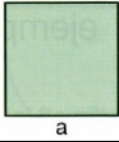
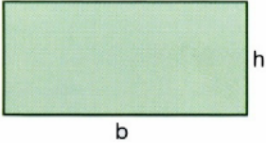

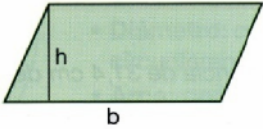
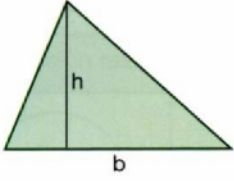
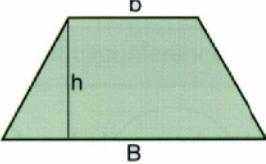
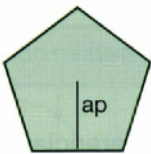
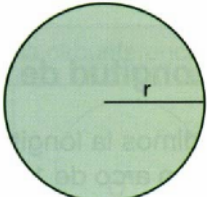
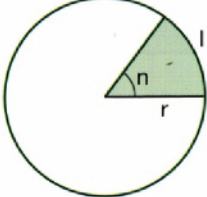
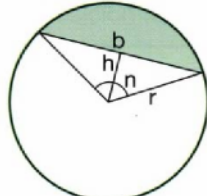
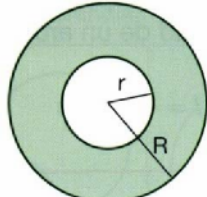
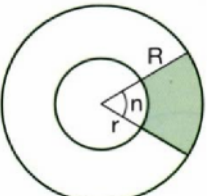


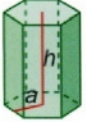
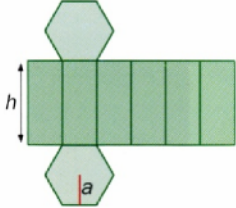
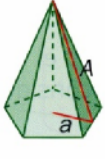
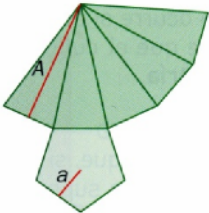

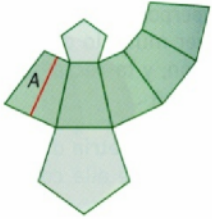
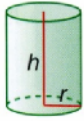
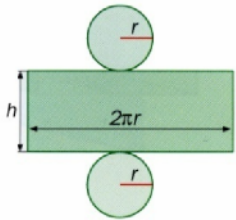
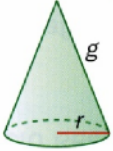
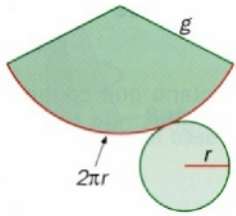
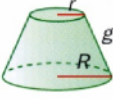
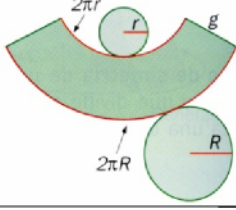
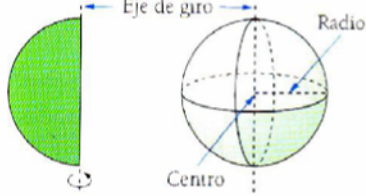
**ÁREAS DE FIGURAS POLIGONALES**

<b>Cuadrado</b>		$A = a^2$
<b>Rectángulo</b>		$A = b \cdot h$
<b>Rombo</b>		$A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$
<b>Romboide</b>		$A = b \cdot h$
<b>Triángulo</b>		$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$
<b>Trapezio</b>		$A = \frac{(B + b) \cdot h}{2}$
<b>Polígono regular</b>		$A = \frac{P \cdot ap}{2}$

