

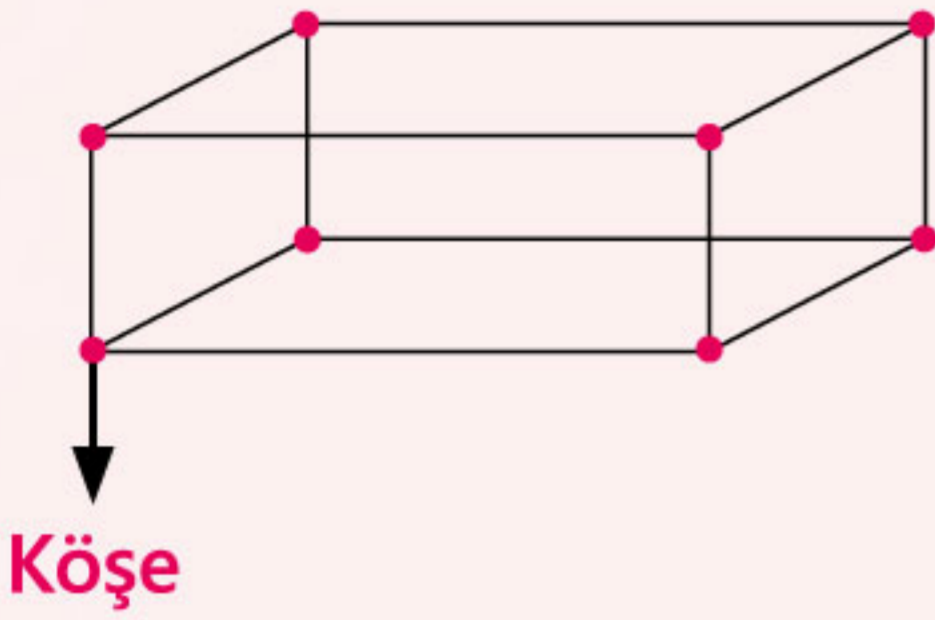
PRİZMALAR

1

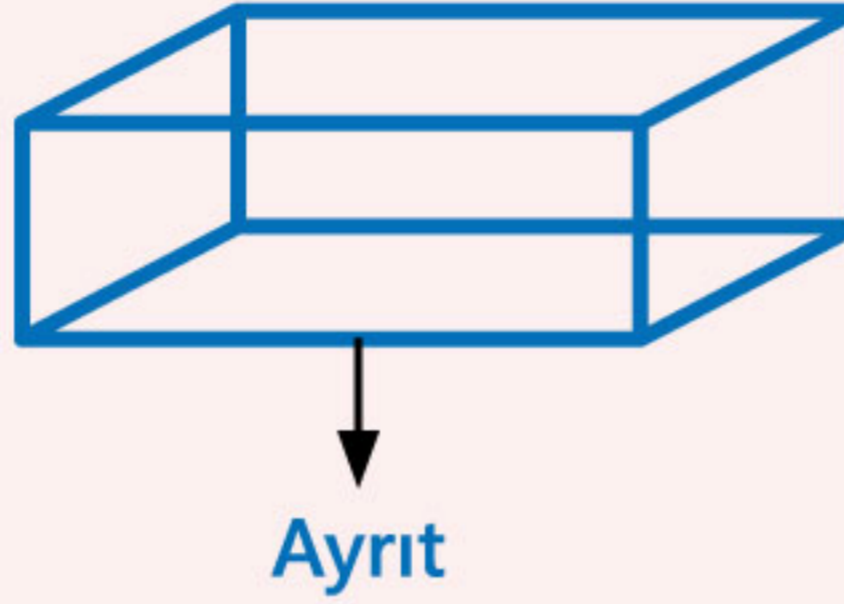
PRİZMALARIN ÖZELLİKLERİ



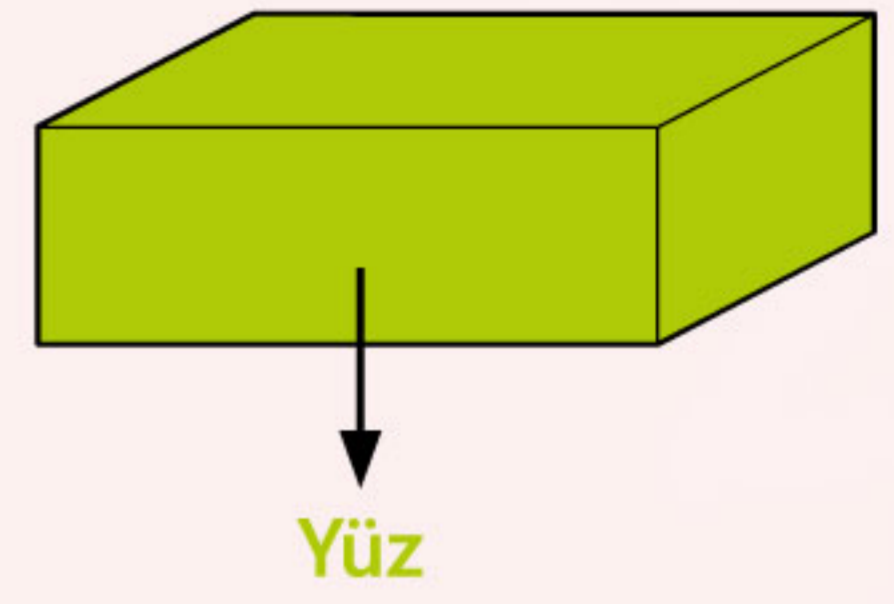
Tabanı dikdörtgen olan prizmalara dikdörtgenler prizması denir.



