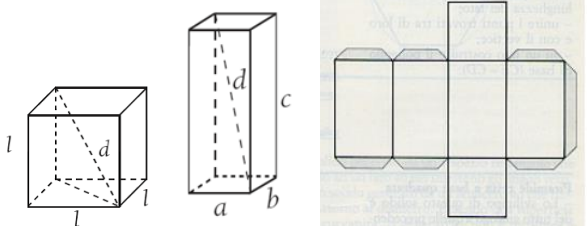
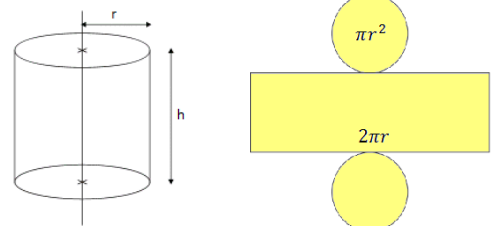
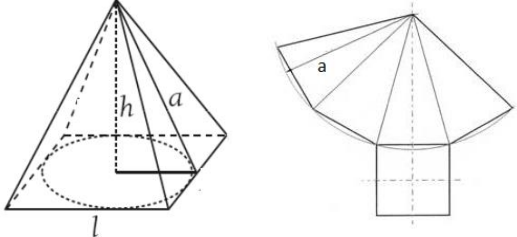
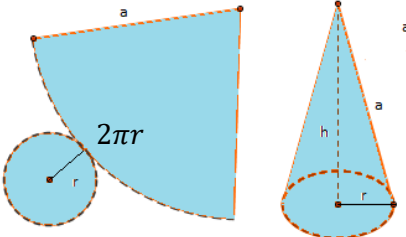


# Tavola formulario geometria solida

Prisma	Cilindro
	
$Al = 2p_{base} \cdot h_{prisma}$ $At = Al + 2 \cdot Ab$ $V = Ab \cdot h_{prisma}$ <p>CUBO o ESAEDRO</p> $A_{faccia} = A_f = s^2$ $At = 6 \cdot A_f$ $d = \sqrt{s^2 + s^2 + s^2} = \sqrt{3s^2} = s\sqrt{3}$ $V = s^3 \quad s = \sqrt[3]{V}$	$Ab = \pi r^2$ $Al = 2p_{base} \cdot h_{cil} = 2\pi r \cdot h_{cilindro}$ $At = Al + 2 \cdot Ab$ $V = Ab \cdot h_{cilindro} = \pi r^2 \cdot h_{cilindro}$ <p>CILINDRO EQUILATERO</p> $h_{cilindro} = 2r$
Piramide	Cono
	
$Al = \frac{2p_{base} \cdot a}{2}$ $At = Ab + Al$ $V = \frac{Ab \cdot h}{3} = \frac{\pi r^2 \cdot h}{3}$ <p>PIRAMIDE RETTA Il piede dell'altezza cade nel centro del cerchio inscritto nella base</p> <p>PIRAMIDE REGOLARE E' retta e ha per base un poligono regolare</p>	$Ab = \pi \cdot r^2$ $Al = \frac{2p_{base} \cdot a}{2} = \frac{2\pi r \cdot a}{2} = \pi r \cdot a = pa$ $At = Ab + Al$ $V = \frac{Ab \cdot h}{3} = \frac{\pi r^2 \cdot h}{3}$ <p>CONO EQUILATERO</p> $apotema = a = 2r$

$$Peso = ps \cdot V$$

$$Massa = densità \cdot V$$

## Legenda

$h$  = altezza;  $c$  = spigolo;  $d$  = diagonale;  $a$  = apotema;  $r$  = raggio cerchio

$2p$  = perimetro;  $p$  = semiperimetro ;

$Ab$  = Area di base;  $Al$  = Area laterale;  $At$  = Area totale;  $Af$  = Area faccia;

$V$  = Volume;  $ps$  = peso specifico;  $m$  = massa;  $P$  = peso