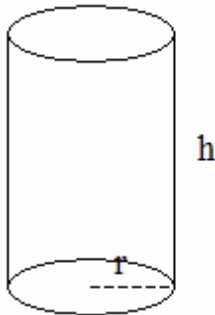
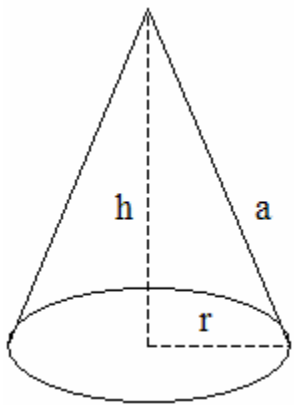
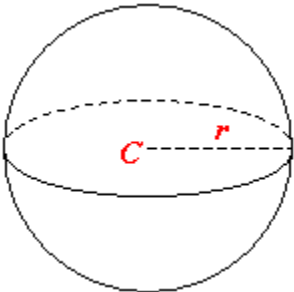


FORMULARIO DI GEOMETRIA SOLIDA (seconda parte)

FIGURA	FORMULE DIRETTE	FORMULE INVERSE	LEGENDA
<p>CILINDRO</p> 	$Ab = \pi r^2$	$r = \sqrt{\frac{Ab}{\pi}}$	<p><i>Ab</i> = area di base <i>Al</i> = area laterale <i>At</i> = area totale <i>V</i> = volume <i>C</i> = circonferenza <i>r</i> = raggio di base <i>h</i> = altezza del cilindro $\pi = 3.14$</p>
	$Al = C \cdot h = 2\pi r h$	$h = \frac{Al}{2\pi r}$ $r = \frac{Al}{2\pi h}$	
	$At = Al + 2Ab$	$Al = At - 2Ab$ $Ab = \frac{At - Al}{2}$	
	$V = Ab \cdot h = \pi r^2 h$	$h = \frac{V}{\pi r^2}$ $r = \sqrt{\frac{V}{\pi h}}$	
	Cilindro equilatero : $h = 2r$		
<p>CONO</p> 	$Ab = \pi r^2$	$r = \sqrt{\frac{Ab}{\pi}}$	<p><i>Ab</i> = area di base <i>Al</i> = area laterale <i>At</i> = area totale <i>a</i> = apotema <i>h</i> = altezza del cono <i>V</i> = volume $\pi = 3.14$</p>
	$Al = \frac{C \cdot a}{2} = \frac{2\pi r a}{2} = \pi r a$	$a = \frac{Al}{\pi r}$ $r = \frac{Al}{\pi a}$	
	$At = Al + Ab$	$Al = At - Ab$ $Ab = At - Al$	
	$V = \frac{Ab \cdot h}{3}$	$h = \frac{3V}{Ab}$	

		$Ab = \frac{3V}{h}$	
	Cono equilatero : $a = 2r$		
SFERA			
	$A = 4\pi r^2$	$r = \sqrt{\frac{A}{4\pi}}$	<i>A = area</i> <i>V = volume</i> <i>r = raggio</i>
	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$	$r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{4\pi}}$	$\pi = 3.14$