



**INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA LA PRESENTACIÓN**

NOMBRE ALUMNA:

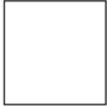
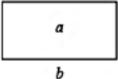
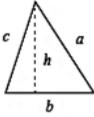
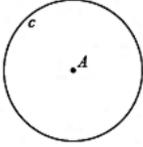
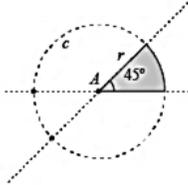
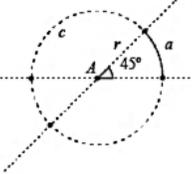
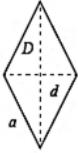
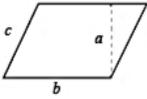
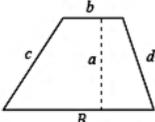
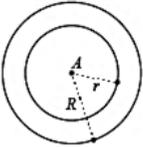
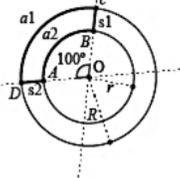
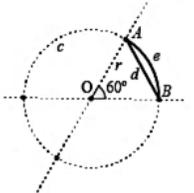
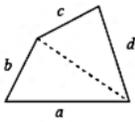
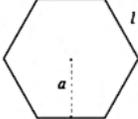
ÁREA / ASIGNATURA: Geometría

DOCENTE: David Mauricio Aguirre V.

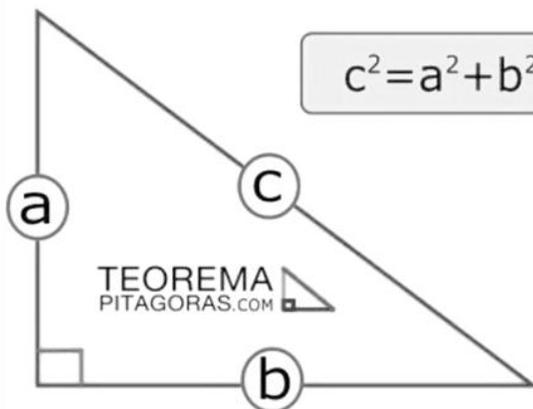
PERIODO	TIPO GUÍA	GRADO	Nº	FECHA	DURACIÓN
1	Conducta de Entrada	9	1	Enero 2025	2 Unid.

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> <math>P = 4l</math></p>	 <p><math>A = b \cdot a</math> <math>P = 2(a+b)</math></p>	 <p><math>A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}</math> <math>P = a+b+c</math></p>	 <p><math>A = \pi \cdot r^2</math> <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> <math>P = 4a</math></p>	 <p><math>A = b \cdot a</math> <math>P = 2(b+c)</math></p>	 <p><math>A = \frac{B+b}{2} \cdot a</math> <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 \alpha}{360^\circ}</math></p>	 <p><math>A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot \alpha}{360} - A_{TRI}</math> 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. <math>P = a+b+c+d</math></p>	 <p><math>A = \frac{P \cdot a}{2}</math> <math>P = n \cdot l</math></p>				

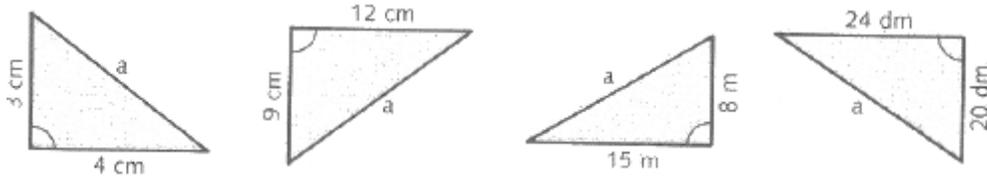
*Fórmulas del teorema de Pitágoras*



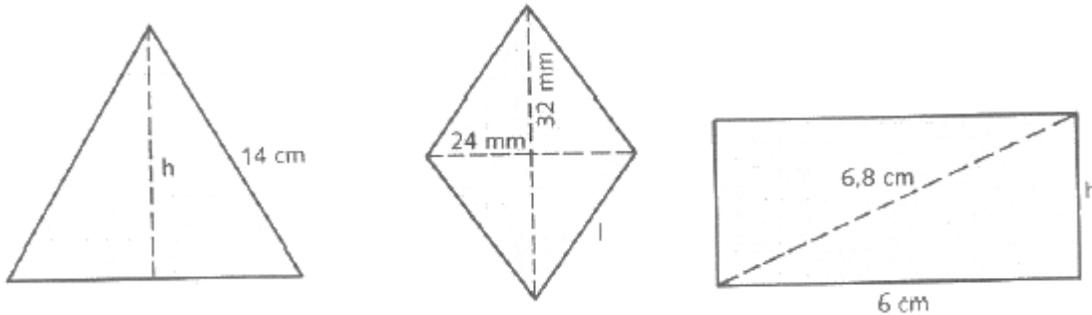
$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

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

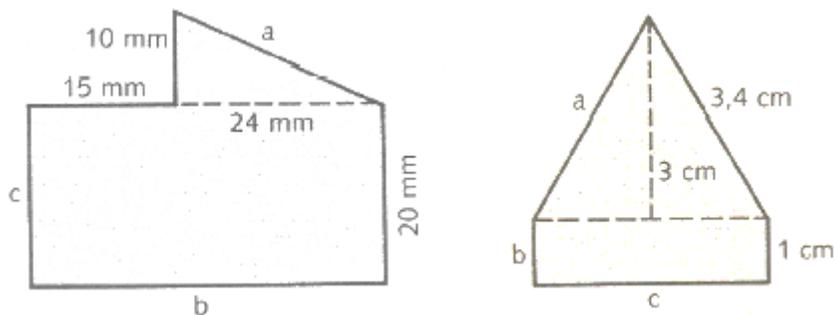
1. En los triángulos siguientes hallar el perímetro y el área



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

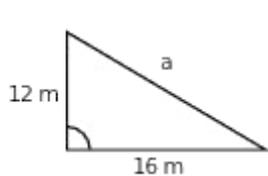


3. Hallar el área y el perímetro de las siguientes figuras:

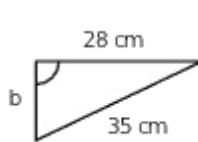


4. Usa el teorema de Pitágoras para hallar lo solicitado:

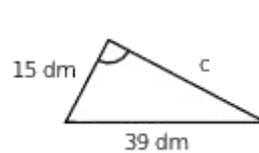
**Calcula en cada triángulo rectángulo el lado que falta.**



a =



b =



c =

5. El perímetro de la figura 1 es:

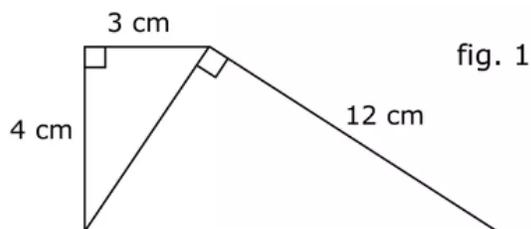


fig. 1

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