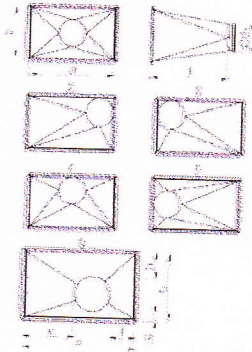


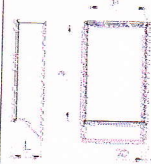
LFR (1)	
$2 \cdot (a + b) \geq d_1 \cdot \pi$	$A = 2 \cdot (a + b) \cdot \left( 1 + \left  \frac{a - d_1}{2} \right  + \left  \frac{b - d_1}{2} \right  \right) \cdot 1,5$
$d_1 \cdot \pi > 2 \cdot (a + b)$	$A = d_1 \cdot \pi \cdot \left( 1 + \left  \frac{a - d_1}{2} \right  + \left  \frac{b - d_1}{2} \right  \right) \cdot 1,5$
LFR (2-6)	
$2 \cdot (a + b) \geq d_1 \cdot \pi$ $ e  \geq  f ;  g  \geq  h $	$A = 2 \cdot (a + b) \cdot (1 + e + g) \cdot 1,5$
$d_1 \cdot \pi > 2 \cdot (a + b)$ $ e  \geq  f ;  g  \geq  h $	$A = d_1 \cdot \pi \cdot (1 + e + g) \cdot 1,5$



LBSR	
	$A = 2 \cdot (a + b) \cdot (1 + f)$



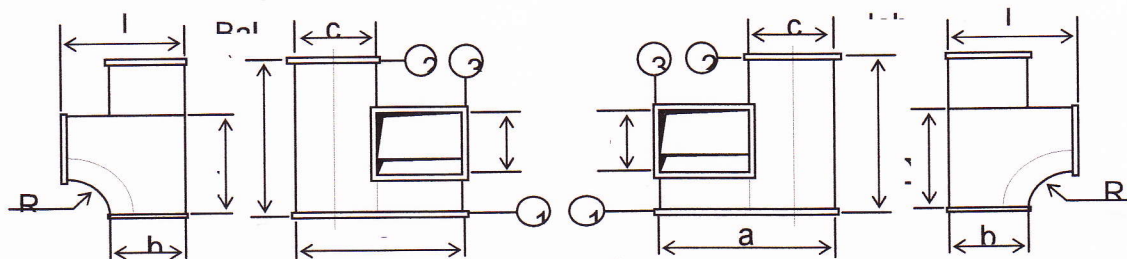
LTR	
	$A = 2 \cdot (a + b) \cdot (1 + 0,015)$



Idom esetében az  $1 \text{ m}^2$  alatti felülettel rendelkező elemeket  $1 \text{ m}^2$  felületűnek tekintjük.



VL-12		
$d \geq b$	$A = 2 \cdot (b+c) \cdot L + 2 \cdot (a-c+d) \cdot (L_1 + L_2)$	
$b > d$	$A = 2 \cdot (b+c) \cdot L + 2 \cdot (a-c+b) \cdot (L_1 + L_2)$	



VL-13		
$a - c \geq d$	$A = 2 \cdot (a+c) \cdot L + 2 \cdot (a-c+b) \cdot (L_1 + L_2)$	
$d > a - c$	$A = 2 \cdot (a+c) \cdot L + 2 \cdot (d+b) \cdot (L_1 + L_2)$	

