

Matemática 2 - Capítulo 7, p. 192.

Fórmulas para el cálculo del área y el perímetro

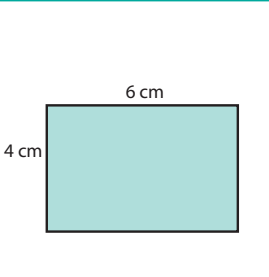
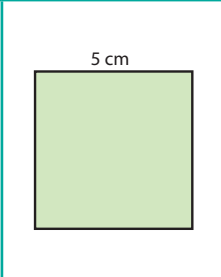
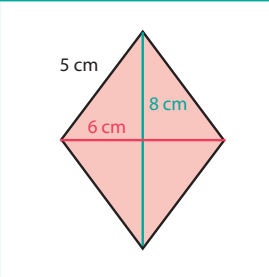
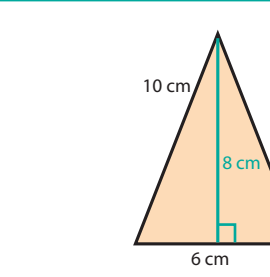
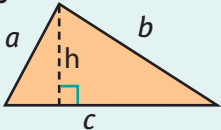

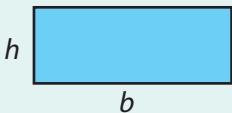
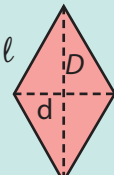
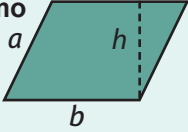
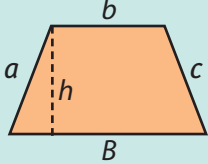
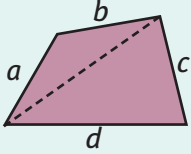
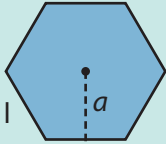
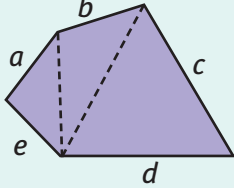
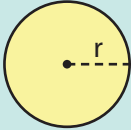
				
Área	$\begin{aligned} \hat{A} &= 6 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} \\ \hat{A} &= 24 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \hat{A} &= (5 \text{ cm})^2 \\ \hat{A} &= 25 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \hat{A} &= \frac{8 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}}{2} \\ \hat{A} &= 24 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} \hat{A} &= \frac{8 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}}{2} \\ \hat{A} &= 24 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$
Perímetro	$\begin{aligned} P &= 2 \cdot (4 \text{ cm} + 6 \text{ cm}) \\ P &= 20 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} P &= 4 \times 5 \text{ cm} \\ P &= 20 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} P &= 4 \times 5 \text{ cm} \\ P &= 20 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$	$\begin{aligned} P &= 10 \text{ cm} + 10 \text{ cm} + 6 \text{ cm} \\ P &= 26 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$

Figura	Elementos	Perímetro	Área
Triángulo 	$\begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{lados}$ <i>h</i> - altura	$P = a + b + c$	$\hat{A} = \frac{c \cdot h}{2}$
Cuadrado 	<i>l</i> - lado	$P = 4l$	$\hat{A} = l^2$
Rectángulo 	<i>b</i> - base <i>h</i> - altura	$P = 2b + 2h$	$\hat{A} = b \cdot h$
Rombo 	<i>l</i> - lado <i>D</i> - diagonal mayor <i>d</i> - diagonal menor	$P = 4l$	$\hat{A} = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$

Paralelogramo 	$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ lados}$ h - altura	$P = 2a + 2b$	$\acute{A} = b \cdot h$
Trapezio 	$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ c \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ lados}$ B - base mayor b - base menor h - altura	$P = a + b + c + B$	$\acute{A} = \frac{(B+b) \cdot h}{2}$
Trapezoide 	$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ lados}$	$P = a + b + c + d$	\acute{A}rea: se suman las \acute{a}reas de los dos tri\angulos formados.
Pol\igono regular 	l - lado a - apotema	$P = n \cdot l$ Siendo n el n\umero de lados del pol\igono.	$\acute{A} = \frac{P \cdot a}{2}$ Siendo P el per\imetro del pol\igono.
Pol\igono irregular 	$\left. \begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ lados}$	$P = a + b + c + d + e$	El \acute{a}rea de un pol\igono irregular se calcula hallando el \acute{a}rea de figuras m\as sencillas, y sum\andolas.
C\irculo 	r - radio	Circunferencia $P = 2\pi r$	C\irculo $\acute{A} = \pi r^2$