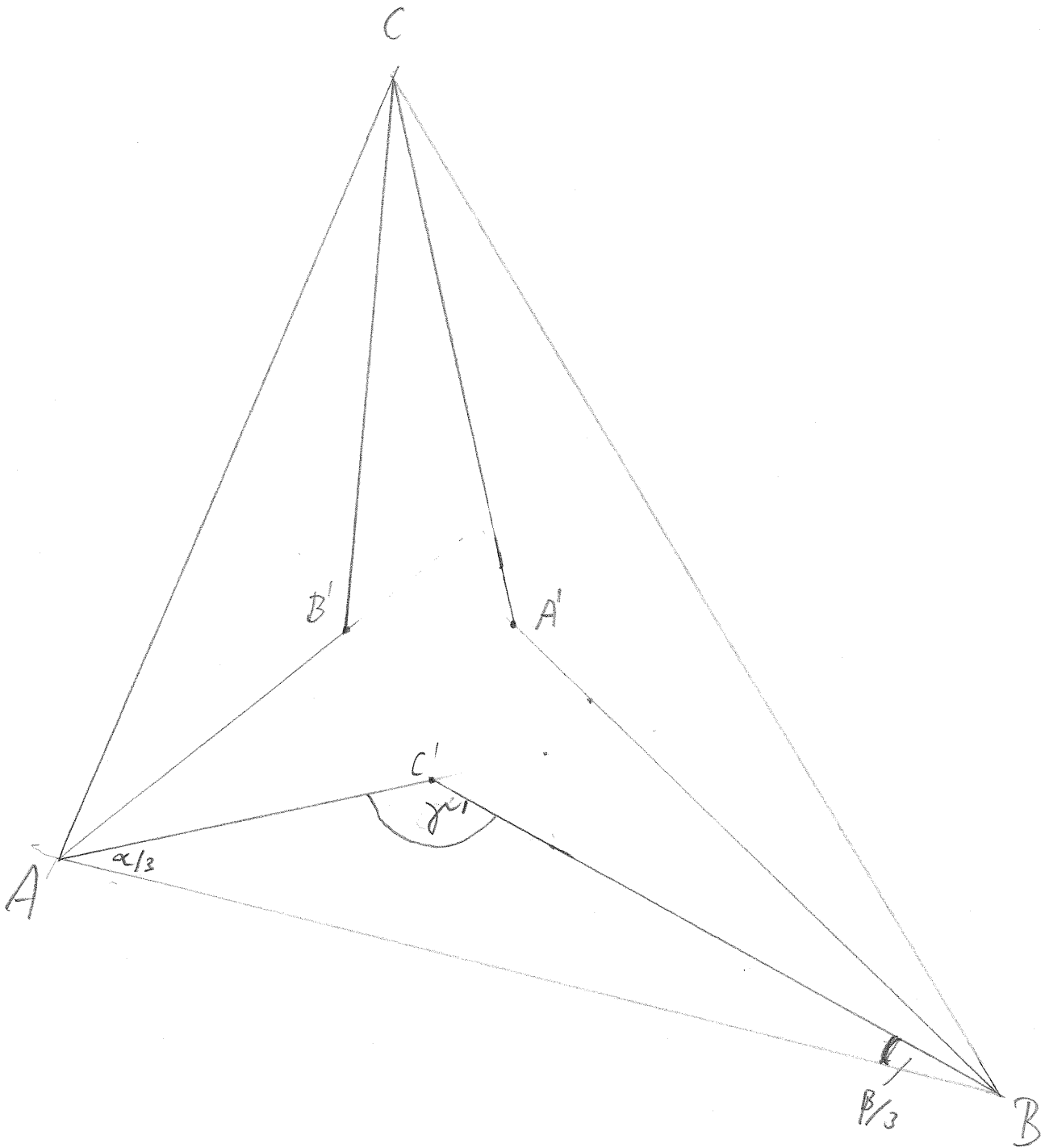
