

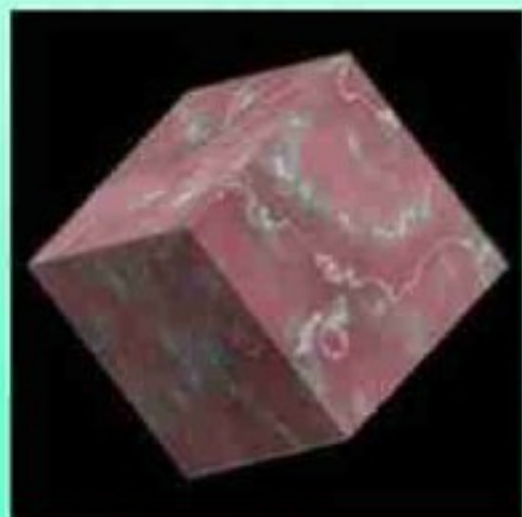
# Muntazam qavariq ko'pyoqlar



Tetraedr



Oktaedr



Geksaedr



Ikosaedr

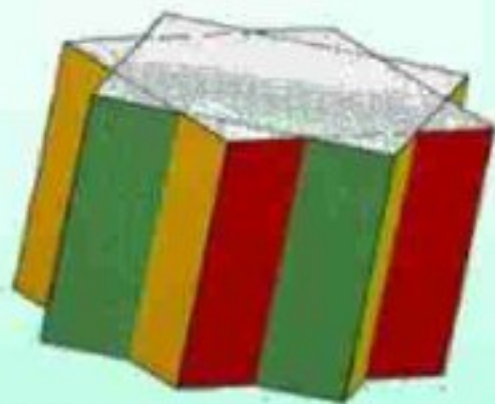


Dotekaedr

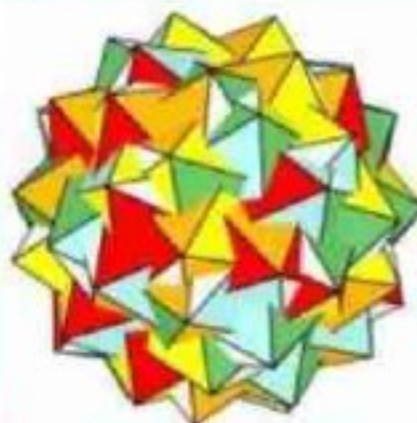
# Yarim muntazam ko'pyoqlar



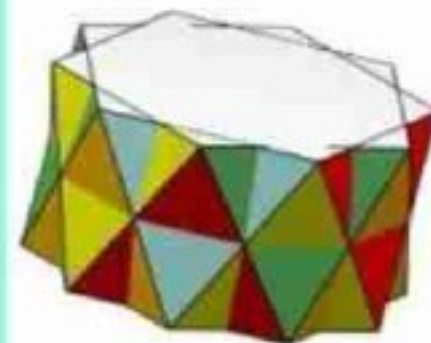
# KO'PYOQLARNING AYIRIM TURLARI



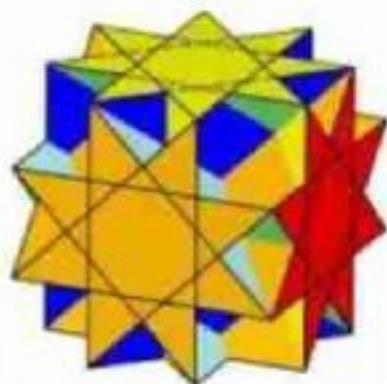
Didekagrammatik  
antiprizma



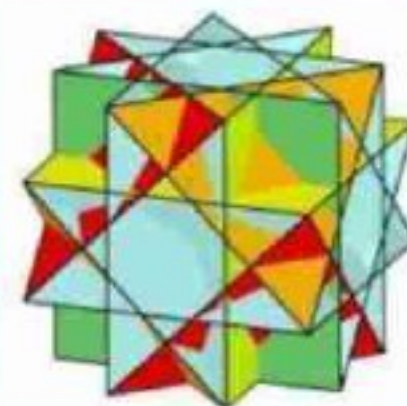
