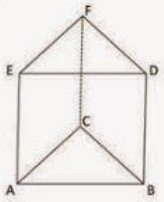
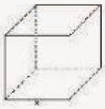
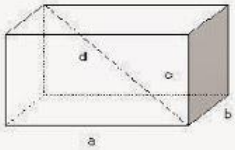
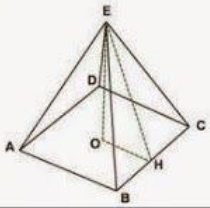
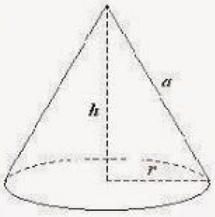
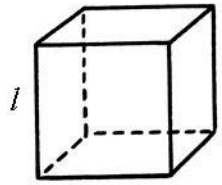
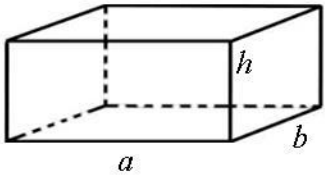
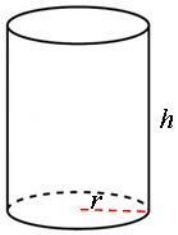
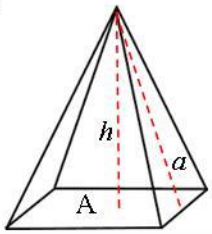
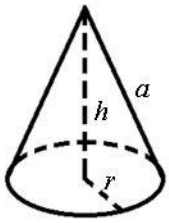
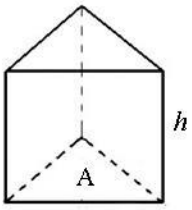
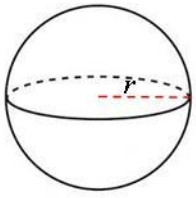
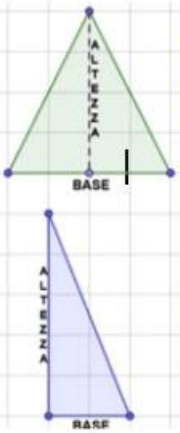
FORMULE GEOMETRIA SOLIDA

	AREA LATERALE	AREA TOTALE	VOLUME
PRISMA 	$\boldsymbol{Al = 2p \times h}$ *Formule inverse* $2p = \frac{Al}{h}$ $h = \frac{Al}{2p}$	$\boldsymbol{At = Al + 2Ab}$ *Formule inverse* $Al = At - 2Ab$ $Ab = \frac{At - Al}{2}$	$\boldsymbol{V = Ab \times h}$ *Formule inverse* $Ab = \frac{V}{h}$ $h = \frac{V}{Ab}$
CUBO 	$\boldsymbol{Al = l^2 \times 4}$ *Formule inverse* $l = \sqrt{\frac{Al}{4}}$	$\boldsymbol{At = l^2 \times 6}$ *Formule inverse* $l = \sqrt{\frac{At}{6}}$	$\boldsymbol{V = l^3}$ *Formule inverse* $l = \sqrt[3]{V}$
PARALLELEPIPEDO 	$\boldsymbol{Al = 2p \times h}$ *Formule inverse* $2p = \frac{Al}{h}$ $h = \frac{Al}{2p}$	$\boldsymbol{At = Al + 2Ab}$ *Formule inverse* $Al = At - 2Ab$ $Ab = \frac{At - Al}{2}$	$\boldsymbol{V = Ab \times h}$ *Formule inverse* $Ab = \frac{V}{h}$ $h = \frac{V}{Ab}$
PIRAMIDE 	$\boldsymbol{Al = \frac{2p \times a}{2}}$ *Formule inverse* $2p = \frac{Al \times 2}{a}$ $a = \frac{Al \times 2}{2p}$	$\boldsymbol{At = Al + Ab}$ *Formule inverse* $Al = At - Ab$ $Ab = At - Al$	$\boldsymbol{V = \frac{Ab \times h}{3}}$ *Formule inverse* $Ab = \frac{V \times 3}{h}$ $h = \frac{V \times 3}{Ab}$
CILINDRO 	$\boldsymbol{Al = C \times h}$ *Formule inverse* $C = \frac{Al}{h}$ $h = \frac{Al}{C}$	$\boldsymbol{At = Al + 2Ab}$ *Formule inverse* $Al = At - 2Ab$ $Ab = \frac{At - Al}{2}$	$\boldsymbol{V = Ab \times h}$ *Formule inverse* $Ab = \frac{V}{h}$ $h = \frac{V}{Ab}$
CONO 	$\boldsymbol{Al = \frac{C \times a}{2}}$ *Formule inverse* $C = \frac{Al \times 2}{a}$ $a = \frac{Al \times 2}{C}$	$\boldsymbol{At = Al + Ab}$ *Formule inverse* $Al = At - Ab$ $Ab = At - Al$	$\boldsymbol{V = \frac{Ab \times h}{3}}$ *Formule inverse* $Ab = \frac{V \times 3}{h}$ $h = \frac{V \times 3}{Ab}$