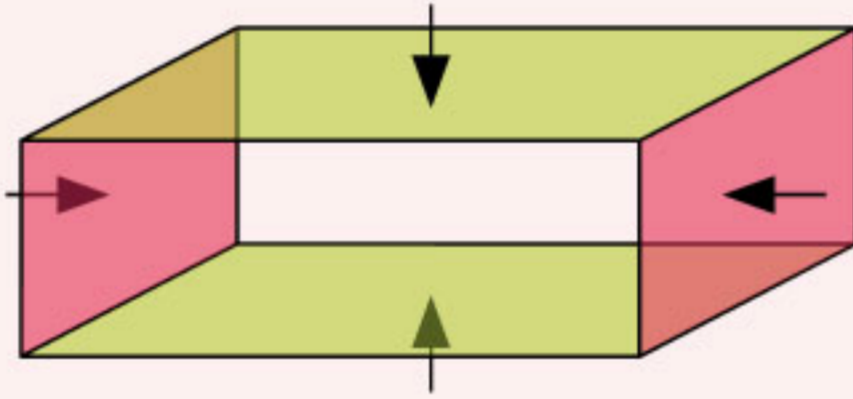
8 köşe



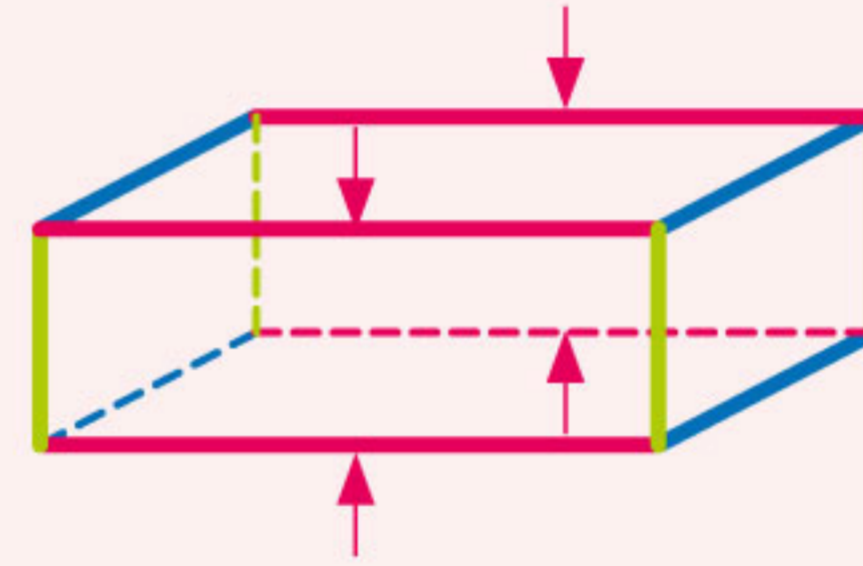
12 ayrıt



6 yüz

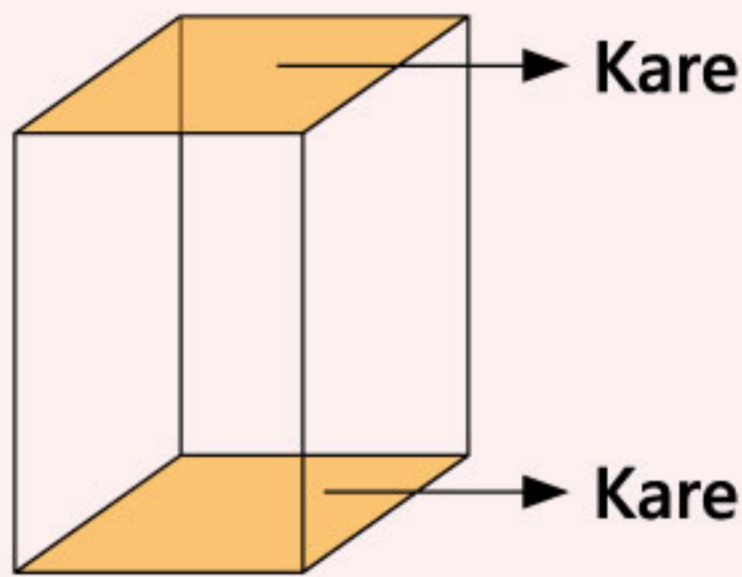


Dikdörtgenler prizmasının karşılıklı yüzleri birbirine paraleldir .

