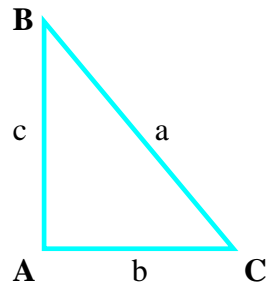


Formulario de Geometría Plana

Triángulo Rectángulo



Donde: a.....hipotenusa.

b }
c } catetos.

$$S = \frac{b \times c}{2}$$

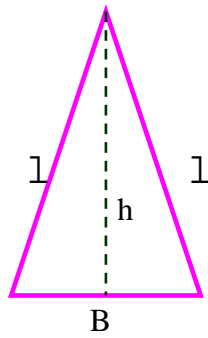
$$P = a + b + c$$

$\hat{A} = 90^\circ$

Por el teorema de Pitágoras:

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

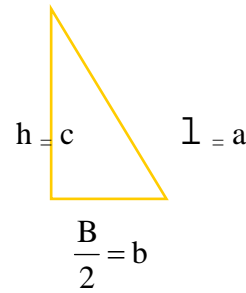
Triángulo Isósceles



$$S = \frac{B \times h}{2}$$

$$P = B + 2 \cdot l$$

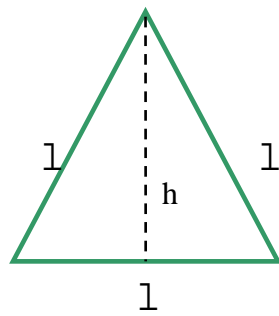
Por el teorema de Pitágoras:



$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

$$l^2 = \left(\frac{B}{2}\right)^2 + h^2$$

Triángulo Equilátero



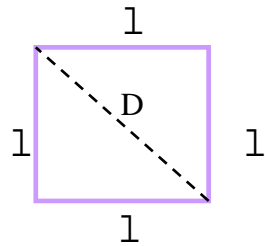
$$S = \frac{l^2 \times \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$P = l \times 3$$

$$h = \frac{l \times \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$ap = \frac{l \times \sqrt{3}}{6}$$

Cuadrado

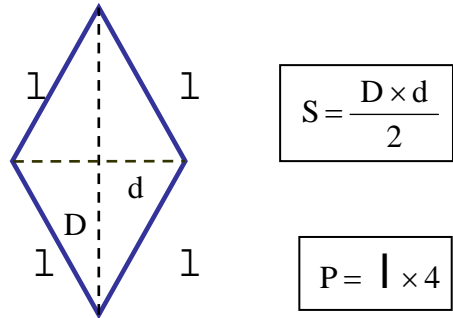
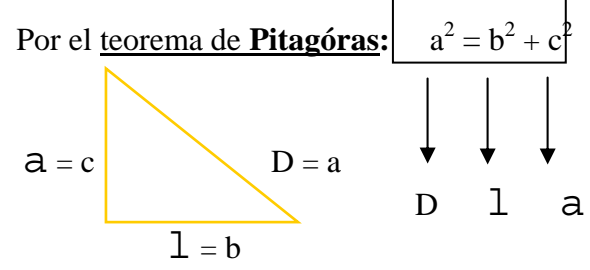
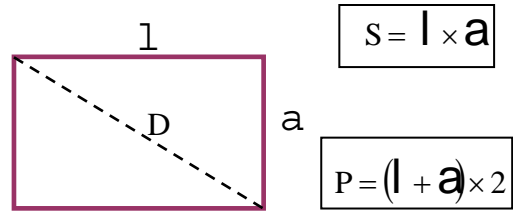