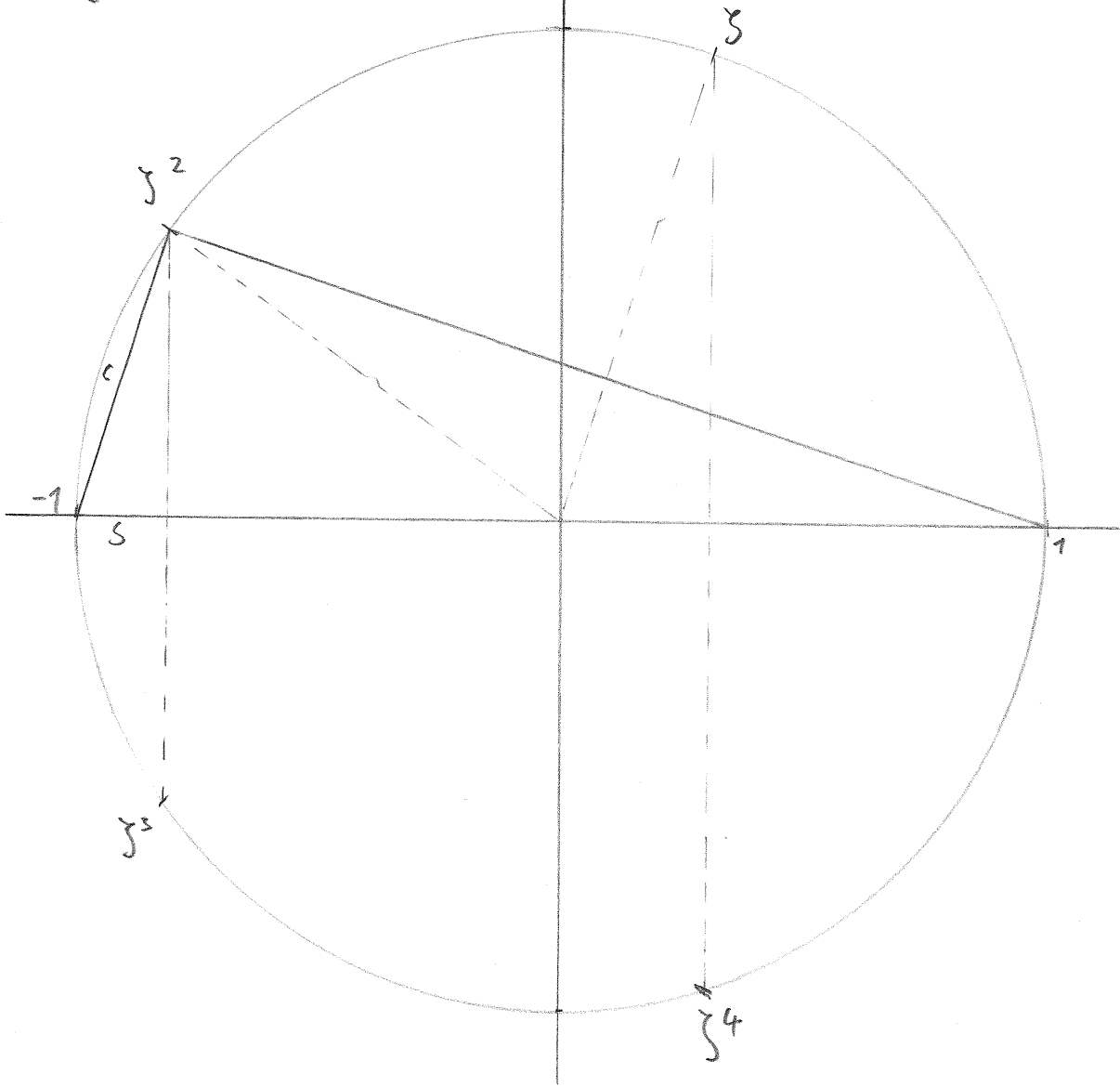


