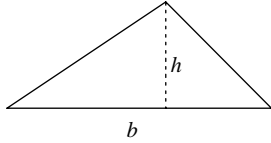
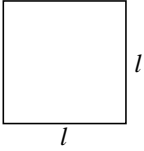
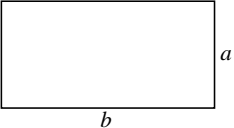
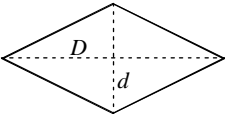
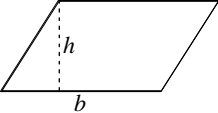
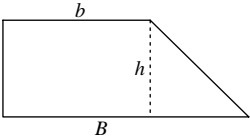
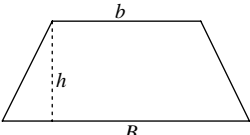
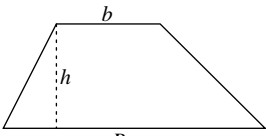
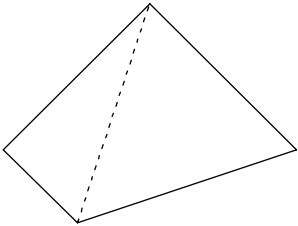
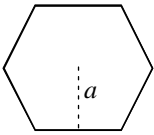
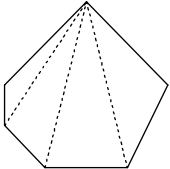
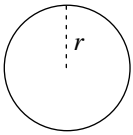
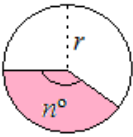
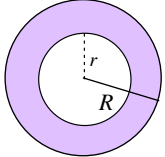
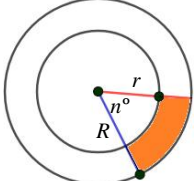
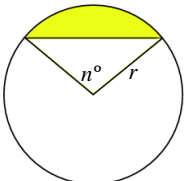
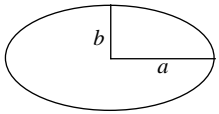
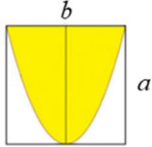
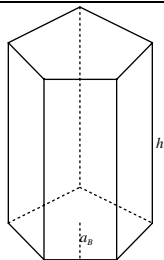
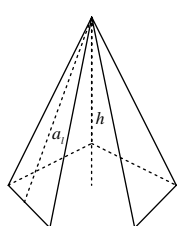


ÁREAS Y VOLÚMENES

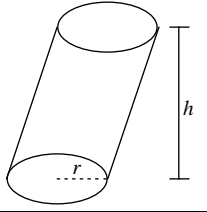
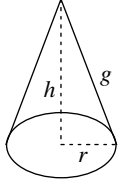
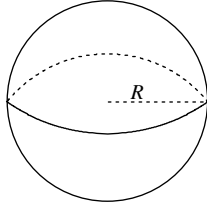
| ÁREAS DE FIGURAS PLANAS | | NOMBRE | FORMA | ÁREA |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| | | TRIÁNGULOS (Polígonos de 3 lados) | Triángulo |  |
| CUADRILÁTEROS (Polígonos de cuatro lados) | CUADRILÁTEROS (Tienen los lados paralelos dos a dos) | Cuadrado |  | $A = l \cdot l = l^2$ |
| | | Rectángulo |  | $A = b \cdot a$ |
| | | Rombo |  | $A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$ |
| | | Romboide |  | $A = b \cdot h$ |
| | TRAPECIOS (Tienen dos lados paralelos) | Trapecio rectángulo |  | $A = \frac{(B + b) \cdot h}{2}$ |
| | | Trapecio isósceles |  | |
| | | Trapecio 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 |

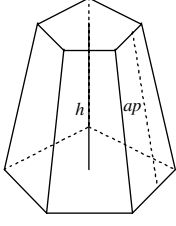
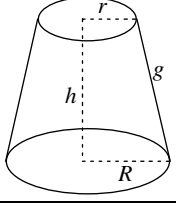
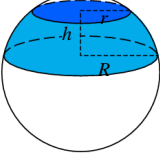
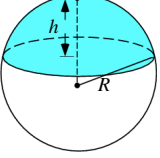
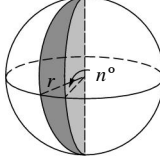
ÁREAS Y VOLÚMENES

