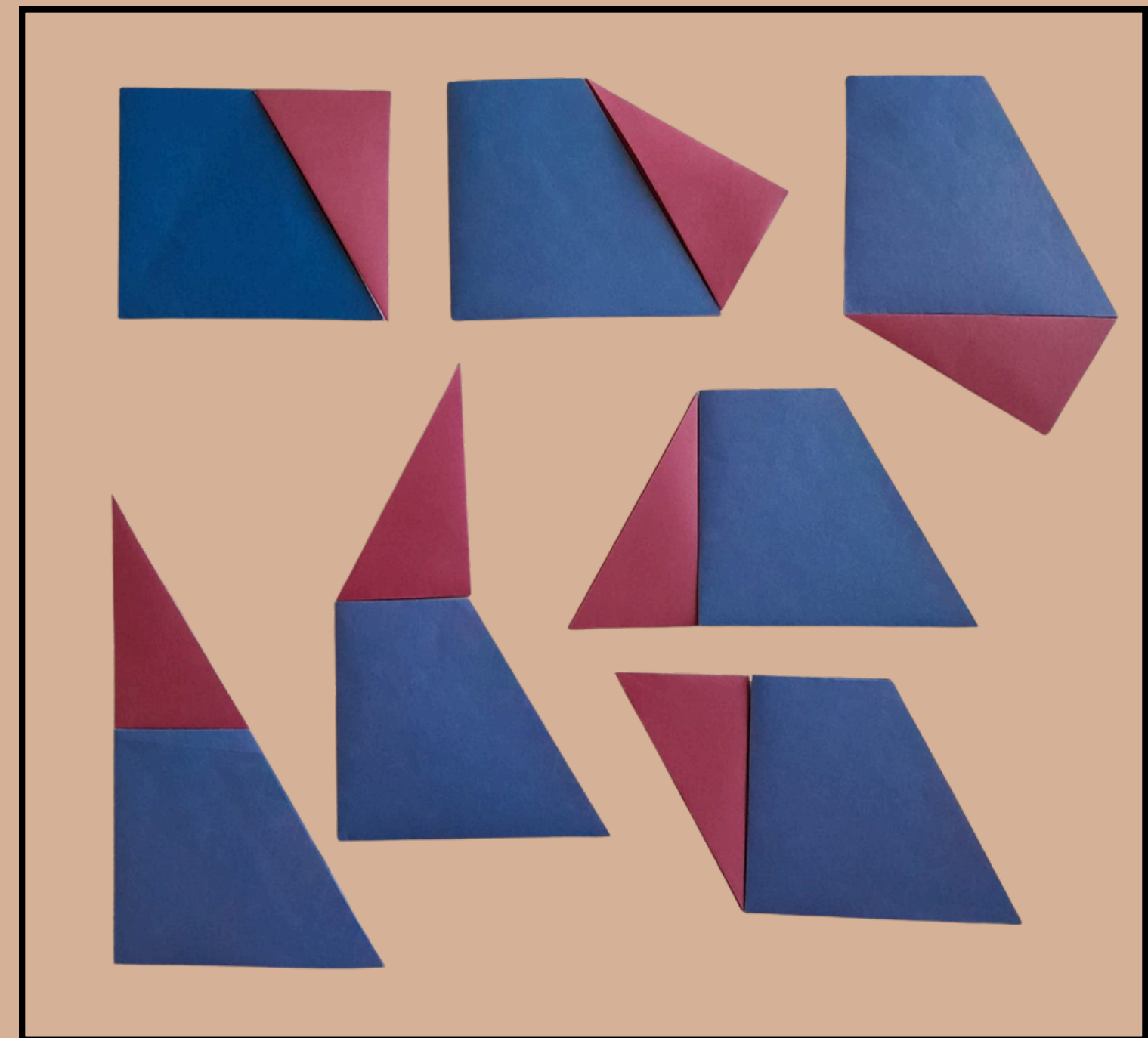
**tangram a 2 pezzi alternativi:**

**cosa succede se invece di partire da un quadrato tagliamo un rettangolo?**



**rettangolo 1:2**

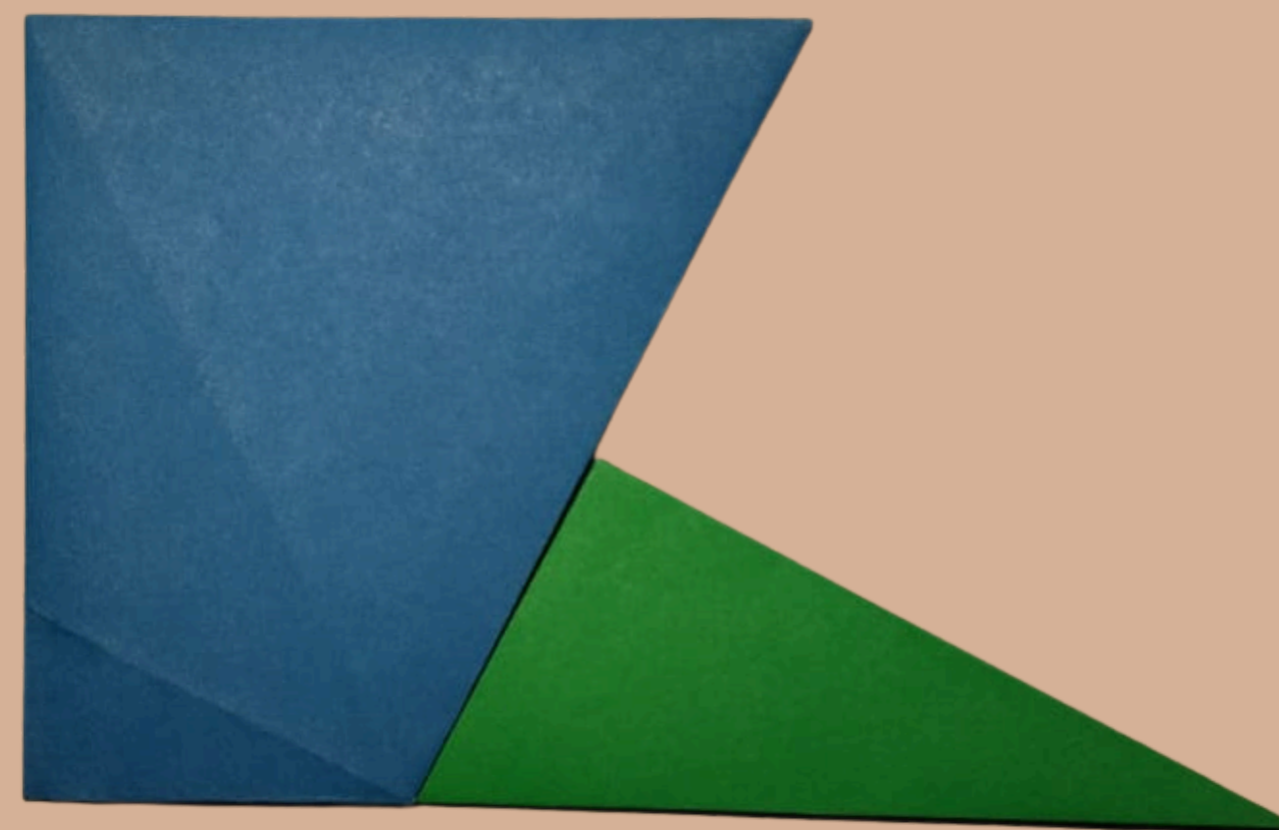
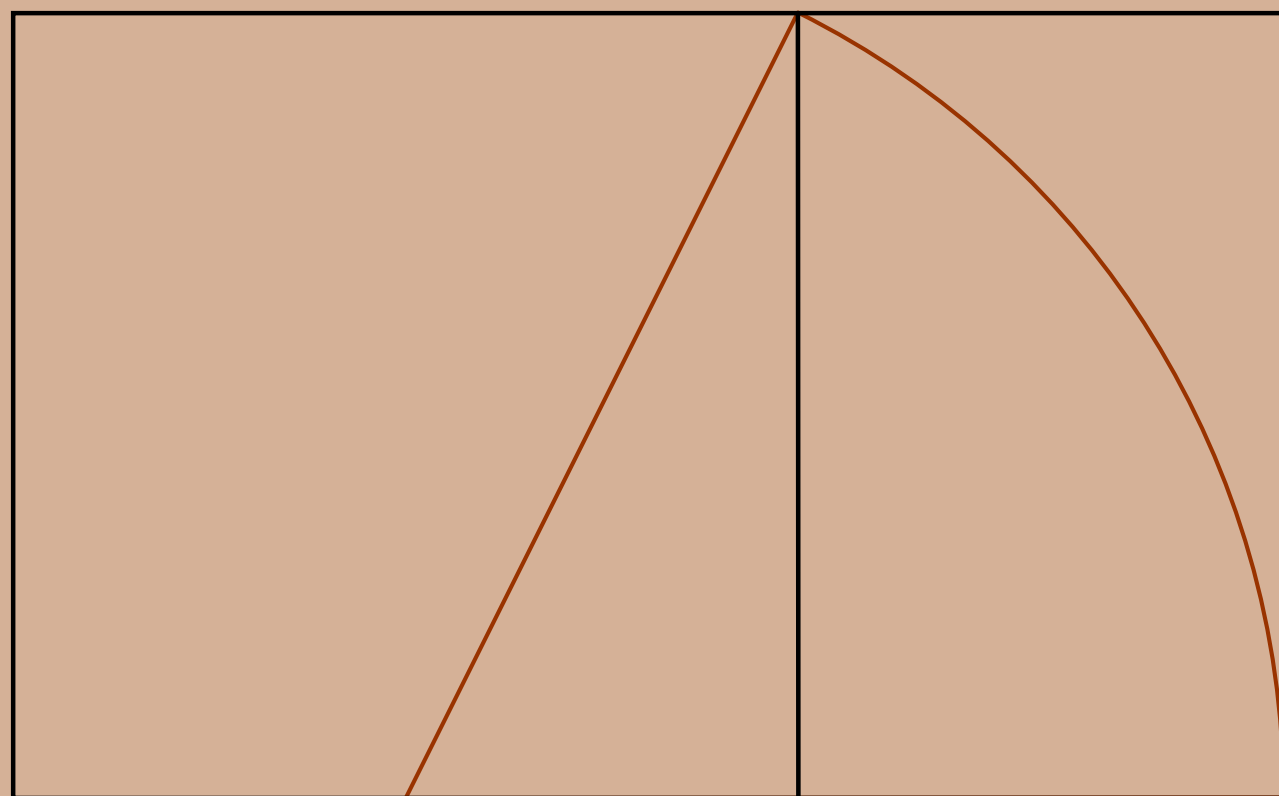
**5 combinazioni possibili**



