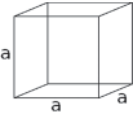
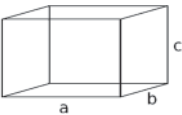
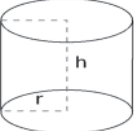
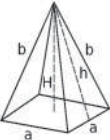
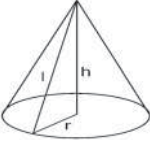
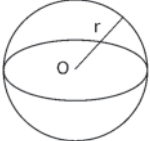
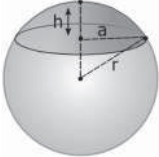


35.2. Stereometria

Stereometria		
Bryła	Objętość	Pole całkowite S , pole powierzchni bocznej B
Sześcián 	$V = a^3$	$S = 6a^3$ $B = 4a^2$
Prostopadłościan 	$V = a \cdot b \cdot c$	$S = 2(a \cdot c + b \cdot c + a \cdot b)$ $B = 2c(a + b)$
Walec 	$2r = d$ $V = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} h$	$S = \frac{2\pi d^2}{4} + \pi dh$ $B = \pi dh$
Ostrosłup foremny 	$P = a^2$ $V = \frac{1}{3} a^2 H$	$S = P + 2ah$ $B = 2ah$
Stożek 	$2r = d$ Pole podstawy $P = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$ Objętość $V = \frac{1}{3} Ph$	$S = \frac{\pi d(2l + d)}{4}$ $B = \frac{1}{2} \pi dl$
Kula 	$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$	$S = 4\pi r^2$
Odcinek kuli 	Jeżeli są znane h i r , stosujemy wzór $V = \frac{\pi h^2}{3} (3r - h)$ Jeżeli znamy h i a $V = \frac{\pi h}{6} (3a^2 + h^2)$	Powierzchnia czaszy $B = 2\pi rh = \pi(a^2 + h^2)$ a znajdujemy, mając h i r , wg wzoru $a = \sqrt{h(2r - h)}$