Katta ikosododekaedr



Dioktogrammatik prizma



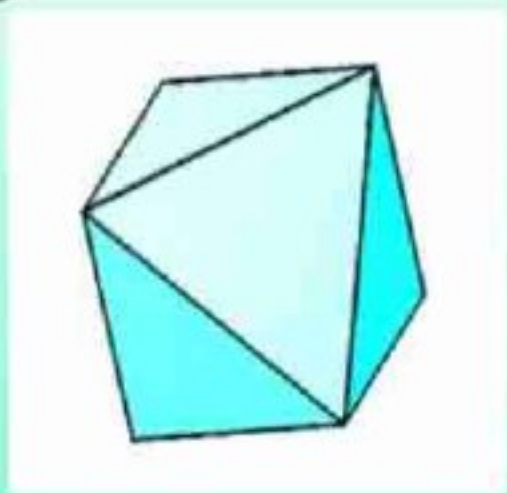
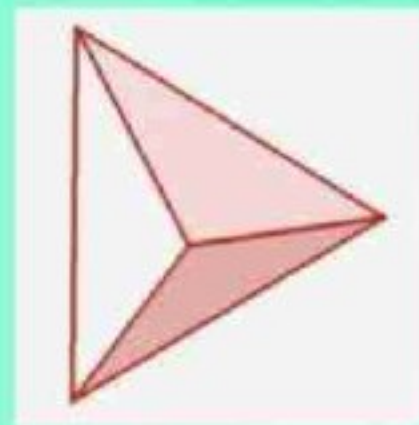
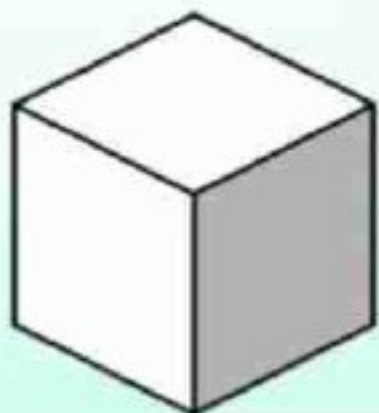
Katta rombogeksaedr



Kvazirombokuboktaedr



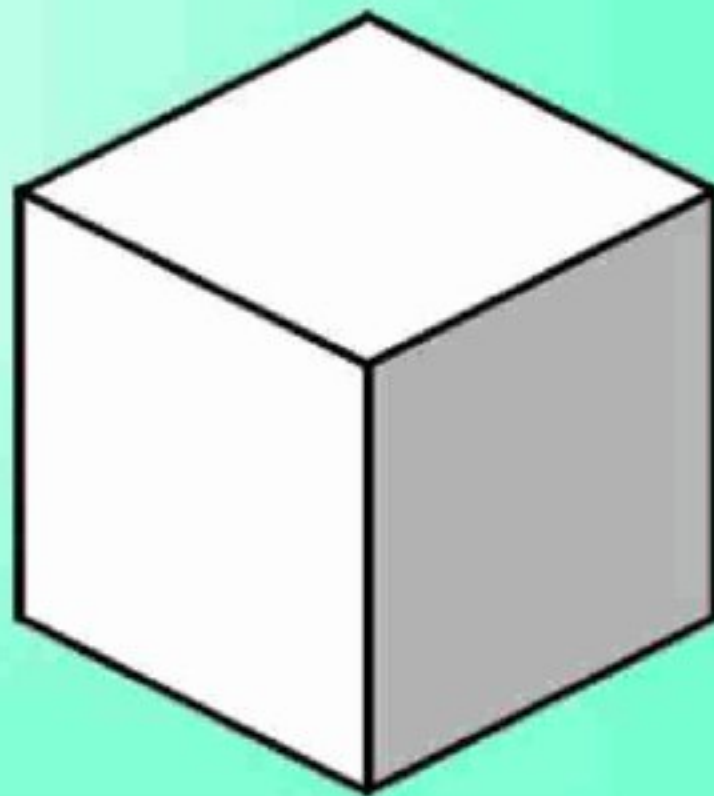
# Muntazam ko'pyoqlar



Qavariq ko'pyoqning hamma tomonlari muntazam ko'pburchak bolib, har bir uchida teng sondagi qirralar birlashsa, bu ko'pyoq muntazam deyiladi.