$$S = l^2$$

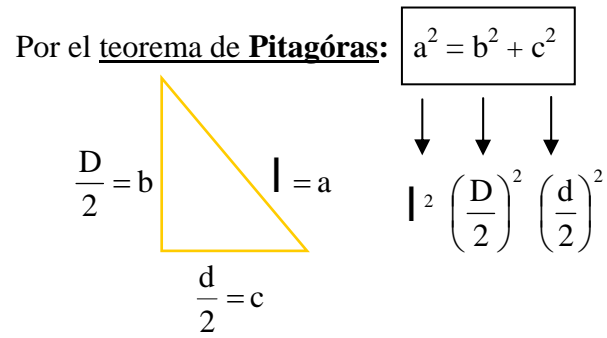
$$P = l \times 4$$

$$D = l \times \sqrt{2}$$

Rectángulo

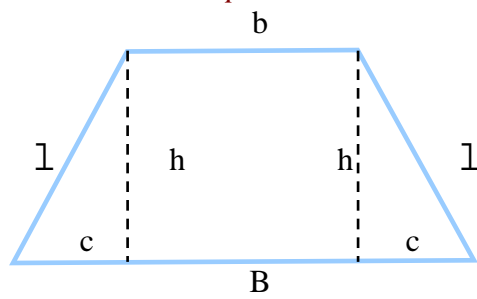


Rombo



Trapecios

1- Trapecio Isósceles

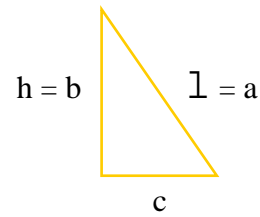
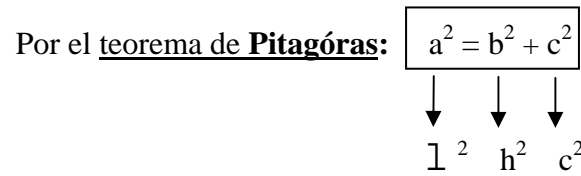


$$c = \frac{B - b}{2}$$

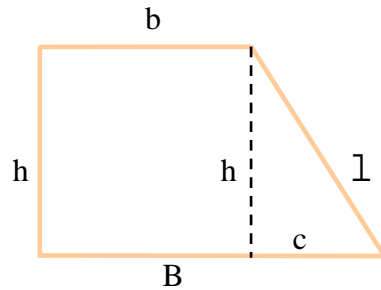
$$S = \left(\frac{B + b}{2} \right) \times h$$

P = suma de lados externos.
 $P = B + b + l + l$

$$P = B + b + 2l$$



2- Trapecio Rectángulo

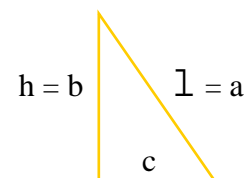
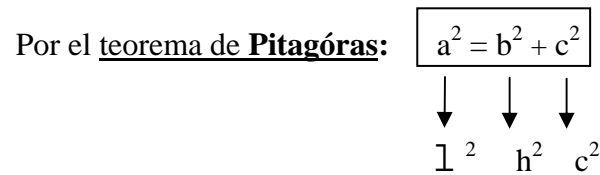


$$c = B - b$$

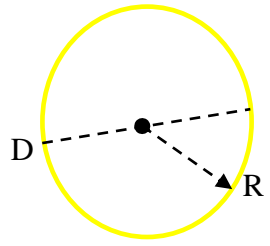
$$S = \left(\frac{B + b}{2} \right) \times h$$

P = suma de lados externos.

$$P = B + b + h + l$$



Circunferencia



$$S = Co$$

$$Co = \pi \times R^2$$

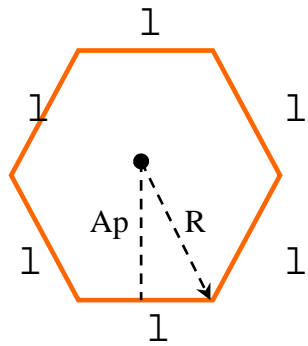
$$D = 2 \times R$$

$$P = Cia$$

$$Cia = 2 \times \pi \times R$$

$$\pi = 3,14$$

Hexágono Regular



$$l = R$$

$$P = l \times 6$$

$$S = \frac{3 \times l^2 \times \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$Ap = \frac{l \times \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{3} = 1,73$$