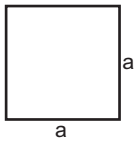
Mathematische Formeln

Flächen

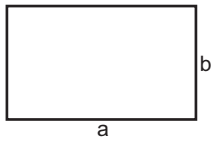
Quadrat

$A = a \cdot a$



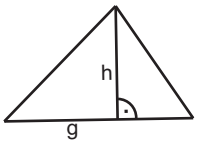
Rechteck

$A = a \cdot b$



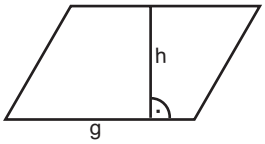
Dreieck

$A = \frac{g \cdot h}{2}$



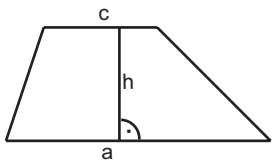
Parallelogramm

$A = g \cdot h$



Trapez

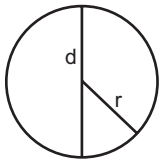
$A = \frac{a + c}{2} \cdot h$



Kreis

$A = \pi \cdot r^2$

$u = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$ oder $u = \pi \cdot d$

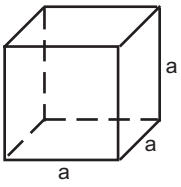


Körper (G = Grundfläche M = Mantelfläche)

Würfel

$V = a^3$

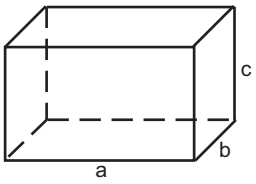
$O = 6 \cdot a^2$



Quader

$V = a \cdot b \cdot c$

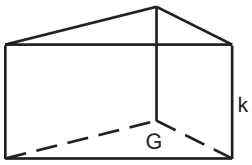
$O = 2 \cdot a \cdot b + 2 \cdot a \cdot c + 2 \cdot b \cdot c$



Prisma

$V = G \cdot k$

$O = 2 \cdot G + M$



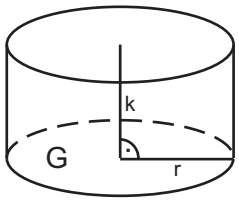
Zylinder

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

$O = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 + \pi \cdot d \cdot k$

oder

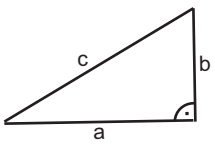
$O = 2 \cdot G + M$



Pythagoras

In jedem rechtwinkligen Dreieck gilt:

$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



Zinsen (t = Tage)

$Z = K \cdot \frac{p}{100} \cdot \frac{t}{360}$