

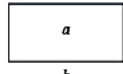

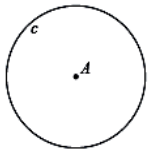
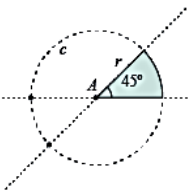
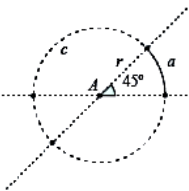
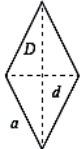
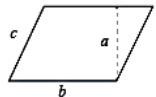
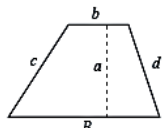
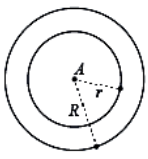
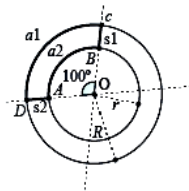
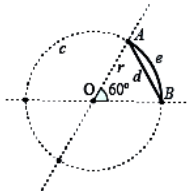
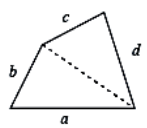
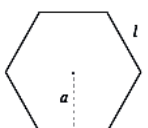


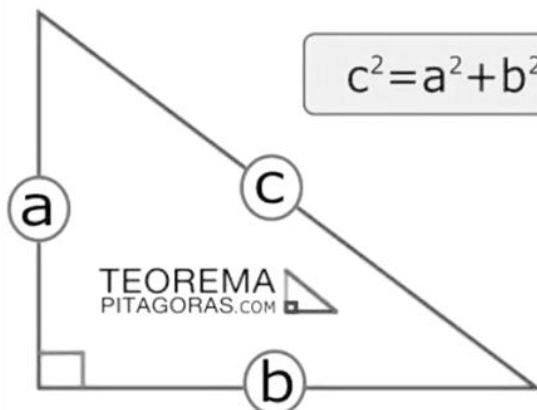
|                                                                                   |                                              |       |    |            |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------|----|------------|----------|
|  | <b>INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA LA PRESENTACIÓN</b> |       |    |            |          |
|                                                                                   | NOMBRE ALUMNA:                               |       |    |            |          |
|                                                                                   | ÁREA / ASIGNATURA: Geometría                 |       |    |            |          |
|                                                                                   | DOCENTE: David Mauricio Aguirre V.           |       |    |            |          |
| PERIODO                                                                           | TIPO GUÍA                                    | GRADO | Nº | FECHA      | DURACIÓN |
| 1                                                                                 | Conducta de Entrada                          | 9     | 1  | Enero 2023 | 2 Unid.  |

TEMÁTICAS

## RESUMEN DE FÓRMULAS DE ÁREAS Y PERÍMETROS DE FIGURAS PLANAS

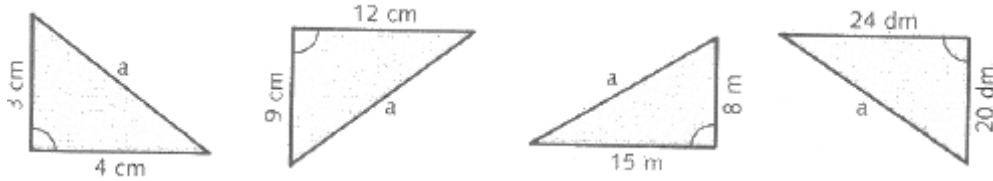
| CUADRADO                                                                                                                                                           | RECTÁNGULO                                                                                                                                                     | TRIÁNGULO                                                                                                                                                    | CÍRCULO                                                                                                                                                           | SECTOR CIRCULAR                                                                                                                                              | ARCO CIRCULAR                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <p><math>A = l^2</math><br/><math>P = 4l</math></p>                              |  <p><math>A = b \cdot a</math><br/><math>P = 2(a+b)</math></p>                |  <p><math>A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}</math><br/><math>P = a+b+c</math></p>     |  <p><math>A = \pi \cdot r^2</math><br/><math>L = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r</math></p> |  <p><math>A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ}</math></p>     |  <p><math>L = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ}</math></p>                                                                   |
| ROMBO                                                                                                                                                              | ROMBOIDE                                                                                                                                                       | TRAPECIO                                                                                                                                                     | CORONA CIRCULAR                                                                                                                                                   | TRAPECIO CIRCULAR                                                                                                                                            | SEGMENTO CIRCULAR                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|  <p><math>A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}</math><br/><math>P = 4a</math></p>              |  <p><math>A = b \cdot a</math><br/><math>P = 2(b+c)</math></p>                |  <p><math>A = \frac{B+b}{2} \cdot a</math><br/><math>P = B+c+d+b</math></p> |  <p><math>A = \pi \cdot (R^2 - r^2)</math></p>                                  |  <p><math>A = \frac{\pi \cdot (R^2 - r^2) \cdot a}{360^\circ}</math></p> |  <p><math>A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot \alpha}{360} - A_{TRI}</math><br/>Área del segmento circular AOB menos el área del triángulo AOB</p> |
| TRAPEZOIDE                                                                                                                                                         | POLÍGONO REGULAR                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|  <p>A = Suma de las áreas de los 2 triángulos.<br/><math>P = a+b+c+d</math></p> |  <p><math>A = \frac{P \cdot a}{2}</math><br/><math>P = n \cdot l</math></p> |                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

