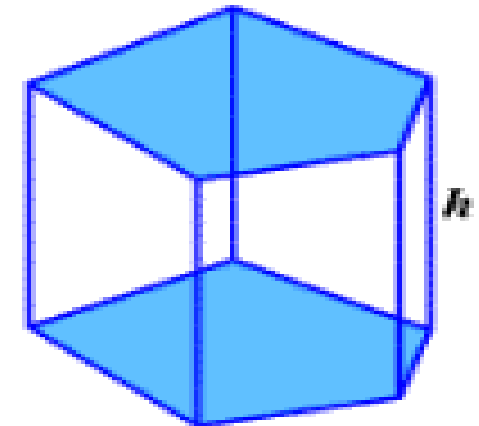
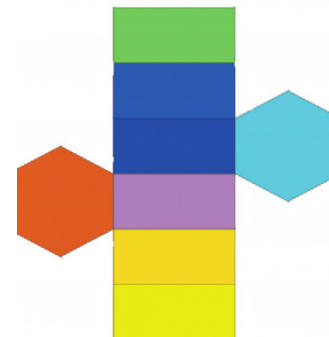
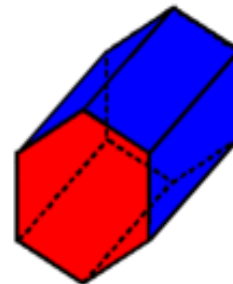
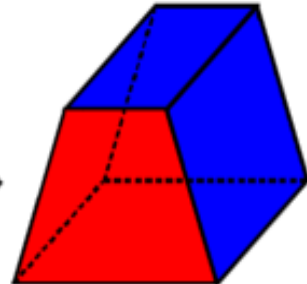
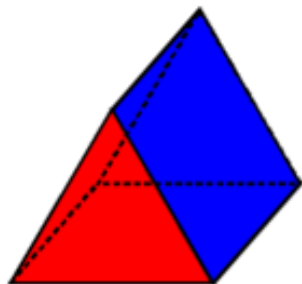
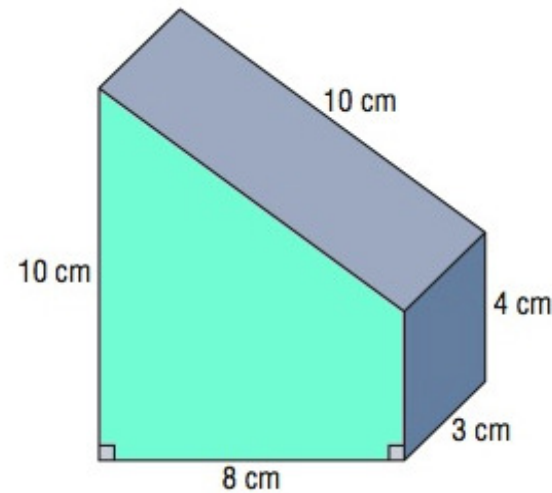
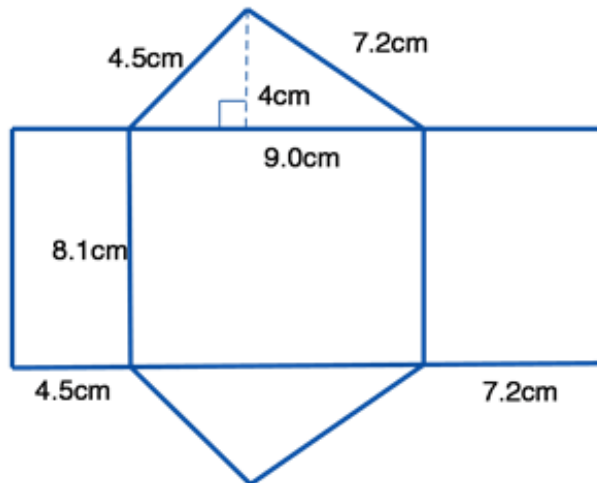
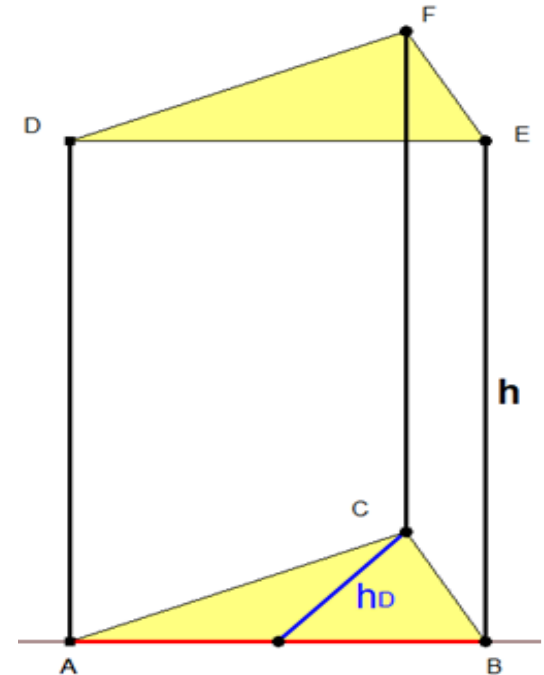
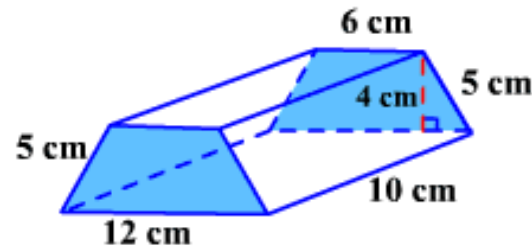
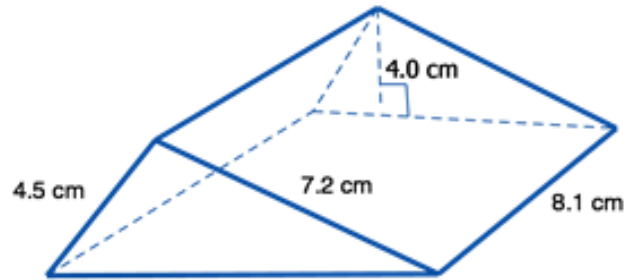


