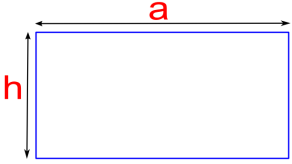
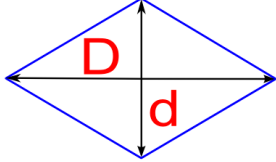
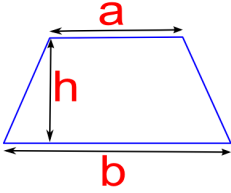
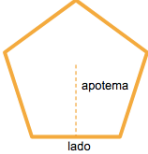
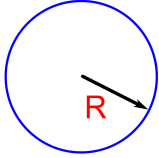
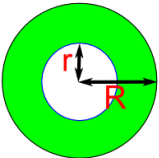
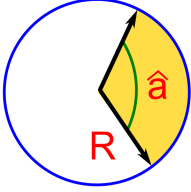
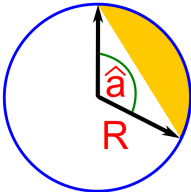
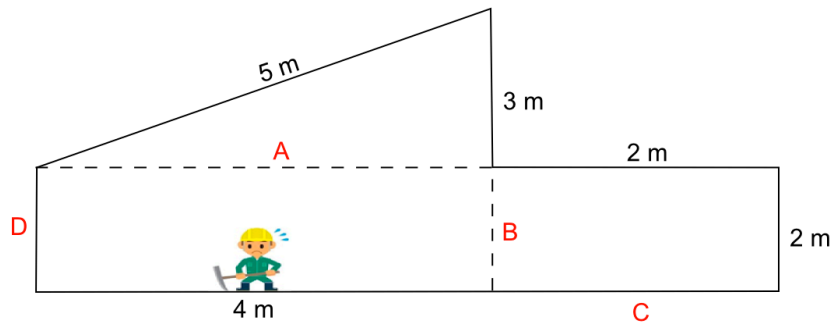


1.- Escribe la fórmula y calcula las áreas de las siguientes figuras:

<p>A.- Rectángulo</p> <p>a = 5 cm h = 2,5 cm</p>  <p>$A = b \cdot a$</p> <p>$A_r = 2,5 \cdot 5 = 12,5 \text{ cm}^2$</p>	<p>B.- Rombo</p> <p>D = 6 cm d = 3,5 cm</p>  <p>$A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$</p> <p>$A_r = 3,5 \cdot 6 / 2 = 10,5 \text{ cm}^2$</p>
<p>C.- Trapecio</p> <p>a = 8 cm b = 10 cm h = 4 cm</p>  <p>$A = \frac{(\text{base mayor} + \text{base menor}) \cdot h}{2}$</p> <p>$A_t = (10 + 8) \cdot 4 / 2 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$</p>	<p>D.- Pentágono</p> <p>ap = 5,5 cm l = 8 cm</p>  <p>$A = \frac{\text{perímetro} \cdot \text{apotema}}{2}$</p> <p>$A_{pr} = (8 \cdot 5) \cdot 5,5 / 2 = 110 \text{ cm}^2$</p>
<p>E.- Círculo</p> <p>R = 6 cm</p>  <p>$A = \pi \cdot r^2$</p> <p>$A_c = \pi \cdot 6^2 = 113.1 \text{ cm}^2$</p>	<p>F.- Corona circular</p> <p>R = 4 cm r = 2 cm</p>  <p>$A = \pi \cdot (R^2 - r^2)$</p> <p>$A_c = \pi \cdot (4^2 - 2^2) = 37.7 \text{ cm}^2$</p>
<p>G.- Sector circular</p> <p>R = 5 cm $\hat{A} = 105^\circ$</p>  <p>$A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot \hat{A}}{360}$</p> <p>$A_{sc} = \pi \cdot 5^2 \cdot 105 / 360 = 22.9 \text{ cm}^2$</p>	<p>H.- Segmento circular</p> <p>R = 3 cm $\hat{A} = 90^\circ$</p>  <p>$A = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot \hat{A}}{360} - \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$</p> <p>$A_{sc} = (\pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 90 / 360) - (3 \cdot 3 / 2) \text{ cm}^2$</p>

9.- Observa la siguiente figura. Averigua cuál es el valor de las letras y calcula el perímetro de esta figura



$$A = 4 \text{ m} \quad B = D = C = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Perímetro} = 5 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 4 + 2 = 20 \text{ m}$$

10.- Calcula el área de figura del ejercicio anterior.

$$\text{Área} = 18 \text{ m}^2$$