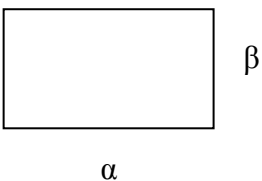
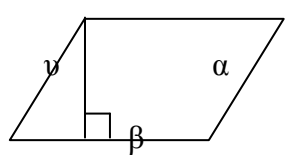
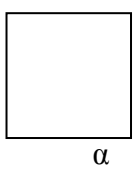
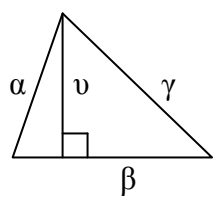
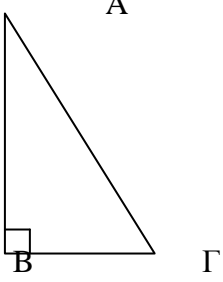
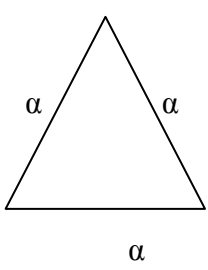
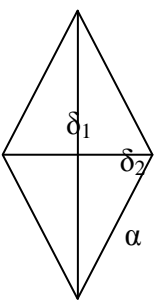
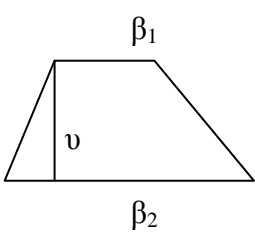
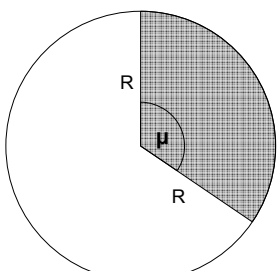
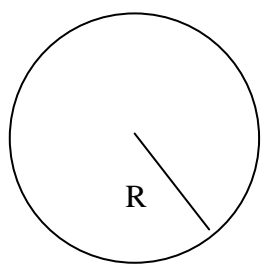
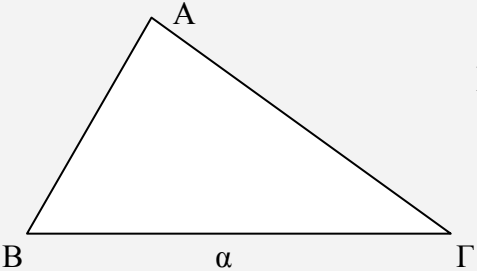
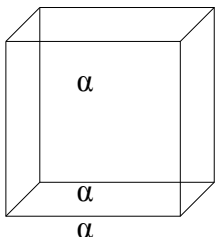
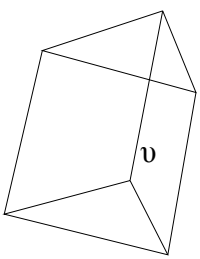
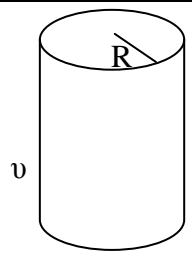
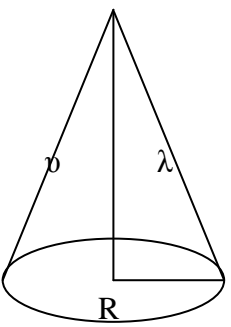
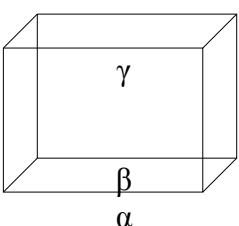
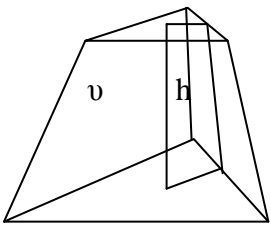
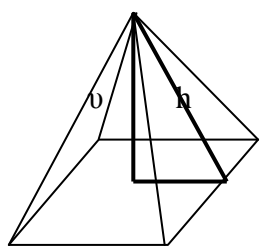
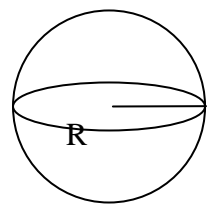
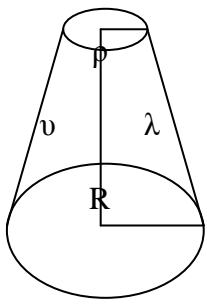