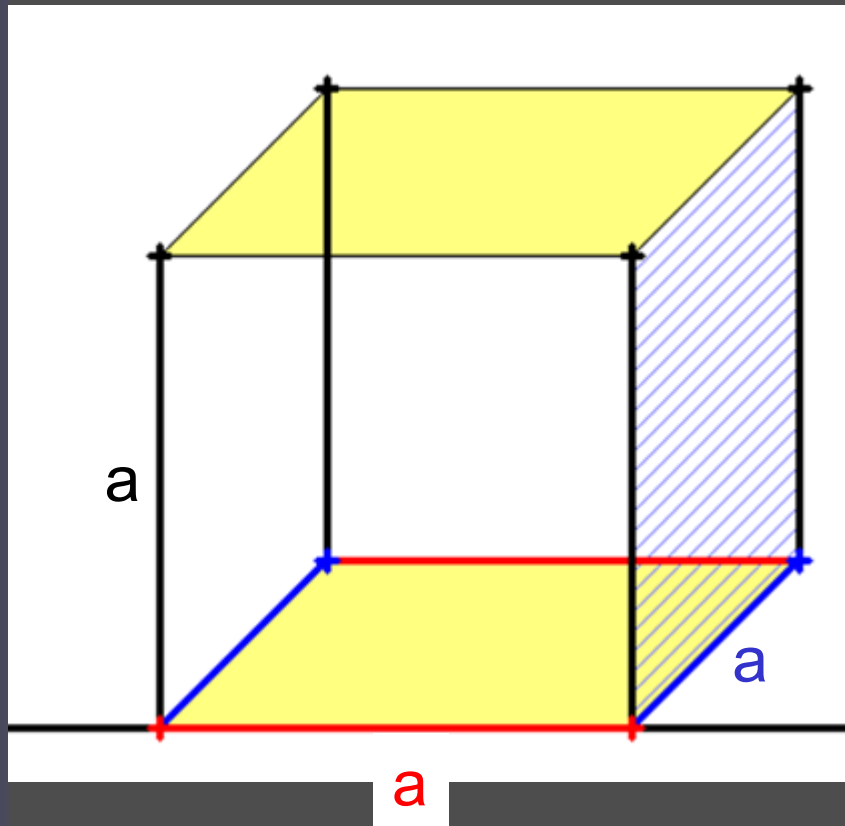


# Volumen und Oberflächen von Prismen





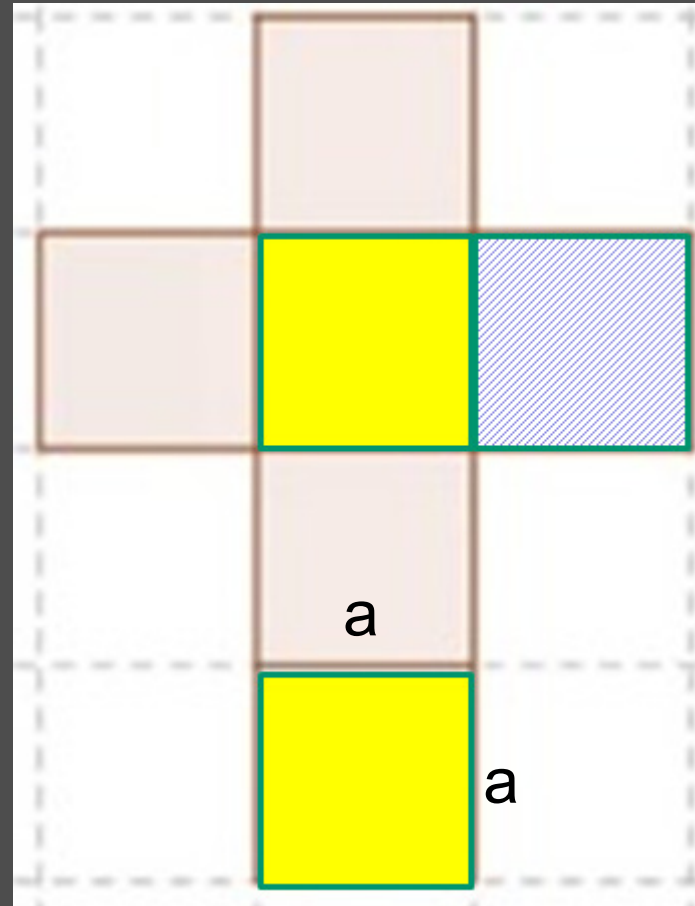
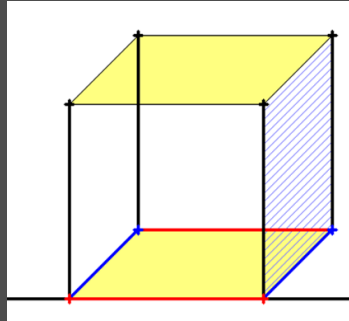
## Volumen eines Würfels



