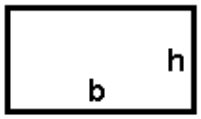
GEOMETRÍA - ÁREAS Y VOLÚMENES

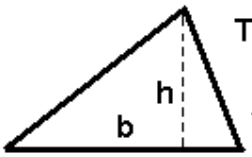
Cuadrado

$A = l \cdot l = l^2$



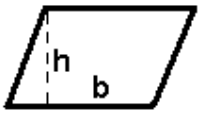
Rectángulo

$A = b \cdot h$



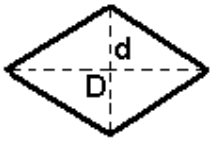
Triángulo

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



Romboide

$A = b \cdot h$

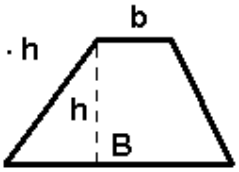


Rombo

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

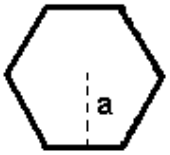
$A = \frac{B + b}{2} \cdot h$

Trapecio



Polígono Regular

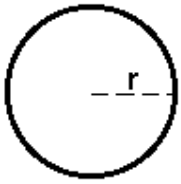
$A = \frac{P \cdot a}{2}$



Círculo

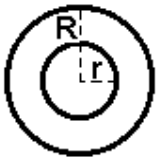
$A = \pi \cdot r^2$

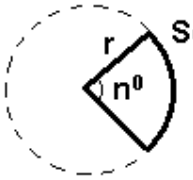
$L = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r = \pi \cdot d$



Corona Circular

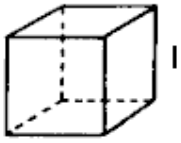
$A = \pi \cdot (R^2 - r^2)$





Sector Circular

$A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot n^0}{360^0}$



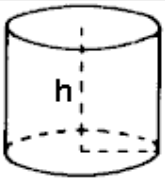
Cubo

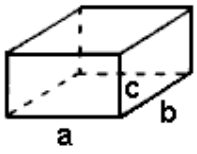
$A = 6 \cdot l^2$

$V = l^3$

Cilindro

$V = A_{base} \cdot h$





Ortoedro

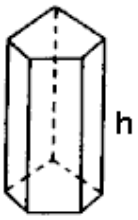
$V = a \cdot b \cdot c$

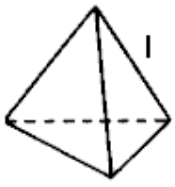
Cono o Pirámide

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

Prisma recto

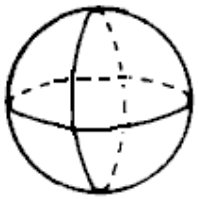
$V = A_{base} \cdot h$





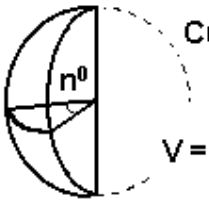
Tetraedro regular

$V = \frac{l^3 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{12}$



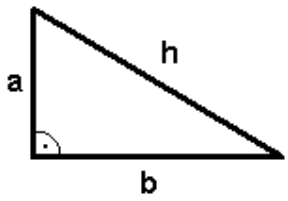
Esfera

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



Cuña esférica

$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \frac{n^0}{360^0}$



Teorema de Pitágoras

$h^2 = a^2 + b^2$

Teorema de Thales

$\frac{A}{a} = \frac{B}{b}$

r, s, t, paralelas