$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

Satz von Morley : $A'B'C'$ gleichseitig

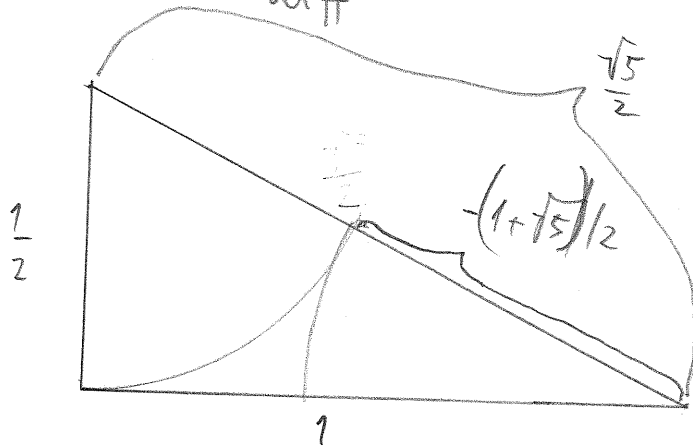


Regelm. 5-eck, bzw. 10-eck

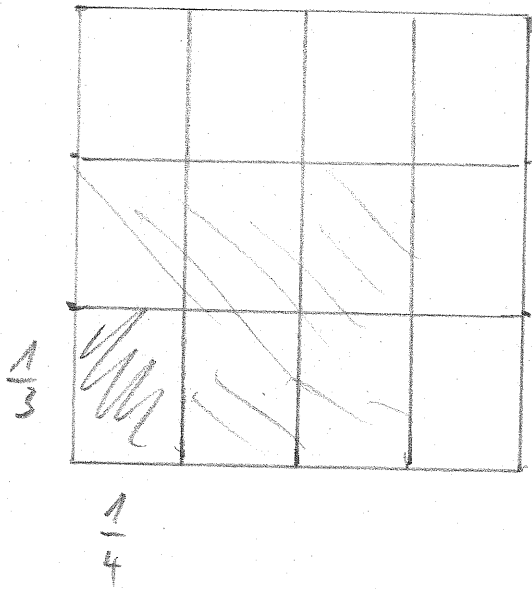


$$c^2 = 2 \cdot s \quad (2 = l(\text{Hypoth.}))$$

Goldener Schnitt



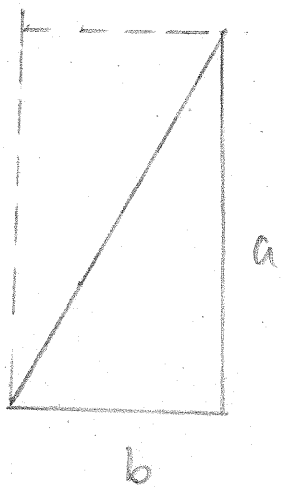
Flächengrößen



$$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{12}$$

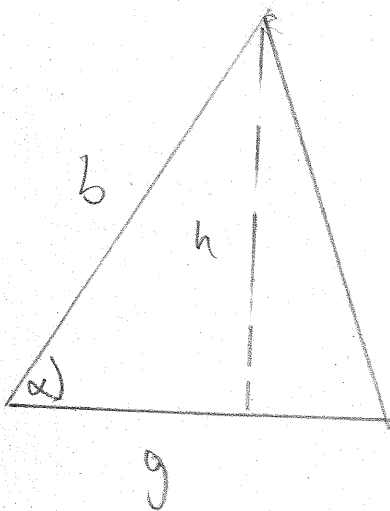
Rechtecke mit
