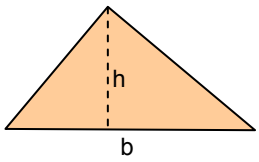
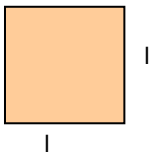
ÁREAS

Triángulo:



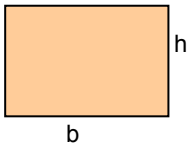
$$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

Cuadrado:



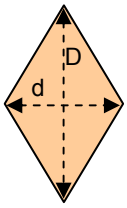
$$A = l^2$$

Rectángulo:



$$A = b \cdot h$$

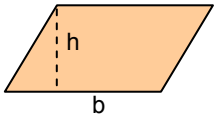
Rombo:



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

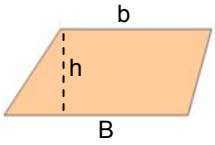
(semiproducto de las diagonales)

Paralelogramo:



$$A = b \cdot h$$

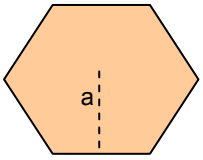
Trapecio:



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

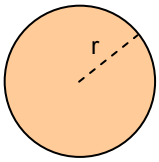
(semisuma de las bases por altura)

Polígonos regulares:



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

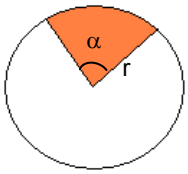
Circunferencia:



$$\text{Área} = \pi r^2$$

$$\text{Longitud} = 2 \pi r$$

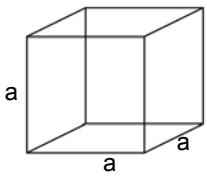
Sector circular:



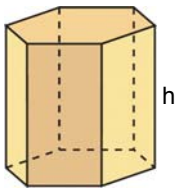
$$A = \frac{\pi r^2 \alpha}{360}$$

VOLÚMENES

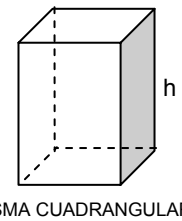
Prismas: *(pág. 174)*



CUBO



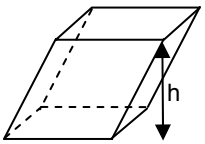
PRISMA HEXAGONAL RECTO



PRISMA CUADRANGULAR RECTO (ORTOEDRO)

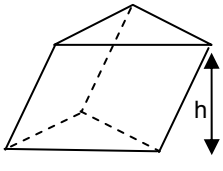
$$V = A_{base} \cdot h$$

$$A = A_{lateral} + 2 \cdot A_{base}$$



PRISMA CUADRANGULAR OBLICUO

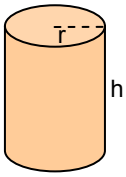
PARALELEPÍPEDO



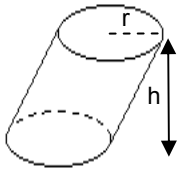
PRISMA TRIANGULAR OBLICUO

VOLÚMENES

Cilindros: *(pág. 176)*



CILINDRO RECTO

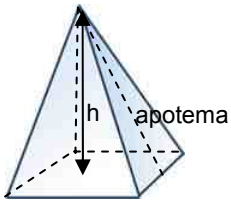


CILINDRO OBLICUO

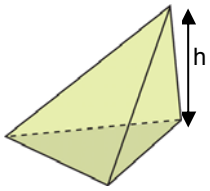
$$V = A_{base} \cdot h = \pi r^2 h$$

$$A = A_{lateral} + 2 \cdot A_{base}$$

Pirámides: *(pág. 179)*



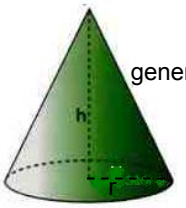
PIRÁMIDE CUADRANGULAR RECTA



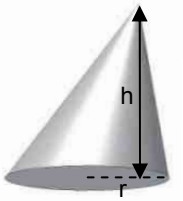
PIRÁMIDE TRIANGULAR OBLICUA

$$V = \frac{1}{3} A_{base} \cdot h$$

Conos: *(pág. 179)*



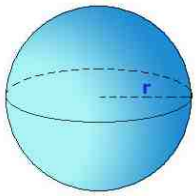
CONO (CIRCULAR) RECTO



CONO (CIRCULAR) OBLICUO

$$V = \frac{1}{3} A_{base} \cdot h = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

Esfera: *(pág. 180)*



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

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