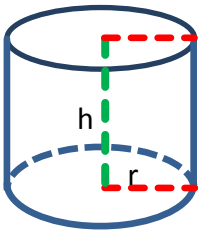
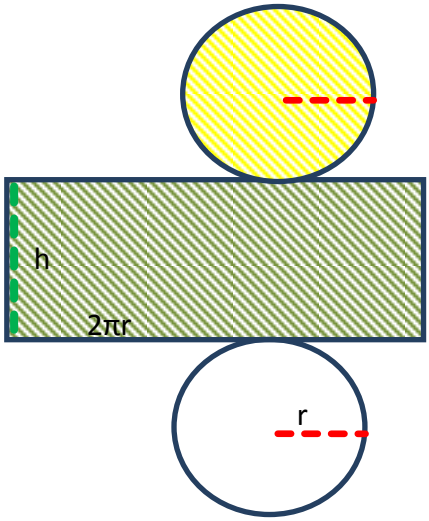
CILINDRO





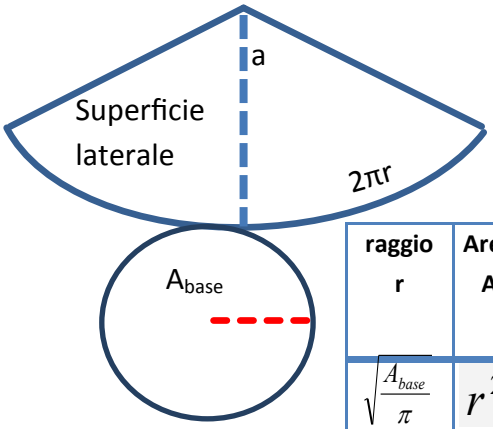
raggio r	Area$_{base}$ A_{base}	Circonferenza C	Altezza h	Superficie$_{laterale}$ Sup_{lat}	Superficie$_{totale}$ Sup_{tot}	Volume V	Peso
$\sqrt{\frac{A_{base}}{\pi}}$	$r^2\pi$						
$\frac{C}{2\pi}$		$2\pi r$					
		$\frac{S_{lat}}{h}$	$\frac{S_{lat}}{C}$	$C \cdot h$			
	$\frac{S_{tot}-S_{lat}}{2}$			$S_{tot}-2A_{base}$	$S_{lat}+2A_{base}$		
	$\frac{V}{h}$		$\frac{V}{A_{base}}$			$A_{base} \cdot h$	
						$\frac{Peso}{ps}$	$V \cdot ps$

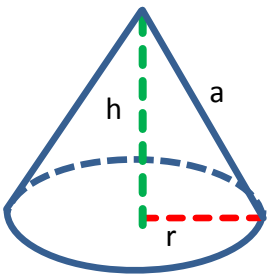
CILINDRO equilatero

È un cilindro in cui l'altezza è lunga quanto il diametro della base.

h = 2r

CONO





raggio r	Area$_{base}$ A_{base}	Circonferenza C	Altezza h	Apotema a	Superficie$_{laterale}$ Sup_{lat}	Superficie$_{totale}$ Sup_{tot}	Volume V	Peso
$\sqrt{\frac{A_{base}}{\pi}}$	$r^2\pi$							
$\frac{C}{2\pi}$		$2\pi r$						
$\sqrt{a^2-h^2}$			$\sqrt{a^2-r^2}$	$\sqrt{r^2+h^2}$				
		$\frac{2S_{lat}}{a}$		$\frac{2S_{lat}}{C}$	$\frac{C \cdot a}{2}$			
	$S_{tot}-S_{lat}$				$S_{tot}-A_{base}$	$S_{lat}+A_{base}$		
	$\frac{3V}{h}$		$\frac{3V}{A_{base}}$				$\frac{A_{base} \cdot h}{3}$	
							$\frac{Peso}{ps}$	$V \cdot ps$

CONO equilatero

È un cono in cui l'apotema è lungo quanto il diametro della base.

a = 2xr