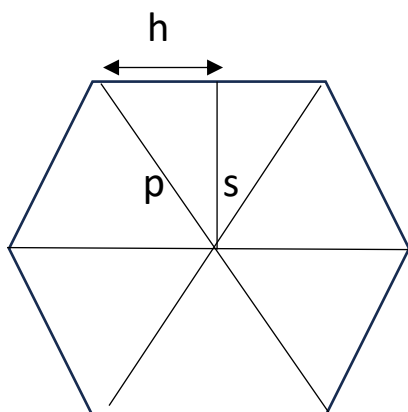


Càlcul de l'àrea d'un polígon regular a partir de l'apotema:



$$\text{Àrea} = s \cdot 2h/2 \quad p^2 = s^2 + h^2 \rightarrow h = \sqrt{p^2 - s^2}$$

$$\text{Àrea} = \sqrt{p^2 - s^2} \cdot s$$

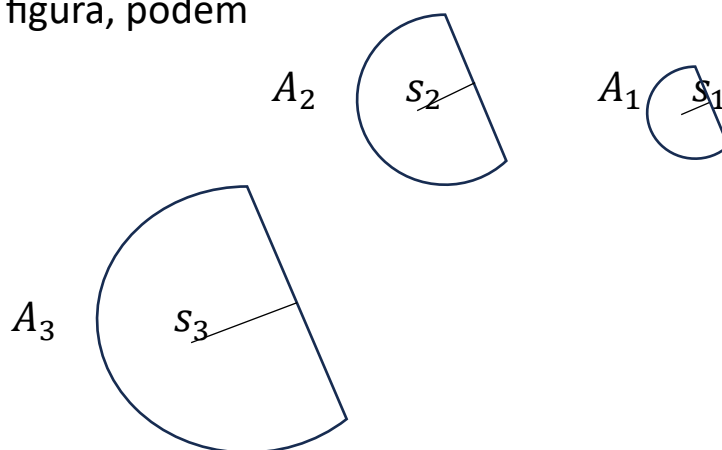
Sabent que $s = \text{apotema}$ i $p = \text{radi} = \lambda \cdot s$

$$\text{Àrea}(s) = p \cdot L(s) \quad \text{i} \quad \text{Àrea}(s)' = L(s) \rightarrow \text{Àrea}(s) = \sqrt{\lambda \cdot s^2 - s^2} \cdot s \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Àrea}(s) = \sqrt{\lambda - 1} \cdot s^2 \quad \text{i només fa falta multiplicar per 6}$$

O també:

En qualsevol figura, podem



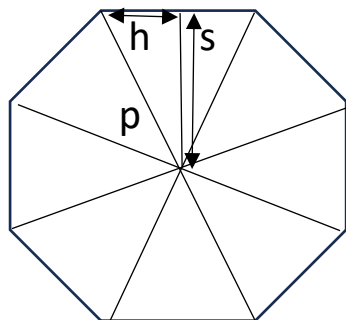
entenent que $2A_1 = A_2$ i $3A_1 = A_3$, per tant, $r \cdot A_1 = A_2$

$$r \cdot A_2 = A_3$$

$$r^2 \cdot A_1 = A_3 = s^2 \cdot \lambda^2 \cdot A_1 \rightarrow A_1(s) = r \cdot L_1(s) \rightarrow$$

$$A_1'(s) = 2s \cdot \lambda^2 \cdot A_1 = s \cdot \lambda \cdot L_1(s) \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{L_1(s)}{2A_1(s)} \quad \text{o} \quad r = \frac{L_1(s)}{2A_1(s)} \cdot s$$

i en el cas d'un octaedre:



$$360^\circ/8 = 45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$45^\circ/2 = 22,5^\circ = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

Sabem que $p = \text{radi}$ i $\text{Àrea} = h \cdot s$ i $h = p \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{8}$

$$p^2 = s^2 + h^2 \quad p^2 = s^2 + p^2 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \quad s^2 = p^2 (1 - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8})$$

$$\text{Àrea} = (p \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{8}) \cdot p \cdot \sqrt{(1 - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8})}$$