

A diagram showing a cross-section of a roof structure. A blue trapezoidal shape represents the roof profile, with a central peak and sloped sides. Below this, several vertical lines represent structural supports or columns. The diagram is used to illustrate the geometry for calculating the roof's area.

-3.17	-115.78	-115.76	-115.91
-2.81	-115.76	-115.80	-115.94
-2.75	-115.84	-115.84	-115.94
-2.68	-115.85	-115.85	-115.94
-1.95	-115.82	-115.89	-115.98
0.00	-115.76	-115.85	-115.94
1.60	-115.76	-115.85	-115.94
1.95	-115.79	-115.84	-115.94
2.75	-115.79	-115.80	-115.89
2.81	-115.80	-115.80	-115.79
3.45	-115.80	-115.80	-115.79

[illegible]

-5,00	015,68				
-3,30	015,61				
-2,72					
-2,60					
-1,95					
-1,60	015,61				
0,00	015,61				
1,95					
2,72					
2,60					
3,30					
5,00					

3.00	105.90	105.92
2.50	105.98	106.10
2.00		106.14
1.50		106.18
1.00	105.98	106.14
0.50	106.10	106.14
0.25	106.21	106.14

A diagram of a hexagonal building with a flat roof. The building is shown in a perspective view, with a central vertical axis. The roof is a flat hexagon, and the walls are vertical. The diagram is used to illustrate the concept of a building's footprint and its relationship to the ground plane.

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