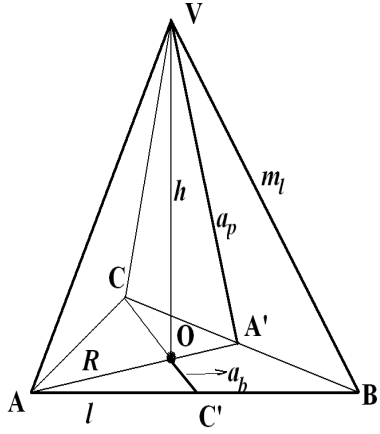
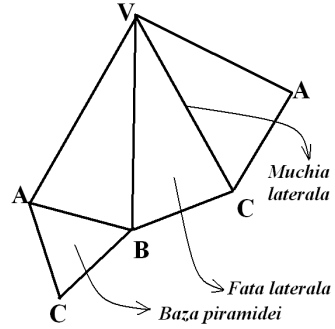


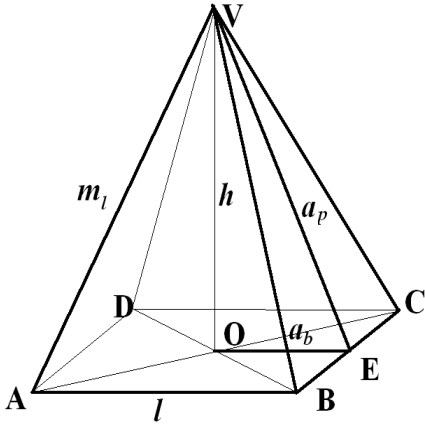
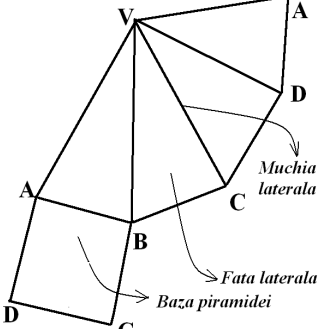
cu noi totul pare mai usor

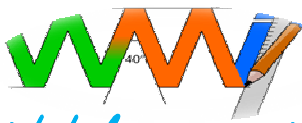
CALCUL DE ARII SI VOLUME

Piramida triunghiulara regulata (descriere, desfasurare, aria laterala, aria totala, volum)

 $a_p^2 = h^2 + a_b^2;$ $m_l^2 = AO^2 + h^2$ $m_l^2 = a_p^2 + \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2$	<p>Descriere si desfasurata corpului (la o scara mai mica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → baza este un triunghi echilateral; → l = latura bazei; → h = inaltimea piramidei; → a_b = apotema bazei; → a_p = apotema piramidei; → m_l = muchia laterala; → fetele sunt triunghiuri isoscele. 	<p>Formule:</p> $A_b = \frac{l^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$ $A_l = \frac{P_b \cdot a_p}{2}$ $A_t = A_l + A_b$ $V = \frac{A_b \cdot h}{3}$
--	---	---

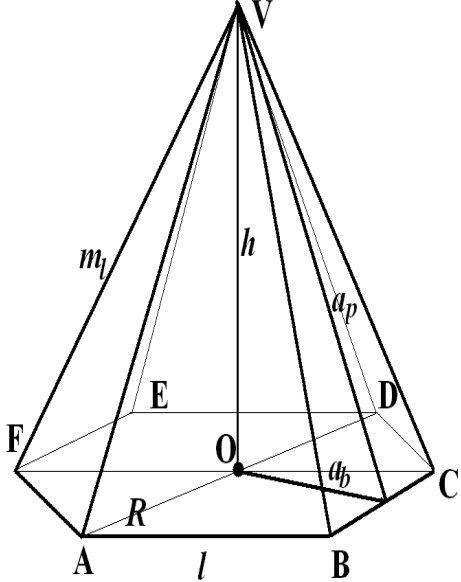
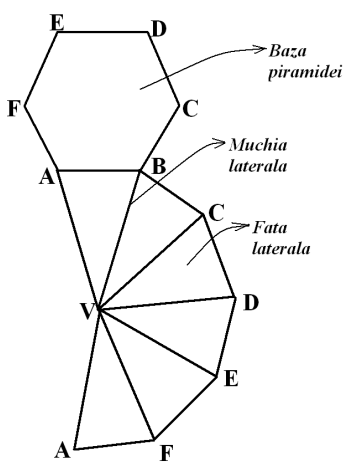
Piramida patrulatera regulata (descriere, desfasurare, aria laterala, aria totala, volum)

 $a_p^2 = h^2 + a_b^2;$ $m_l^2 = AO^2 + h^2$ $m_l^2 = a_p^2 + \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2$	<p>Descriere si desfasurata corpului (la o scara mai mica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → baza este un patrat; → l = latura bazei; → h = inaltimea piramidei; → a_b = apotema bazei; → a_p = apotema piramidei; → m_l = muchia laterala; → fetele sunt triunghiuri isoscele. 	<p>Formule:</p> $A_b = l^2$ $A_l = \frac{P_b \cdot a_p}{2}$ $A_t = A_l + A_b$ $V = \frac{A_b \cdot h}{3}$
--	--	--



cu noi totul pare mai usor

Piramida hexagonala regulata (descriere, desfasurare, aria laterala, aria totala, volum)

 $a_p^2 = h^2 + a_b^2;$ $m_l^2 = AO^2 + h^2$ $m_l^2 = a_p^2 + \left(\frac{l}{2}\right)^2$	<p>Descriere si desfasurata corpului (la o scara mai mica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → baza este un hexagon regulat; → l = latura bazei; → h = inaltimea piramidei; → a_b = apotema bazei; → a_p = apotema piramidei; → m_l = muchia laterala; → fetele sunt triunghiuri isoscele. 	<p>Formule:</p> $A_b = \frac{3l^2\sqrt{3}}{2};$ $A_l = \frac{P_b \cdot a_p}{2};$ $A_t = A_l + A_b$ $V = \frac{A_b \cdot h}{3}$
--	--	---