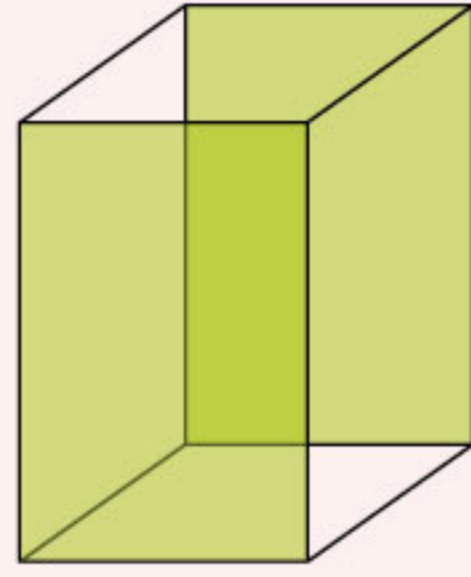


Dikdörtgenler prizmasının karşılıklı kenarları birbirine eşit ve paraleldir .

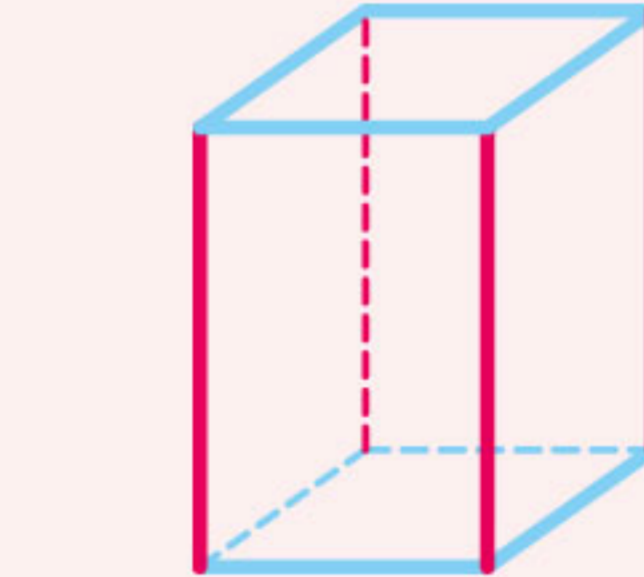
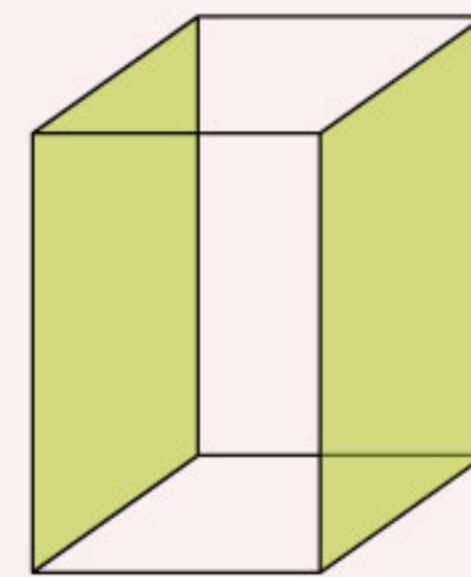
Kare prizma



Karşılıklı iki yüzü karedir.