**rettangolo 2:rad3**

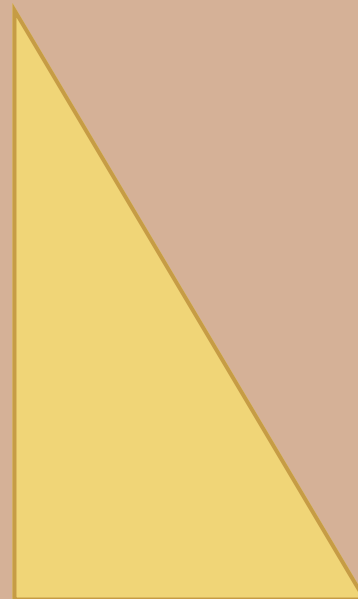
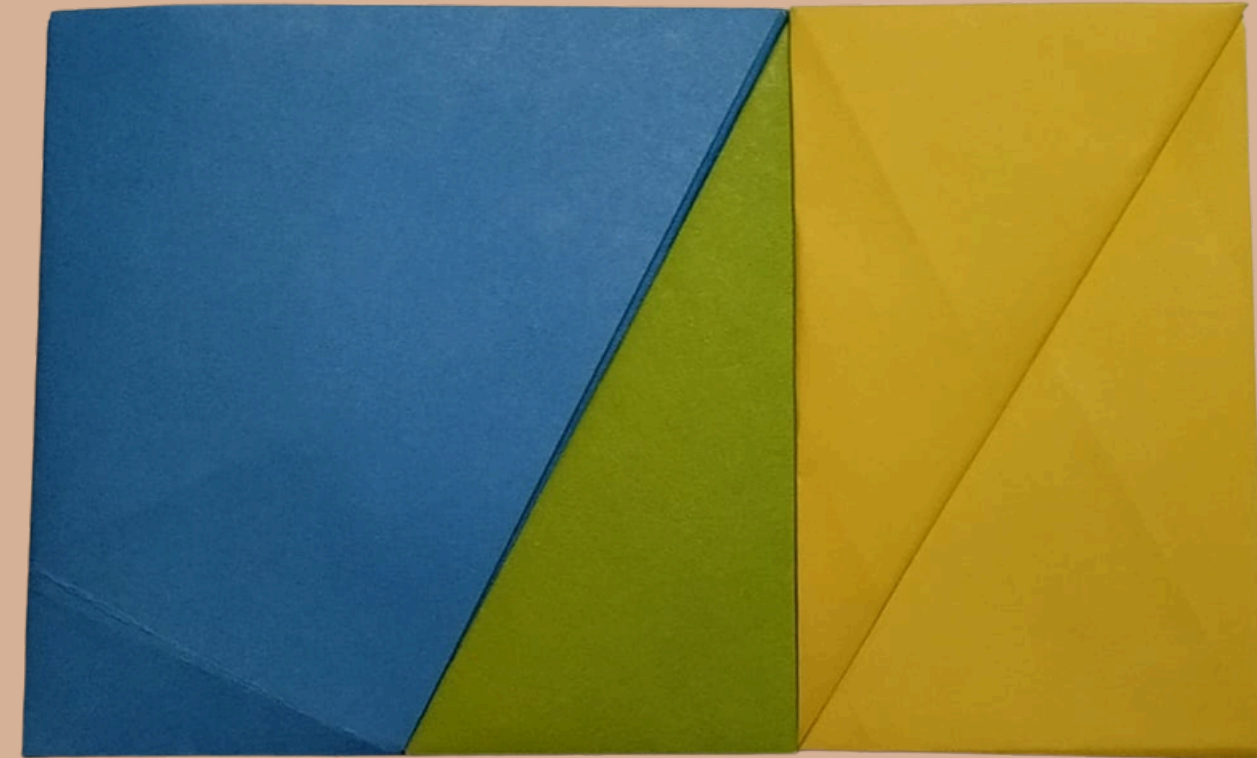
**7 combinazioni possibili**

