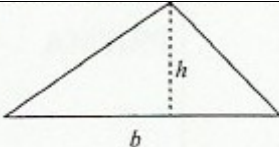
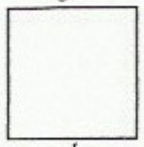
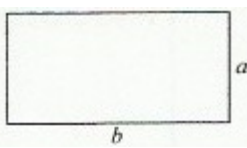
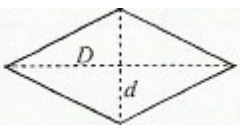
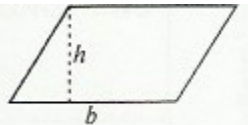
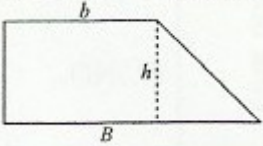
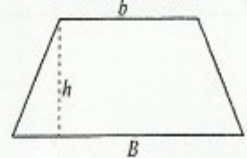
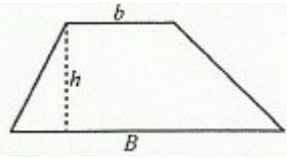
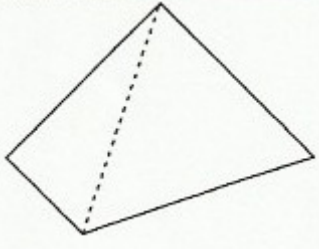
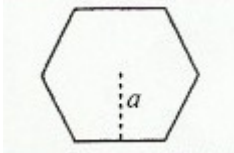
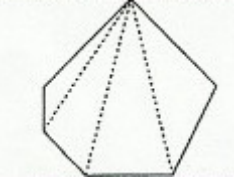
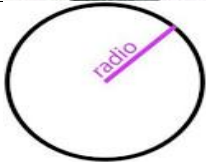
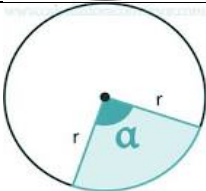
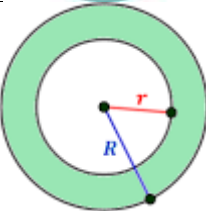
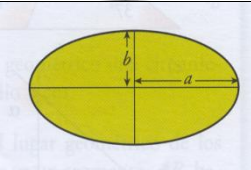


ÁREAS DE FIGURAS PLANAS

| | | NOMBRE | FORMA | ÁREA |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | TRIÁNGULOS (Polígonos de 3 lados) | Triángulo |  |
| ÁREAS DE FIGURAS PLANAS CUADRILÁTEROS (Polígonos de cuatro lados) | CUADRILÁTEROS (Tienen los lados paralelos dos a dos) | Cuadrado |  | $A = l \cdot l$ |
| | | Rectángulo |  | $A = a \cdot b$ |
| | | Rombo |  | $A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$ |
| | | Romboide |  | $A = b \cdot h$ |
| | TRAPECIOS (Tienen los lados paralelos) | Trapezio rectángulo |  | $A = \frac{b + B}{2} \cdot h$ |
| | | Trapezio isósceles |  | |
| | | Trapezio escaleno |  | |
| | TRAPEZOIDES | Trapezoide |  | Se divide en dos triángulos y se suman sus áreas |

ÁREAS DE FIGURAS PLANAS

| NOMBRE | FORMA | AREA |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Polígono regular |  | $A = \frac{P \cdot a}{2}$ <p>P perímetro a apotema</p> |
| Polígono irregular |  | Se descompone en triángulos y se suman sus áreas |
| Círculo |  | $A = \pi \cdot r^2$ |
| Sector circular |  | $A = \pi r^2 \cdot \frac{\alpha}{360}$ |
| Corona circular |  | $A = \pi \cdot (R^2 - r^2)$ |
| Elipse |  | $A = \pi \cdot a \cdot b$ |