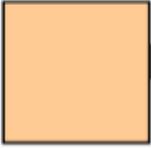
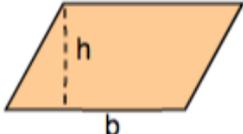
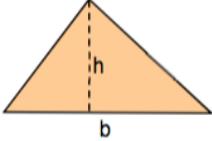
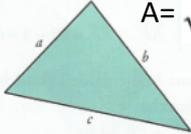
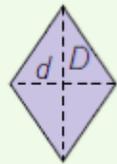
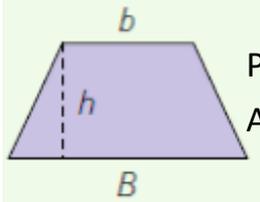
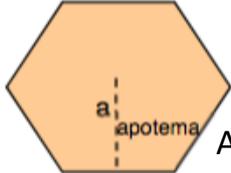
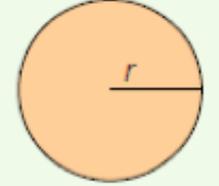
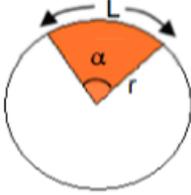
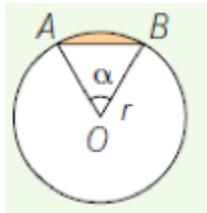
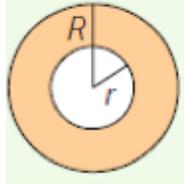
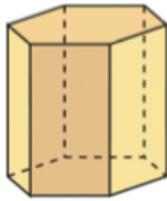
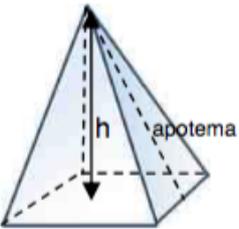
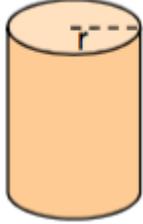
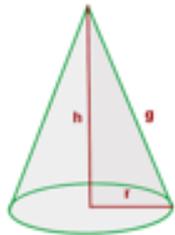
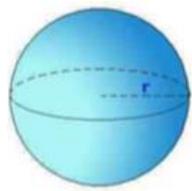
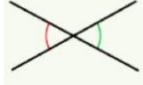


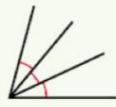
Perímetros y Áreas de figuras planas		
<p>CUADRADO</p>  <p>$P = 4l$ $\text{Área} = l^2$</p>	<p>RECTÁNGULO</p>  <p>$P = 2b + 2h$ $\text{Área} = b \cdot h$</p>	<p>PARALELOGRAMO</p>  <p>$P = \text{Suma Lados}$ $\text{Área} = b \cdot h$</p>
<p>TRIÁNGULO (con la altura)</p>  <p>$P = \text{Suma Lados}$ $\text{Área} = b \cdot h / 2$</p>	<p>TRIÁNGULO (con los 3 lados)</p>  <p>$A = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ $s = (a+b+c)/2$ (Fórmula de Herón)</p>	<p>ROMBO</p>  <p>$P = \text{Suma Lados}$ $\text{Área} = D \cdot d / 2$</p>
<p>TRAPECIO</p>  <p>$P = \text{Suma Lados}$ $A = (B+b) \cdot h / 2$</p>	<p>POLÍGONO REGULAR</p>  <p>$P = \text{Suma Lados}$ $A = \text{Perímetro} \cdot a / 2$</p>	<p>CIRCUNFERENCIA</p>  <p>$P = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$ $\text{Área} = \pi \cdot r^2$</p>
<p>SECTOR CIRCULAR</p>  <p>$A = \frac{\pi r^2 \alpha}{360}$ $L = \frac{2\pi r \alpha}{360}$</p>	<p>SEGMENTO CIRCULAR</p>  <p>$A = A_{\text{sector}} - A_{\text{OAB}}$</p>	<p>CORONA CIRCULAR</p>  <p>$A = A_{\text{Grande}} - A_{\text{Pequeño}}$</p>