# Dal Tangram a 2 pezzi al rettangolo aureo



metodo di costruzione con riga e compasso

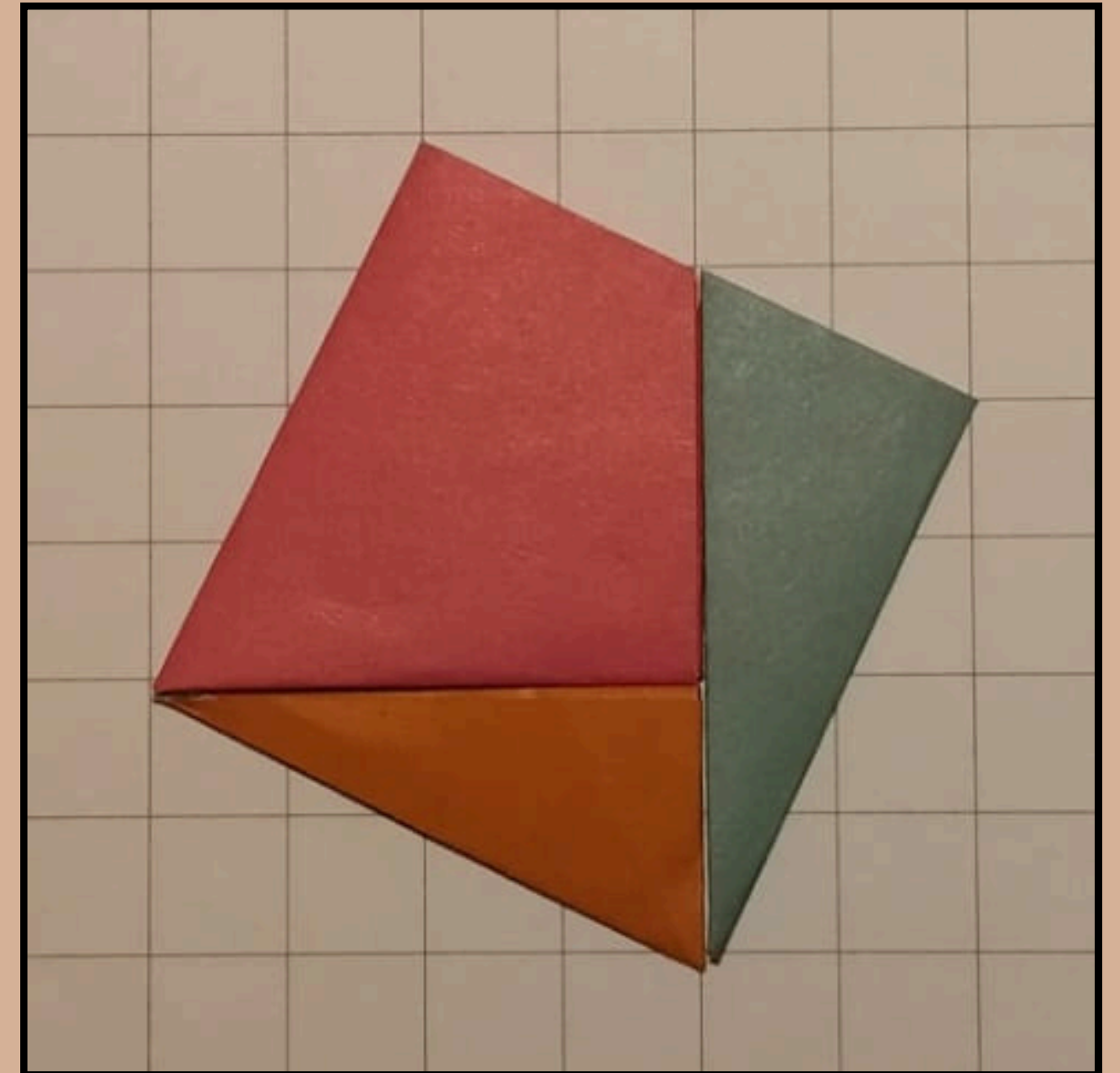
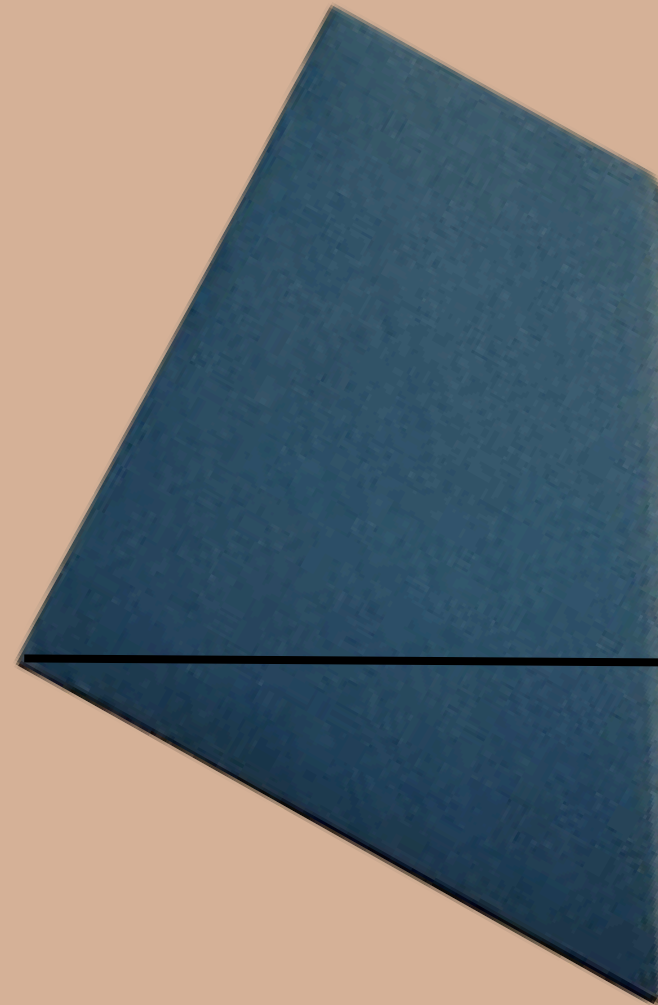
**Per completare il rettangolo basta aggiungere due  
triangoli con i cateti in rapporto aureo**



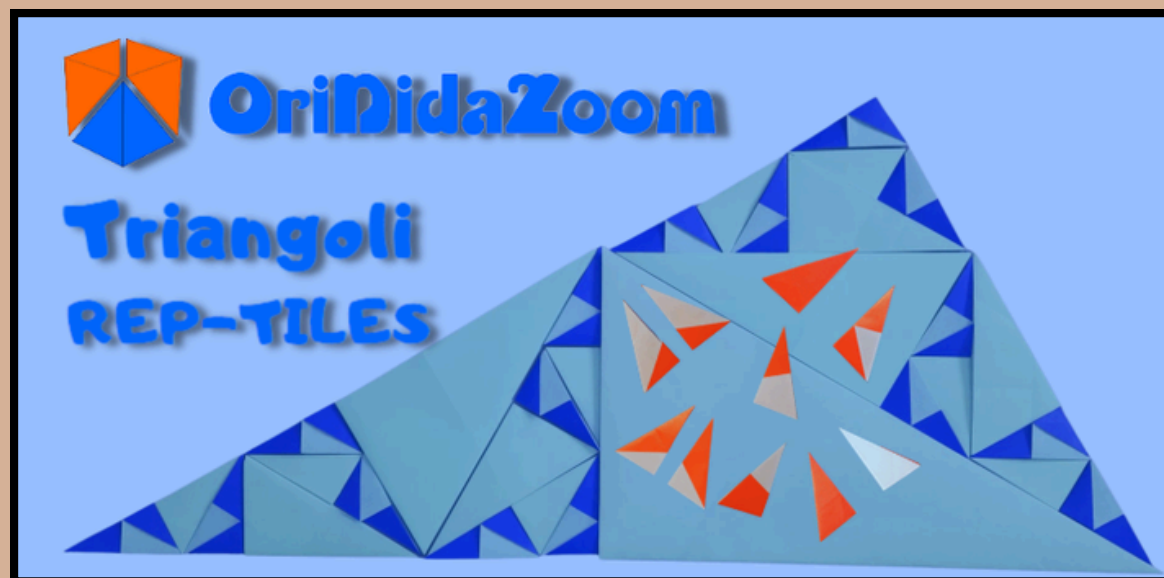
**triangolo  
con cateti in  
rapporto aureo**

