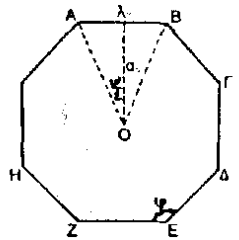
ΕΜΒΑΔΑ – ΟΓΚΟΙ ΓΕΩΜΕΤΡΙΚΩΝ ΣΧΗΜΑΤΩΝ



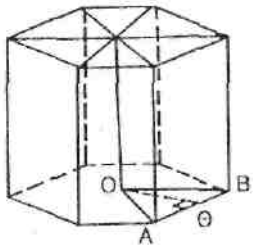
Κανονικό Πολύγωνο

$$\hat{\omega} = \frac{360^o}{\nu}$$

$$\hat{\varphi} = 180^o - \hat{\omega}$$

$$\lambda = 2\rho \cdot \eta\mu\frac{\hat{\omega}}{2}$$

$$T = \nu \cdot \lambda$$

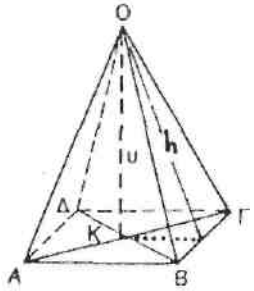


Το πρίσμα

$$E_\pi = \Pi_\beta \cdot \upsilon$$

$$E_{ολ} = E_\pi + 2\,E_\beta$$

$$V = E_\beta \cdot \upsilon$$

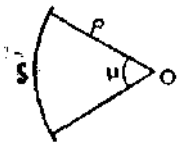


Η πυραμίδα

$$E_\pi = \frac{1}{2}\Pi_\beta \cdot h$$

$$E_{ολ} = E_\pi + E_\beta$$

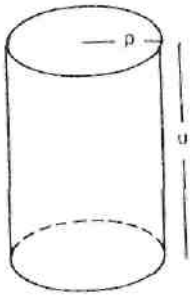
$$V = \frac{1}{3}E_\beta \cdot \upsilon$$



Κυκλικός τομέας

$$s = \frac{\pi\rho\mu}{180}$$

$$E = \frac{\pi\rho^2\mu}{360}$$

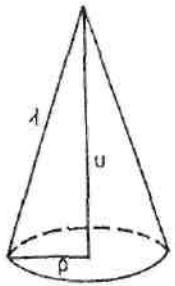


Ο κύλινδρος

$$E_\kappa = 2\pi\rho\upsilon$$

$$E_{ολ} = 2\pi\rho + 2\pi\rho\upsilon$$

$$V = \pi\rho^2\upsilon$$

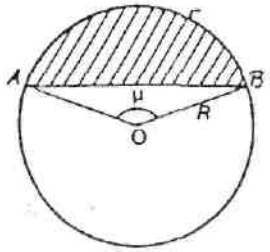


Ο Κώνος

$$E_\kappa = \pi\rho\lambda$$

$$E_{ολ} = \pi\rho\lambda + \pi\rho^2$$

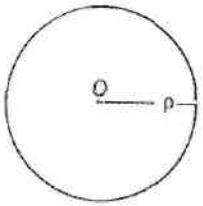
$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi\rho^2\upsilon$$



Κυκλικό τμήμα

Εμβαδό =

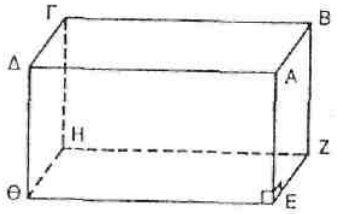
Εκυκ.τομ.(ΑΟΒΓΑ) - Ετριγ.(ΑΟΒ)



Η σφαίρα

$$E = 4\pi\rho^2$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi\rho^3$$



Ορθογώνιο Παραλληλόγραμμο

Περίμετρος = 2(α+β)

Εμβαδό = α · β

Β΄ ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟΥ