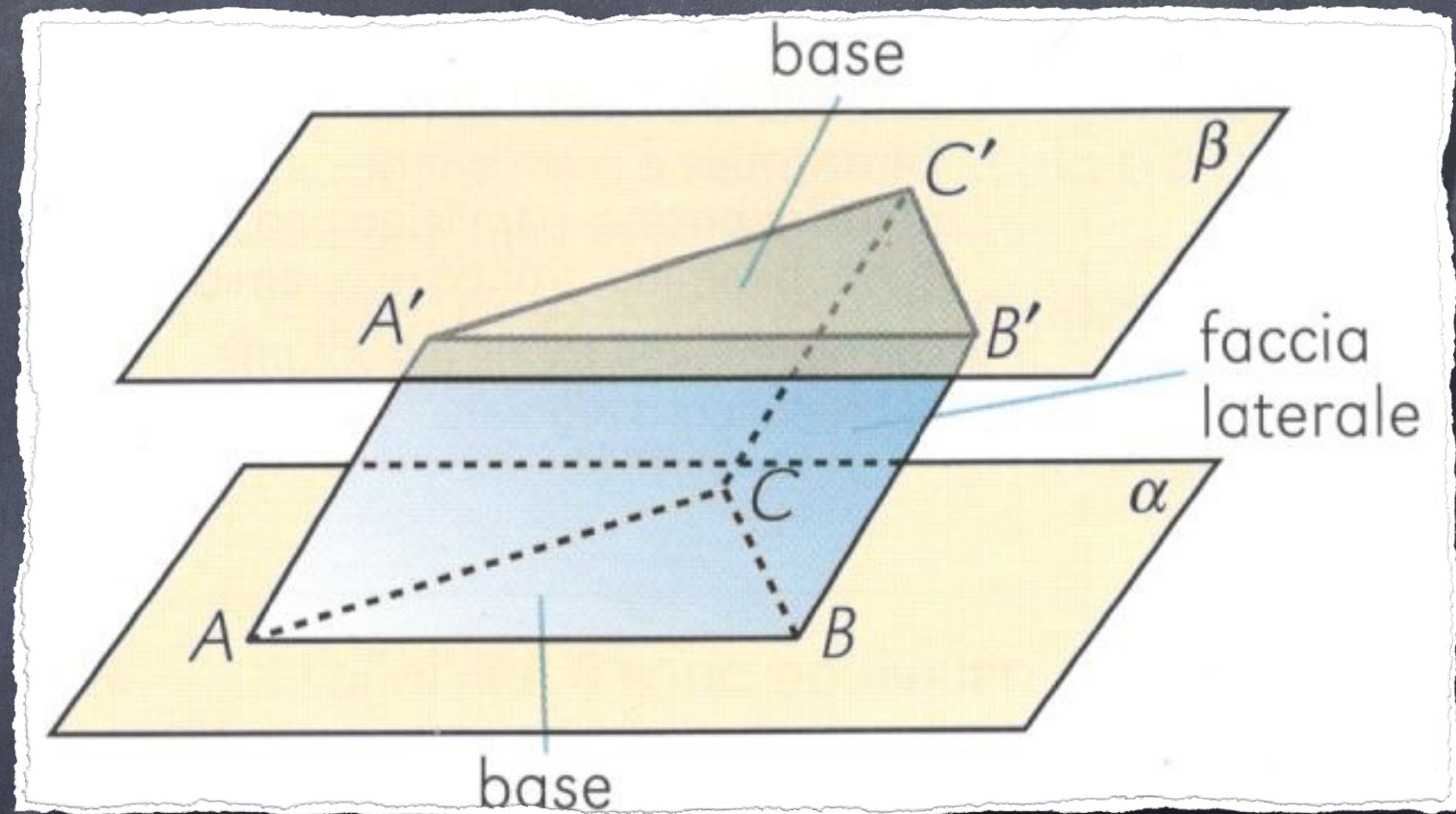
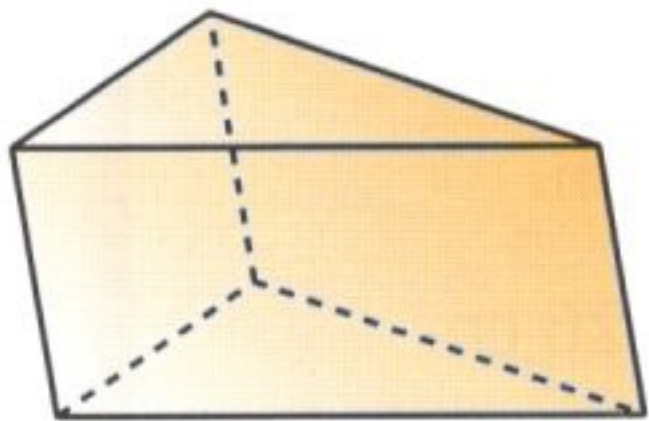