## Tangram a 3 pezzi

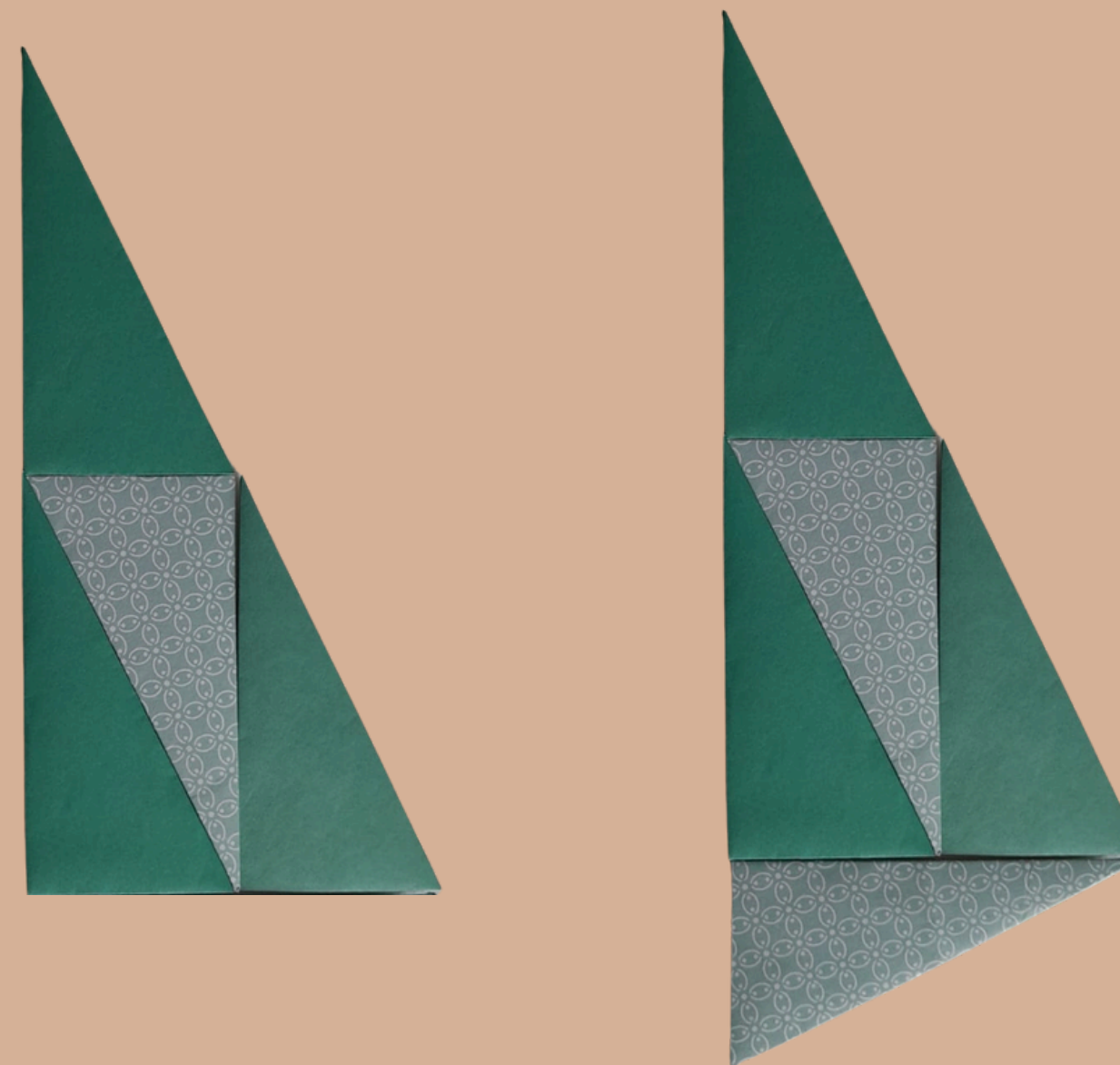
Se tracciamo una  
linea perpendicolare  
al lato più lungo  
possiamo ottenere  
una scomposizione  
del quadrato in 3  
parti.



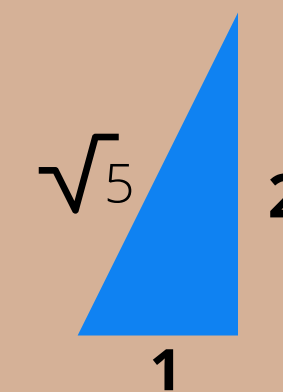
**Il rapporto tra i due  
triangoli rettangoli  
è di 4:5**



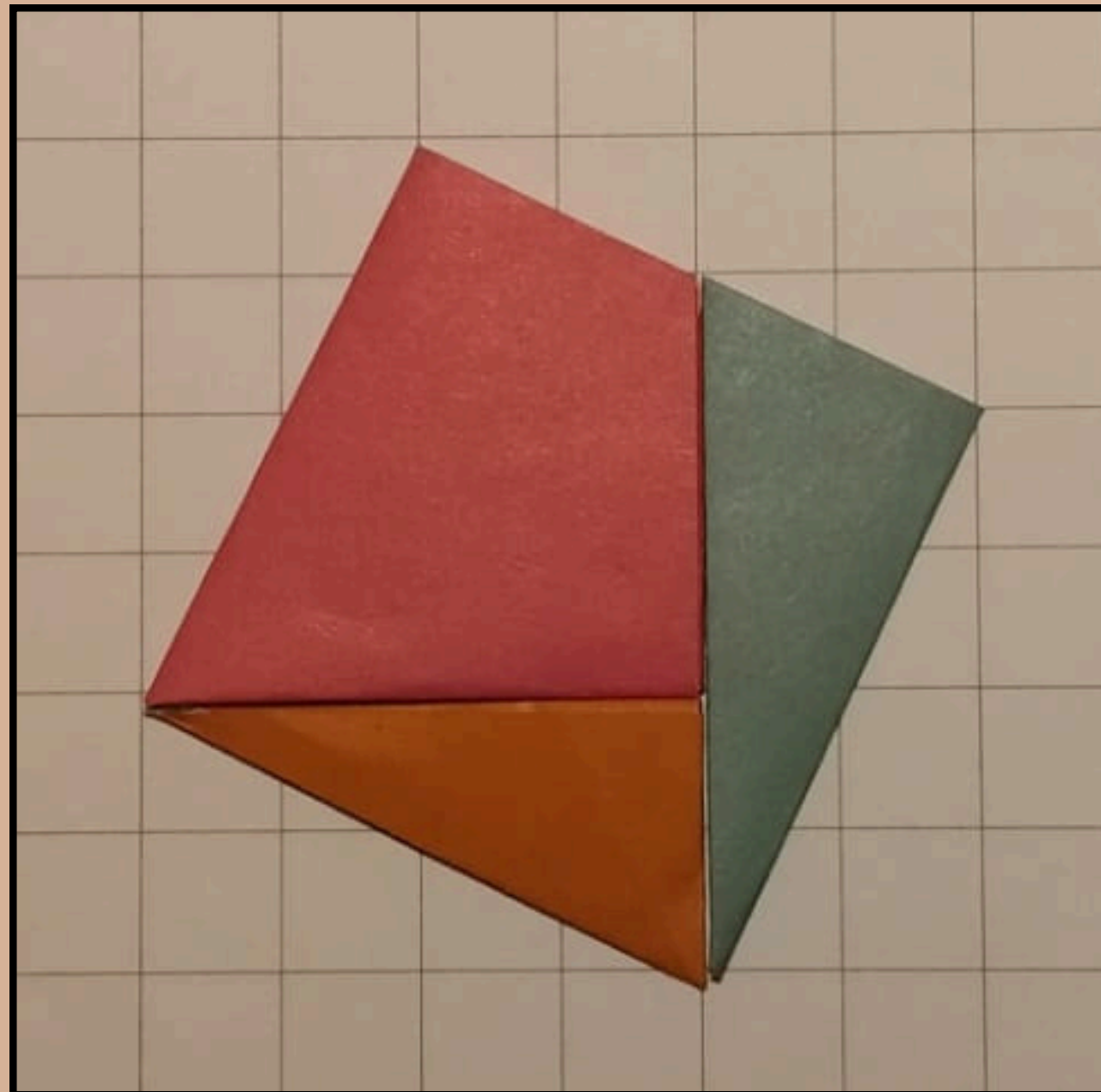
I triangoli con cateti in rapporto tra loro come i numeri interi **m** e **k** e ipotenusa  $\sqrt{n}$  sono **rep-n** in quanto si possono formare con una combinazione di due triangoli.



**Ricordiamo che il triangolo con i  
cateti uno doppio dell'altro è un  
rep-4 ma anche un rep-5**



Se poniamo l'area del quadrato uguale a  $20 \text{ cm}^2$  è più agevole esprimere i rapporti tra le aree.



