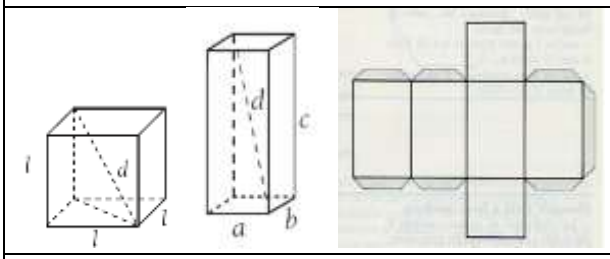
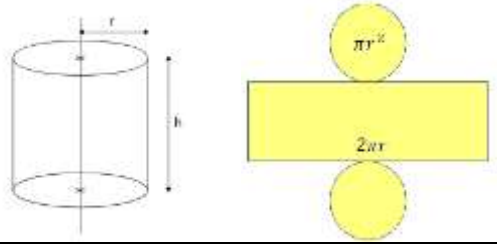
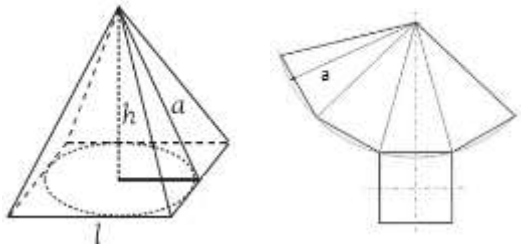
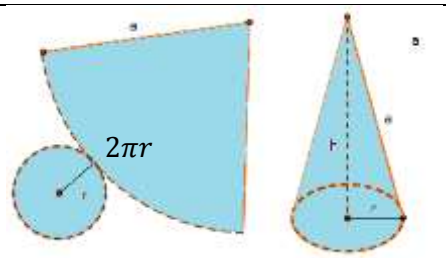
Prisma	Cilindro
	
$S_l = 2p_{base} \cdot h_{prisma}$ $S_t = 2 \cdot S_b + S_l$ $V = S_b \cdot h_{prisma}$ CUBO o ESAEDRO $S_{faccia} = S_f = l^2$ $S_t = 6 \cdot S_f$ $d = \sqrt{l^2 + l^2 + l^2} = \sqrt{3l^2} = l\sqrt{3}$ $V = l^3 \qquad l = \sqrt[3]{V}$	$S_b = \pi r^2$ $S_l = 2p_{base} \cdot h_{cil} = 2\pi r \cdot h_{cilindro}$ $S_t = 2 \cdot S_b + S_l$ $V = S_b \cdot h_{cilindro}$ CILINDRO EQUILATERO $h_{cilindro} = 2r$
Piramide	**Cono**
	
$S_l = \frac{2p_{base} \cdot a}{2}$ $S_t = S_b + S_l$ $V = \frac{S_b \cdot h}{3} = \frac{\pi r^2 \cdot h}{3}$ PIRAMIDE RETTA Il piede dell'altezza cade nel centro del cerchio inscritto nella base PIRAMIDE REGOLARE E' retta e ha per base un poligono regolare	$S_b = \pi \cdot r^2$ $S_l = \frac{2p_{base} \cdot a}{2} = \frac{2\pi r \cdot a}{2} = \pi r \cdot a = pa$ $S_t = S_b + S_l$ $V = \frac{S_b \cdot h}{3} = \frac{\pi r^2 \cdot h}{3}$ CONO EQUILATERO $apotema = a = 2r$

$Peso = P = ps \cdot V$

Legenda

$S_b = Superficie\ di\ base;\ S_l = Superficie\ laterale;\ S_t = Superficie\ totale;\ S_f = Superficie\ faccia$
$2p = perimetro;\ p = semperimetro;\ a = apotema;\ r = raggio\ cerchio;\ h = altezza$
$V = volume;\ ps = peso\ specifico;\ P = peso$