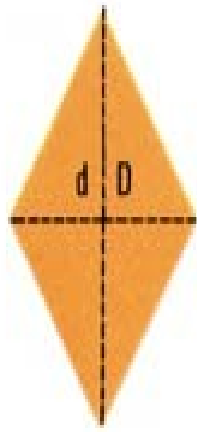




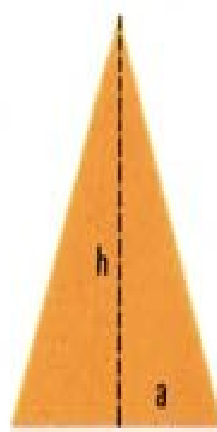
cuadrado: $A = a^2$



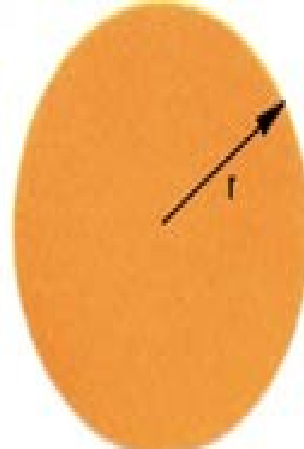
trapezio: $A = \frac{a + b}{2} \cdot h$



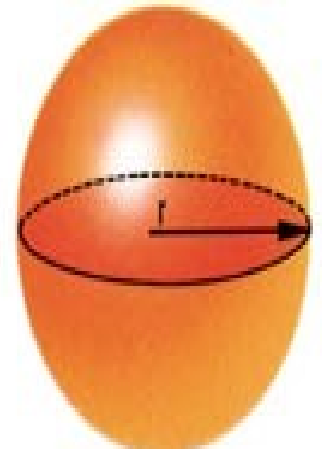
rombo: $A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$



triángulo: $A = \frac{a \cdot h}{2}$



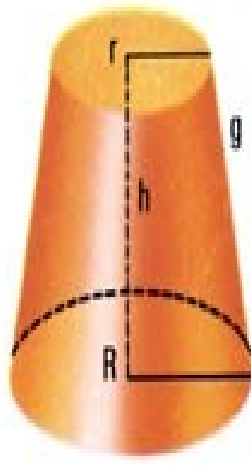
círculo: $A = \pi \cdot r^2$



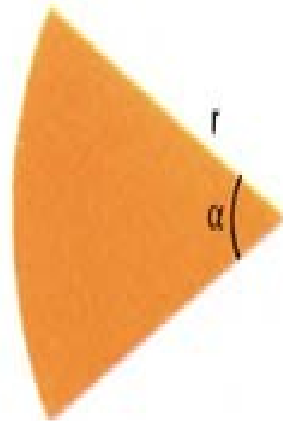
esfera: $A = 4\pi \cdot r^2$



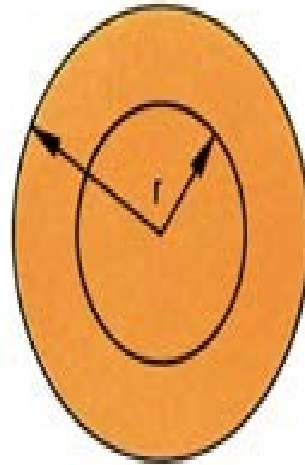
cilindro: $A = 2\pi \cdot r \cdot h$



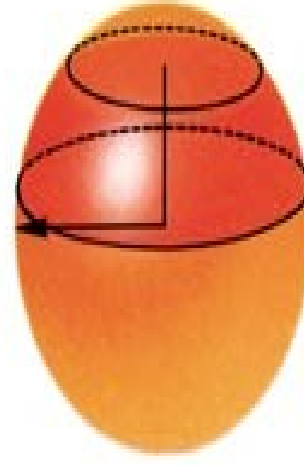
cono truncado
 $A = \pi(R + r) \sqrt{(R - r)^2 + h^2} = \pi(R + r)g$



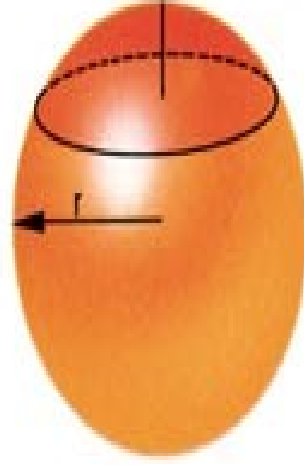
sector circular:
 $A = \frac{r^2 \pi \cdot \alpha}{360}$