$$\begin{aligned} V &= G \cdot h \\ &= (a \cdot a) \cdot a \\ &= a^3 \end{aligned}$$



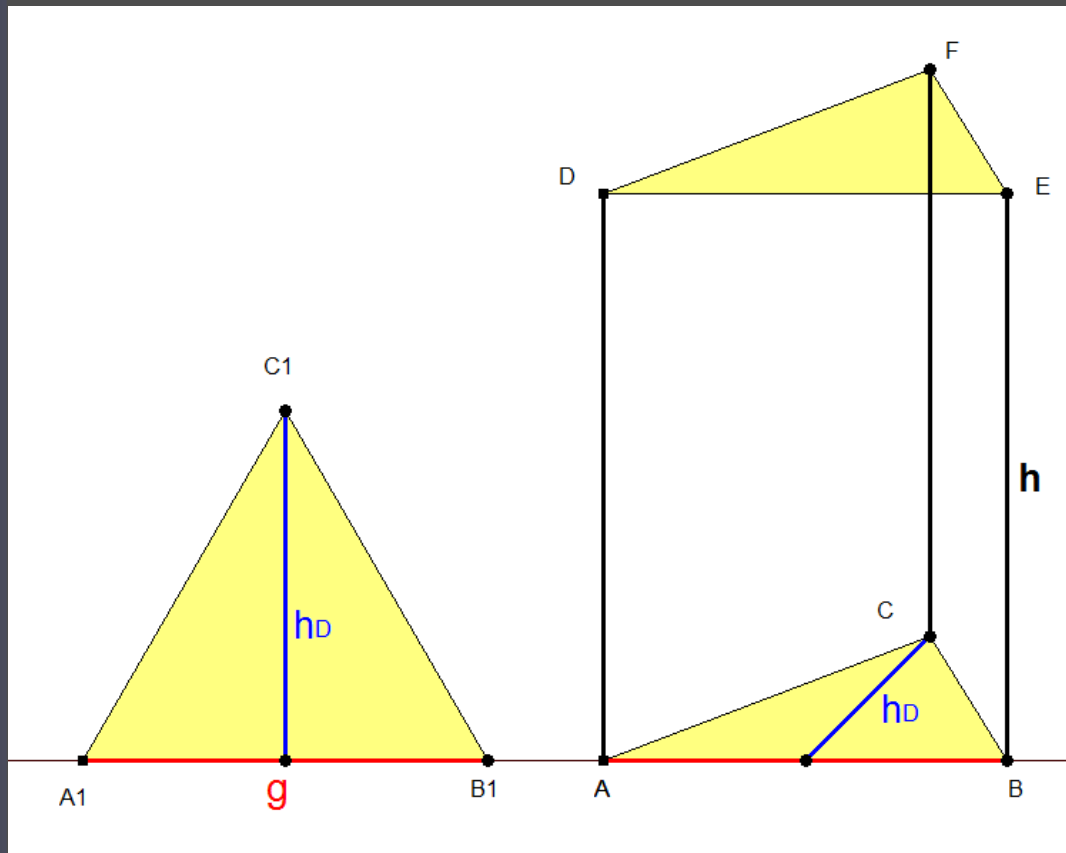
## Oberfläche eines Würfels



$$O = 6 \cdot a^2$$



## Volumen eines gleichseitigen Dreieck-Prismas



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= G \cdot h \\
 &= \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot g \cdot h_D \right) h
 \end{aligned}$$