$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{20}$$



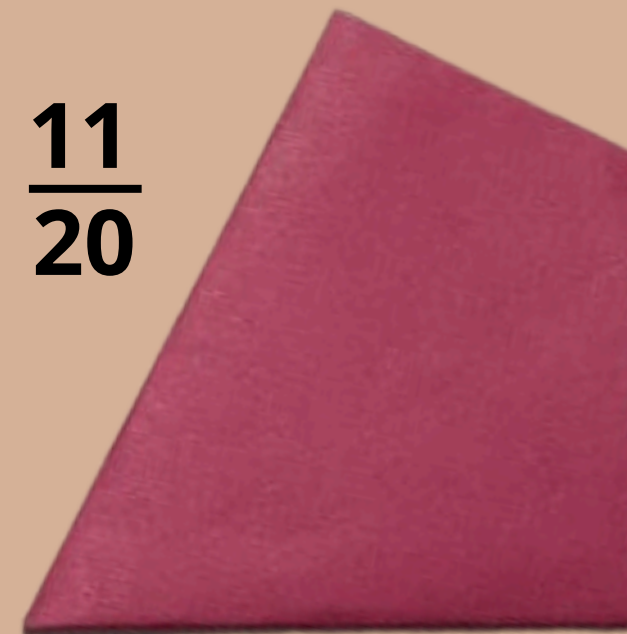
rep-4

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{20}$$



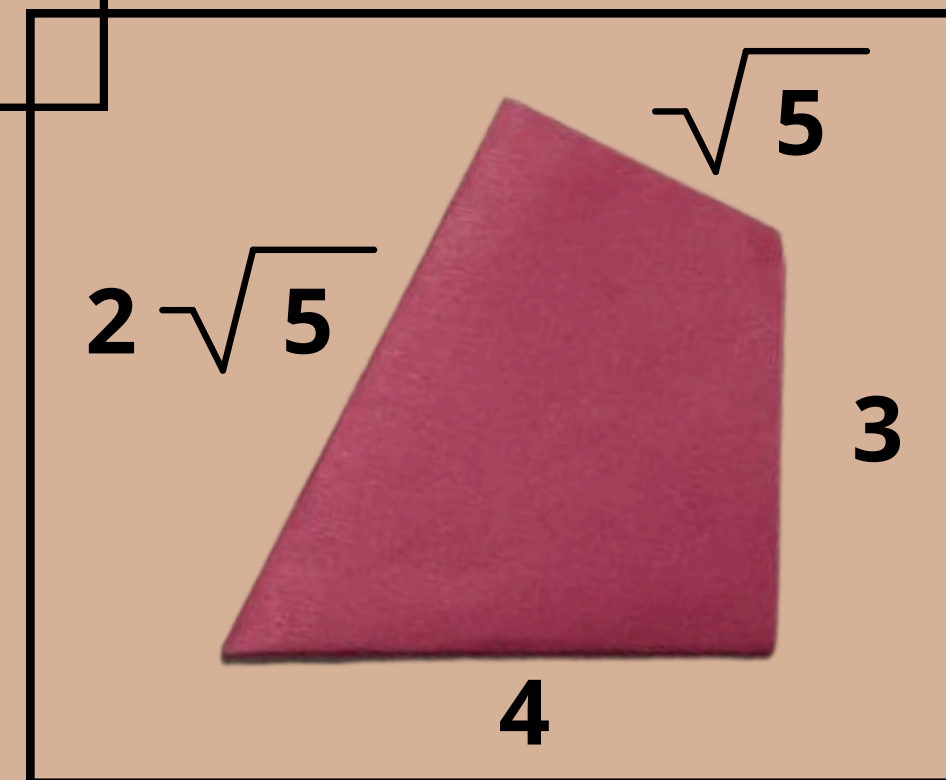
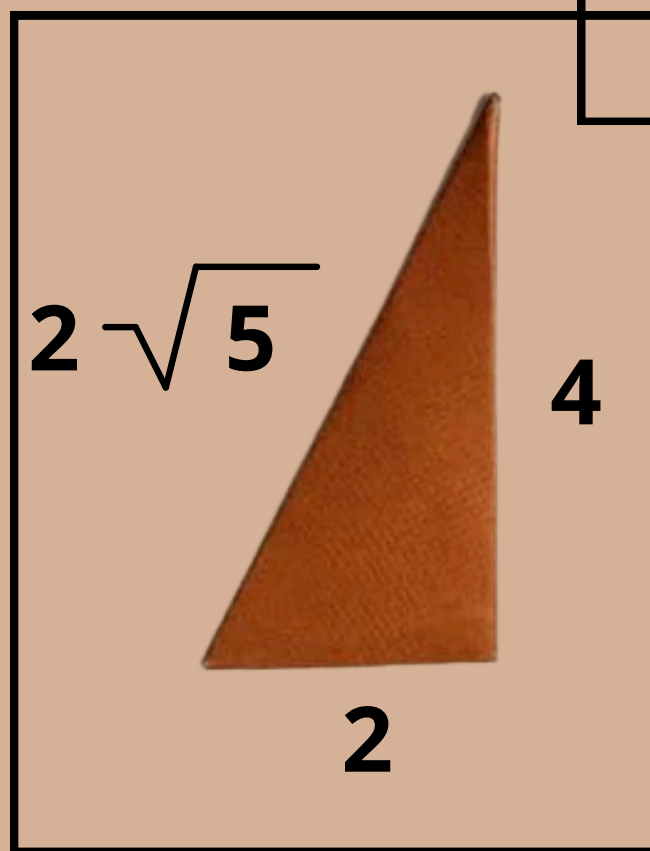
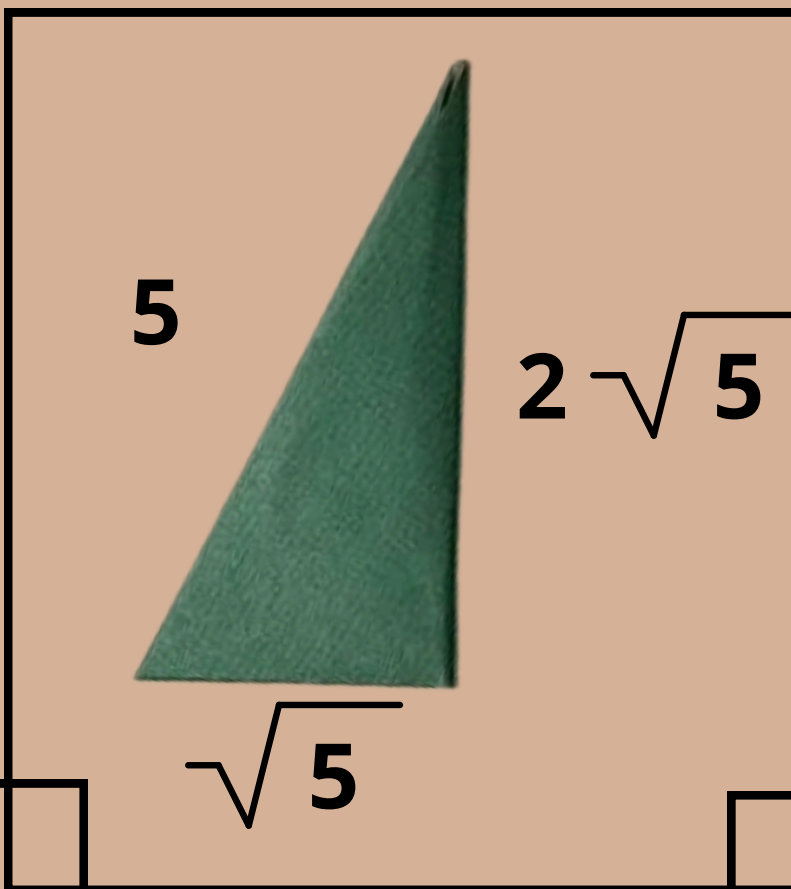
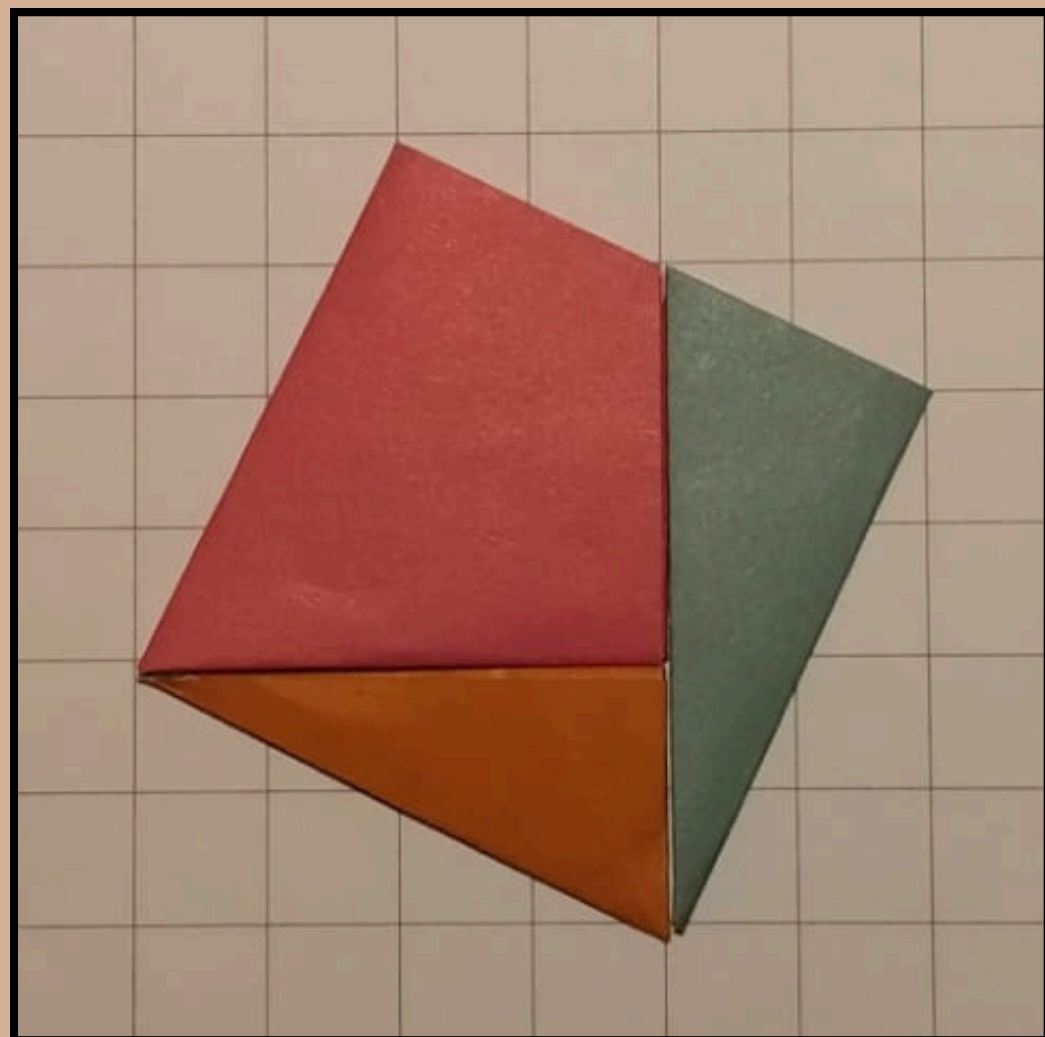
rep-5