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




zona esférica: $A = 2\pi \cdot r \cdot h$



casquete esférico:
 $A = 2\pi \cdot r \cdot h$

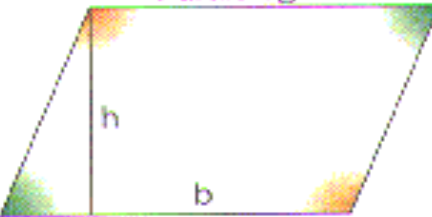
❖ Área de figuras poligonales

Rectángulo



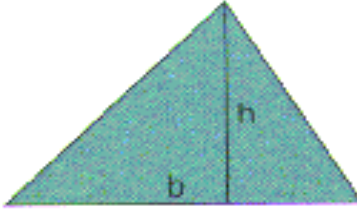
$S = b \cdot h$

Paralelogramo



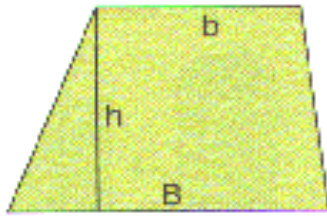
$A = b \cdot h$

Triángulo



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

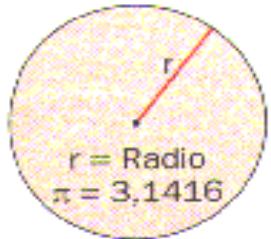
Trapezio



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

❖ Área de figuras curvilíneas

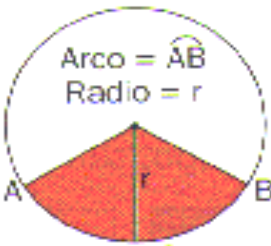
Círculo



$r = \text{Radio}$
 $\pi = 3,1416$

$A = \pi r^2$

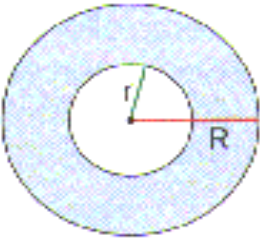
Sector circular



Arco = \widehat{AB}
Radio = r

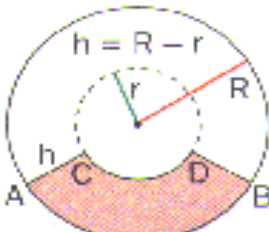
$A = \frac{\widehat{AB} \cdot r}{2}$

Corona circular



$A = \pi R^2 - \pi r^2$

Trapezio circular

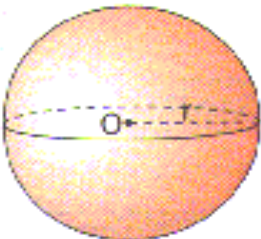


$h = R - r$

$A = \frac{\widehat{AB} + \widehat{CD}}{2} h$

❖ Área de figuras esféricas

Esfera



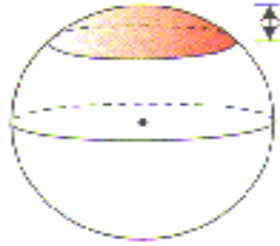
$A = 4\pi r^2$

Zona esférica



$A = 2\pi r \cdot h$

Casquete esférico

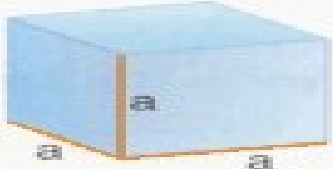







$A = 2\pi r \cdot h$

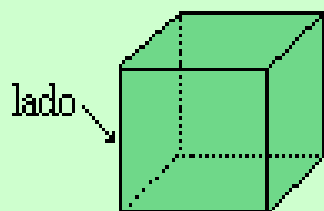
Huso esférico



$A = \frac{4\pi r^2 \cdot n^\circ}{360^\circ}$

<i>Figura</i>	<i>Nombre</i>	<i>Volumen</i>
	Hexaedro (cubo)	$V = a^3$
	Prisma regular	$V = A_b \cdot h$
	Pirámide regular	$V = \frac{1}{3} A_b \cdot h$
	Cilindro	$V = \pi r^2 \cdot h$
	Cono	$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 \cdot h$
	Esfera	$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

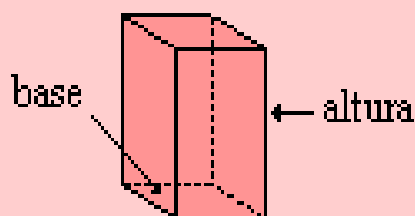
Cubo



$$\text{Volumen cubo} = l^3$$

El volumen de un cubo se obtiene elevando al cubo la longitud de su arista

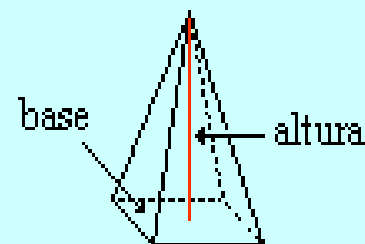
Prisma



$$\text{Volumen prisma} = \text{sup. base} \times h$$

El volumen de un prisma se obtiene multiplicando la superficie de su base por la altura del prisma.

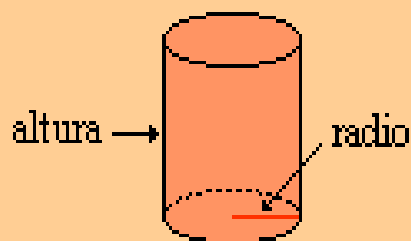
Pirámide



$$\text{Volumen pirámide} = \frac{\text{sup. base} \times h}{3}$$

El volumen de una pirámide es equivalente a un tercio del volumen de un prisma de igual base y altura.

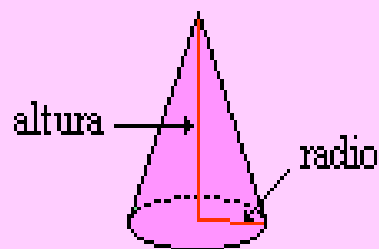
Cilindro



$$\text{Volumen cilindro} = (\pi \times r^2) \times h$$

El volumen de un cilindro se obtiene multiplicando la superficie de su base por la altura del cilindro.

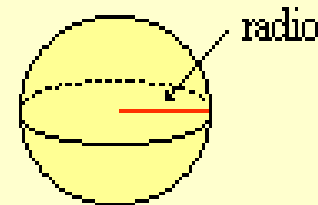
Cono



$$\text{Volumen cono} = \frac{(\pi \times r^2) \times h}{3}$$

El volumen de un cono es equivalente a un tercio del volumen de un cilindro de igual base y altura.

Esfera



$$\text{Volumen esfera} = \frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times r^3$$

El volumen de una esfera es igual a $\frac{4}{3}$ de π por el radio al cubo.