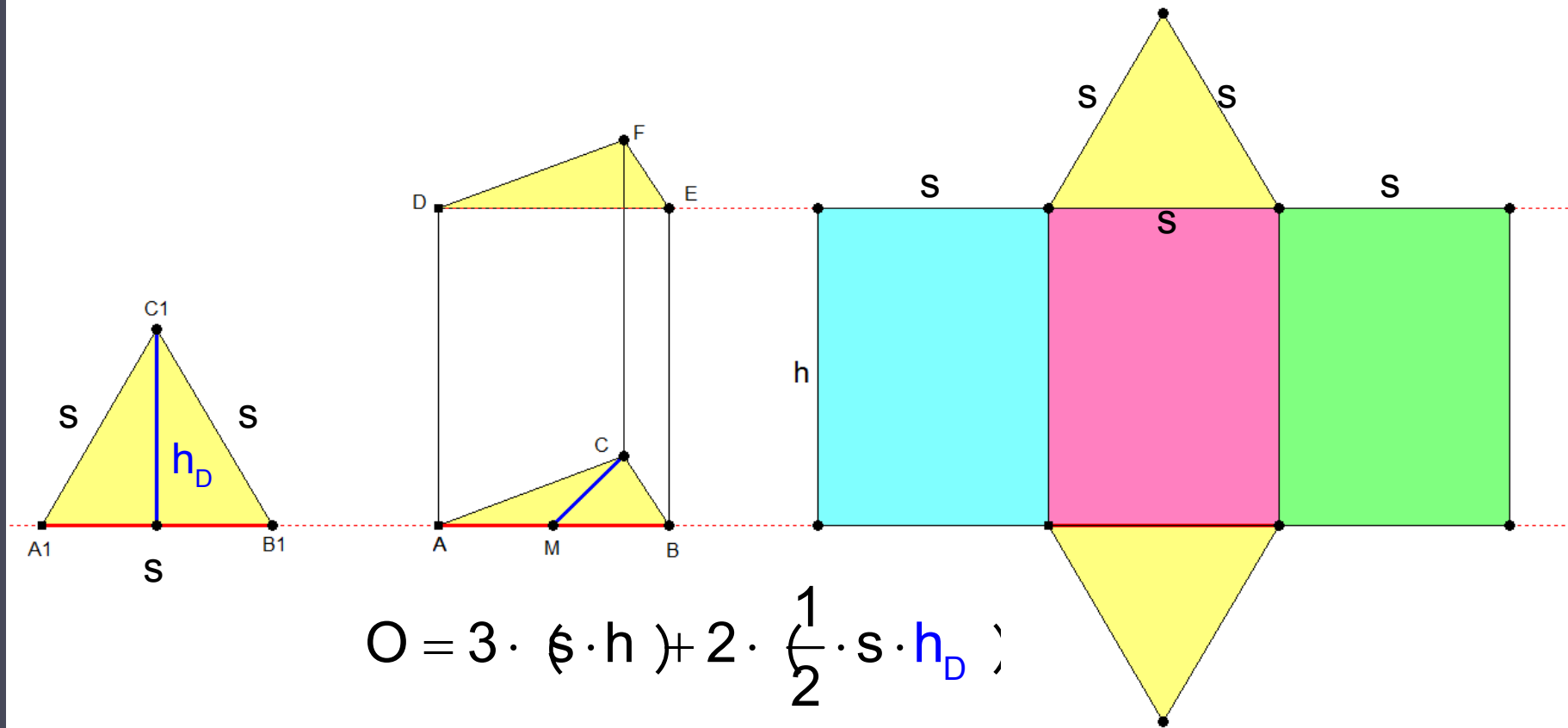
$$G = \frac{1}{2} \cdot g \cdot h_D$$

Aufpassen:

$h_D$  ist die Höhe des Grundflächendreiecks ,  
und  $h$  ist die Höhe des Prismas!



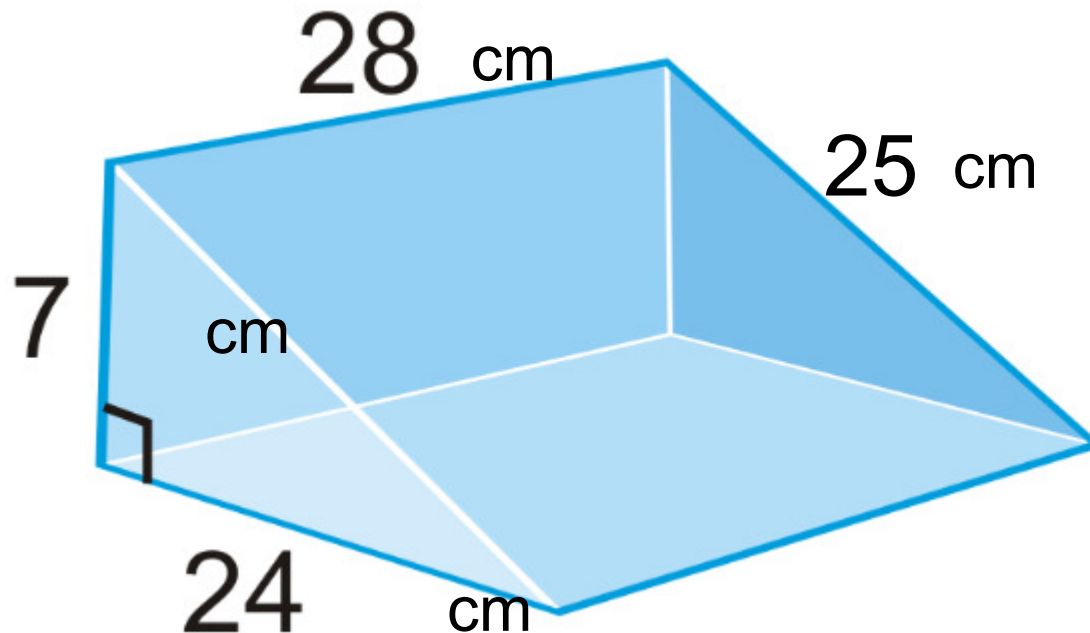
## Oberfläche eines gleichseitigen Dreieck-Prismas



$$\begin{aligned}
 O &= 3 \cdot (s \cdot h) + 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot s \cdot h_D \right) \\
 &= 3sh + sh_D
 \end{aligned}$$