FORMULARIO di GEOMETRIA SOLIDA

CUBO 	**Superficie Tot.**= $6 \cdot l^2$	**Volume** = l^3
PARALLELEPIPEDO 	**Sup. T.**= $2 \cdot (a \cdot b + a \cdot h + b \cdot h)$	**Volume** = $a \cdot b \cdot h$
CILINDRO 	**Sup. T.** = $2 \pi r (h + r)$	**Volume** = $\pi r^2 \cdot h$
PIRAMIDE 	**Sup. T.** = $A + 2p \cdot \frac{a}{2}$ *a = apotema* *2p = perimetro della base*	**Volume** = $\frac{1}{3} A \cdot h$
CONO 	**Sup. T.** = $\pi r (a + r)$ *a = apotema*	**Volume** = $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 \cdot h$
PRISMA 	**Sup. T.** = Sup. Lat. $+ 2 \cdot A$	**Volume** = $A \cdot h$
SFERA 	**Sup. T.** = $4 \pi r^2$	**Volume** = $\frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi r^3$

TRIANGOLI



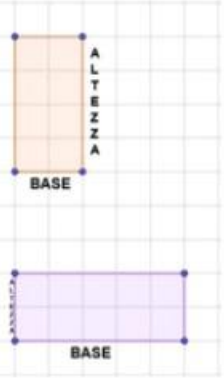
A = AREA ; b = BASE ; h = ALTEZZA

$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$; OPPURE $A = (b \cdot h) : 2$;

$b = \frac{2 \cdot A}{h}$; OPPURE $b = (2 \cdot A) : h$;

$h = \frac{2 \cdot A}{b}$; OPPURE $h = (2 \cdot A) : b$;

RETTANGOLI



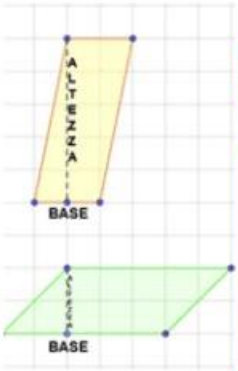
A = AREA ; b = BASE ; h = ALTEZZA

$A = b \cdot h$;

$b = \frac{A}{h}$; OPPURE $b = A : h$;

$h = \frac{A}{b}$; OPPURE $h = A : b$;

PARALLELOGRAMMI



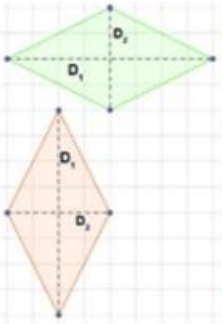
A = AREA ; b = BASE ; h = ALTEZZA

$A = b \cdot h$;

$b = \frac{A}{h}$; OPPURE $b = A : h$;

$h = \frac{A}{b}$; OPPURE $h = A : b$;

ROMBI



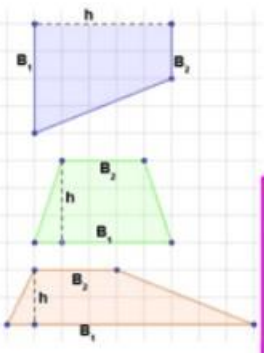
A = AREA ;
D_1 = DIAGONALE MAGGIORE ;
D_2 = DIAGONALE MINORE ;

$A = \frac{D_1 \cdot D_2}{2}$; OPPURE $A = (D_1 \cdot D_2) : 2$;

$D_1 = \frac{A \cdot 2}{D_2}$; OPPURE $D_1 = (A \cdot 2) : D_2$;

$D_2 = \frac{A \cdot 2}{D_1}$; OPPURE $D_2 = (A \cdot 2) : D_1$;

TRAPEZI



A = AREA ;
B_1 = BASE MAGGIORE ;
B_2 = BASE MINORE
h = ALTEZZA ;