rat. Seitentlänge



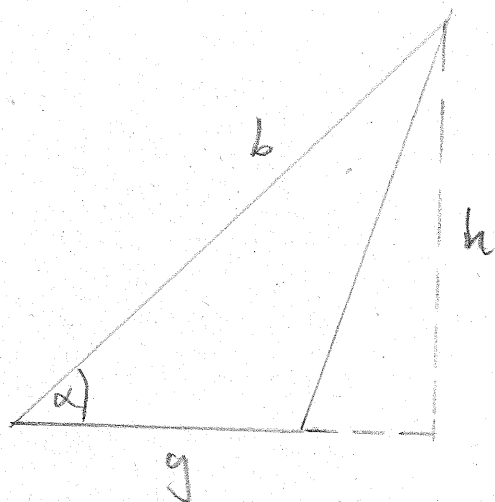
rechth. Dreieck

$$F = \frac{1}{2} ab$$

Allg. Dreieck

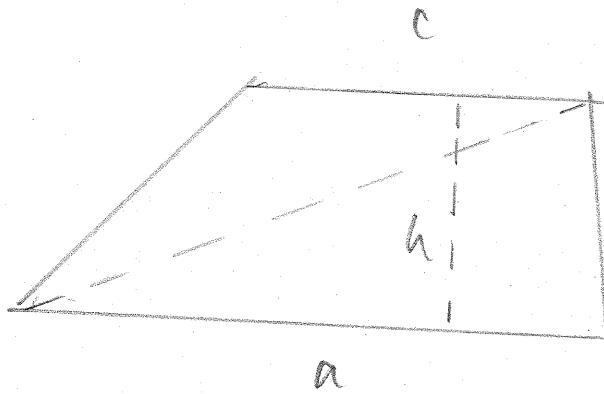


$$h = b \cdot \sin \alpha$$



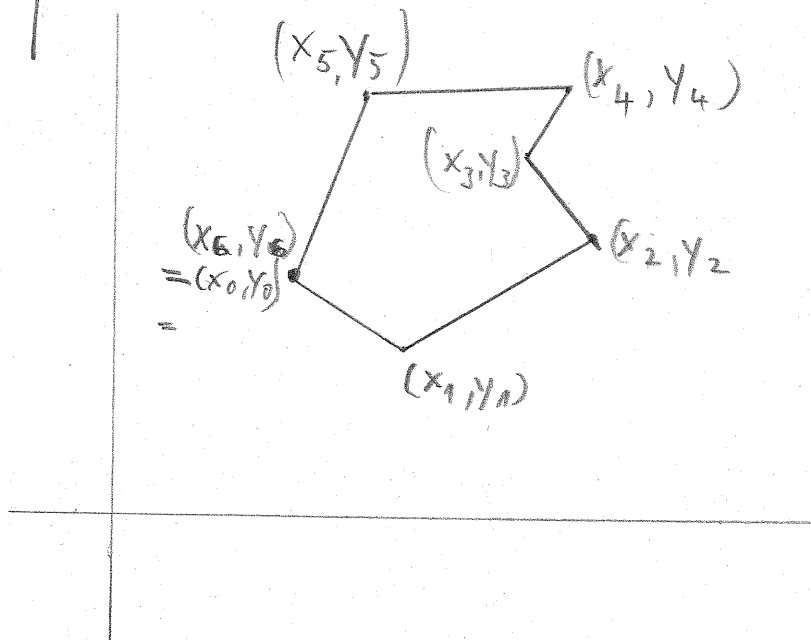
$$F = \frac{1}{2} g \cdot h$$

Trapez



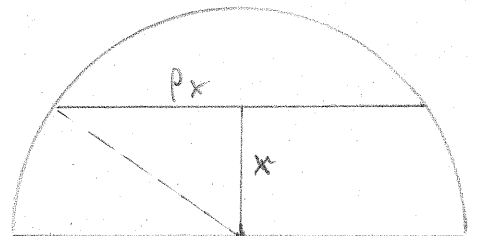
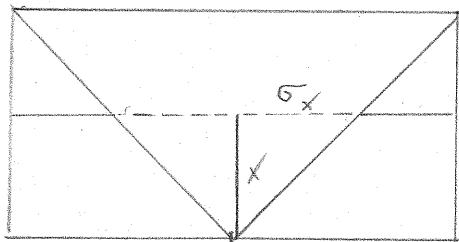
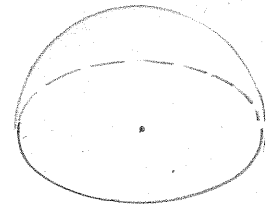
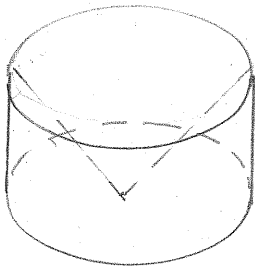
$$\frac{1}{2}(a+c) \cdot h$$

