

Relação de Euler

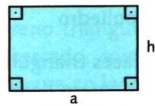
$V + F - A = 2$ ou $V + F = A + 2$

V → vértices

F → faces

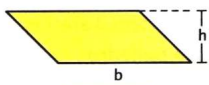
A → arestas

• retângulo



$A = a \cdot h$

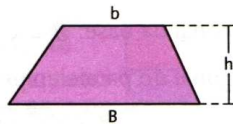
• paralelogramo



$A = b \cdot h$

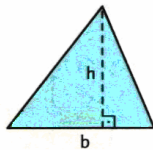
• trapézio

$A = \frac{(B+b) \cdot h}{2}$



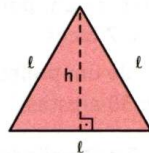
• triângulo

$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$

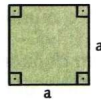


• triângulo equilátero

$A = \frac{\ell^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$

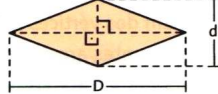


• quadrado



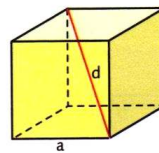
$A = a^2$

• losango



$A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$

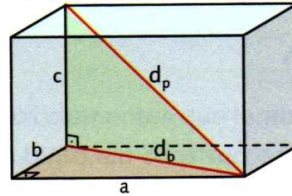
• Cubo



Diagonal do cubo: $d = a\sqrt{3}$

Volume: $V = a^3$

• Paralelepípedo reto retângulo



Diagonal da base: $d_b = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

Diagonal do paralelepípedo:

$d_p = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$

Volume: $V = a \cdot b \cdot c$

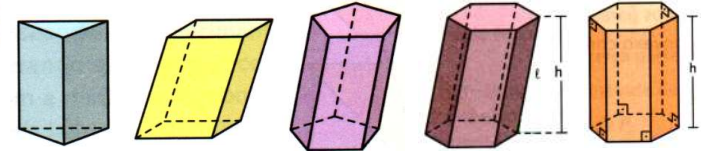
• Prisma qualquer

Área total: $A_t = A_l + 2 \cdot A_b$

Volume: $V = A_b \cdot h$

A_l : área lateral

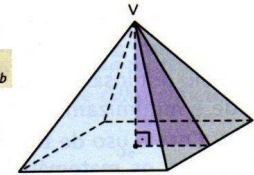
A_b : área da base



Pirâmide regular

Área total: $A_t = A_l + A_b$

Volume: $V = \frac{A_b \cdot h}{3}$



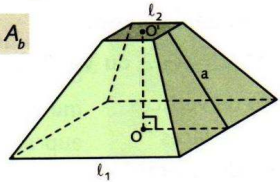
Tronco de pirâmide regular

Área total: $A_t = A_l + A_b + A_b'$

$V = \frac{h_1}{3} (B + \sqrt{B \cdot b} + b)$

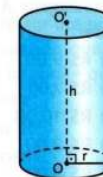
b: área da base menor

B: área da base maior



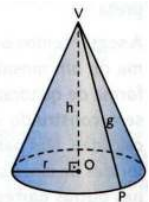
Cilindro circular reto

- Área da base: $A_b = \pi r^2$
- Área lateral: $A_l = 2\pi r \cdot h$
- Área total: $A_t = A_l + 2 \cdot A_b$
ou $A = 2\pi r(h + r)$
- Volume: $V = \pi r^2 \cdot h$



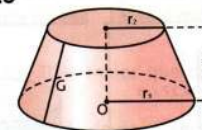
Cone circular reto

- Área da base: $A_b = \pi r^2$
- Área lateral: $A_l = \pi r g$
- Área total: $A_t = A_l + A_b$
ou $A_t = \pi r(g + r)$
- Volume: $V = \frac{\pi r^2 \cdot h}{3}$



Tronco de um cone reto

- Área da base menor: $A_b = \pi r_1^2$
- Área da base maior: $A_B = \pi r_2^2$
- Área lateral: $A_l = \pi G(r_2 + r_1)$
- Área total: $A_t = A_l + A_B + A_b$
- Volume: $V = \frac{\pi h_1}{3} (r_2^2 + r_1 r_2 + r_1^2)$



Esfera

- Volume: $V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$
- Área da superfície: $A = 4\pi r^2$

