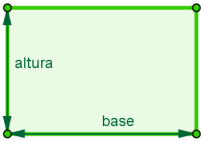
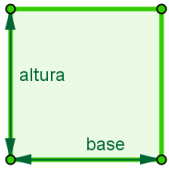
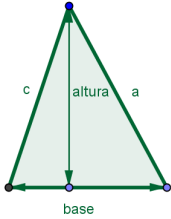
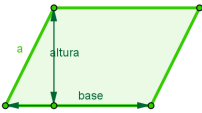
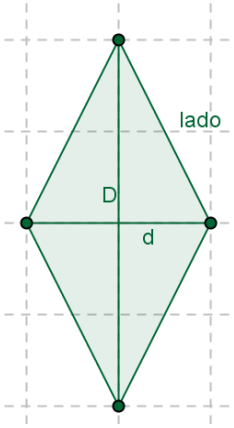
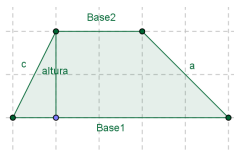
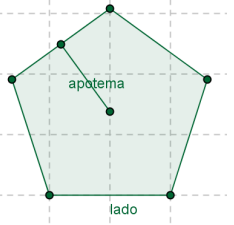
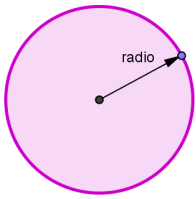
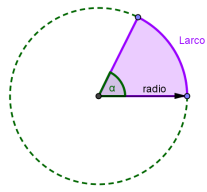


Nombre	Figura	Términos	Superficie
Rectángulo		<p>Base = b altura = h Perímetro = $2b + 2h$</p>	$A = b \cdot h$
Cuadrado		<p>Base = lado = l Altura = lado = l Perímetro = 4l</p>	$A = l \cdot l = l^2$
Triángulo		<p>Base = b altura = h Perímetro = a + b + c</p>	$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$
Paralelogramo		<p>Base = b Altura = h Perímetro = $2b + 2a$</p>	$A = b \cdot h$

<p>Rombo</p>		<p>Diagonal mayor = D Diagonal menor = d Lado = l Perímetro = 4l</p>	$A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$
<p>Trapezio</p>		<p>Base2=B2 Base1=B1 Altura = h Perímetro = P P = B2 + B1 + a + c</p>	$A = \frac{(B1+B2) \cdot h}{2}$
<p>Polígono regular</p>		<p>apotema = a lado = l n = nº lados Perímetro = n . l</p>	$A = \frac{\text{Perímetro} \cdot a}{2}$
<p>Círculo</p>		<p>Radio = r Longitud de la circunferencia = L $L = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$</p>	$A = \pi \cdot r^2$
<p>Sector circular</p>		<p>Radio = r Ángulo central = α Longitud arco = L $L = \frac{\pi \cdot r \cdot \alpha}{180^\circ}$</p>	$A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot \alpha}{360^\circ}$