## Dreieck-Prisma



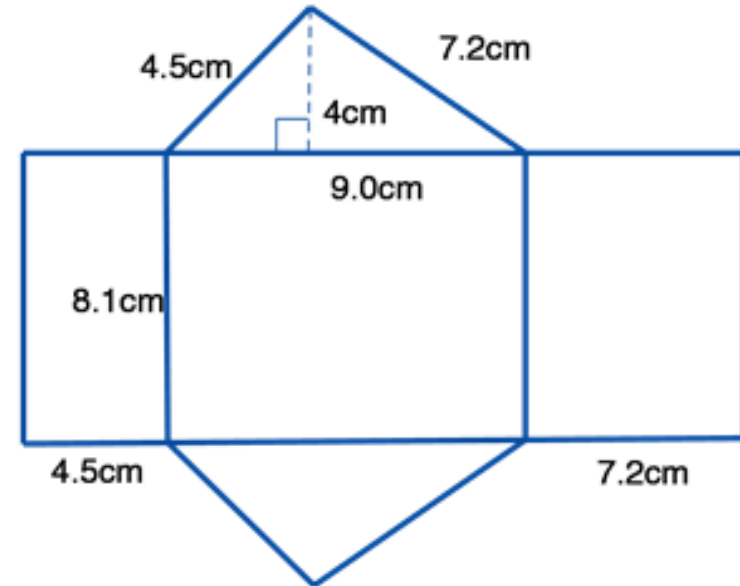
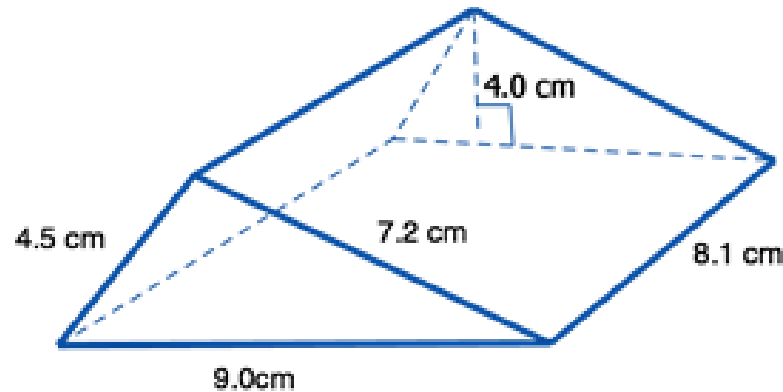
$$G = \frac{7 \cdot 24}{2} \text{ cm}^2 = 84 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$V = G \cdot h = 84 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 28 \text{ cm} = 2352 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 O &= 2 \cdot 84 \text{ cm}^2 + 7 \cdot 28 + 25 \cdot 28 + 24 \cdot 28 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 &= 2 \cdot 84 \text{ cm}^2 + (7 + 25 + 24) \cdot 28 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 &= 1736 \text{ cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$



## Dreieck-Prisma



$$G = \frac{9 \cdot 4}{2} \text{ cm}^2 = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

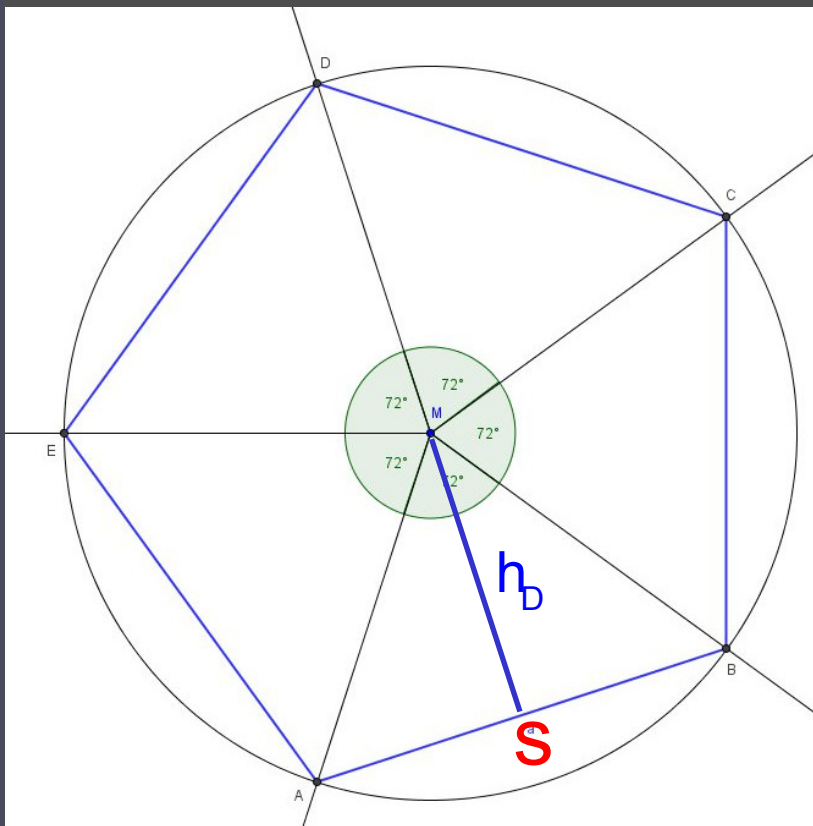
$$V = G \cdot h = 18 \text{ cm}^2 \cdot 8,1 \text{ cm} = 145,8 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$O = 2 \cdot 18 \text{ cm}^2 + (9 + 7,5 + 4,4) \cdot 8,1 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\approx 205,3 \text{ cm}^2$$



