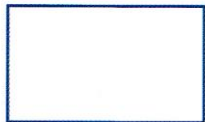


GEOMETRI

Lathund – ”ett alldeles eget formelblad”

Area (yta):

Rektangel



höjd, h

bas, b

$$\text{Area} = b \cdot h$$

Kvadrat

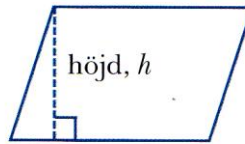


sida, s

sida, s

$$\text{Area} = s \cdot s = s^2$$

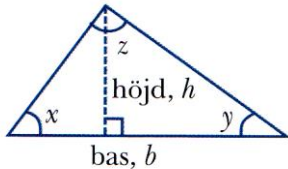
Parallelogram



bas, b

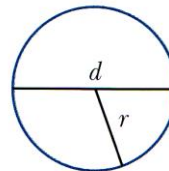
$$\text{Area} = b \cdot h$$

Triangel



$$\text{Area} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

Cirkel



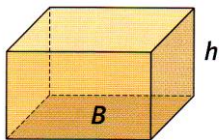
d = diameter

r = radie

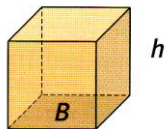
$$\text{Omkrets} = \pi \cdot d \approx 3,14 \cdot d$$

$$\text{Area} = \pi \cdot r^2 \approx 3,14 \cdot r^2$$

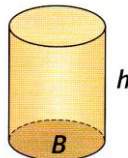
Volym (innehåll)



Rätblock



Kub

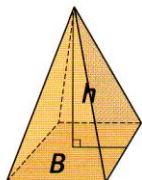


Cylinder

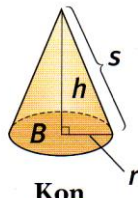
$$\text{Volym} = B \cdot h$$

B = Basytans area, h = höjd

Volym (Högre nivå)



Pyramid

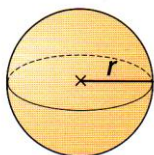


Kon

$$V = \frac{B \cdot h}{3}$$

Konens buktiga yta kallas mantelyta.

$$\text{Mantelytans area} = \pi \cdot r \cdot s$$



Klot

$$\text{Volym} = \frac{4\pi \cdot r^3}{3}$$

Ytan på ett klot kallas sfär.

$$\text{Sfärens area} = 4\pi \cdot r^2$$

Gud va coolt!
Ett eget
formelblad!

