
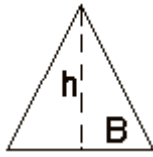
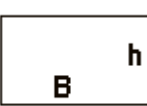
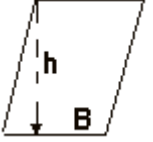
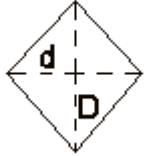
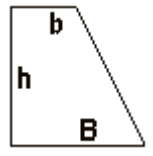
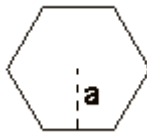
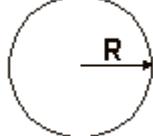

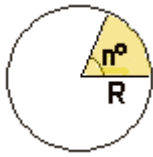
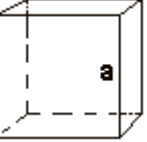
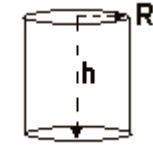
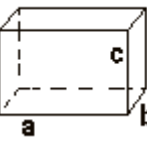

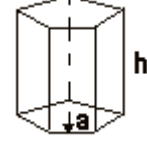
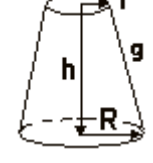
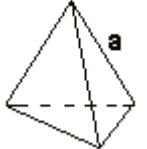
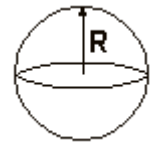
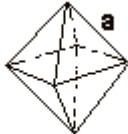


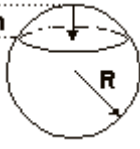
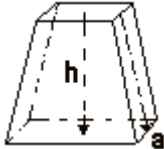
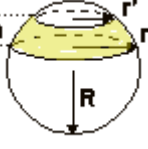


## AREAS, PERÍMETROS, VOLÚMENES Y SUPERFICIES

	<p>cuadrado</p> $A = a^2$	<p>triángulo</p> $A = B \cdot h / 2$	
	<p>rectángulo</p> $A = B \cdot h$	<p>romboide</p> $A = B \cdot h$	
	<p>rombo</p> $A = D \cdot d / 2$	<p>trapecio</p> $A = (B + b) \cdot h / 2$	
	<p>polígono regular</p> $A = P \cdot a / 2 \quad (1)$	<p>círculo</p> $A = \pi \cdot R^2$ $P = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot R$	
	<p>corona circular</p> $A = \pi \cdot (R^2 - r^2)$	<p>sector circular</p> $A = \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot n / 360$	
	<p>cubo</p> $A = 6 \cdot a^2$ $V = a^3$	<p>cilindro</p> $A = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot R \cdot (h + R)$ $V = \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot h$	
	<p>ortoadro</p> $A = 2 \cdot (a \cdot b + a \cdot c + b \cdot c)$ $V = a \cdot b \cdot c$	<p>cono</p> $A = \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot (h + g) \quad (2)$ $V = \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot h / 3$	
	<p>prisma</p> $A = P \cdot (h + a)$ $V = A_B \cdot h \quad (3)$	<p>tronco de cono</p> $A = \pi \cdot [g \cdot (r + R) + r^2 + R^2]$ $V = \pi \cdot h \cdot (R^2 + r^2 + R \cdot r) / 3$	
	<p>tetraedro regular</p> $A = a^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}$ $V = a^3 \cdot \sqrt{2} / 12$	<p>esfera</p> $A = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot R^2$ $V = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot R^3 / 3$	

	<p>octaedro regular</p> $A = 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot \sqrt{3}$ $V = a^3 \cdot \sqrt{2} / 3$	<p>huso. cuña esférica</p> $A = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot n / 360$ $V = V_E \cdot n / 360$	
	<p>pirámide recta</p> $A = P \cdot (a + a') / 2$ $V = A_B \cdot h / 3$	<p>casquete esférico</p> $A = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot R \cdot h$ $V = \pi \cdot h^2 \cdot (3 \cdot R - h) / 3$	
	<p>tronco de pirámide</p> $A = \frac{1}{2}(P + P') \cdot a + A_B + A_{B'}$ $V = (A_B + A_{B'} + \sqrt{A_B \cdot A_{B'}}) \cdot h / 3$	<p>zona esférica</p> $A = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot R \cdot h$ $V = \pi \cdot h \cdot (h^2 + 3 \cdot r^2 + 3 \cdot r'^2) / 6$	
<p><sup>(1)</sup> <math>P</math> es el perímetro (suma de la longitud de los lados) ; <math>a</math> es la apotema  <sup>(2)</sup> <math>g</math> es la generatriz ; <math>\sqrt{\quad}</math> es la raíz cuadrada del número  <sup>(3)</sup> <math>A_B</math> es el área de la base ; <math>h</math> es la altura ; <math>R</math> y <math>r</math> son los radios</p>			