## Das regelmäßige 5-eck (Pentagon)



$$G = 5 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot s \cdot h_D \right)$$

$$h_D \approx 0,85 \cdot s$$

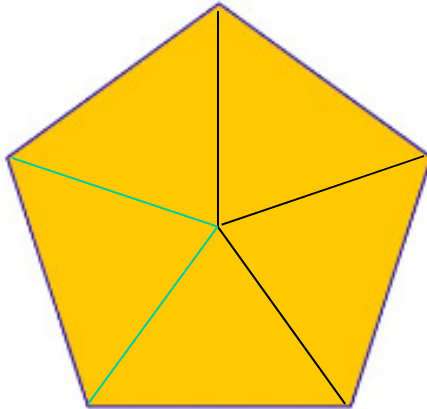
In der 9. Klasse werdet ihr lernen, wie man  $h_D$  exakt ausrechnen kann.

$$\begin{aligned}
 G &\approx 5 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot s \cdot 0,85 \cdot s \right) \\
 &\approx 2,13 \cdot s^2
 \end{aligned}$$



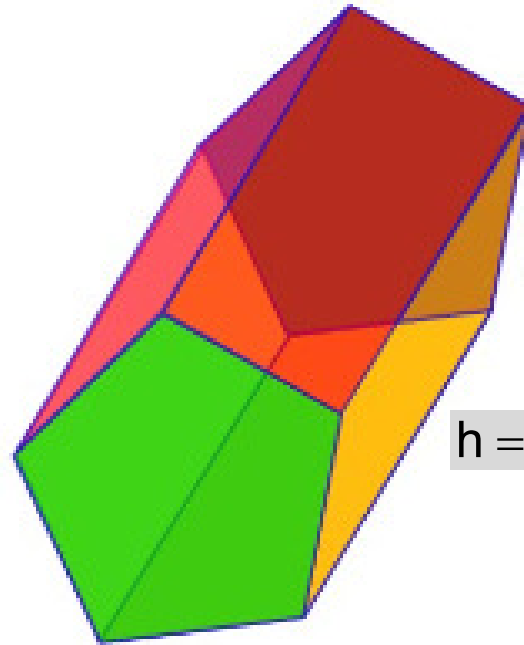


## 5-eck-Prisma (Pentagon-Prisma)

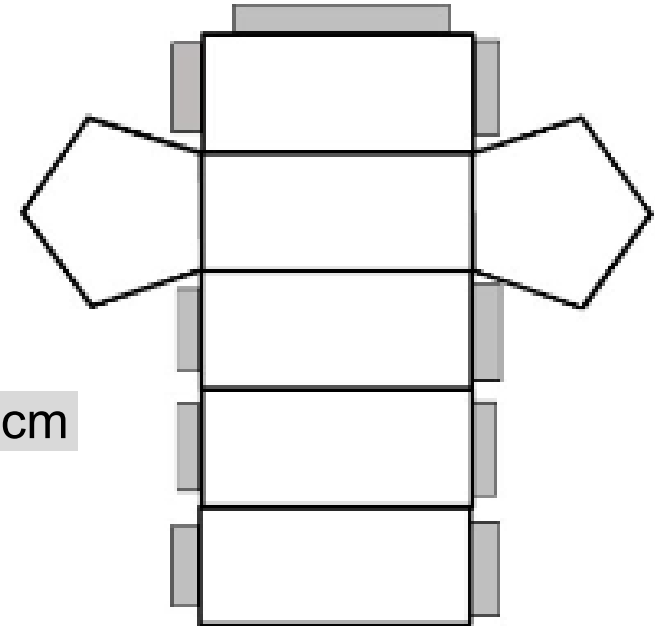


$$s = 3\text{cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 G &\approx 5 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot s \cdot 0,85 \cdot s \right) \\
 &\approx 2,13 \cdot s^2 \\
 &\approx 19,2\text{cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$