$$\frac{11}{20}$$

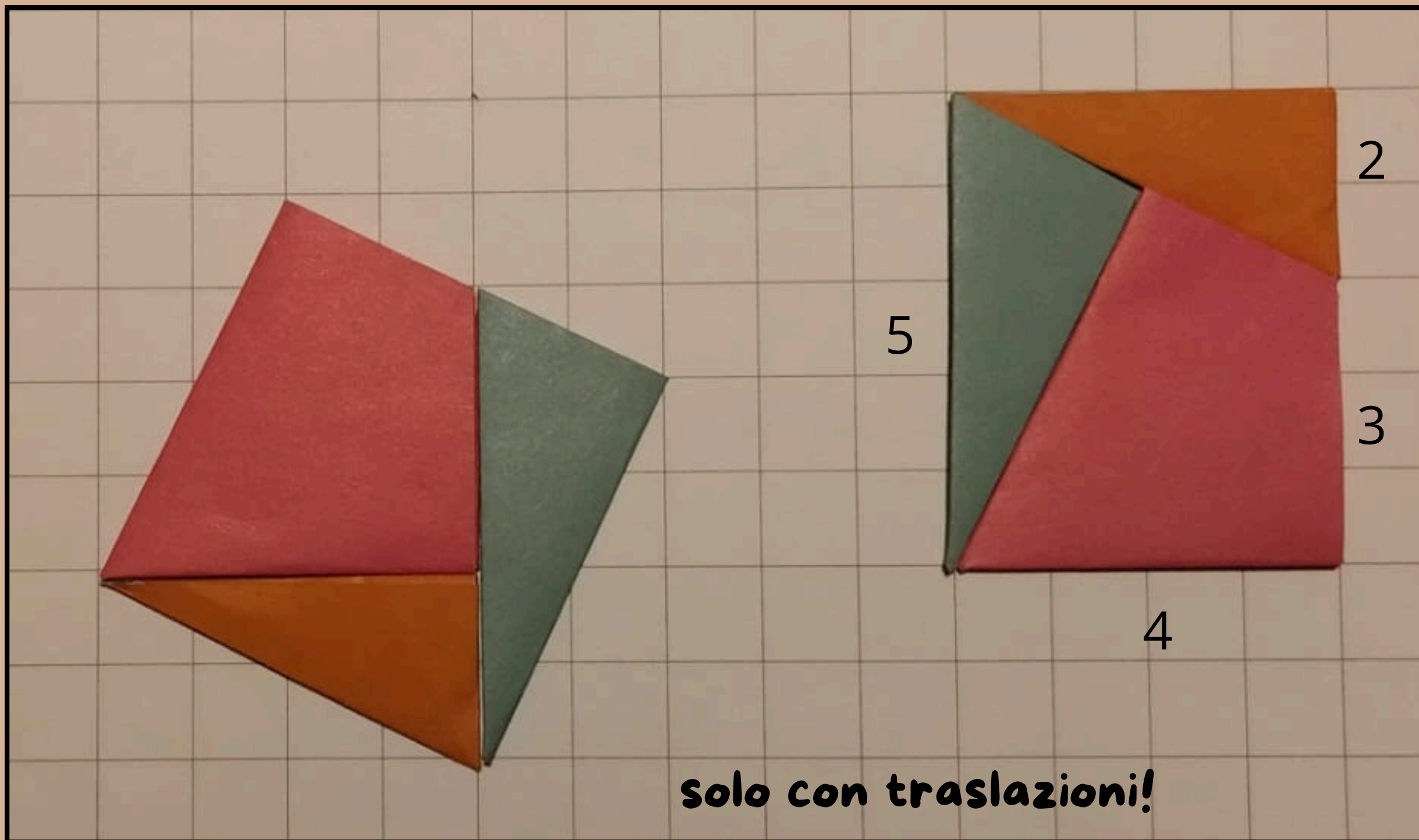


**E' possibile ricavare le misure di  
tutti i lati**

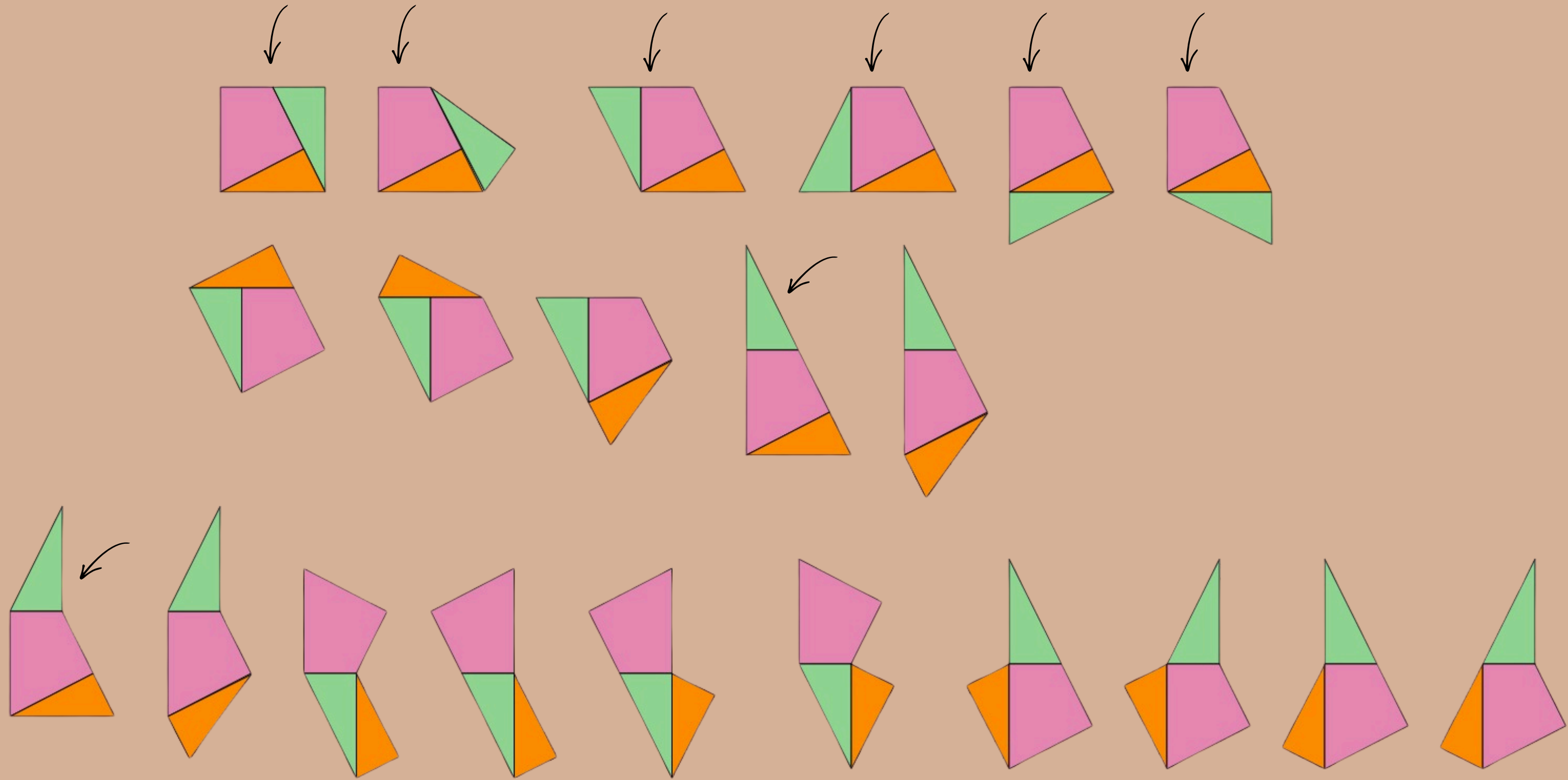
$$2\sqrt{5} = \sqrt{20}$$