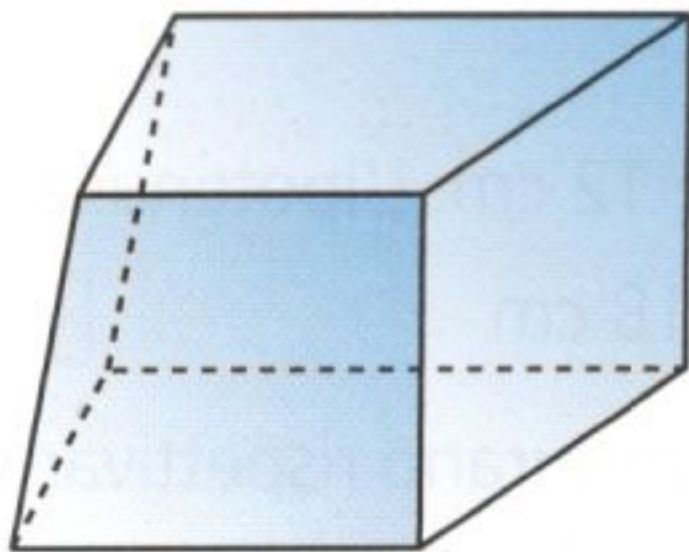
4.1 IL prisma

- Il **prisma** è un poliedro limitato da due poligoni congruenti similmente disposti su piani paralleli e dai parallelogrammi ottenuti congiungendo i vertici corrispondenti dei due poligoni.