$$h = 10\text{cm}$$

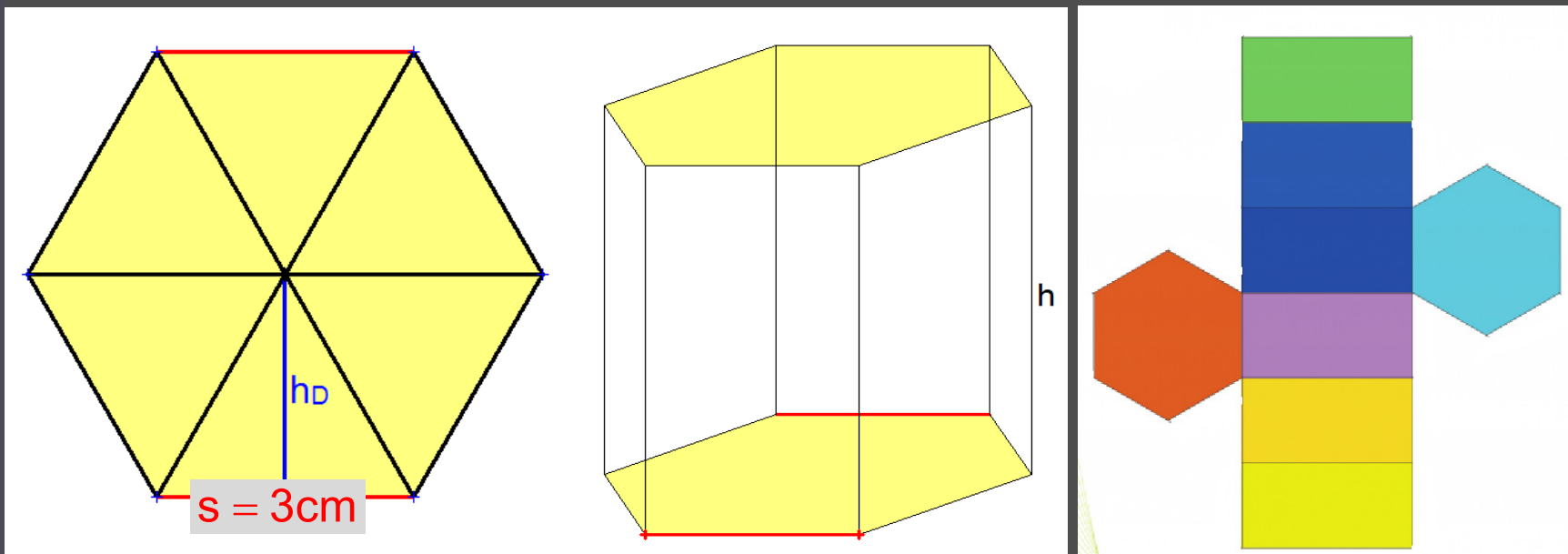


$$V = G \cdot h \approx 192\text{cm}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 O &= 2 \cdot G + (5 \cdot s) \cdot h \\
 &\approx 38,4\text{cm}^2 + 150\text{cm}^2 \approx 188,4\text{cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$



## 6-eck-Prisma (Hexagon-Prisma)



$$h_D \approx 0,87 \cdot s$$

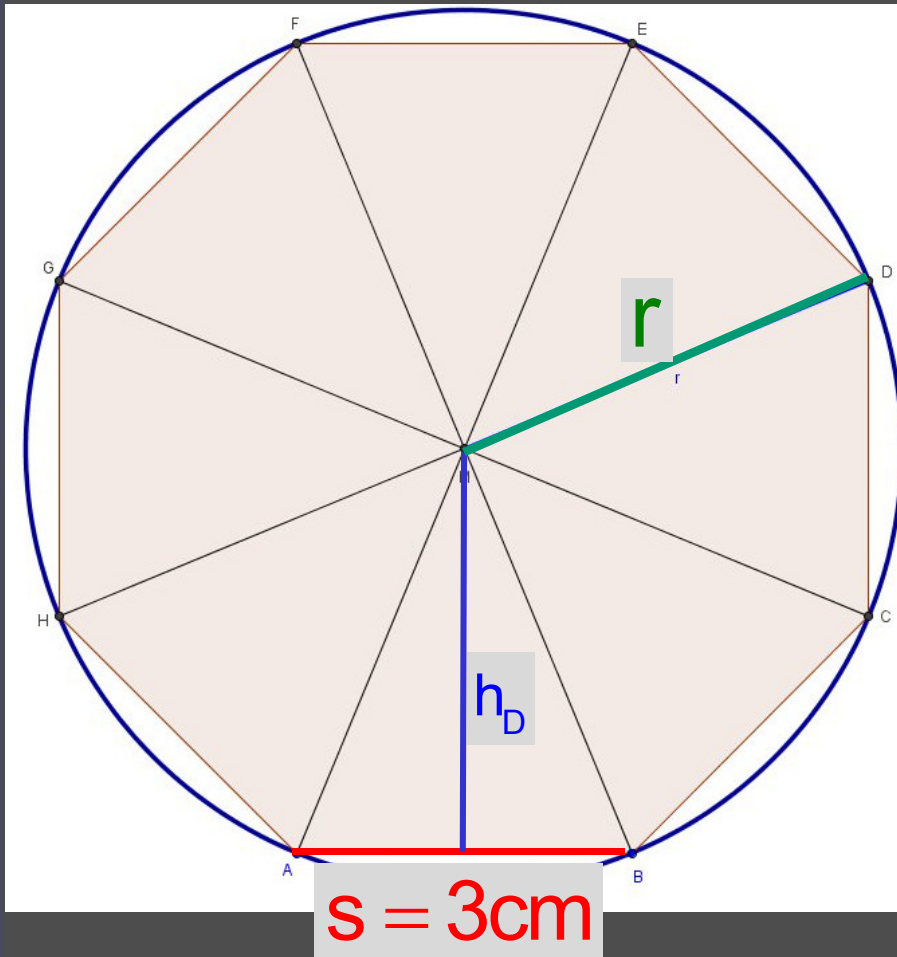
$$\begin{aligned}
 G &\approx 6 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot s \cdot 0,87 \cdot s \right) \\
 &\approx 2,13 \cdot s^2 \\
 &\approx 23,5 \text{ cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = G \cdot h \approx 235 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 O &= 2 \cdot G + (6 \cdot s) \cdot h \\
 &\approx 47 \text{ cm}^2 + 180 \text{ cm}^2 \approx 227 \text{ cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$