ΤΥΠΟΙ ΕΜΒΑΔΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΜΕΤΡΩΝ

Σχήμα	Τύπος	Σχήμα	Τύπος
	Ορθογώνιο $E = \alpha \cdot \beta$ $\Pi = 2\alpha + 2\beta$		Παραλληλόγραμμα $E = \beta \cdot \nu$ $\Pi = 2\alpha + 2\beta$
	Τετράγωνο $E = \alpha^2$ $\Pi = 4\alpha$		Τρίγωνο $E = \frac{\beta \cdot \nu}{2}$ $\Pi = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$
	Π.Θ. $(AG)^2 = (AB)^2 + (BG)^2$		Ισόπλευρο τρίγωνο $E = \frac{\alpha^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$ $\Pi = 3\alpha$
	Ρόμβος $E = \frac{\delta_1 \cdot \delta_2}{2}$ $\Pi = 4\alpha$		Τραπεζίο $E = \frac{(\beta_1 + \beta_2) \cdot \nu}{2}$
	Τόξο – Τομέας $E_\tau = \frac{\pi R^2 \mu}{360}$ $\gamma = \frac{2\pi R \mu}{360}$		Κύκλος $E = \pi R^2$ $\Gamma = 2\pi R$
	Τύπος εμβαδού τριγώνου από τη τριγωνομετρία. $E = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \beta \cdot \eta\mu\Gamma$, $E = \frac{1}{2} \alpha \gamma \cdot \eta\mu\beta$, $E = \frac{1}{2} \beta \gamma \cdot \eta\mu\alpha$ β α, β, γ πλευρές A, B, Γ γωνίες		

ΤΥΠΟΙ ΕΜΒΑΔΩΝ & ΟΓΚΩΝ

Σχήμα	Τύπος
	<p>Κύβος</p> $E = 6\alpha^2$ $V = \alpha^3$
	<p>Πρίσμα</p> $E_{\pi} = \Pi_{\beta}\nu$ $E_{ολ} = E_{\pi} + 2E_{\beta}$ $V = E_{\beta}\nu$
	<p>Κύλινδρος</p> $E_{\kappa} = 2\pi R\nu$ $E_{ολ} = 2\pi R\nu + 2\pi R^2$ $V = \pi R^2\nu$
	<p>Κώνος</p> $E_{\kappa} = \pi R\lambda$ $E_{ολ} = \pi R\lambda + \pi R^2$ $V = \frac{\pi R^2\nu}{3}$

Σχήμα	Τύπος
	<p>Ορθ. Παρ//δο</p> $E = 2\alpha\beta + 2\alpha\gamma + 2\beta\gamma$ $V = \alpha\beta\gamma$
	<p>Κόλουρη πυραμίδα</p> $E_{\pi} = (\Pi_B + \Pi_{\beta})\frac{h}{2}$ $E_{ολ} = E_{\pi} + E_B + E_{\beta}$ $V = \frac{\nu}{3}(E_B + \sqrt{E_B E_{\beta}} + E_{\beta})$
	<p>Πυραμίδα</p> $E_{\pi} = \frac{\Pi_{\beta}h}{2}$ $E_{ολ} = E_{\pi} + E_{\beta}$ $V = \frac{E_{\beta}\nu}{3}$
	<p>Σφαίρα</p> $E = 4\pi R^2$ $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$
	<p>Κόλουρος Κώνος</p> $E_{\kappa} = \pi(R + \rho)\lambda$ $E_{ολ} = \pi(R + \rho)\lambda + \pi R^2 + \pi\rho^2$ $V = \frac{\pi\nu}{3}(R^2 + R\rho + \rho^2)$