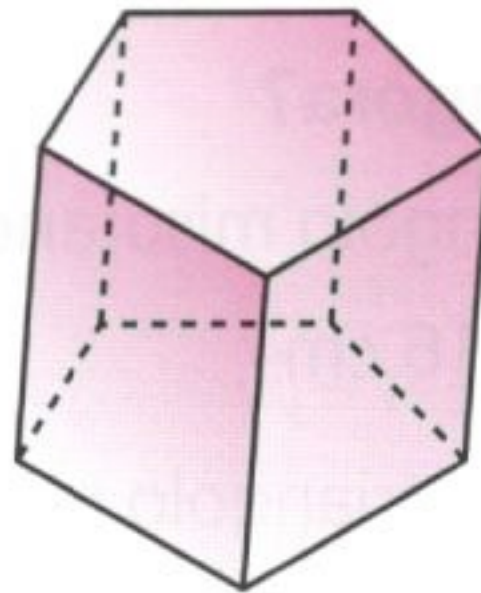




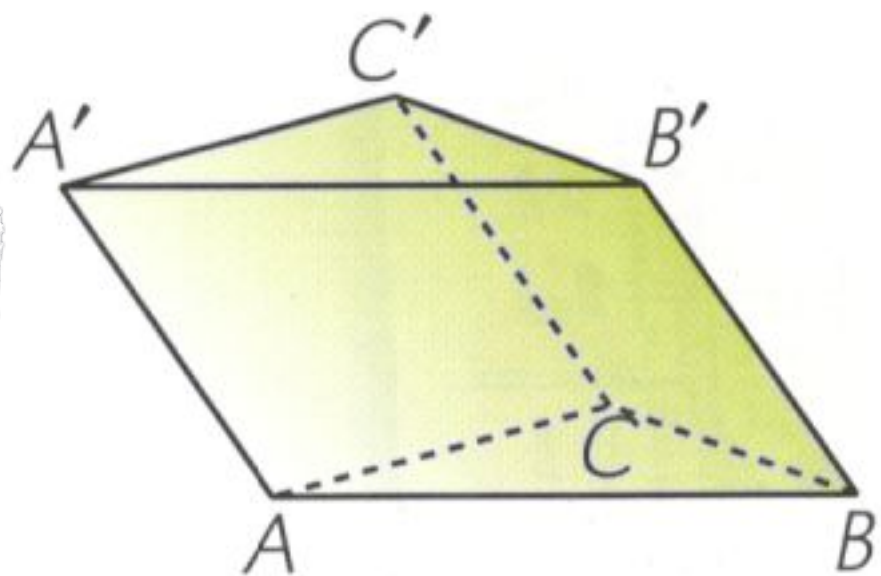
prisma triangolare



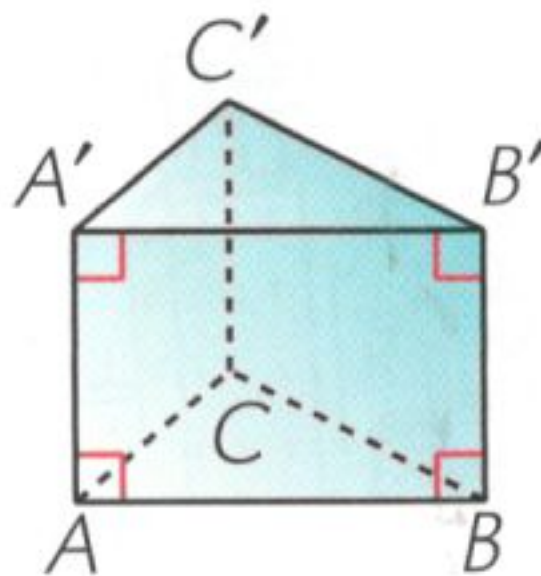
prisma quadrangolare



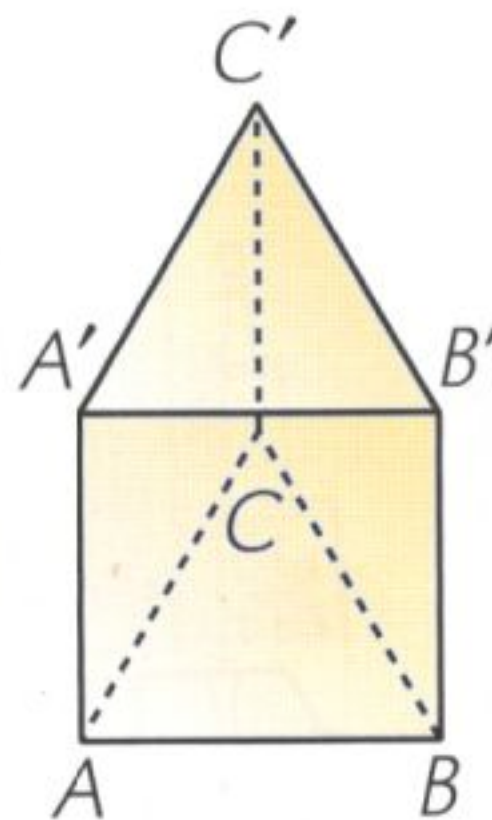
prisma pentagonale



prisma obliquo



prisma retto



prisma regolare



4.2 Area laterale del prisma retto

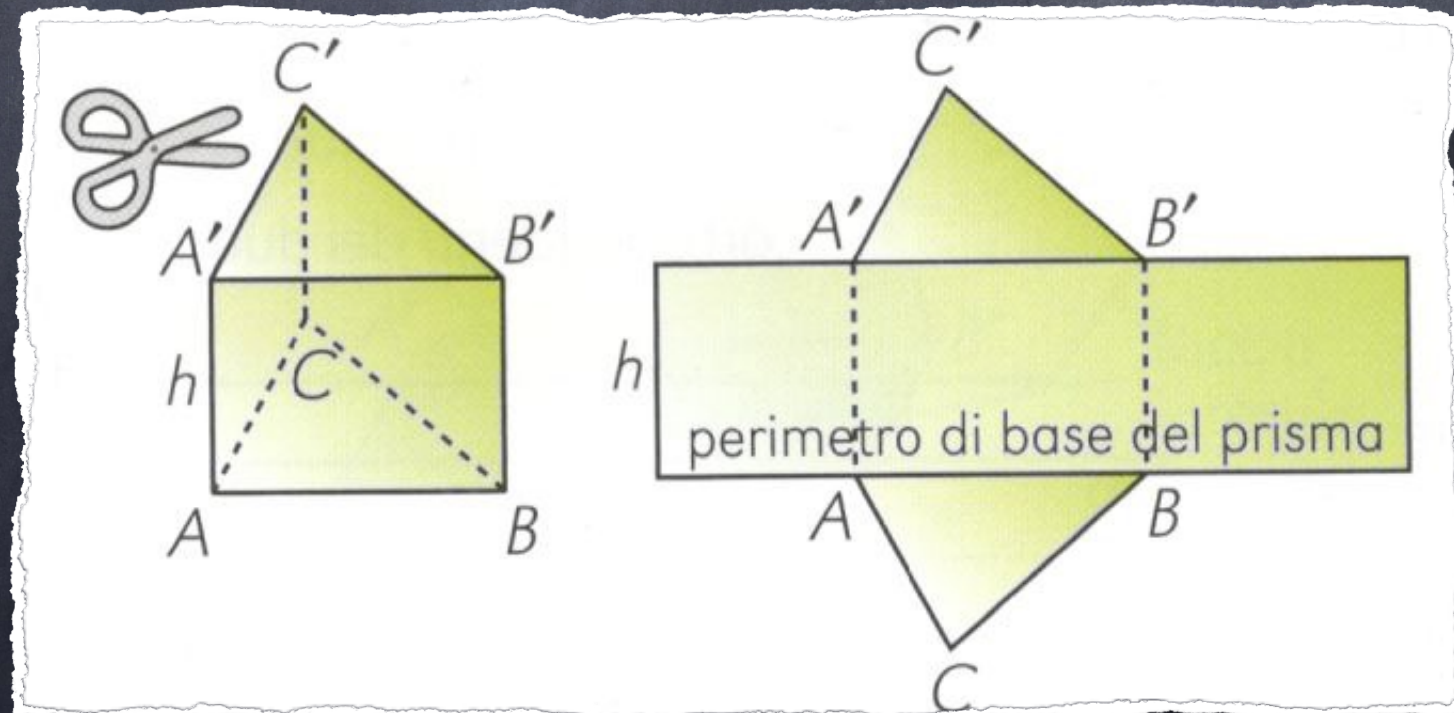
- L'**area laterale** del prisma retto si ottiene moltiplicando il perimetro di base per la misura dell'altezza del prisma.

- $A_L = 2p \cdot h$ formula diretta

$$2p = \frac{A_L}{h}$$

$$h = \frac{A_L}{2p}$$

Formule inverse.



4.3 Area totale del prisma retto

- L'area totale del prisma retto si ottiene addizionando all'area laterale l'area delle due basi.

- $A_t = A_l + 2A_b$ formula diretta

- $A_l = A_t - 2A_b$  Formule inverse.

- $A_b = \frac{A_t - A_l}{2}$