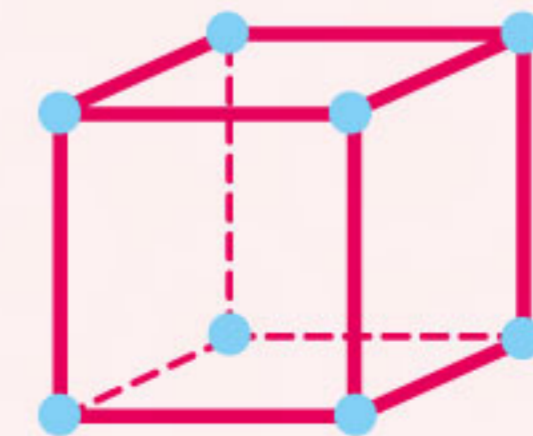
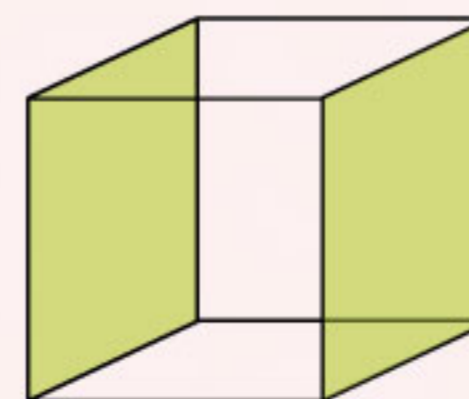
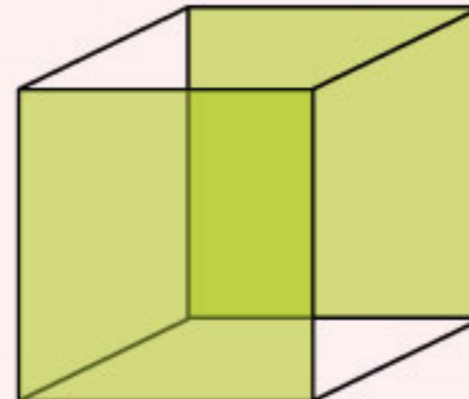
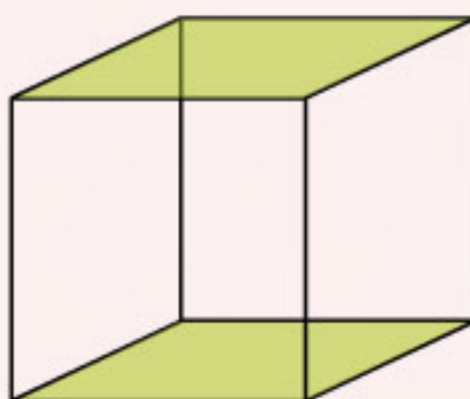


Yan yüzleri dikdörtgendir ve birbirine eşitir.



Taban ayrıtlarının uzunlukları birbirine eşitir.