# Da quadrato a rettangolo

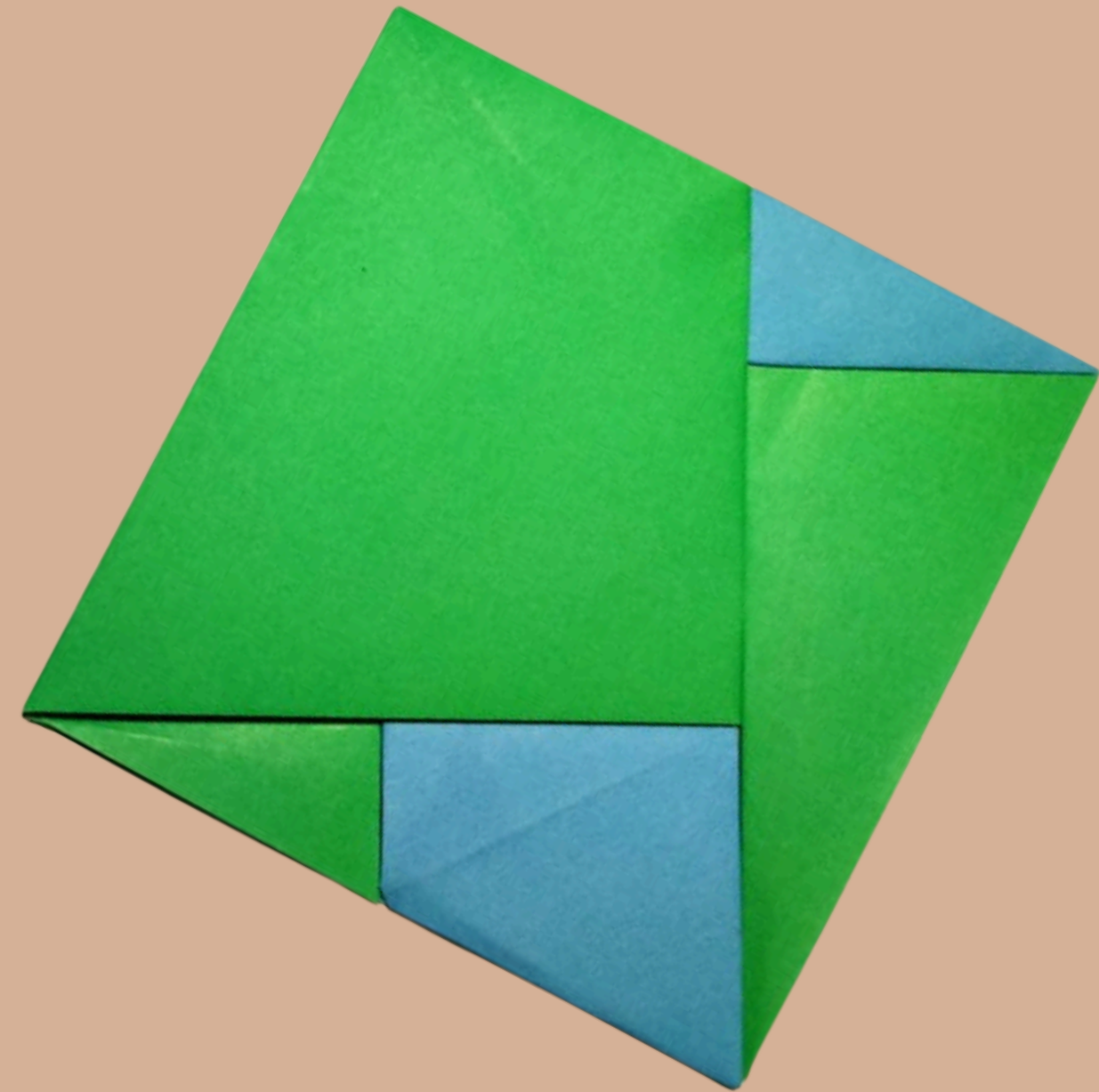


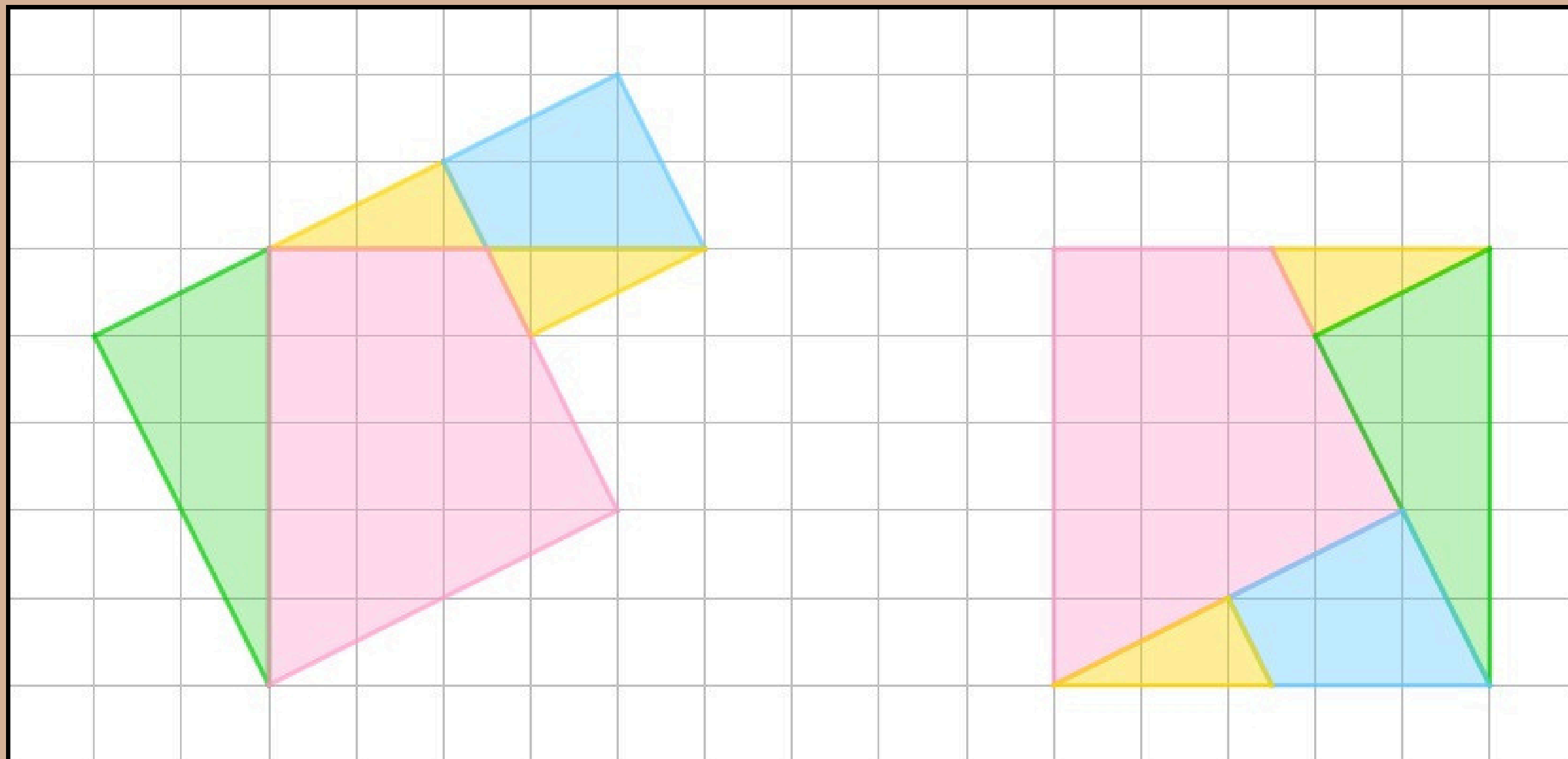
# Figure che si possono comporre con il tangram a 3 pezzi



