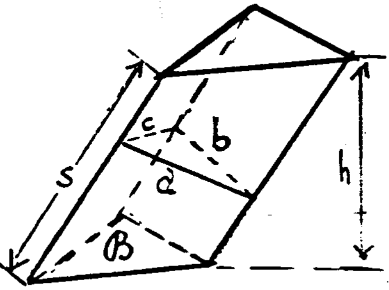
PRISMA

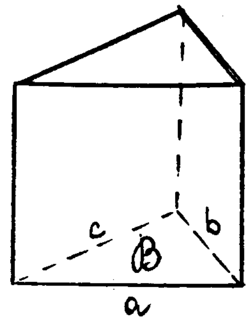


a, b, c lati di una sezione retta

s = spigolo laterale   h = altezza

$\mathcal{A}_l = (a+b+c)\,s$	$V = \mathcal{B}\cdot h$

PRISMA RETTO

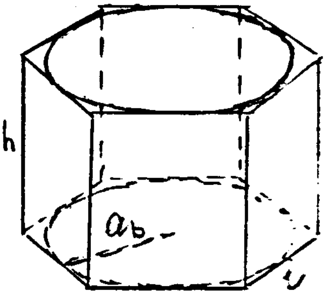


a, b, c lati di base

h = altezza e spigolo laterale

$\mathcal{A}_l = (a+b+c)\cdot h$	$V = \mathcal{B}\cdot h$

PRISMA REGOLARE

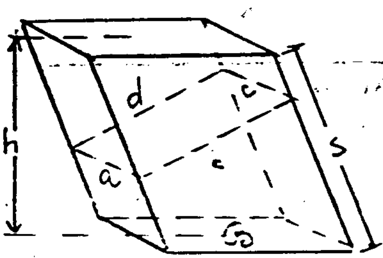


n = numero lati di base

$\mathcal{A}_l = n\cdot l\cdot h$

$V = \frac{n\cdot l}{2}\cdot a_b\cdot h$

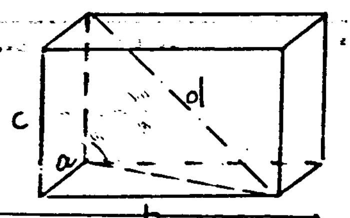
PARALLELEPIPEDO



a, b, c, d lati di una sezione retta

$\mathcal{A}_l = (a+b+c+d)\cdot s$	$V = \mathcal{B}\cdot h$

PARALLELEPIPEDO RETTO

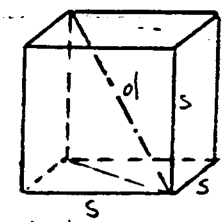


$\mathcal{A}_t = 2(ab+ac+bc)$

$V = a\cdot b\cdot c$

$d = \sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}$

CUBO o ESAEDRO

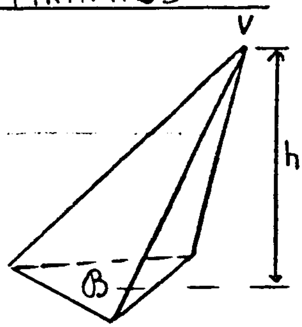


s = spigolo

$\mathcal{A}_t = 6s^2$	$V = s$ [illegible]

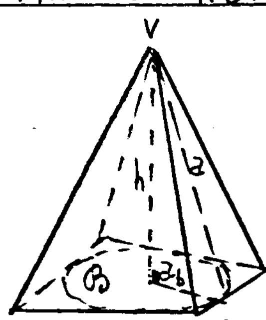
$d = s\sqrt{3}$

PIRAMIDE



$V = \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{B}\cdot h$

PIRAMIDE RETTA



a: apotema   p = semiperim. base

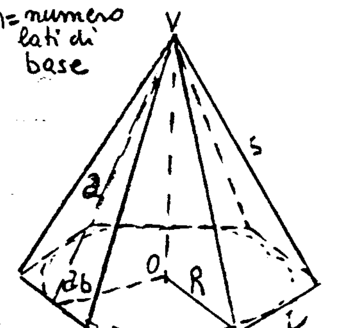
a_b = apotema di base

$\mathcal{A}_l = p\,a$ $V = \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{B}\cdot h$

$a^2 = h^2 + a_b^2$

PIRAMIDE REGOLARE

n = numero lati di base



$\mathcal{A}_l = \frac{n\cdot l}{2}\,a$ $V = \frac{1}{3}\,\frac{n\cdot l}{2}\,a_b\,h$

R = raggio cerchio circoscritto

$s^2 = h^2 + R^2$

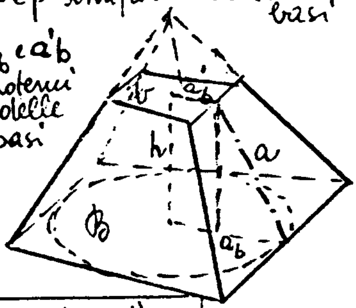
N.B. $\mathcal{B}$ = area di base $\mathcal{A}_l$ = Area laterale