## 8-eck-Prisma (Oktagon-Prisma)



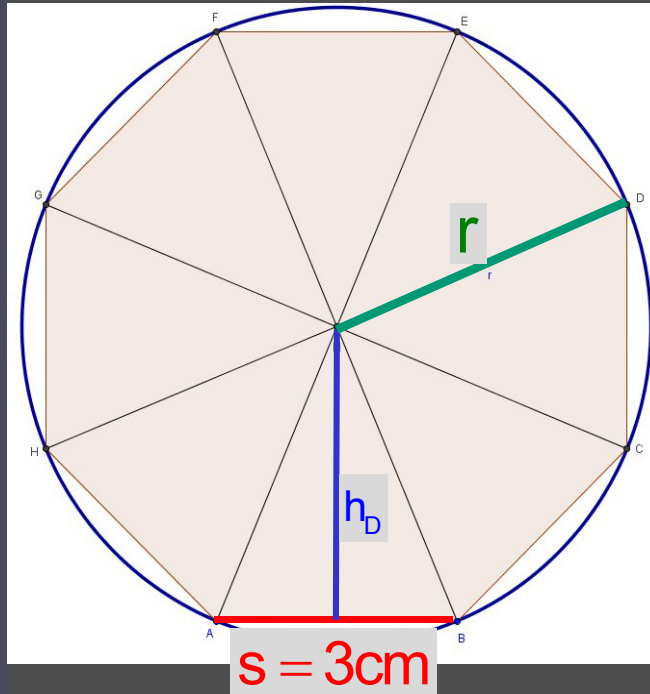
Zeichne einen Kreis mit  $r=3,9\text{cm}$ , dann erhältst du ein 8-eck mit  $s \approx 3\text{cm}$

$$h_D \approx 1,4 \cdot s$$

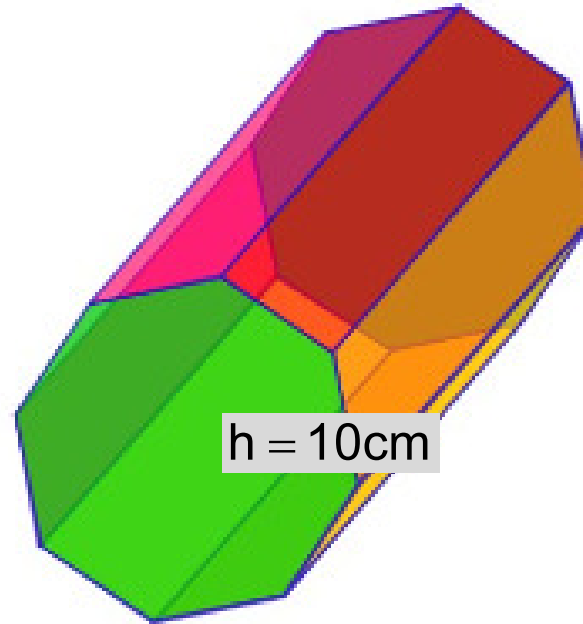
$$\begin{aligned}
 G &\approx 8 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot s \cdot 1,4 \cdot s \right) \\
 &\approx 5,6 \cdot s^2 \\
 &\approx 50,4\text{cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$



## 8-eck-Prisma (Oktagon-Prisma)



$$\begin{aligned}
 G &\approx 8 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot s \cdot 1,4 \cdot s \right) \\
 &\approx 5,6 \cdot s^2 \\
 &\approx 50,4 \text{cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$



$$V = G \cdot h \approx 504 \text{cm}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 O &= 2 \cdot G + 8 \cdot s \cdot h \\
 &\approx 100,8 \text{cm}^2 + 240 \text{cm}^2 \\
 &\approx 341 \text{cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$



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*Mathematik – Geometrie*

*Fachlehrer : W. Zimmer*