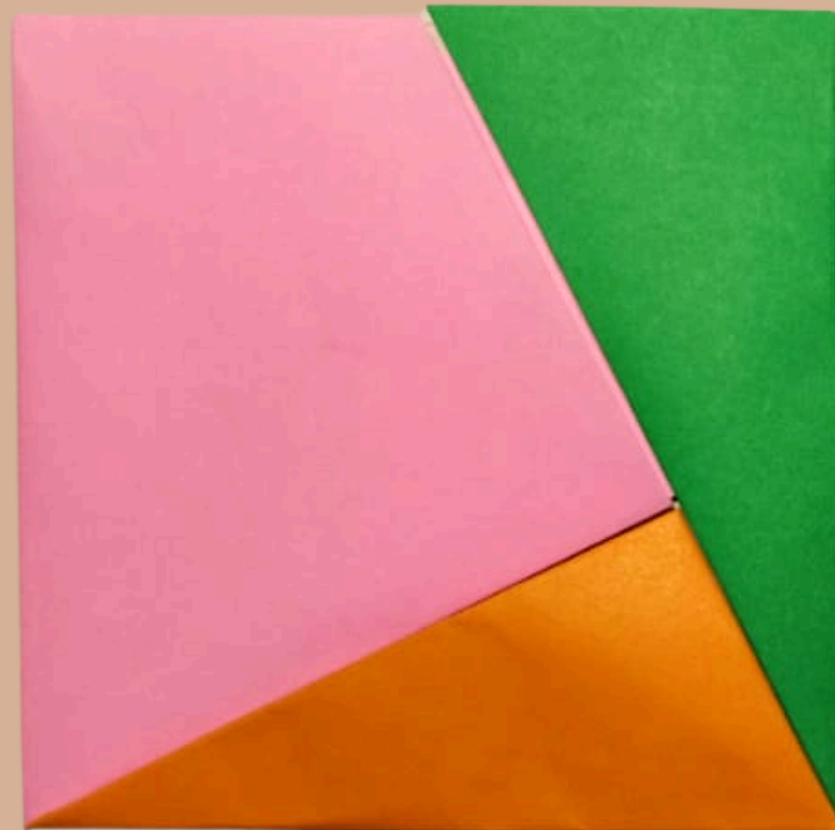


**Dopo aver piegato il tangram a 3 pezzi non si può non osservare che il quadrato ottenuto con "1 due tappeti" ha la stessa struttura**



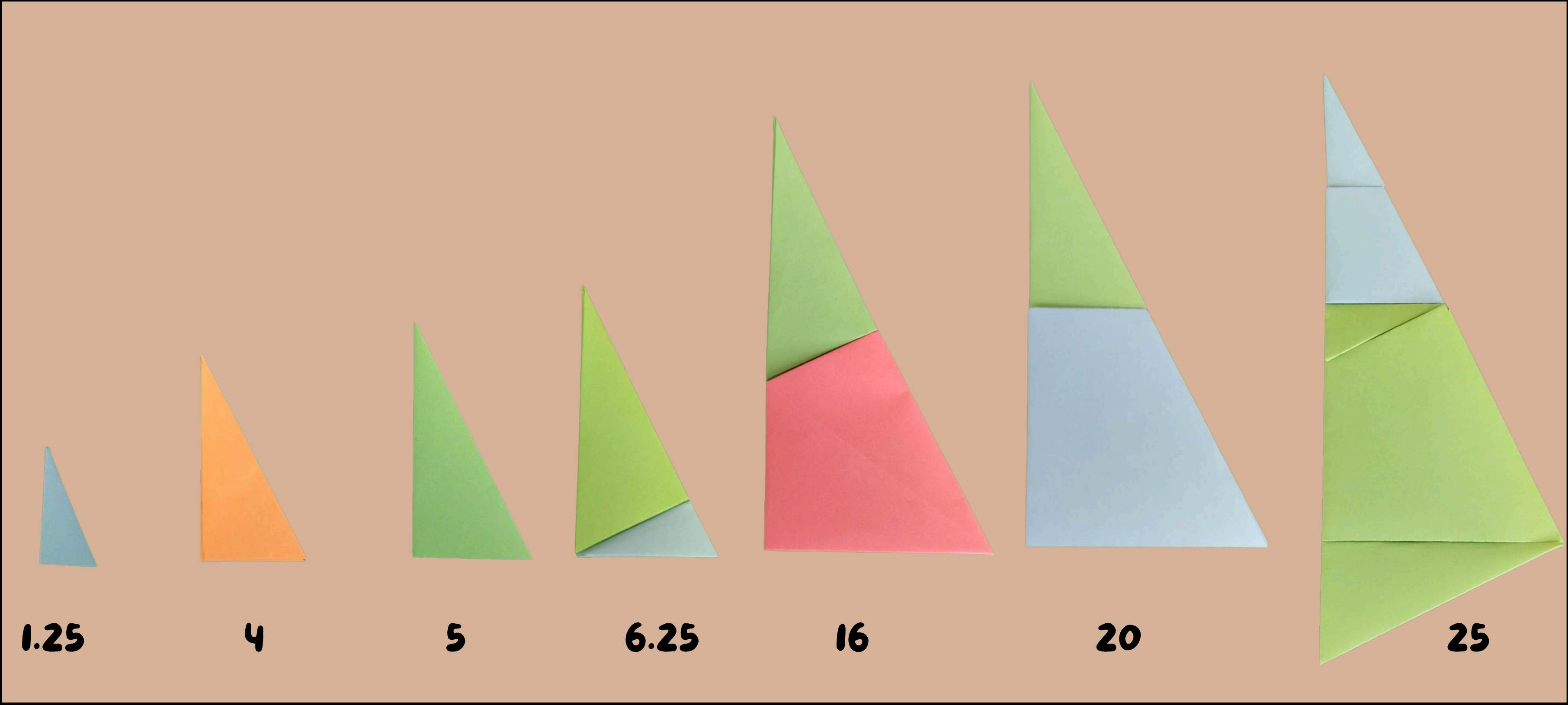


**Se manteniamo l'area del quadrato sul cateto maggiore  $20\text{cm}^2$  l'area del quadrato somma sarà  $25\text{cm}^2$**



**Dato che il rapporto tra le aree dei due quadrati è di 4:5 anche il rapporto tra i due quadrilateri sarà lo stesso**

**Serie di triangoli simili con cateti 1:2**



# GRAZIE!

## Luciana Piras & Barbara Sbrega

### Sitografia e Bibliografia

- Orididazoom n. 8 - Triangoli noti e... divertimenti imprevisti di F. Decio e S. Serre
- Orididazoom n. 12 - Triangoli Rep-Tiles di L. Piras e B. Sbrega
- Puzzle e Tassellazioni - Matematica creativa e ricreativa in Origami di F. Decio, S. Serre, L. Piras e B. Sbrega Ed. CDO
- Puzzle e rompicapo in origami di P. Bascetta consultabile sul sito [paolobascetta.com](http://paolobascetta.com)

