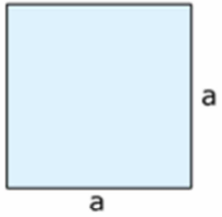


PERÍMETROS Y ÁREAS DE FIGURAS PLANAS

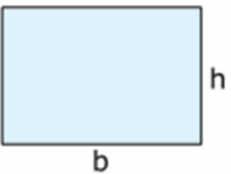
Cuadrado



$$A = a^2$$

$$P = 4a$$

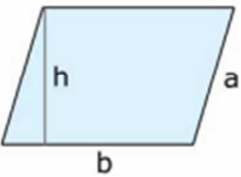
Rectángulo



$$A = b \cdot h$$

$$P = 2b + 2h$$

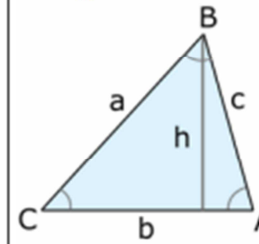
Paralelogramo



$$A = b \cdot h$$

$$P = 2b + 2a$$

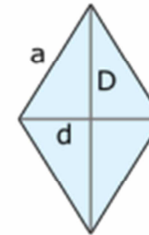
Triángulo



$$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

$$P = a + b + c$$

Rombo

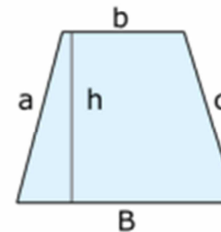


$$A = \frac{d \cdot D}{2}$$

$$P = 4a$$

$$4a^2 = d^2 + D^2$$

Trapezio



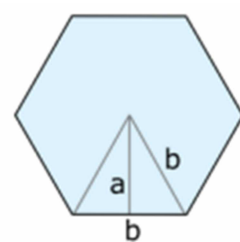
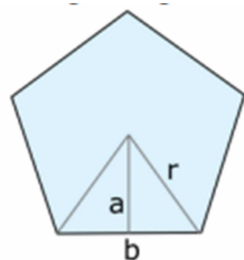
$$A = \frac{b + B}{2} h$$

$$P = a + b + B + c$$

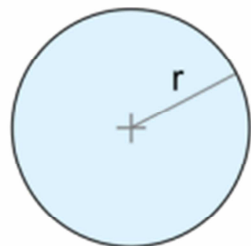
Polígono regular

$$A = \frac{P \cdot a}{2}$$

a es la apotema / P es el perímetro
(suma de la longitud de los lados)



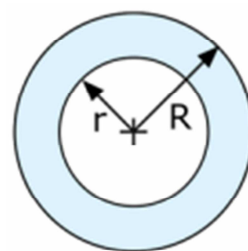
Círculo



$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$P = 2\pi r$$

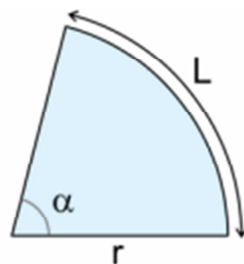
Corona circular



$$A = \pi (R^2 - r^2)$$

$$P = 2\pi (R + r)$$

Sector circular



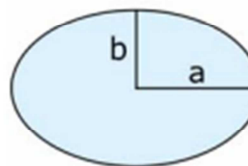
$$A = \pi r^2 \frac{\alpha}{360^\circ}$$

$$L = \pi r \frac{\alpha}{180^\circ}$$

$$P = 2r + L$$

α en grados sexagesimales

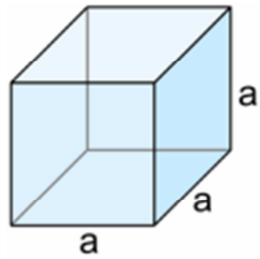
Elipse



$$A = \pi a b$$

CUERPOS EN EL ESPACIO

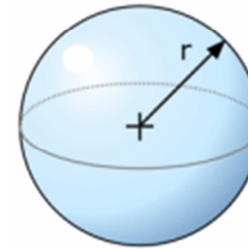
Cubo (hexaedro)



$$A = 6a^2$$

$$V = a^3$$

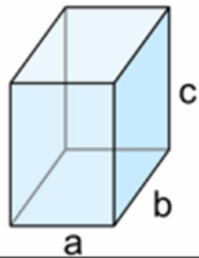
Esfera



$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$

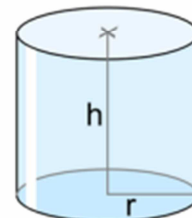
Prisma recto



$$A = 2ab + 2ac + 2bc$$

$$V = a \cdot b \cdot c$$

Cilindro

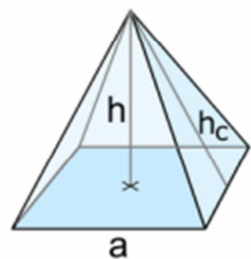


$$A_{TOTAL} = 2\pi r(h + r)$$

$$A_{BASES} = 2\pi r^2 \quad A_{LATERAL} = 2\pi r \cdot h$$

$$V = \pi r^2 \cdot h$$

Pirámide

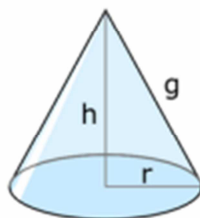


$$A_{TOTAL} = A_{LAT} + A_{BASE}$$

$$A_{LAT} = \frac{\text{Perímetro}_{BASE} \cdot h_C}{2}$$

$$V = \frac{A_{BASE} \cdot h}{3}$$

Cono



$$A_{TOTAL} = \pi r \cdot g + \pi r^2$$

$$A_{BASE} = \pi r^2$$

$$A_{LATERAL} = \pi r \cdot g$$

$$V = \frac{\pi r^2 \cdot h}{3}$$

$$g^2 = h^2 + r^2$$