Küp

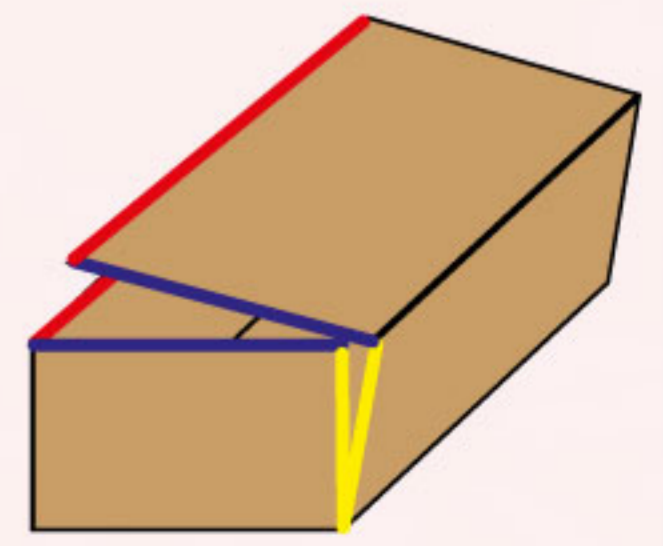
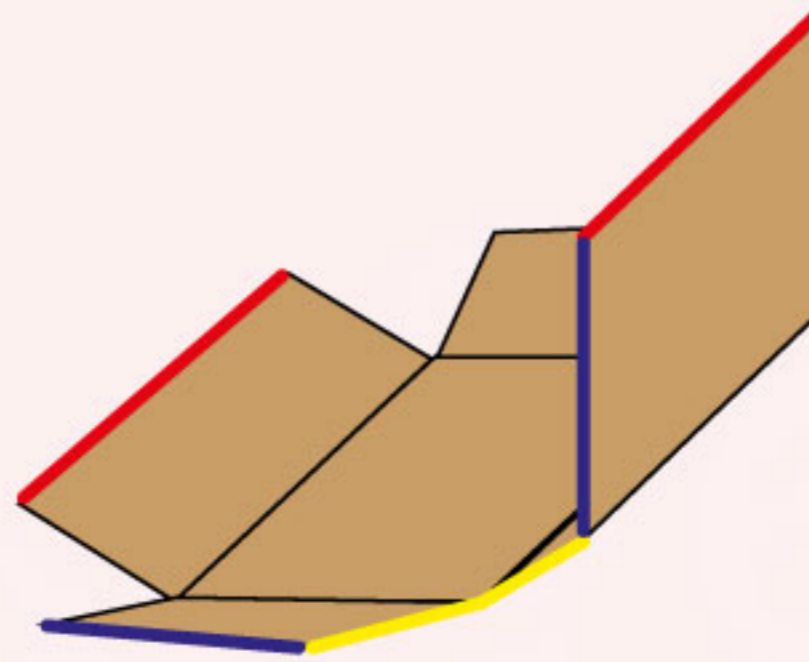
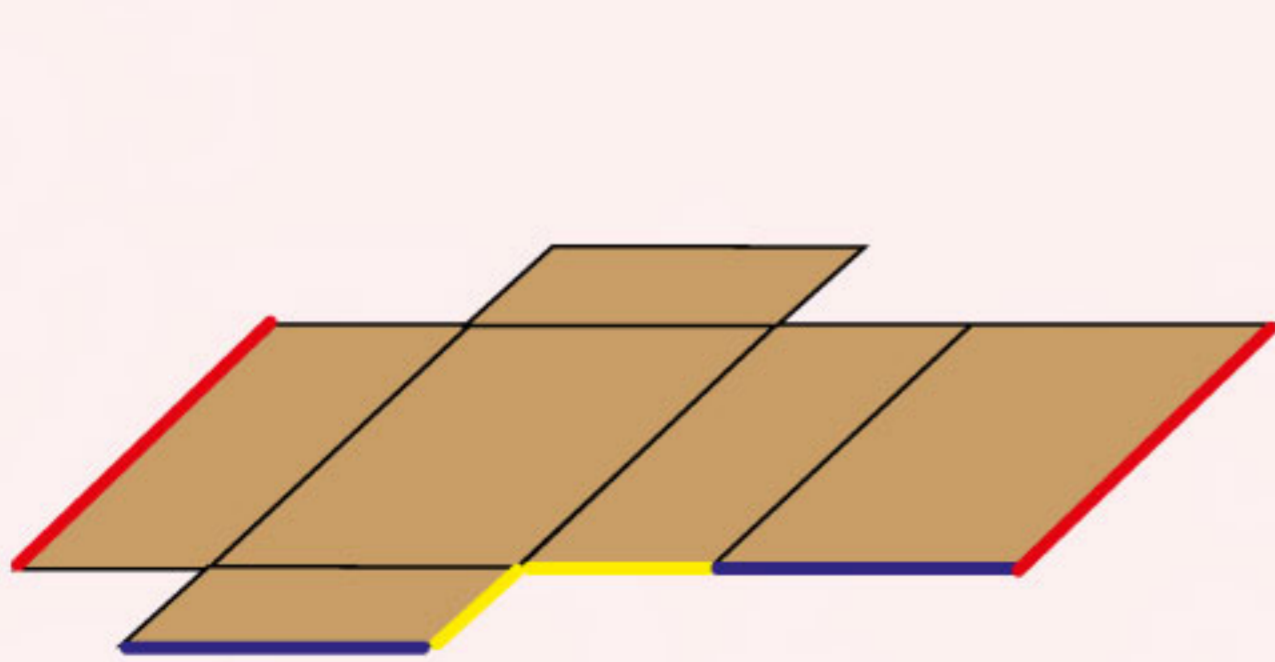
