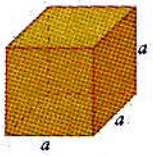
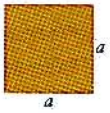
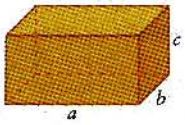
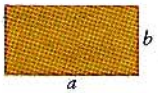
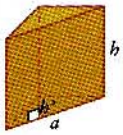
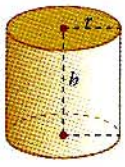
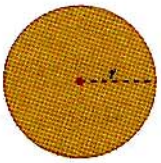
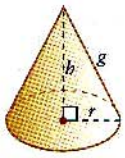
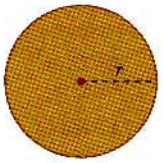
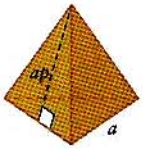
Áreas e Volumes de sólidos

Áreas e volumes de sólidos

Sólidos	Bases	Área da base	Área lateral	Área total	Volume do sólido
 Cubo	 Quadrado	$A_b = a^2$	$A_l = 4a^2$	$A_t = 6a^2$	$V = A_b \times h$ $V = a^3$
 Paralelepípedo	 Rectângulo	$A_b = ab$	$A_l = P_b \times c$ ou $A_l = (2a + 2b) \times c$	$A_t = A_l + 2A_b$ ou $A_t = 2(ab + ac + bc)$	$V = A_b \times h$ $V = abc$
 Prisma triangular	 Triângulo	$A_b = \frac{1}{2}ah'$	$A_l = P_b \times h$	$A_t = A_l + 2A_b$	$V = A_b \times h$ $V = \frac{1}{2}ah' \times h$
 Cilindro	 Círculo	$A_b = \pi r^2$	$A_l = P_b \times h$	$A_t = A_l + 2A_b$	$V = A_b \times h$ $V = \pi r^2 h$
 Cone	 Círculo	$A_b = \pi r^2$	$A_l = \frac{P_b}{2} \times g$	$A_t = A_l + A_b$	$V = \frac{1}{3}A_b \times h$ $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
 Pirâmide triangular	 Triângulo	$A_b = \frac{1}{2}ah'$	$A_l = \frac{P_b}{2} \times ap$	$A_t = A_l + A_b$	$V = \frac{1}{3}A_b \times h$ $V = \frac{1}{6}ah' \times h$

Legenda:

A_b – Área da base; A_l – Área lateral; A_t – Área total; ap – Apótema; g – Geratriz; h – Altura; P_b – Perímetro da base; r – Raio.