$\mathcal{A}_t$ = Area totale V = volume

TRONCO DI PIRAMIDE RETTA

p e p' semiperimetri delle basi

a_b e a'_b apotemi delle basi

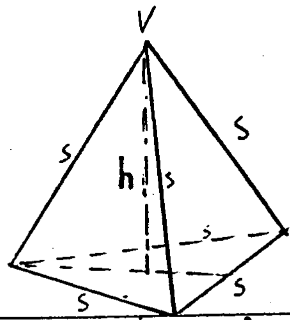


$A_\ell = (p+p') \cdot a$

$V = \frac{1}{3} h (\mathcal{B} + b + \sqrt{\mathcal{B} \cdot b})$

$a^2 = h^2 + (a_b - a'_b)^2$

TETRAEDRO REGOLARE

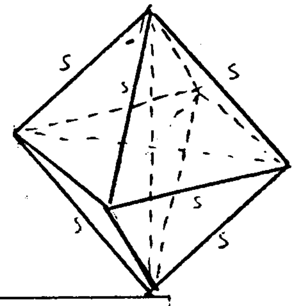


$h = \frac{1}{3} s\sqrt{6}$

$A_t = s^2\sqrt{3}$

$V = \frac{1}{12} s^3\sqrt{2}$

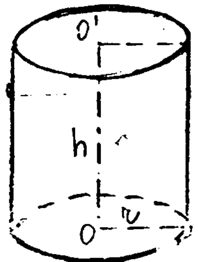
OTTAEDRO REGOLARE



$A_t = 2s^2\sqrt{3}$

$V = \frac{1}{3} s^3\sqrt{2}$

CILINDRO



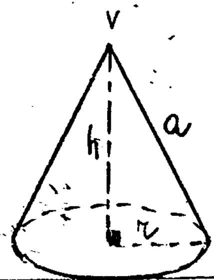
$A_\ell = 2\pi r \cdot h$

$V = \pi r^2 h$

se $h = 2r$ cil. equilatero

$A_\ell = 4\pi r^2$ $V = 2\pi r^3$

CONO



$A_\ell = \pi r a$

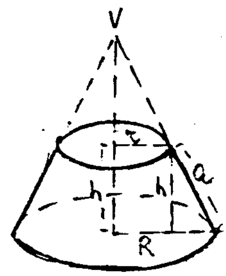
$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

$a = \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}$

Se $a = 2r$ cono equilatero

$A_\ell = 2\pi r^2$ $V = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi r^3$

TRONCO DI CONO



$A_\ell = \pi(R+r) \cdot a$

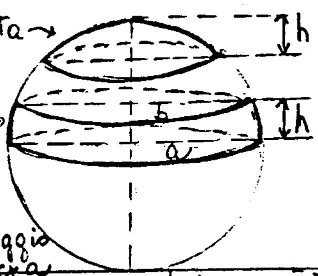
$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi h (R^2 + r^2 + Rr)$

$a = \sqrt{h^2 + (R-r)^2}$

SFERA - CALOTTA - ZONA SEGMENTO SFERICO

calotta →

zona →



r = raggio sfera

$A_{sfera} = 4\pi r^2$

$V_{sfera} = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$

$A_{cal\ e\ zona} = 2\pi r h$

Vol. segmento sferico a due basi:

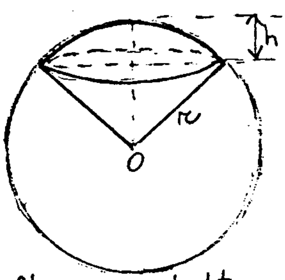
$V = \frac{1}{2}\pi(a^2+b^2)h + \frac{1}{6}\pi h^3$

Segm. sferico ad una base: $b = 0$

$V = \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 h + \frac{1}{6}\pi h^3 =$

$= \frac{1}{3}\pi h^2 (3r - h)$

SETTORE SFERICO



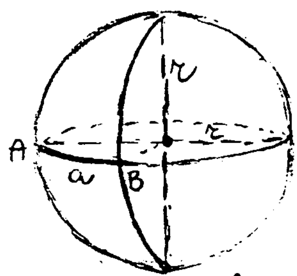
h = altezza calotta

$V = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^2 h$

ossia

$V = \frac{1}{3}$ area calotta $\cdot r$

FUSO E SPICCHIO SFERICO



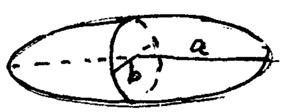
a = arco equatoriale $= \widehat{AB}$

$A_{fuso} = 2ra$

$V_{spicchio} = \frac{2}{3} r^2 a$

ossia $V = \frac{1}{3}$ Area fuso $\cdot r$

ELLISSOIDE DI ROTAZIONE



$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi a^2 b$