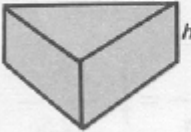
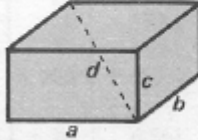
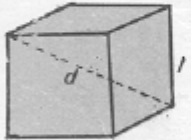
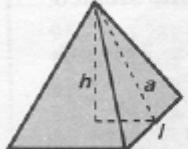


<b>GEOMETRIA SOLIDA</b>	
<p>Si è indicato con <math>S_l</math> l'area della superficie laterale, con <math>S_t</math> l'area della superficie totale, con <math>V</math> il volume, con <math>A</math> l'area della base, con <math>h</math> l'altezza, con <math>a</math> l'apotema, con <math>p</math> il perimetro della base.</p>	
<p><b>Prisma retto</b></p>  $S_l = p \times h$ $p = \frac{S_l}{h}, \quad h = \frac{S_l}{p}$ $S_t = S_l + 2A, \quad V = A \times h$ $A = \frac{V}{h}, \quad h = \frac{V}{A}$	<p><b>Parallelepipedo rettangolo</b></p>  $S_l = 2 \times (ac + bc)$ $S_t = 2 \times (ab + ac + bc)$ $V = a \times b \times c, \quad A = \frac{V}{h}, \quad h = \frac{V}{A}$ $V = A \times h, \quad d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$
<p><b>Cubo</b></p>  $S_l = 6l^2, \quad S_t = 2 \times d^2$ $d = l \times 1,732$ $V = l^3, \quad l = \sqrt[3]{\frac{S_t}{6}}, \quad l = \sqrt[3]{V}$	<p><b>Piramide regolare</b></p>  $S_l = \frac{p \times a}{2}$ $p = \frac{2S_l}{a}, \quad a = \frac{2S_l}{p}$ $S_t = S_l + A$ $V = \frac{A \times h}{3}, \quad A = \frac{3V}{h}, \quad h = \frac{3V}{A}$