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| 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 |  | $A = A_{\text{sector circular}} - A_{\text{triángulo isósceles}}$ |
| | | Elipse |  | $A = \pi ab$ |
| | | Segmento de parábola |  | $A = \frac{2}{3} ab$ |

| ÁREAS Y VOLÚMENES DE CUERPOS | NOMBRE | FORMA | ÁREAS | VOLUMEN |
|---|---------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| POLIEDROS (Cuerpos geométricos limitados por polígonos) | PRISMA |  | $A_L = p_B \cdot h$ <small>$p_B = \text{perímetro base}$</small> $A_B = \frac{p_B \cdot a_B}{2}$ <small>$a_B = \text{apotema base}$</small> $A_T = A_L + 2A_B$ | $V = A_B \cdot h$ |
| | PIRÁMIDE |  | $A_{\text{TRIANG.}} = \frac{l_B \cdot a_l}{2}$ <small>$a_l = \text{apotema lateral}$</small> <small>$l_B = \text{lado base}$</small> $A_B = \frac{p_B \cdot a_B}{2}$ $A_T = A_L + 2A_B$ | $V = \frac{A_B \cdot h}{3}$ |

ÁREAS Y VOLÚMENES

| | | | | |
|---|----------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| CUERPOS DE REVOLUCIÓN (Cuerpos que se obtienen al girar una figura plana) | CILINDRO |  | $A_L = 2\pi r \cdot h$ <small>$h = \text{altura}$</small> $A_B = \pi \cdot r^2$ $A_T = A_L + 2A_B$ | $V = A_B \cdot h$ |
| | CONO |  | $A_L = \pi \cdot r \cdot g$ <small>$g = \text{generatriz}$</small> $A_B = \pi \cdot r^2$ $A_T = A_L + A_B$ | $V = \frac{A_B \cdot h}{3}$ |
| | ESFERA |  | $A_T = 4\pi r^2$ | $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ |

| ÁREAS Y VOLÚMENES DE CUERPOS GEOMÉTRICOS | TRONCOS (Cuerpos geométricos que se obtienen de otros, al cortarlos por un plano paralelo a la base) | | NOMBRE | FORMA | ÁREAS | VOLUMEN |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | CUERPOS ESFÉRICOS (Cuerpos que se obtienen de la esfera al cortarla por uno o varios planos) | TRONCO DE PIRÁMIDE |  | | $A_L = \frac{(P + p) \cdot ap}{2}$ <small>$P = \text{perímetro base mayor}$ $p = \text{perímetro base menor}$ $ap = \text{apotema tronco}$</small> $A_T = A_L + A_B + A_b$ <small>$A_B = \text{área base mayor}$ $A_b = \text{área base menor}$</small> | $V = \frac{(A_B + A_b + \sqrt{A_B A_b}) \cdot h}{3}$ |
| TRONCO DE CONO | |  | | $A_L = \pi(R + r)g$ $A_T = \pi g(R + r) + \pi R^2 + \pi r^2$ | $V = \frac{\pi h(R^2 + r^2 + Rr)}{3}$ | |
| ZONA ESFÉRICA | |  | | $A = 2\pi r \cdot h$ | $V = \frac{\pi h(h^2 + 3R^2 + 3r^2)}{6}$ | |
| CASQUETE ESFÉRICO | |  | | $A = 2\pi R \cdot h$ | $V = \frac{\pi h^2(3R - h)}{3}$ | |
| HUSO (o SECTOR ESFÉRICO) | |  | | $A = 4\pi r^2 \cdot \frac{n^\circ}{360^\circ}$ | $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \cdot \frac{n^\circ}{360^\circ}$ | |

ÁREAS Y VOLÚMENES

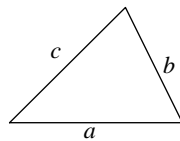
Si no queremos memorizar las fórmulas para hallar el volumen de los troncos, lo que se hace es utilizar la semejanza de triángulos y el teorema de Tales.

Para hallar el área y el volumen de un huso esférico podemos usar proporcionalidad directa.

Otras fórmulas:

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

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



Segmento de parábola:

$$A_{\text{segmento de parábola}} = \frac{4}{3} A_{\text{triángulo}}$$