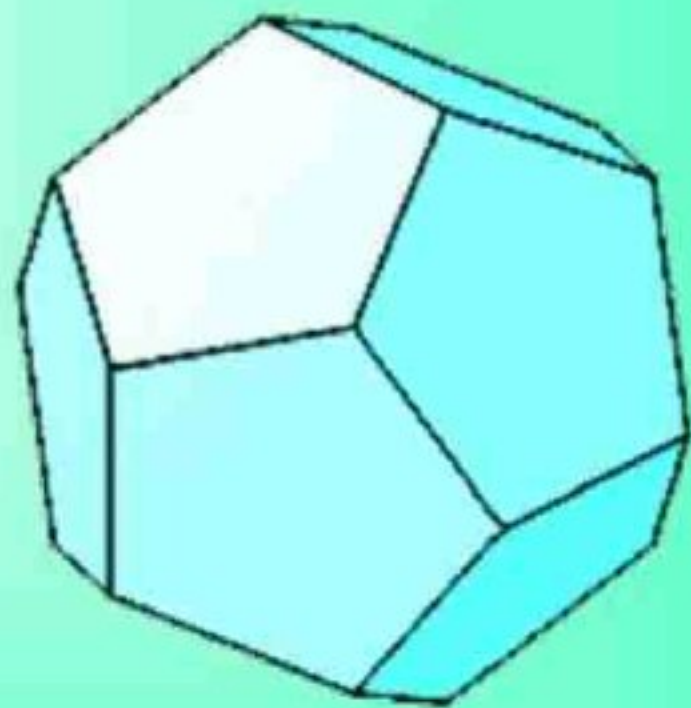
# Geksaedr(KUB)

Kub oltita kvadratdan tashkil topgan. Har bir uchida uchta qirra birlashgan. Uchidagi burchaklar yigindisi 270 gradus. Kubning 6 tomoni, 8 uchi va 12 qirrasi bor.



# DODEKAEDR

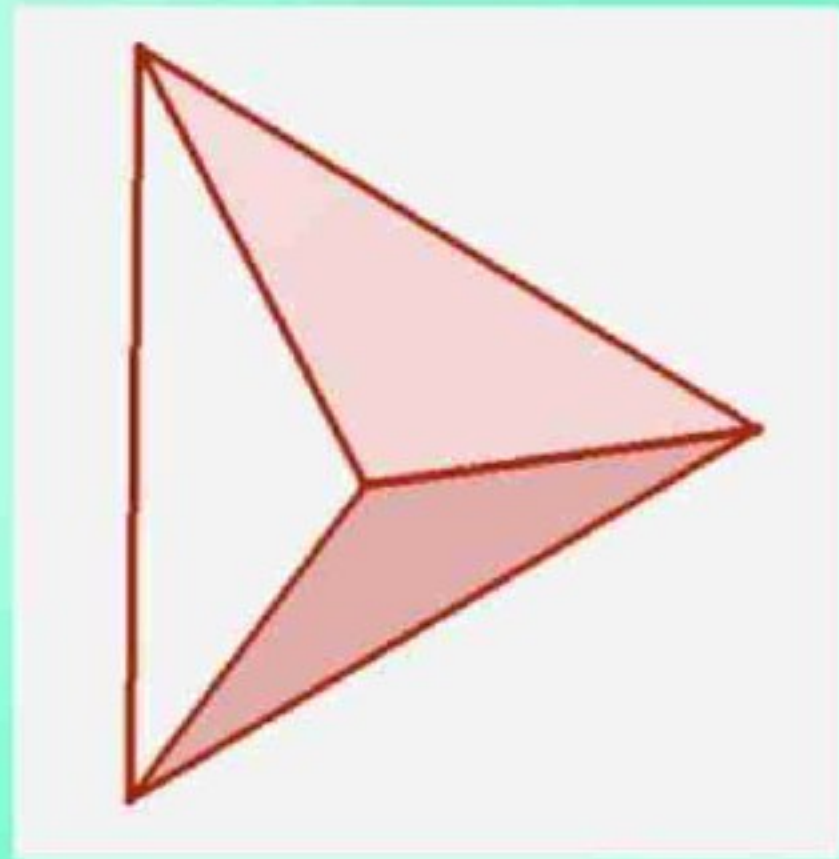
Dodekaedr 12 ta muntazam beshburchakdan tashkil topgan. Har bir uchida uchta qirra birlashadi. Har bir uchidagi burchaklar yig'indisi 324 gradus. Dodekaedrning 12 ta tomoni, 20 ta uchi va 30 ta qirrasi bor.