Gauß

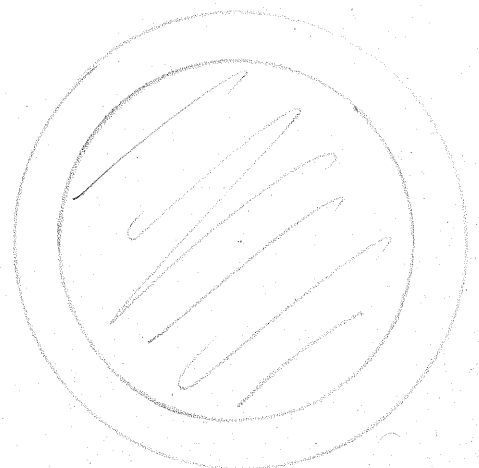
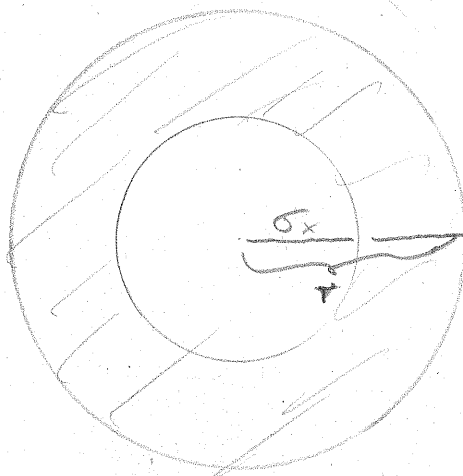


Archimede

$$\text{Vol}(\text{Zylinder}) - \text{Vol}(\text{Kegel}) = \text{Vol}(\text{Halbkugel})$$



$$\sigma_x = x$$



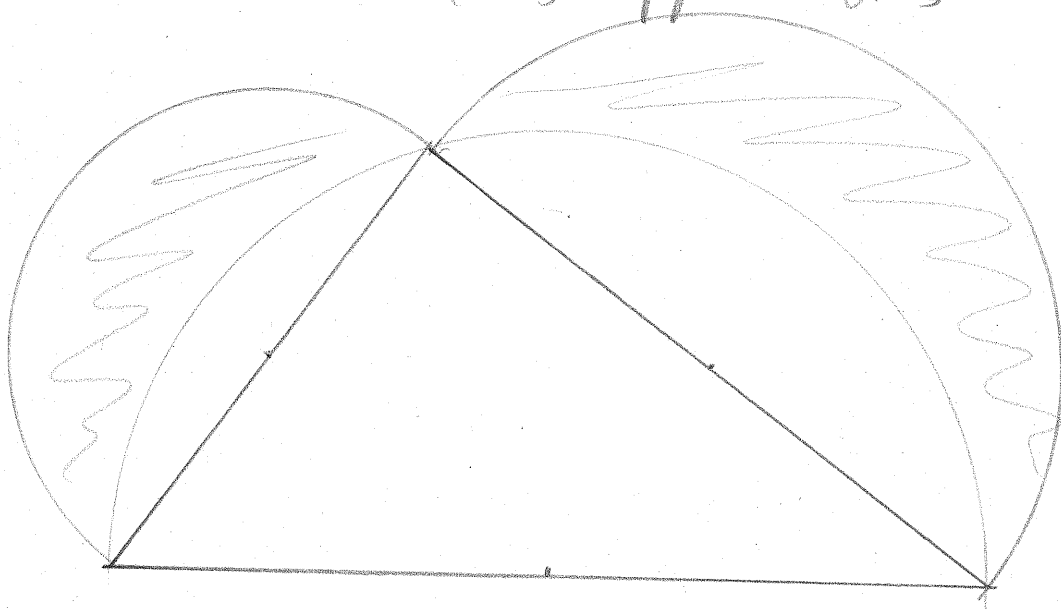
$$\rho_x^2 + x^2 = r^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kreisring } F'_x &= \pi \cdot r^2 - \pi \sigma_x^2 \\ &= \pi (r^2 - x^2) \end{aligned}$$

