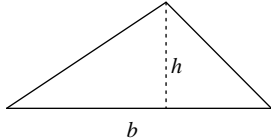
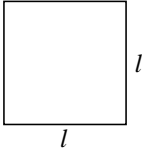
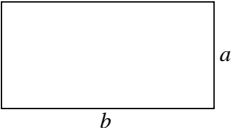
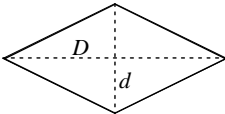
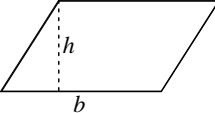
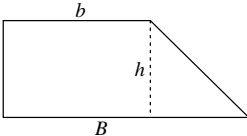
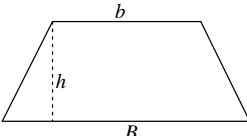
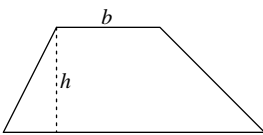
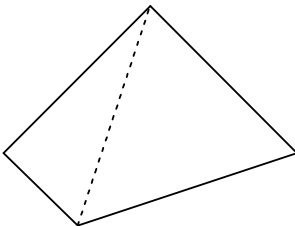
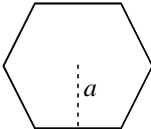
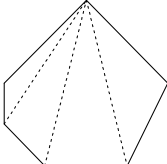
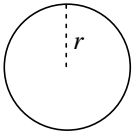
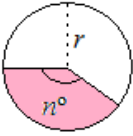
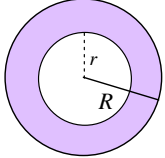
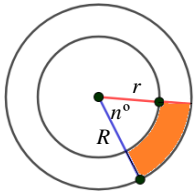
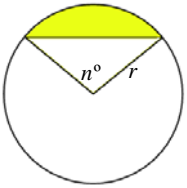


ÁREAS

		NOMBRE	FORMA	ÁREA	
		TRIÁNGULOS (Polígonos de 3 lados)		Triángulo	
ÁREAS DE FIGURAS PLANAS	CUADRILÁTEROS (Polígonos de cuatro lados)	CUADRILÁTEROS (Tienen los lados paralelos dos a dos)	Cuadrado		$A = l \cdot l = l^2$
			Rectángulo		$A = b \cdot a$
			Rombo		$A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$
			Romboide		$A = b \cdot h$
		TRAPECIOS (Tienen dos lados paralelos)	Trapezio rectángulo		$A = \frac{(B + b) \cdot h}{2}$
			Trapezio isósceles		
			Trapezio escaleno		
		TRAPEZOIDES	Trapezoide		Se divide en dos triángulos y se suman sus áreas
		POLÍGONOS DE n LADOS	Polígono regular		$A = \frac{p \cdot a}{2}$ $p = \text{perímetro}$ $a = \text{apotema}$
			Polígono irregular		Se descompone en triángulos y se suman sus áreas

El *perímetro* de un polígono es la suma de las longitudes de todos sus lados.

ÁREAS	FIGURAS CURVILÍNEAS	Circunferencia		$L = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$
		Círculo		$A = \pi \cdot r^2$
		Sector circular		$A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot n^\circ}{360^\circ}$ <small>$n^\circ = \text{número de grados}$</small>
		Corona circular		$A = \pi R^2 - \pi r^2$
		Trapezio circular		$A = \frac{\pi \cdot (R^2 - r^2) \cdot n^\circ}{360^\circ}$
		Segmento circular		$A = A_{\text{sector circular}} - A_{\text{triángulo isósceles}}$

Otra fórmula:

Fórmula de Herón para calcular el área de un **triángulo**:

$$A_{\text{triángulo}} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \quad \text{donde } s = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \text{semiperímetro}$$

