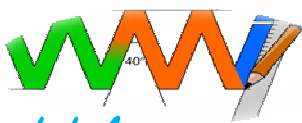


cu noi totul pare mai usor

CALCUL DE ARII SI VOLUME

Trunchi de piramida triunghiulara regulata (descriere, desfasurare, aria laterala, aria totala, volum)

<p> $a_{tr}^2 = h^2 + (a_B - a_b)^2;$ $m_l^2 = (AO - A'O')^2 + h^2;$ $m_l^2 = a_{tr}^2 + \left(\frac{L-l}{2}\right)^2$ </p>	<p>Descriere si desfasurata corpului (la o scara mai mica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → bazele sunt triunghiuri echilaterale; → L = latura bazei mari; → l = latura bazei mici; → h = inaltimea piramidei; → a_B = apotema bazei mari → a_b = apotema bazei mici; → a_{tr} = apotema trunchiului; → m_l = muchia laterala; → fetele sunt trapeze isoscele. 	
<p>Formule:</p> $A_B = \frac{L^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}; A_b = \frac{l^2 \sqrt{3}}{4};$ $A_l = \frac{(P_B + P_b) \cdot a_{tr}}{2};$ $A_t = A_l + A_B + A_b;$ $V = \frac{h}{3} (A_B + A_b + \sqrt{A_B \cdot A_b}).$		

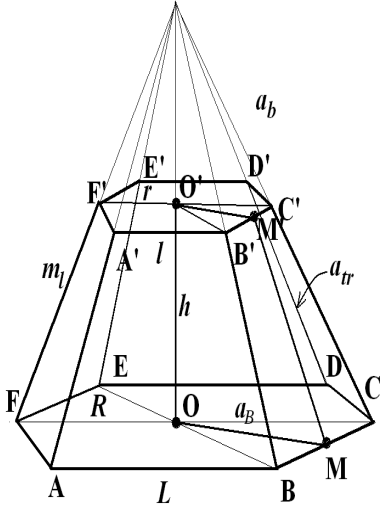
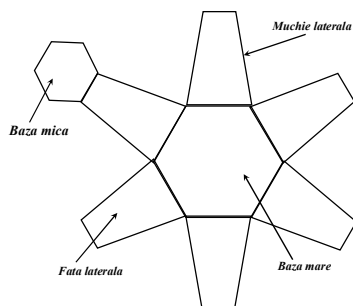


cu noi totul pare mai usor

Trunchi de piramida patrulatera regulata (descriere, desfasurare, aria laterala, aria totala, volum)

<p> $a_{tr}^2 = h^2 + (a_B - a_b)^2;$ $m_l^2 = (AO - A'O')^2 + h^2;$ $m_l^2 = a_{tr}^2 + \left(\frac{L-l}{2}\right)^2$ </p>	<p>Descriere si desfasurata corpului (la o scara mai mica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → bazele sunt patrate; → L = latura bazei mari; → l = latura bazei mici; → h = inaltimea piramidei; → a_B = apotema bazei mari → a_b = apotema bazei mici; → a_{tr} = apotema trunchiului; → m_l = muchia laterala; → fetele sunt trapeze isoscele. 	
<p>Formule:</p> $A_B = L^2; \quad A_b = l^2;$ $A_l = \frac{(P_B + P_b) \cdot a_{tr}}{2};$ $+ A_l = A_l + A_B + A_b;$ $V = \frac{h}{3} (A_B + A_b + \sqrt{A_B \cdot A_b})$		

Trunchi de piramida hexagonala regulata (descriere, desfasurare, aria laterala, aria totala, volum)

 $a_{tr}^2 = h^2 + (a_B - a_b)^2;$ $m_l^2 = (AO - A'O')^2 + h^2;$ $m_l^2 = a_{tr}^2 + \left(\frac{L-l}{2}\right)^2$	<p>Descriere si desfasurata corpului (la o scara mai mica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → bazele sunt hexagoane regulate; → L = latura bazei mari; → l = latura bazei mici; → h = inaltimea piramidei; → a_B = apotema bazei mari → a_b = apotema bazei mici; → a_{tr} = apotema trunchiului; → m_l = muchia laterala; → fetele sunt trapeze isoscele. 	<p>Formule:</p> $A_B = \frac{3L^2 \sqrt{3}}{2};$ $A_b = \frac{3l^2 \sqrt{3}}{2};$ $A_l = \frac{(P_B + P_b) \cdot a_{tr}}{2};$ $A_t = A_l + A_B + A_b;$ $V = \frac{h}{3} (A_B + A_b + \sqrt{A_B \cdot A_b})$
--	--	--