







Figura	Elementos	Perímetro	Área
 Triángulo	B = base H = altura L = lado 1 M = lado 2 N = lado 3	$P = L + M + N$	$A = \frac{B \times H}{2}$
 Cuadrado	a = lado	$P = 4 \times a$	$A = a^2$
 Rectángulo	B = base H = altura	$P = 2 \times B + 2 \times H$	$A = B \times H$
 Rombo	a = lado d = diagonal menor D = diagonal mayor	$P = 4 \times a$	$A = \frac{D \times d}{2}$
 Paralelogramo	B = base H = altura	$P = 2 \times B + 2 \times H$	$A = B \times H$
 Trapecio	L = lado 1 M = lado 2 N = lado 3 O = lado 4 b = base menor B = base mayor H = altura	$P = L + M + N + O$	$A = \frac{H(B + b)}{2}$



FORMULARIO DE ÁREAS Y PERÍMETROS





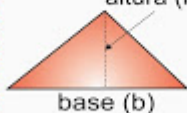
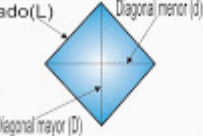


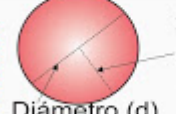
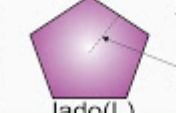
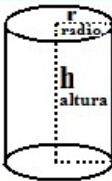
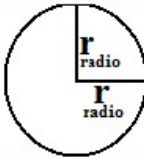
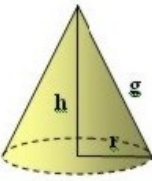
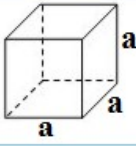
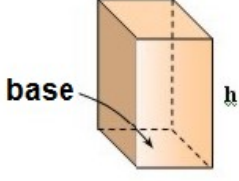
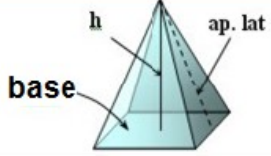
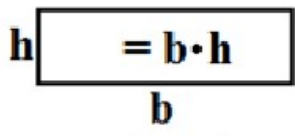
CUADRADO	 <p>lado (L)</p>	ÁREA $A = L \times L$	PERÍMETRO $P = L + L + L + L$
RECTÁNGULO	 <p>base (b) altura (h)</p>	ÁREA $A = b \times h$	PERÍMETRO $P = b + b + h + h$
TRIÁNGULO	 <p>altura (h) base (b)</p>	ÁREA $A = \frac{b \times h}{2}$	PERÍMETRO $P = L + L + L$
ROMBO	 <p>lado (L) Diagonal menor (d) Diagonal mayor (D)</p>	ÁREA $A = D \times d$	PERÍMETRO $P = L + L + L + L$
ROMBOIDE	 <p>base (b) altura (h)</p>	ÁREA $A = b \times h$	PERÍMETRO $P = b + b + h + h$
TRAPECIO	 <p>base menor (b) base mayor (B) altura (h)</p>	ÁREA $A = \frac{h(B + b)}{2}$	PERÍMETRO $P = B + b + L + L$
CIRCULO	 <p>radio (r) Diámetro (d)</p>	ÁREA $A = \pi \times r^2$	CIRCUNFERENCIA $C = \pi \times d$
POLIGONO +5	 <p>lado (L) apotema (a)</p>	ÁREA $A = \frac{p \times a}{2}$	PERÍMETRO $P = L \times \# \text{ lados}$

Figura	Esquema	Área	Volumen
Cilindro		$A_{total} = 2\pi r (h + r)$	$V = \pi r^2 \cdot h$
Esfera		$A_{total} = 4\pi r^2$	$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$
Cono		$A_{total} = \pi r^2 + \pi r g$	$V = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$
Cubo		$A = 6 a^2$	$V = a^3$
Prisma		$A = (\text{perim. base} \cdot h) + 2 \cdot \text{área base}$	$V = \text{área base} \times h$
Pirámide		$A = \frac{(\text{perim. base} \cdot \text{ap. lat})}{2} + \text{área base}$	$V = \frac{\text{área base} \times h}{3}$

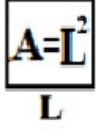
Recuerda. Áreas de polígonos

Rectángulo



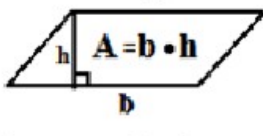
$A = b \cdot h$

Cuadrado



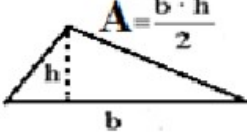
$A = L^2$

Paralelogramo



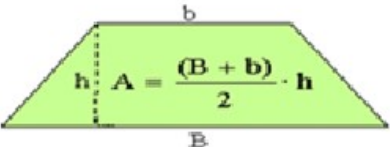
$A = b \cdot h$

Triángulo



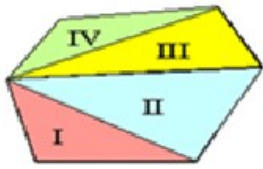
$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$

Trapezio

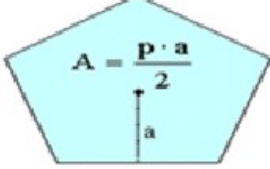


$A = \frac{(B + b) \cdot h}{2}$

Polígono cualquiera



Polígono regular



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

p = perímetro

El área de este polígono es igual a la suma de las áreas de los triángulos I, II, III y IV.