## Fórmulas del teorema de Pitágoras

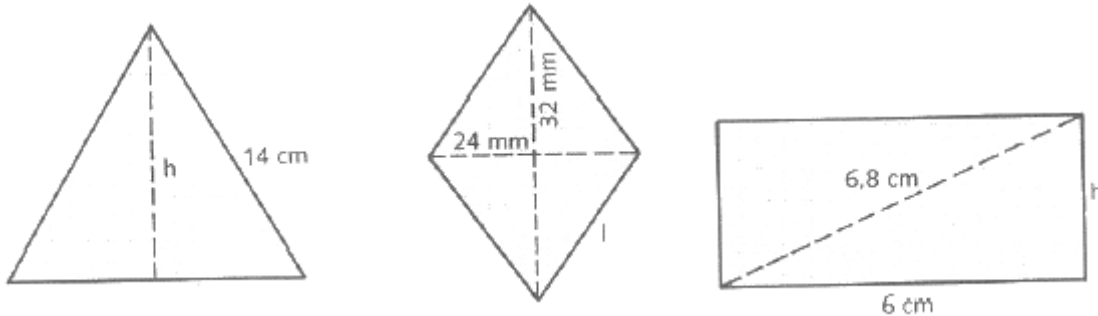


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad \dots(1) \\ a = \sqrt{c^2 - b^2} \quad \dots(2) \\ b = \sqrt{c^2 - a^2} \quad \dots(3) \end{array} \right.$$

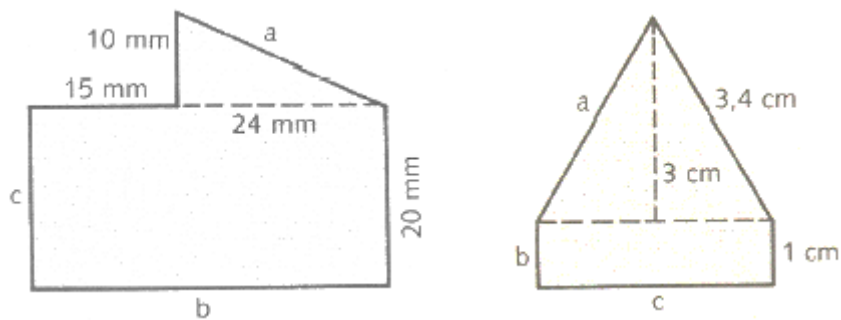
1. En los triángulos siguientes hallar el perímetro y el área



2. Halla el área y el perímetro del triángulo equilátero, rombo y rectángulo siguientes:

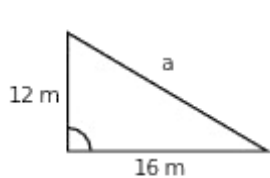


3. Hallar el área y el perímetro de las siguientes figuras:

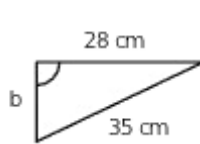


4. Usa el teorema de Pitágoras para hallar lo solicitado:

**Calcula en cada triángulo rectángulo el lado que falta.**



$a =$

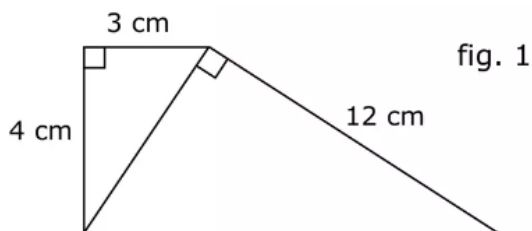


$b =$



$c =$

5. El perímetro de la figura 1 es:



*No dejes las cosas a la suerte, quien planifica puede alcanzar sus sueños*