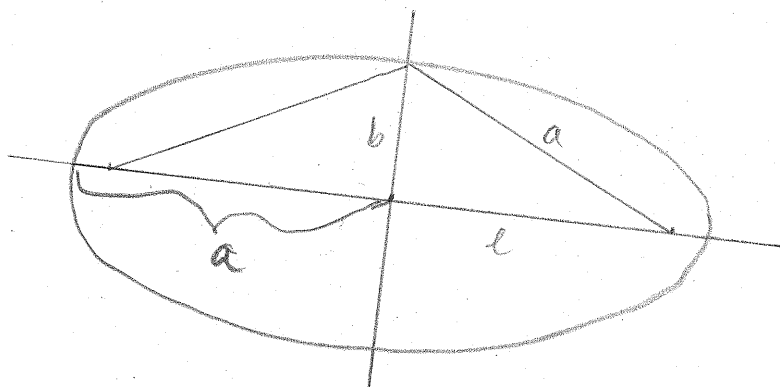
$$F'_x = \pi (x^2 - r^2)$$

$$\text{Kugelvol.} = 2 \left(\int_0^r \pi (r^2 - x^2) dx \right)$$

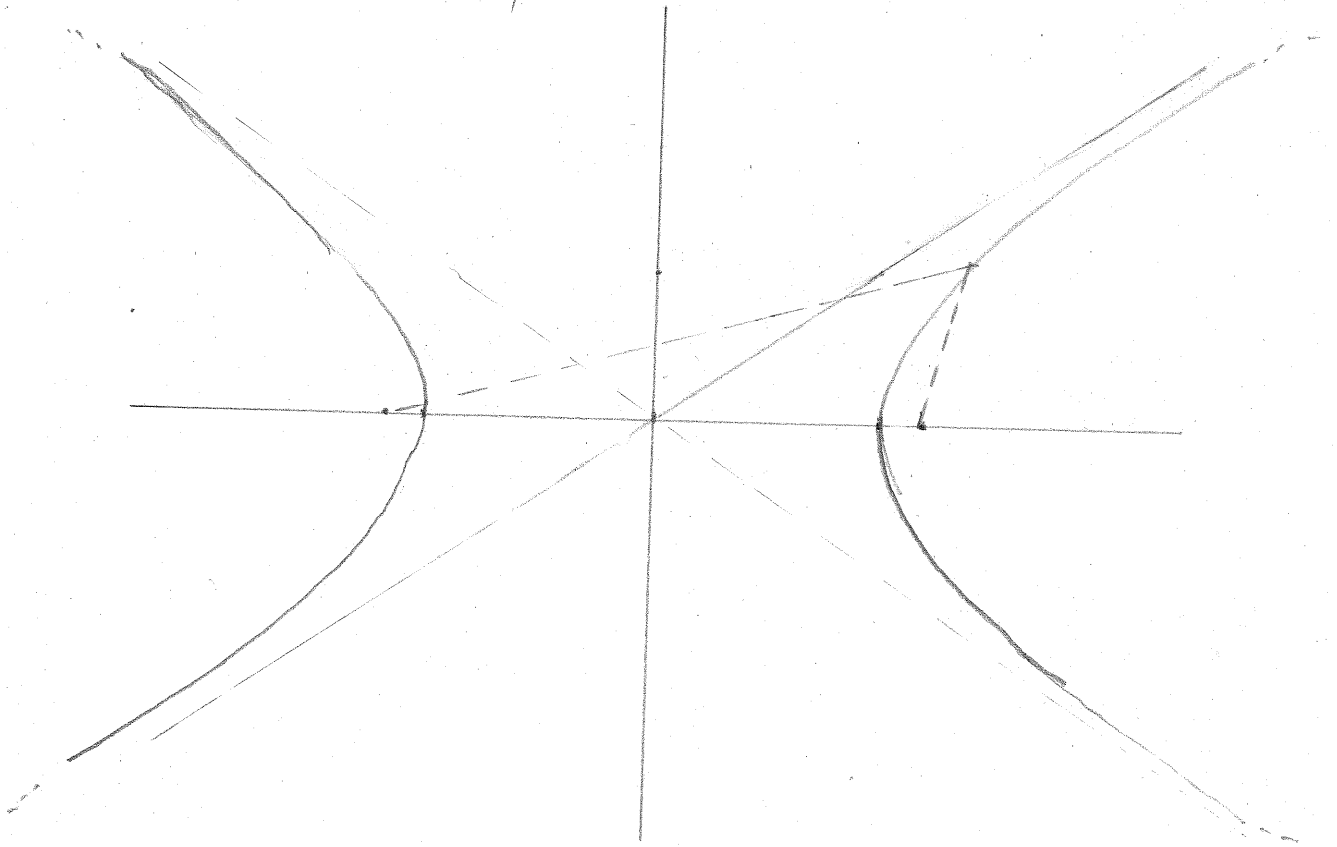
Die Mündchen des Hippokrates



Ellipse



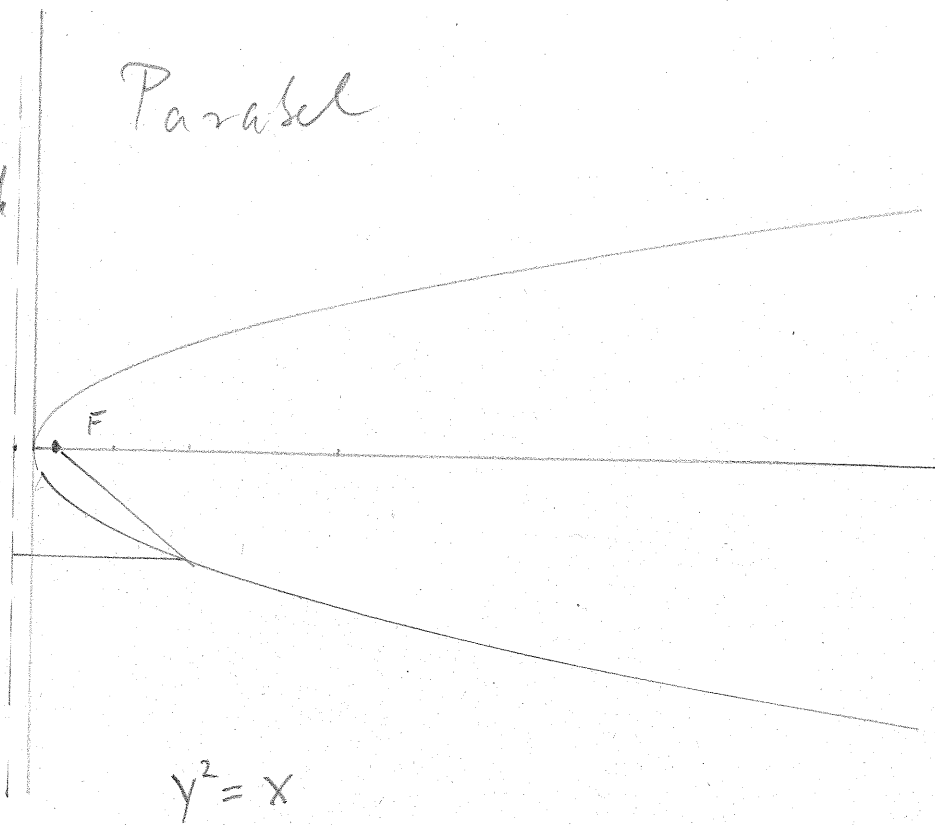
Hypabel



$$\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 = 1$$

Leitgerade

Parabel



$$y^2 = x$$

Liebe Fran Kao,

würden Sie bitte inliegende
Zeichnungen scannen
u. ins internet stellen.

Herzliche Dank
u. liebe Grüße,

Friedrich Aschert.