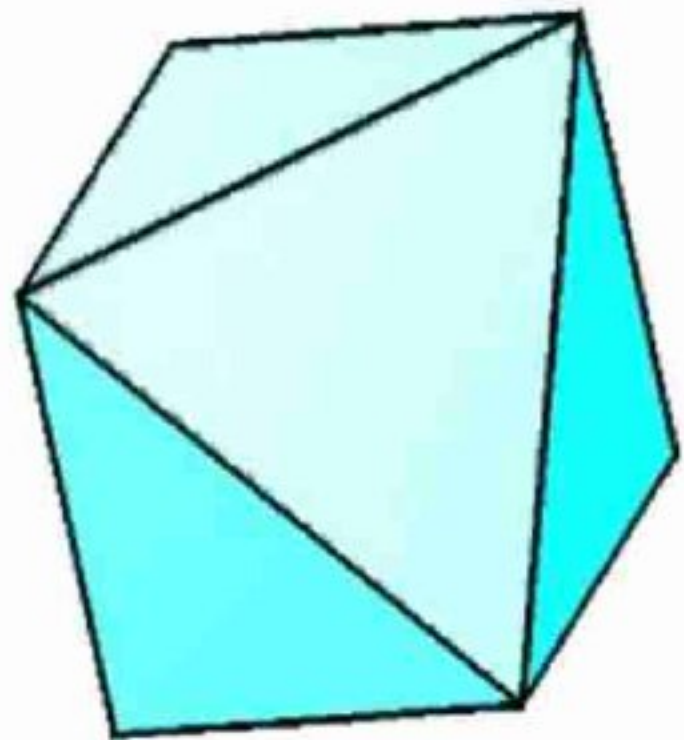
# TETRAEDR

Tetraedr to'rtta muntazam uchburchakdan tashkil topgan. Har bir uchida uchta qirra birlashgan. Har bir uchidagi burchaklar yig'indisi 180 gradusga teng. Tetraedrning 4 ta tomoni, 4 ta uchi va 6 ta qirrasi bor.



# OKTAEDR

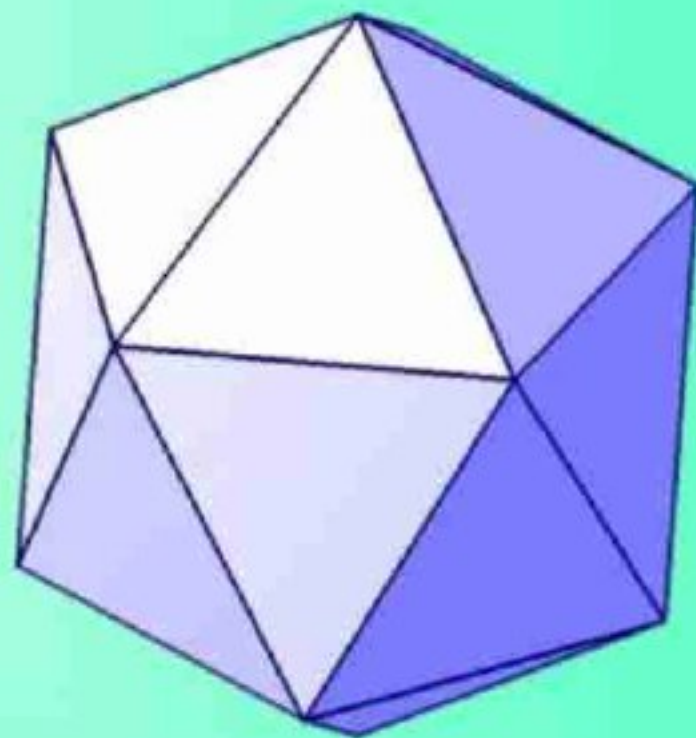
Oktaedr sakkizta muntazam uchburchakdan tashkil topgan. Har bir uchida to'rtta qirra birlashgan. Har bir uchidagi burchaklar yig'indisi 240 gradus. Oktaedrning 8 ta tomoni, 6 ta uchi va 12 ta qirrasi bor.