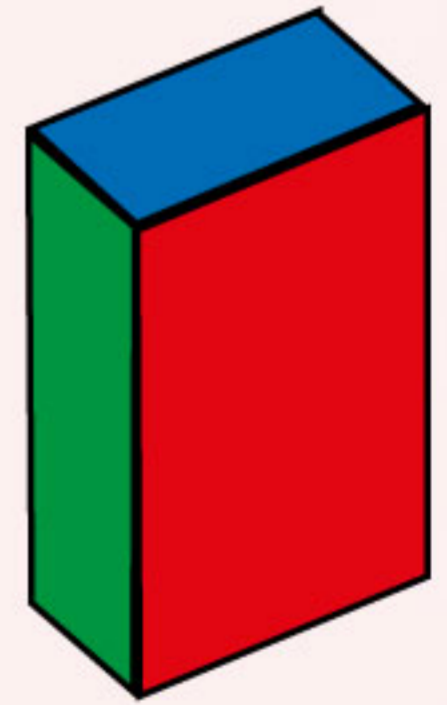
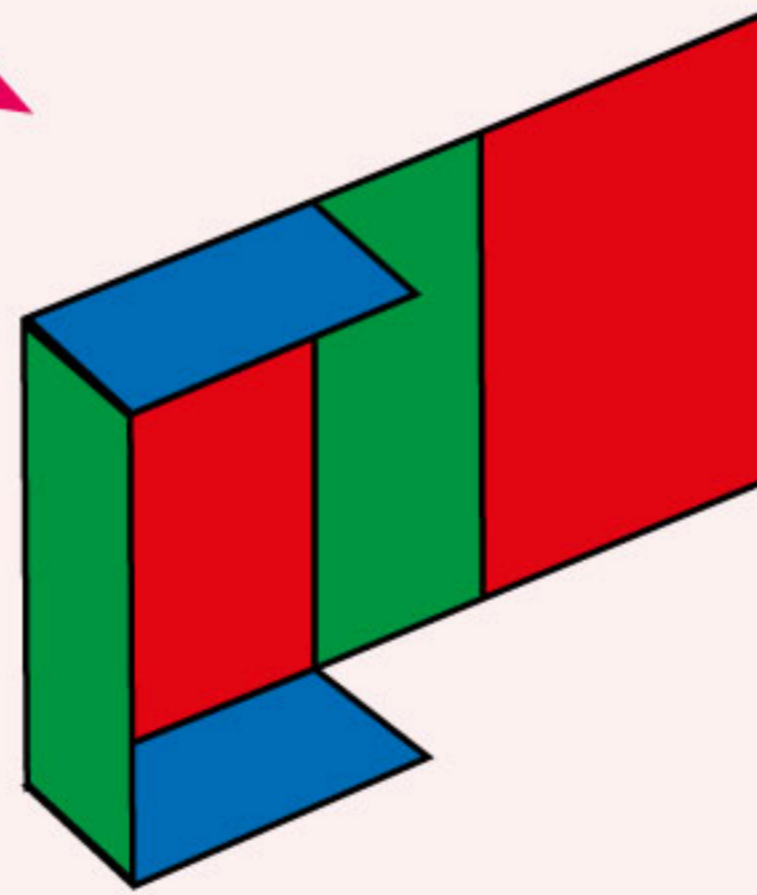
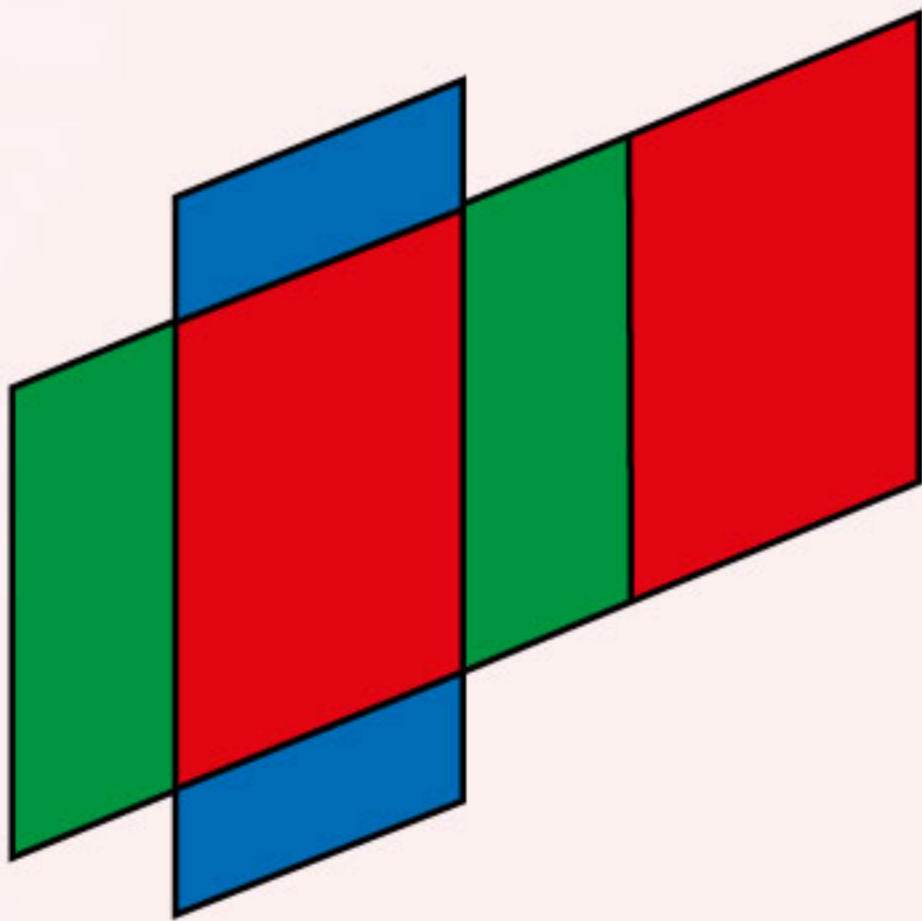
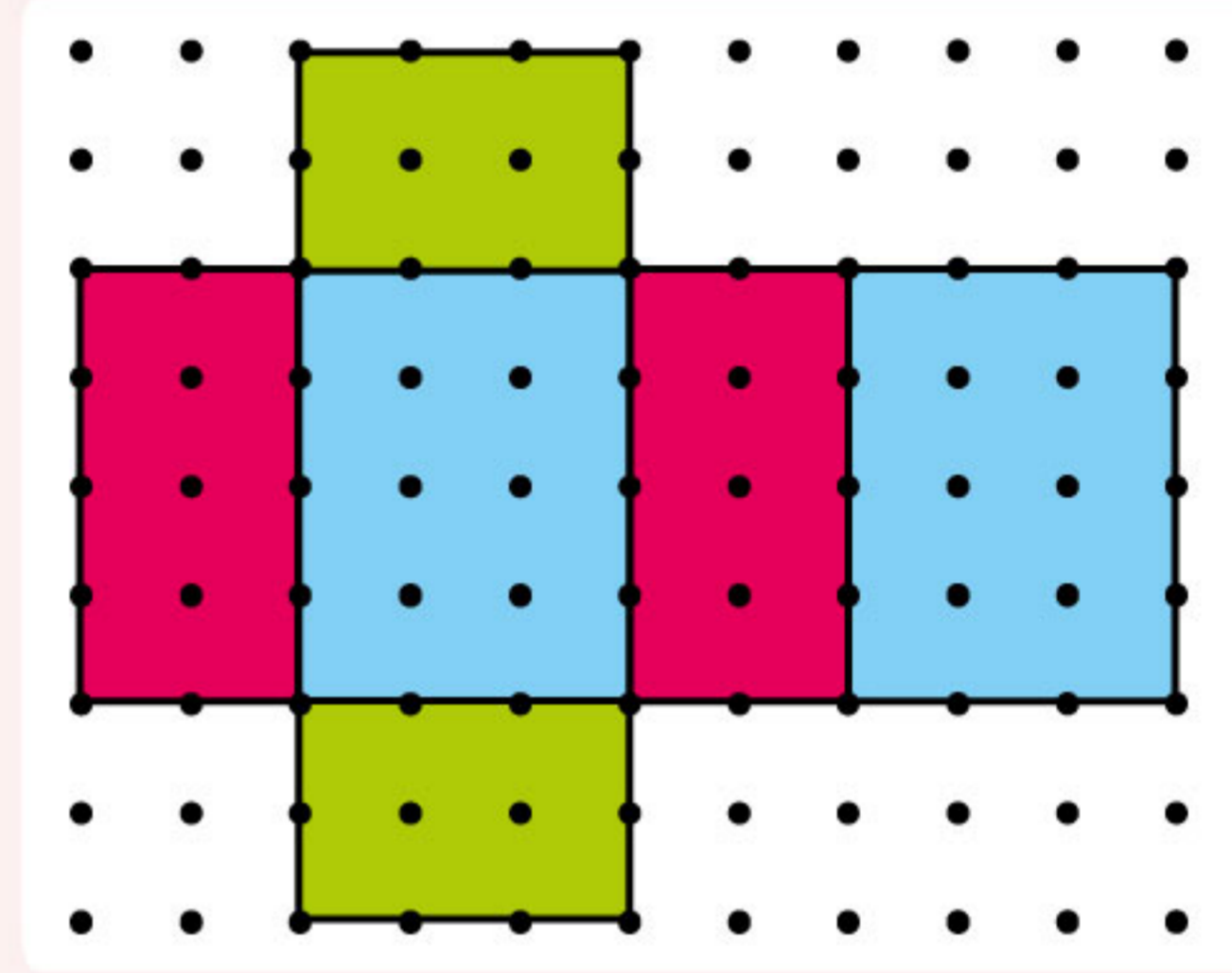
