

I CORPI SOLIDI

Sono tutti quelli di cui posso calcolare il volume.

POLIEDRI



Sono formati da **poligoni**



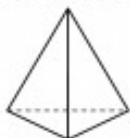
CORPI ROTONDI



Sono formati da **superfici curve**



I SOLIDI GEOMETRICI POLIGONALI



PIRAMIDE

(a base triangolare)

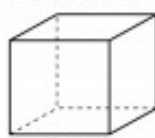
4 FACCE - 6 SPIGOLI - 4 VERTICI



PIRAMIDE

(a base quadrata)

5 FACCE - 8 SPIGOLI - 5 VERTICI

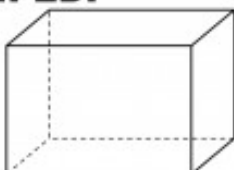
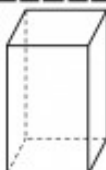
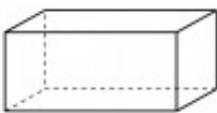


CUBO

6 FACCE - 12 SPIGOLI - 8 VERTICI

PARALLELEPIPEDI

6 FACCE - 12 SPIGOLI - 8 VERTICI

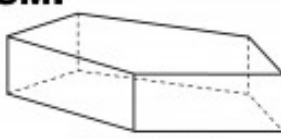


PRISMI



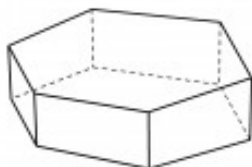
(Triangolare)

5 FACCE - 9 SPIGOLI - 6 VERTICI



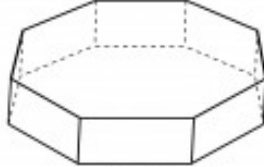
(Pentagonale)

7 FACCE - 15 SPIGOLI - 10 VERTICI



(Esagonale)

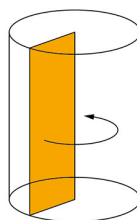
8 FACCE - 18 SPIGOLI - 12 VERTICI



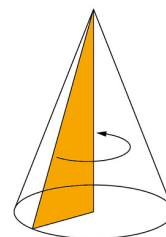
(Ottagonale)

10 FACCE - 24 SPIGOLI - 16 VERTICI

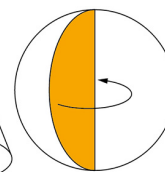
Cilindro



Cono



Sfera

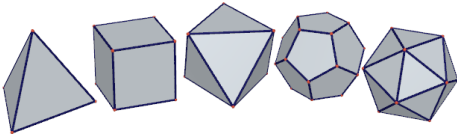


POLIEDRI

Poliedro regolare

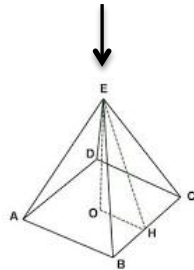
Se le sue facce sono poligoni regolari uguali tra loro

Tetraedo Cubo Ottaedro Dodecaedro Icosaedro



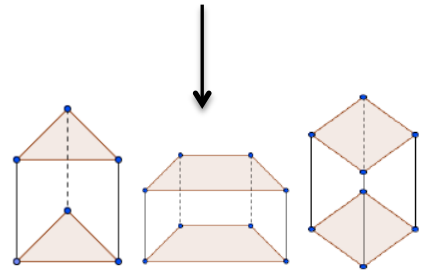
Piramide

Poliedro delimitato da un poligono alla base e da tanti triangoli quanti sono i lati del poligono



Prisma

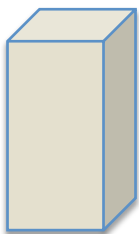
Poliedro che ha 2 facce parallele e congruenti (uguale superficie) che costituiscono le basi del solido.



PRISMI

Prisma regolare

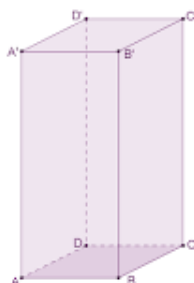
Se è retto e ha per basi dei poligoni regolari



Prisma quadrangolare regolare (a base quadrata)

Parallelepipedo rettangolo

È un prisma delimitato da 6 rettangoli a due a due congruenti e paralleli.



Cubo

È un poliedro delimitato da 6 quadrati congruenti tra loro.