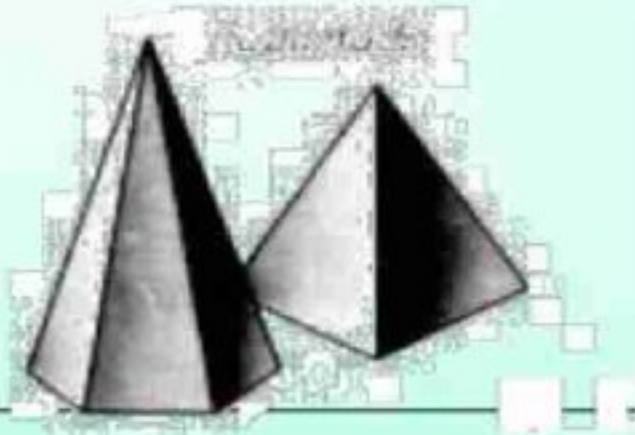


# IKOSAEDR

Ikosaedr o'n ikkita muntazam uchburchakdan tashkil topgan. Har bir uchida beshta qirra birlashgan. Har bir uchidagi burchaklar yig'indisi 300 gradus. Ikosaedrning 20 ta tomoni, 12 ta uchi va 30 ta qirrasi bor.

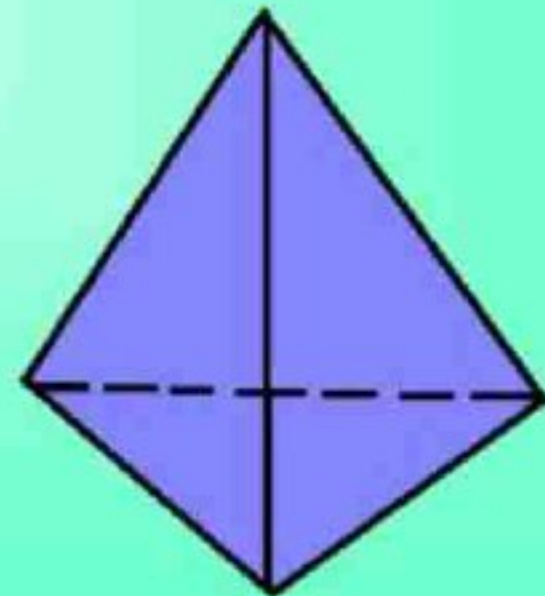


# PIRAMIDA



PIRAMIDA

**Piramida – asosi ko'pburchak bo'lib, yon tomonlari uchburchaklardan iborat bo'lgan ko'pyoq.  $n$ -burchakli piramida  $n+1$  tomonga ega. Agar piramidaning asosi muntazam ko'pburchakdan iborat bo'lsa muntazam piramida deyiladi, uning balandligi asos markaziga proeksiyalanadi.**

