

ÁREAS

$$A = \frac{\text{base} \cdot \text{altura}}{2}$$

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

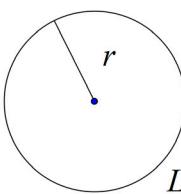
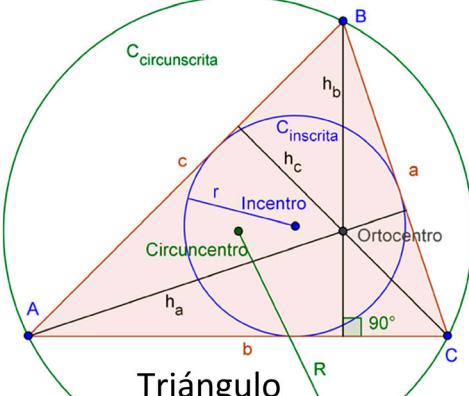
$$A = \frac{b \cdot h_b}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{c \cdot h_c}{2}$$

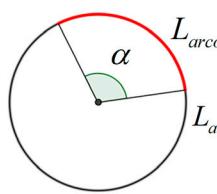
$$A = \sqrt{s(s-a) \cdot (s-b) \cdot (s-c)}$$

$$A = r \cdot s ; A = \frac{a \cdot b \cdot c}{4R}$$

$$P = a + b + c ; s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$$

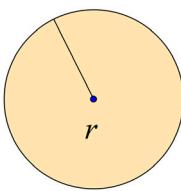


Circunferencia

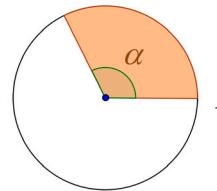


Arco

$$L_{\text{arco}} = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ}$$

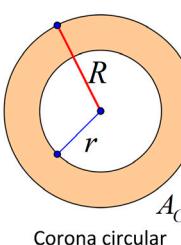


Círculo

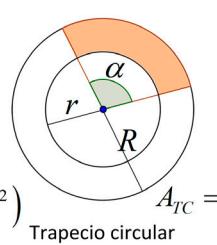


Sector circular

$$A_{\text{sec}} = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ}$$

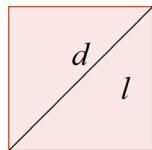


Corona circular



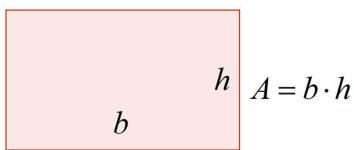
Trapecio circular

$$A_{\text{TC}} = \frac{\pi(R^2 - r^2) \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ}$$

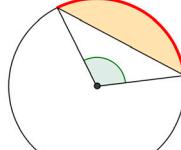


$$\begin{aligned} A &= l^2 \\ P &= 4 \cdot l \\ d &= l\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Cuadrado

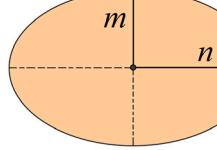


Rectángulo



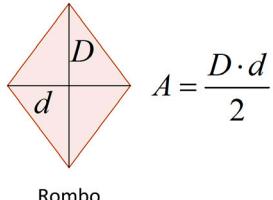
$$A = A_{\text{sector}} - A_{\text{triángulo}}$$

Segmento circular



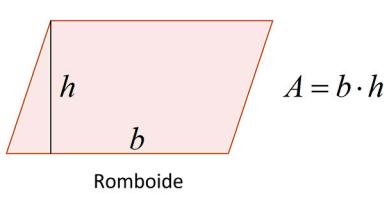
$$A = \pi \cdot m \cdot n$$

m, n semiejes



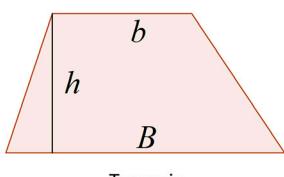
$$A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$$

Rombo



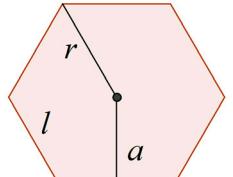
$$A = b \cdot h$$

Romboide



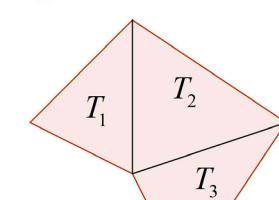
Trapecio

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



Polígono regular

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

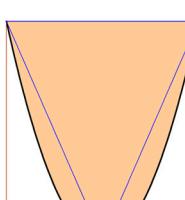


$$A = T_1 + T_2 + T_3$$

Polígono

$$A = \frac{2}{3} \cdot A_{\text{rectángulo}}$$

$$\text{ó } A = \frac{4}{3} A_{\text{triángulo}}$$



Segmento parábola

Pólígono: Línea poligonal cerrada
Elementos: LADOS, VÉRTICES y DIAGONALES

Pólígono convexo: Todos sus ángulos interiores son menores de 180°

Pólígono cóncavo: algún ángulo interior es mayor de 180°

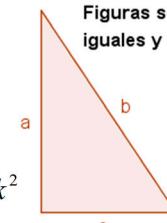
La razón de las áreas de dos figuras semejantes es igual al cuadrado de la razón de semejanza

$$\frac{A}{A'} = k^2$$

Suma ángulos interiores

$$S_i = 180^\circ \cdot (n - 2)$$

Figuras semejantes: ángulos iguales y lados proporcionales

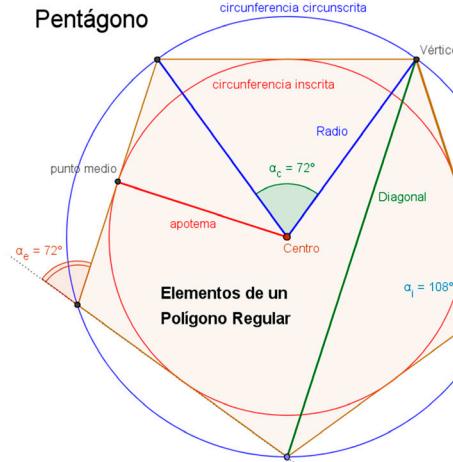


$$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{b}{b'} = \frac{c}{c'} = k$$

Polígono Regular: Es el que tiene todos sus lados y todos sus ángulos iguales
Elementos: Lados, Vértices, Diagonales, Circunferencia inscrita, Circunferencia circunscrita, Centro, Radio, Apotema, Perímetro.

Son polígonos regulares: Triángulo equilátero, cuadrado, pentágono regular, hexágono regular, etc...

Pentágono



Ángulo interior: El formado por dos lados consecutivos

$$\alpha_i = \frac{180^\circ \cdot (n - 2)}{n}$$

Ángulo central: El formado por dos radios consecutivos

$$\alpha_c = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

Diagonal: Segmento que une dos vértices no consecutivos

$$n^{\circ} \text{ de } D = \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$$

Lados

| | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 3 | Triángulo | α_i | α_c |
| 4 | Cuadrado | 90° | 90° |
| 5 | Pentágono | 108° | 72° |
| 6 | Hexágono | 120° | 60° |
| 7 | Heptágono | | |
| 8 | Octágono | | |
| 9 | Eneágono | | |
| 10 | Decágono | | |
| 11 | Endecágono | | |
| 12 | Dodecágono | | |
| 13 | Tridecágono | | |
| 14 | Tetradecágono | | |
| 15 | Pentadecágono | | |

Polígono

área

lado

altura

apotema

perímetro

base

base mayor

ángulo central

ángulo interior

diagonal mayor

diagonal

radio

longitud

radio

radio mayor

ángulo

ángulo exterior

semiperímetro