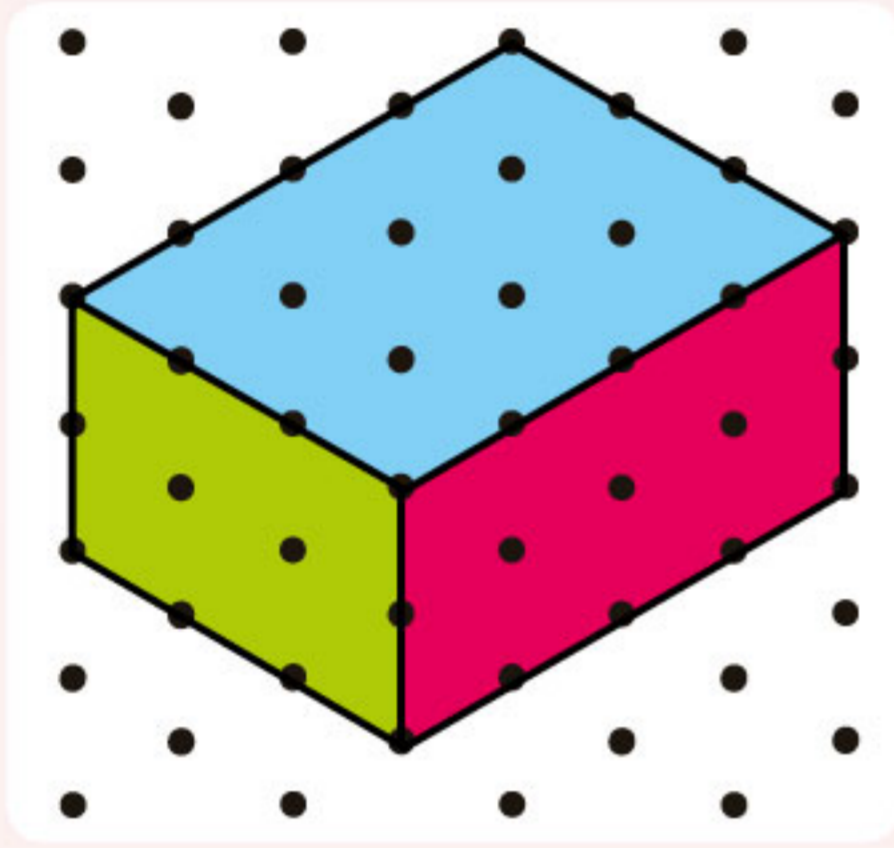
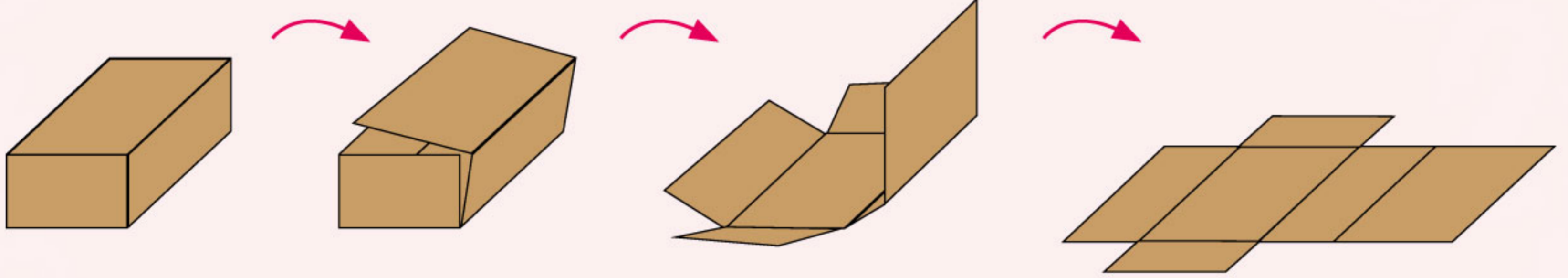


Küpün bütün yüzleri ve ayrıtları birbirine eşittir.

PRİZMALAR

2

PRİZMALARIN AÇINIMLARI



Dikdörtgenler prizması kapatıldığında aynı renkli ayrıtlar üst üste gelmektedir.