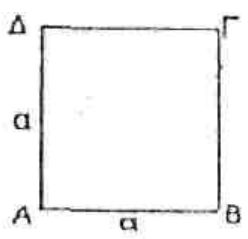
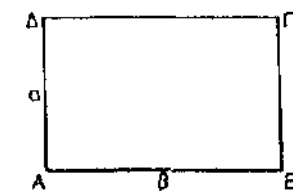
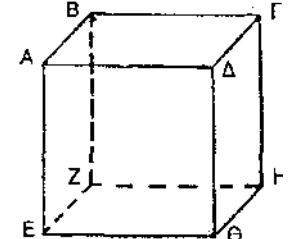
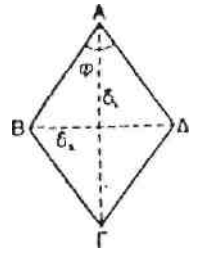
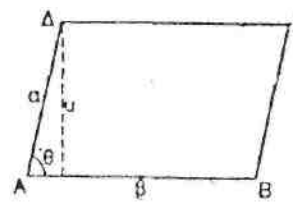
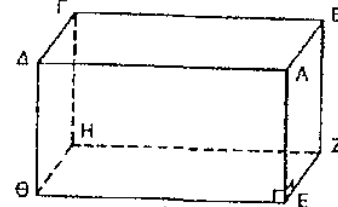
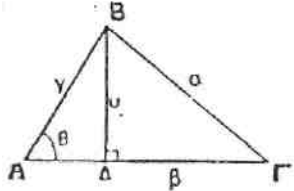
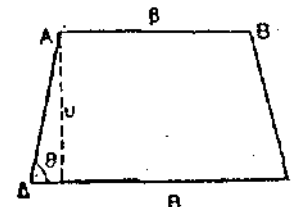
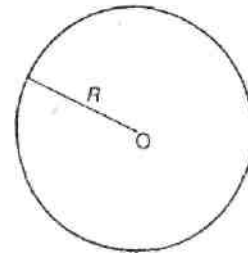


ΕΜΒΑΔΑ – ΟΓΚΟΙ ΓΕΩΜΕΤΡΙΚΩΝ ΣΧΗΜΑΤΩΝ

	<p>Τετράγωνο</p> <p>Περίμετρος = 4α Εμβαδόν = α^2</p>		<p>Ορθογώνιο παραλληλόγραμμο</p> <p>Περίμετρος = $2(\alpha + \beta)$ Εμβαδό = $\alpha \cdot \beta$</p>		<p>κύβος.</p> <p>$E_{ολ} = 6\alpha^2$ $V_{κύβου} = \alpha^3$</p>
	<p>Ρόμβος</p> <p>Περίμετρος = 4α $E = \frac{\delta_1 \cdot \delta_2}{2}$</p>		<p>Παραλληλόγραμμο</p> <p>Περίμετρος = $2(\alpha + \beta)$ Εμβαδό = $\beta \cdot \nu$</p>		<p>Ορθογώνιο παραλληλεπίπεδο</p> <p>$E_{ολ} = 2\alpha\beta + 2\beta\gamma + 2\alpha\gamma$ $V = \alpha \beta \gamma$</p>
	<p>Τρίγωνο</p> <p>$\Pi = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$ $E = \frac{\beta \cdot \nu}{2}$</p>		<p>Τραπέζιο</p> <p>$E = \frac{(B + \beta) \cdot \nu}{2}$</p>		<p>Κύκλος</p> <p>$E = \pi R^2$ $L = 2\pi R$ όπου R η ακτίνα</p>