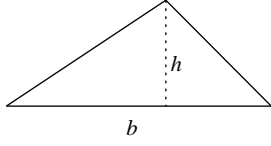
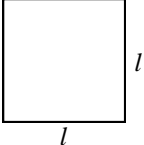
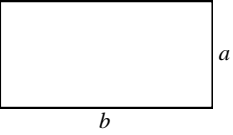
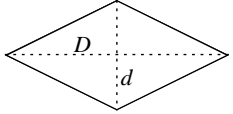
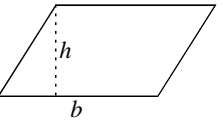
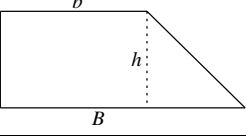
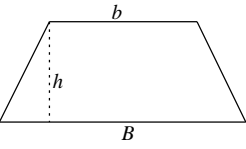
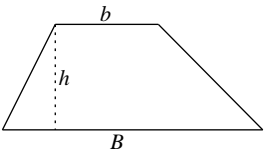
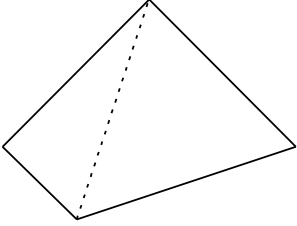
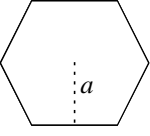
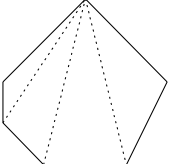
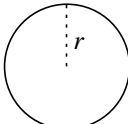
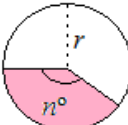
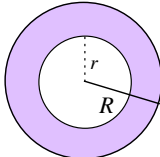
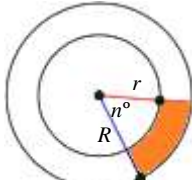
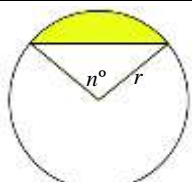


# ÁREA DE FIGURAS PLANAS

ÁREAS DE FIGURAS PLANAS		NOMBRE		FORMA		ÁREA			
		<b>TRIÁNGULOS</b> (Polígonos de 3 lados)		Triángulo				$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$	
<b>CUADRILÁTEROS</b> (Polígonos de cuatro lados)		<b>CUADRILÁTEROS</b> (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				$A = b \cdot h$	
		<b>TRAPECIOS</b> (Tienen dos lados paralelos)		Trapezio rectángulo				$A = \frac{(B + b) \cdot h}{2}$	
				Trapezio isósceles					
				Trapezio escaleno					
		<b>TRAPEZOIDES</b>		Trapezoide				Se divide en dos triángulos y se suman sus áreas	
				<b>POLÍGONOS DE n LADOS</b>		Polígono regular			
		Polígono irregular						Se descompone en triángulos y se suman sus áreas	

# ÁREA DE FIGURAS PLANAS

<b>ÁREAS</b>	<b>FIGURAS CURVILÍNEAS</b>	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><math>n^\circ = \text{número de grados}</math></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**:

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

