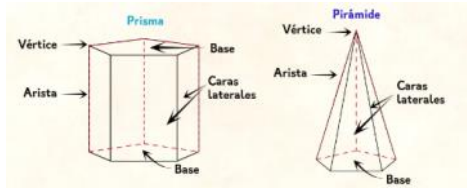


1. Poliedro

Un poliedro es un cuerpo geométrico limitado por polígonos.

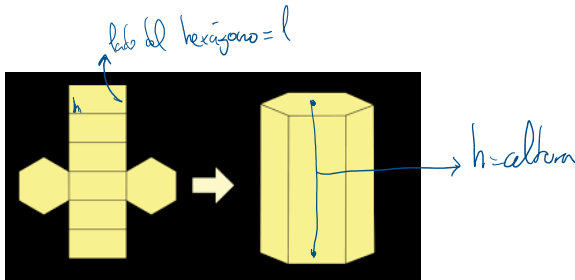


2. Cuerpo de revolución

Un cuerpo de revolución es un cuerpo geométrico que se obtiene a partir de una figura plana que gira alrededor de un eje.



3. ÁREA y VOLUMEN DE UN PRISMA

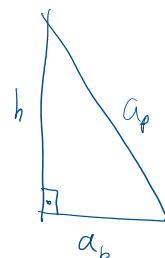
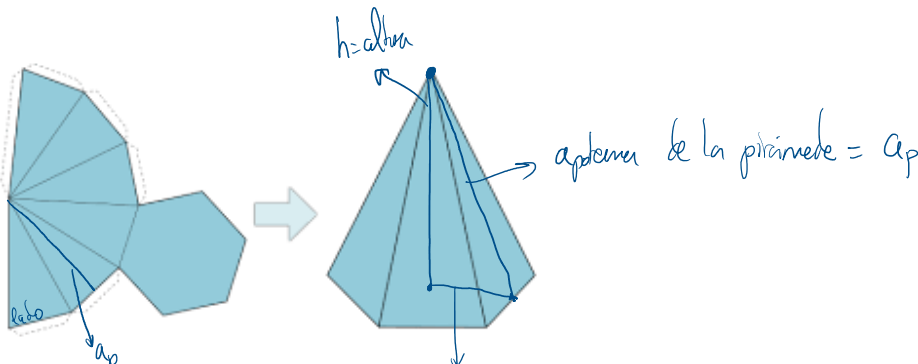


$A_{\text{rectángulo}} = l \cdot h \Rightarrow A_{\text{lateral}} = 6 \cdot l \cdot h = P_{\text{base}} \cdot h$

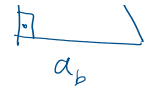
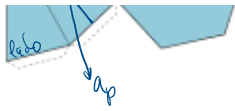
$A_{\text{total}} = A_{\text{lateral}} + 2 \cdot A_{\text{base}}$

$V = A_{\text{base}} \cdot h$

4. ÁREA y VOLUMEN DE LA PIRÁMIDE



Importante!!!



apotema de la base = a_b

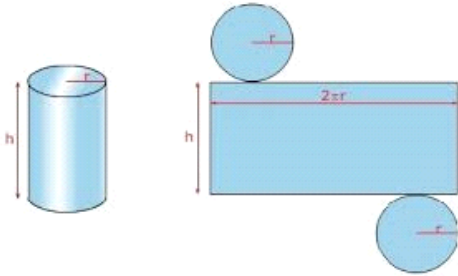
$$A_{\text{total}} = A_{\text{lateral}} + A_{\text{base}}$$

$$A_{\text{triángulo}} = \frac{\text{lado} \cdot \text{apot}}{2}$$

$$A_{\text{lateral}} = 3 \cdot \frac{\text{lado} \cdot \text{apot}}{2} = \frac{P_{\text{base}} \cdot \text{apot}}{2}$$

$$V = \frac{A_b \cdot h}{3}$$

5. Área y volumen del cilindro

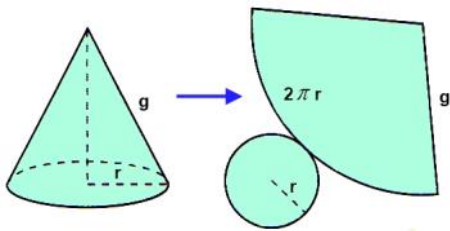


$$A_{\text{total}} = A_{\text{lateral}} + 2 A_{\text{base}}$$

$$A_{\text{lateral}} = 2\pi r h$$

$$V = A_{\text{base}} \cdot h$$

6. Área y volumen del cono

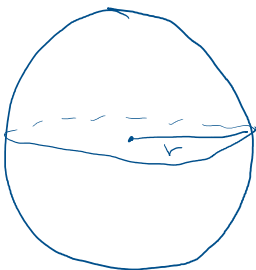


$$A = A_{\text{lateral}} + A_{\text{base}}$$

$$A_{\text{lateral}} = \frac{2\pi r \cdot g}{2} = \pi r g$$

$$V = \frac{A_{\text{base}} \cdot h}{3}$$

7. Área y volumen esfera



$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

Cuerpo geométrico	Área	Volumen
PRISMA	$A = A_{\text{lateral}} + 2A_{\text{base}}$ $A_{\text{lateral}} = P_{\text{base}} \cdot h$	$V = A_b \cdot h$
PIRÁMIDE	$A = A_{\text{lateral}} + A_{\text{base}}$ $A_{\text{lateral}} = \frac{P_{\text{base}} \cdot a_p}{2}$	$V = \frac{A_b \cdot h}{3}$
CILINDRO	$A = A_{\text{lateral}} + 2A_{\text{base}}$ $A_{\text{lateral}} = 2\pi r h$	$V = A_b \cdot h$
CONO	$A = A_{\text{lateral}} + A_{\text{base}}$ $A_{\text{lateral}} = \pi r g$	$V = \frac{A_b \cdot h}{3}$
ESFERA	$A = 4\pi r^2$	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$