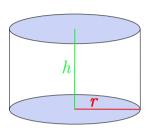
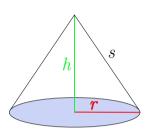
Räumliche Geometrie

Volumen und Oberfläche von Rotationskörpern

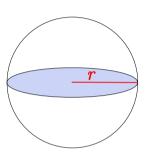
Zylinder



Kegel



Kugel



$$V = A_G \cdot h$$

$$\operatorname{mit} \ A_G = r^2 \cdot \pi$$

$$V = r^2 \cdot \pi \cdot h$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot A_G \cdot h$$

$$mit \quad A_G = r^2 \cdot \pi$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot r^2 \cdot \pi \cdot h$$

Oberfläche:

$$O = 2 \cdot A_G + M$$

$$mit M = 2 \cdot r \cdot \pi \cdot h$$

$$O = A_G + M$$

$$mit \quad M = r \cdot \pi \cdot s$$

$$0 = 4 \cdot r^2 \cdot \pi$$