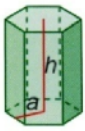
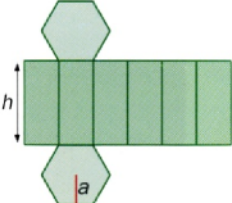
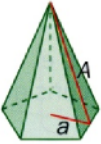
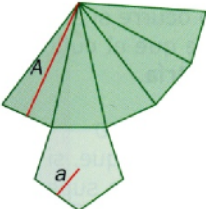

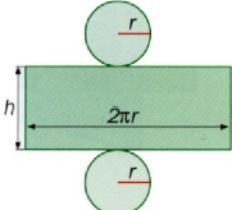
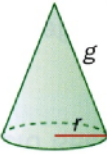
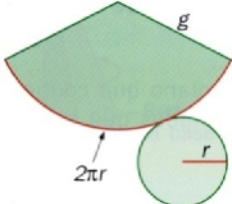
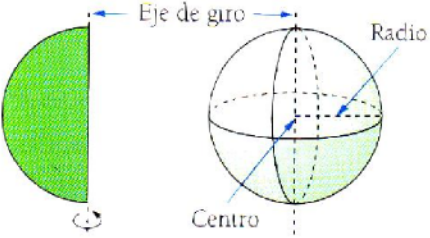
## ÁREAS DE FIGURAS CIRCULARES

<b>Círculo</b>		$A = \pi \cdot r^2$
<b>Sector circular</b>		$A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2}{360^\circ} \cdot n = l \cdot \frac{r}{2}$
<b>Segmento circular</b>		$A = \text{Área}_{\text{sector circular}} - \text{Área}_{\text{triángulo}}$ $A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2}{360^\circ} \cdot n - \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$
<b>Corona circular</b>		$A = \text{Área}_{\text{círculo (R)}} - \text{Área}_{\text{círculo (r)}}$ $A = \pi \cdot (R^2 - r^2)$
<b>Trapezio circular</b>		$A = \text{Área}_{\text{sector circular (R)}} - \text{Área}_{\text{sector circular (r)}}$ $A = \frac{\pi \cdot n}{360^\circ} \cdot (R^2 - r^2)$

## ÁREAS DE CUERPOS GEOMÉTRICOS

		FIGURA	DESARROLLO PLANO	ÁREA LATERAL	ÁREA TOTAL
POLIEDROS	Prisma			$A_L = P \cdot h$	$A_T = A_L + 2 \cdot A_{base}$
	Pirámide			$A_L = \frac{P \cdot A}{2}$	$A_T = A_L + A_{base}$
	Tronco de pirámide			$A_L = \frac{(P + p) \cdot A}{2}$	$A_T = A_L + A_{b1} + A_{b2}$
CUERPOS GEOMÉTRICOS DE REVOLUCIÓN	Cilindro			$A_L = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r \cdot h$	$A_T = A_L + 2 \cdot A_{base}$ $A_T = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r \cdot (h + r)$
	Cono			$A_L = \pi \cdot r \cdot g$	$A_T = A_L + A_{base}$ $A_T = \pi \cdot r \cdot (g + r)$
	Tronco de cono			$A_L = \pi \cdot g \cdot (R + r)$	$A_T = A_L + A_{b1} + A_{b2}$ $A_T = \pi \cdot g \cdot (R + r) + \pi \cdot R^2 + \pi \cdot r^2$
	Esfera			-----	$A_T = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2$

## VOLÚMENES DE CUERPOS GEOMÉTRICOS

		FIGURA	DESARROLLO PLANO	VOLUMEN
CUERPOS GEOMÉTRICOS	POLIEDROS	<b>Prisma</b> 		$V = A_{base} \cdot h$
	<b>Pirámide</b> 		$V = \frac{A_{base} \cdot h}{3}$	
CUERPOS DE REVOLUCIÓN	<b>Cilindro</b> 		$V = A_{base} \cdot h = \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h$	
	<b>Cono</b> 		$V = \frac{A_{base} \cdot h}{3} = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h}{3}$	
	<b>Esfera</b> 		$V = \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^3}{3}$	