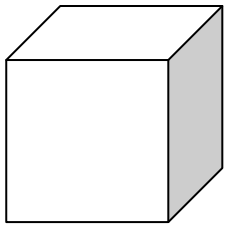
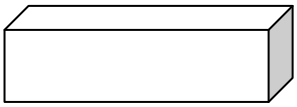
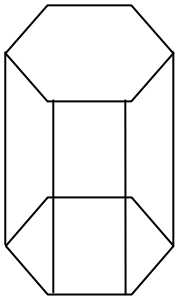
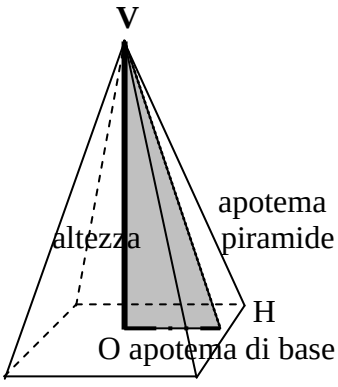
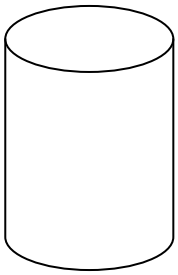
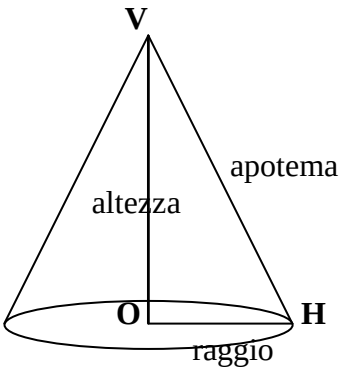
FORMULARIO - GEOMETRIA SOLIDA

SOLIDO	FORMULE DIRETTE	FORMULE INVERSE
 CUBO	Volume = lato^3 Area sup.laterale = Af × 4 Area sup.totale = Af × 6	lato = $\sqrt[3]{V}$ Af = Asl : 4 Af = Ast : 6 } lato = $\sqrt{Af}$
 PARALLELEPIPEDO RETTANGOLO	V = Ab ×h_s (Ab = area del rettangolo di base) Asl = 2p ×h_s Ast = Asl + Ab× 2	Ab = V : h_s h_s = V : Ab 2p = Asl : h_s h_s = Asl : 2p
 PRISMI	V = Ab × h_s (Ab = area del poligono di base) Asl = 2p × h_s Ast = Asl + Ab×2	Ab = V : h_s h_s = V : Ab 2p = Asl : h_s h_s = Asl : 2p
 PIRAMIDE	V = $\frac{Ab \times h}{3}$ Asl = 2p × ap_{pir} : 2 Ast = Asl + Ab Teorema di Pitagora nel triangolo VOH	Ab = V×3 : h h = V×3 : Ab 2p = Asl × 2 : ap. pir. ap. pir = Asl × 2 : 2p

 CILINDRO	$V = A_C \times h_s$ $Asl = C \times h_s$ $Ast = Asl + 2 \times A_c$ C = lunghezza circonferenza Ac = area del cerchio	$Ac = V : h_s$ $h_s = V : Ac$ $C = Asl : h_s$ $h_s = Asl : C$
 CONO	$V = A_C \times h_s : 3$ $Asl = C \times apot : 2$ $Ast = Asl + A_c$ C = lunghezza circonferenza Ac = area del cerchio Teorema di Pitagora applicato al triangolo VOH	$Ac = V \times 3 : h_s$ $h_s = V \times 3 : Ac$ $C = Asl \times 2 : apot$ $apot = Asl \times 2 : C$

Peso = Volume x peso specifico

Volume = Peso : peso specifico

peso specifico = Peso : Volume