$A = \frac{(B_1 + B_2) \cdot h}{2}$; OPPURE $A = [(B_1 + B_2) \cdot h] : 2$;

$h = \frac{A \cdot 2}{(B_1 + B_2)}$; OPPURE $h = (A \cdot 2) : (B_1 + B_2)$;

$(B_1 + B_2) = \frac{A \cdot 2}{h}$; OPPURE $(B_1 + B_2) = (A \cdot 2) : h$;

QUADRATI

A = AREA ;
L = LATO ;

$A = LATO \cdot LATO = L \cdot L = L^2$;

$LATO = \sqrt{A}$;

LEGENDA ABBREVIAZIONI

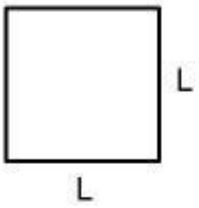
b = base
d = diametro
r = raggio

L = Lato
h = altezza
a = apotema

C = circonferenza
p = perimetro
s = superfice

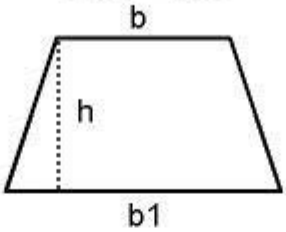
π = numero fisso : 3,1416

QUADRATO



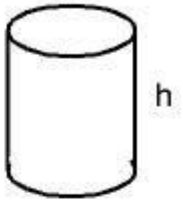
Perimetro = L x 4
Superfice = L x L = L^2

TRAPEZIO



Superfice = $\frac{b + b^1}{2}$ x h

CILINDRO

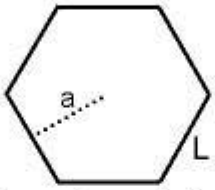


Superfice Laterale = c di base x h
Volume = s di base x h

RETTANGOLO

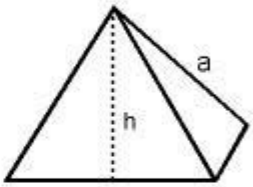
Perimetro = 2 b + 2 h
Superfice = b x h

POLIGONO REGOLARE



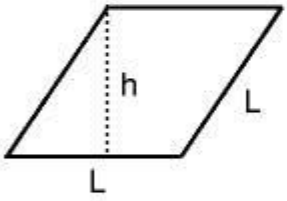
Perimetro = L x n. lati
Superfice = $\frac{p \times a}{2}$

PIRAMIDE



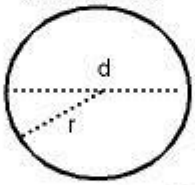
Superf. Laterale = p base x $\frac{a}{2}$
Volume = s base x $\frac{h}{3}$

ROMBO



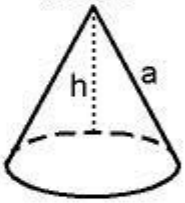
Perimetro = L x 4
Superfice = L x h

CIRCOLO



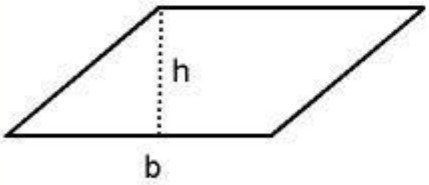
Circonferenza = d x π
Superfice = r^2 x π
Diametro = $\frac{c}{\pi}$

CONO



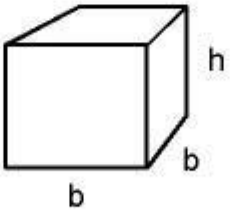
Superfice laterale = c base x $\frac{a}{2}$
Volume = s base x $\frac{h}{3}$

ROMBOIDE



Superfice = b x h

CUBO

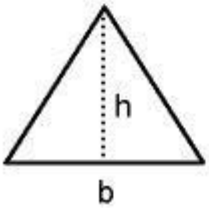


Superfice = b^2 x 6
Volume = b x b x b = b^3

SFERA

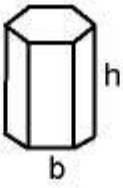
Superfice = r^2 x 4 π
Volume = r^3 x 4,1888
oppure $\frac{4}{3}$ π x r^3

TRIANGOLO



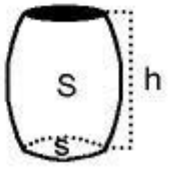
Superfice = $\frac{b \times h}{2}$

PRISMA



Superfice Laterale = b x h x 6
Volume = s base x h

BOTTE



Volume approssimativo = $\frac{S + s}{2}$ x h