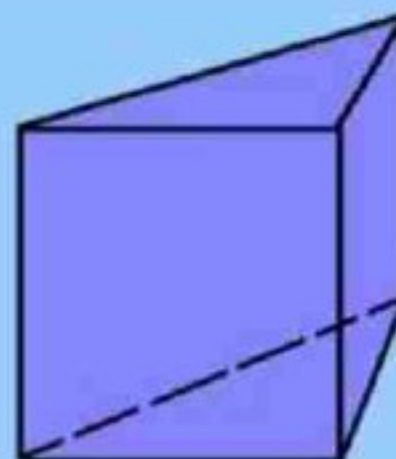


# PRIZMA



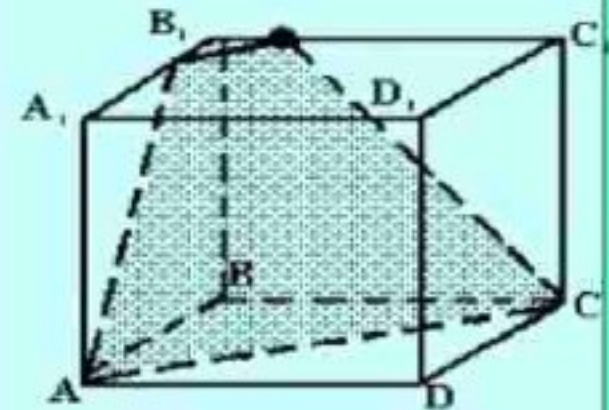
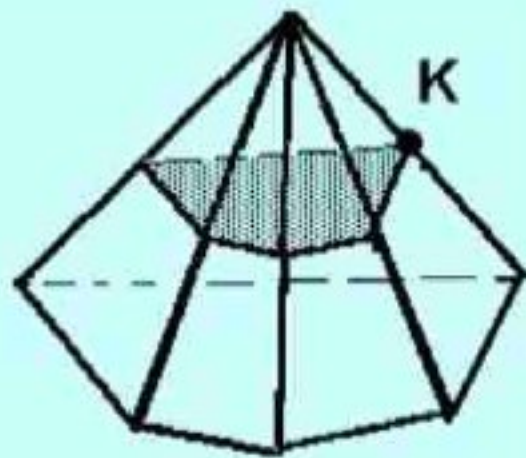
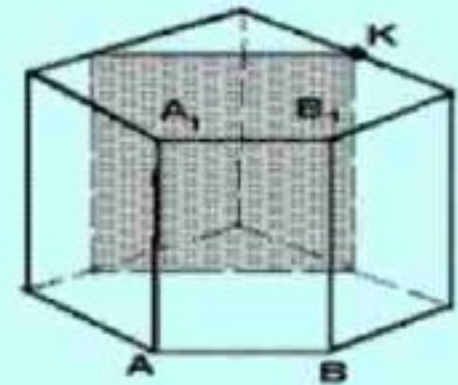
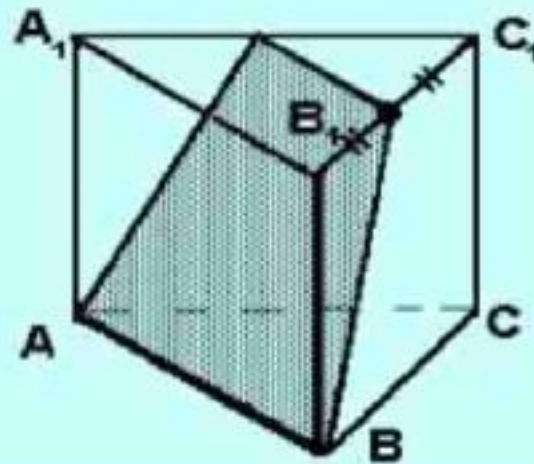
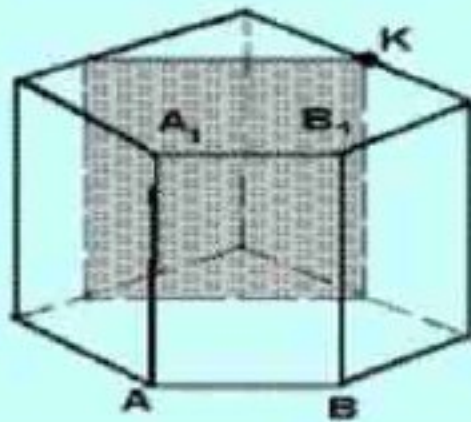
## PRIZMA

**Prizma – Asoslari parallel ko'chish natijasida hosil bo'lgan ikkita ko'pburchak, yon tomonlari parallelogrammlardan iborat ko'pyoq. Asosi uchburchak bolgan prizma uchburchakli prizma deyiladi. Yani asosidagi ko'pburchak nomi bilan nomlanadi.**





# KO'PYOQ KESIMLARIGA DOIR MASALALAR



# KO'PYOQLAR YOILMASI