Poliedros		
<p>PRISMAS</p>  <p>$V = A_{\text{base}} \cdot h$ $A = A_{\text{lateral}} + 2 \cdot A_{\text{base}}$</p>	<p>PIRÁMIDES</p>  <p>$V = \frac{1}{3} A_{\text{base}} \cdot h$ $A = A_{\text{lateral}} + A_{\text{base}}$</p>	<p>SÓLIDOS PLATÓNICOS</p> <p>Sólido Platónico (caras polígonos regulares y cada vértice concurre con el mismo número de caras)</p> <p>Tetraedro(4), Cubo(6), Octaedro(8), Dodecaedro (12), Icosaedro(20)</p> 
Cuerpos de Revolución		
<p>CILINDRO</p>  <p>$V = A_{\text{base}} \cdot h$ $A = A_{\text{lateral}} + 2 \cdot A_{\text{base}}$</p>	<p>CONO</p>  <p>$V = \frac{1}{3} A_{\text{base}} \cdot h$ $A = A_{\text{lateral}} + A_{\text{base}} = \pi \cdot r \cdot g + \pi \cdot r^2$</p>	<p>ESFERA</p>  <p>$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$ $A = 4 \pi r^2$</p>

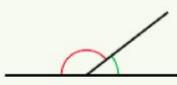
Opuestos por el vértice



Consecutivos



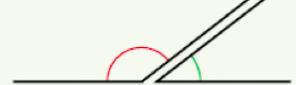
Adyacentes



Complementarios

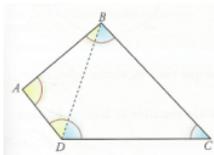


Suplementarios



Suma de los ángulos interiores de un polígono

La suma de los ángulos de un n -ángono es $180^\circ(n - 2)$.

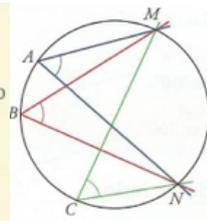
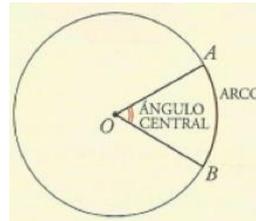


Ejemplo: $n=4$ lados

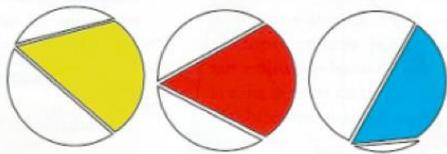
Los ángulos interiores suman $180^\circ(4-2)=360^\circ$

Ángulo central (Ángulo con vértice en el centro de la circunferencia.)

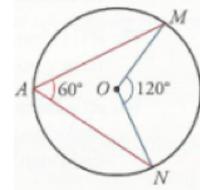
Ángulo inscrito (Ángulo con vértice en la circunferencia)



Los ángulos inscritos en una circunferencia que abarcan el mismo miden lo mismo.



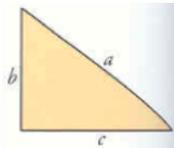
La medida de un ángulo inscrito es igual a la mitad del ángulo central que determina.



Teorema de Pitágoras

En un triángulo rectángulo, hipotenusa al cuadrado es igual a la suma de los cuadrados de los catetos.

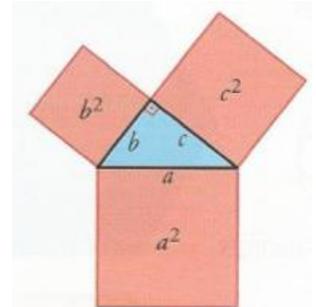
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$



$$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}$$

$$b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2}$$

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$$



Semejanza de Triángulos

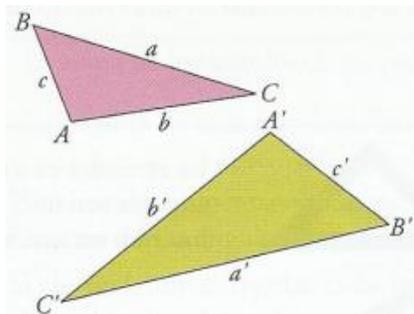
Dos triángulos semejantes tienen:

- Sus lados proporcionales:

$$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{b}{b'} = \frac{c}{c'} = \text{razón de semejanza}$$

- Sus ángulos respectivamente iguales:

$$\hat{A} = \hat{A}' \quad \hat{B} = \hat{B}' \quad \hat{C} = \hat{C}'$$



Teorema de Tales

Si las rectas a , b y c son paralelas y cortan a otras dos rectas r y s , entonces los segmentos que determinan en ellas son proporcionales.

$$\frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{A'B'}{B'C'} \quad \text{Como consecuencia, se verifica: } \frac{AB}{A'B'} = \frac{BC}{B'C'} = \frac{OA}{OA'}$$

