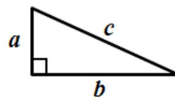


Formule - geometrijski likovi - osnovna škola

Oznake:

O – opseg,
P – površina,
d – duljina dijagonale,
v – visina,
R – radijus (polumjer) opisane kružnice,
r – radijus (polumjer) upisane kružnice

Pitagorin poučak



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

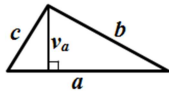
$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$

Trokuti

raznostranični trokut



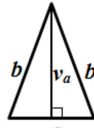
$$O = a + b + c$$

$$P = \frac{b \cdot v_b}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{a \cdot v_a}{2}$$

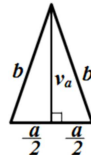
$$P = \frac{c \cdot v_c}{2}$$

jednakokrani trokut



$$O = a + 2b$$

$$P = \frac{a \cdot v_a}{2}$$



$$v_a = \sqrt{b^2 - \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2}$$

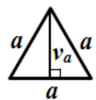
$$b = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + v_a^2}$$

$$\frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{b^2 - v_a^2}$$

a - osnovica
b - kraci

Kutovi uz osnovicu su jednaki.

jednakostranični trokut

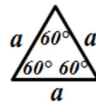


$$O = 3a$$

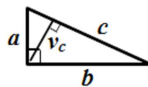
$$P = \frac{a \cdot v_a}{2}$$

$$v_a = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4}$$



pravokutni trokut



$$O = a + b + c$$

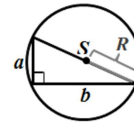
$$P = \frac{a \cdot b}{2}$$

$$P = \frac{c \cdot v_c}{2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2}$$



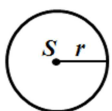
$$R = \frac{c}{2}$$

a, b - katete (stranice uz pravi kut)
c - hipotenuza (stranica nasuprot pravom kutu)

Zbroj kutova trokuta je (uvijek) 180°.

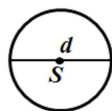
Krug

krug



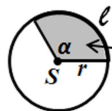
$$O = 2r\pi$$

$$P = r^2\pi$$



$$d = 2r$$

d - promjer (dijametar) kruga



$$l = 2r\pi \cdot \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ}$$

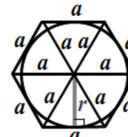
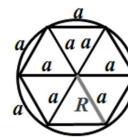
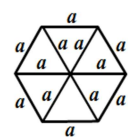
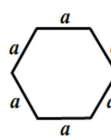
$$P_{isj} = r^2\pi \cdot \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ}$$

l - duljina kružnog luka

P_{isj} - površina kružnog isječka

Šesterokut

pravilni šesterokut



$$O = 6a$$

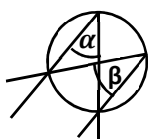
$$d = 2a$$

$$R = a$$

$$r = \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

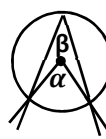
$$P = 6 \cdot \frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

O obodnim i središnjim kutovima



$$\alpha = \beta$$

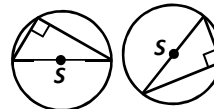
Obodni kutovi nad istim lukom su jednaki.



$$\alpha = 2\beta$$

Središnji kut je 2 puta veći od obodnog kuta nad istim lukom.

Talesov poučak



Svaki obodni kut nad promjerom kruga ima 90°.

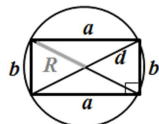
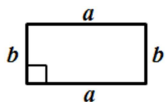
Formule - geometrijski likovi - osnovna škola

Oznake:

O – opseg, v – visina,
P – površina, R – radijus (polumjer) opisane kružnice,
d – duljina dijagonale, r – radijus (polumjer) upisane kružnice

Četverokuti

pravokutnik



Pravokutnik nema upisanu kružnicu, osim ako je kvadrat.

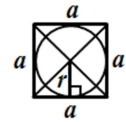
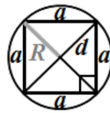
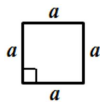
$$O = 2a + 2b$$

$$P = a \cdot b$$

$$R = \frac{d}{2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

kvadrat



$$r = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$O = 4a$$

$$P = a^2$$

$$P = \frac{d^2}{2}$$

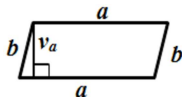
$$d = a\sqrt{2}$$

$$R = \frac{d}{2}$$

Dijagonale kvadrata:

- jednako su duge,
- raspolavljaju se,
- sijeku se pod pravim kutem.

paralelogram



$$O = 2a + 2b$$

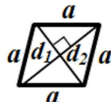
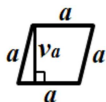
$$P = a \cdot v_a$$

$$P = b \cdot v_b$$

Nausprotni kutovi su sukladni (jednake veličine), a susjedni suplementarni (zbroj im je 180°).

Paralelogram (općenito) nema opisanu ni upisanu kružnicu.

romb



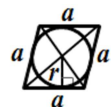
$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d_2}{2}\right)^2}$$

Dijagonale romba:
- raspolavljaju se,
- sijeku se pod pravim kutem.

$$O = 4a$$

$$P = a \cdot v_a$$

$$P = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2}$$

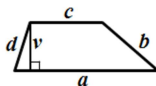


$$r = \frac{v_a}{2}$$

Romb nema opisanu kružnicu, osim ako je kvadrat.

Nausprotni kutovi su sukladni (jednake veličine), a susjedni suplementarni (zbroj im je 180°).

trapez

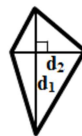


$$O = a + b + c + d$$

$$P = \frac{(a + c) \cdot v}{2}$$

a, c - osnovice (paralelne stranice)
b, d - kraci

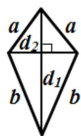
četverokuti s okomitim dijagonalama



$$P = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2}$$

U četverokute s okomitim dijagonalama (između ostalih) spadaju:
- kvadrat,
- romb,
- deltoid.

deltoid



$$O = 2a + 2b$$

$$P = \frac{d_1 \cdot d_2}{2}$$

Zbroj kutova četverokuta je (uvijek) 360° .

Mnogokuti (općenito)

n-terokut

$$O = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n$$

$$K_n = (n - 2) \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$d_n = n - 3$$

$$D_n = \frac{n \cdot (n - 3)}{2}$$

Zbroj vanjskih kutova je uvijek 360° .

n - broj vrhova,
 K_n - zbroj kutova,
 d_n - broj dijagonala iz jednog vrha,
 D_n - ukupan broj dijagonala tog n-terokuta

pravilni n-terokut

$$O = n \cdot a$$

$$\alpha = \frac{K_n}{n}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(n - 2) \cdot 180^\circ}{n}$$

n - broj vrhova,
 α - veličina kuta pravilnog n-terokuta