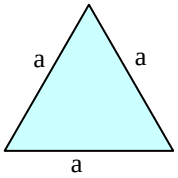
POLÍGONOS

Triángulos – 3 lados

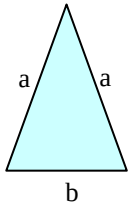
Ver Presentación

Sus ángulos suman 180º

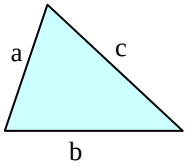
Equilátero
3 lados iguales



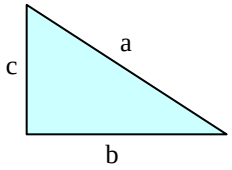
Isósceles
2 lados iguales



Escaleno
3 lados distintos



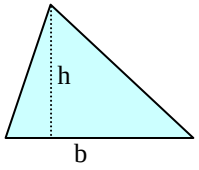
Rectángulo
1 ángulo recto



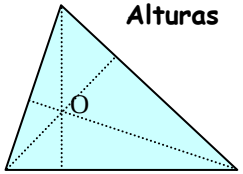
Teorema de Pitágoras

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

$$A = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$

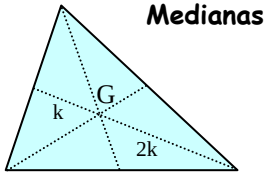


Alturas



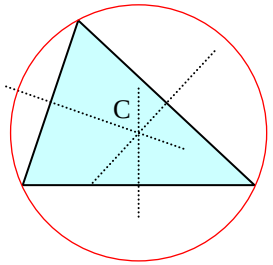
O=Ortocentro

Medianas



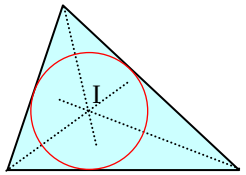
G=Baricentro

Mediatrices



C=Circuncentro

Bisectrices



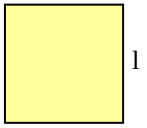
I=Incentro

Cuadriláteros – 4 lados

Sus ángulos suman 360º

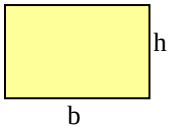
Paralelo-gramos (lados opuestos paralelos)

Cuadrado (lados y ángulos iguales)



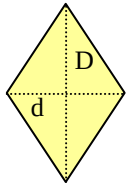
$A = l^2$

Rectángulo (lados iguales dos a dos y ángulos iguales)



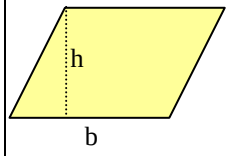
$A = b \cdot h$

Rombo (lados iguales y ángulos iguales dos a dos)



$A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$

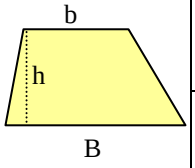
Romboide (lados y ángulos iguales dos a dos)



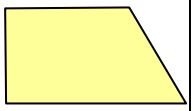
$A = b \cdot h$

No paralelo-gramos

Trapecio
(sólo dos lados paralelos)

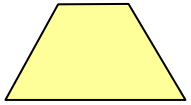


Trapecio rectángulo



(2 ángulos rectos)

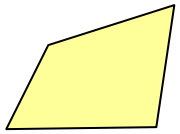
Trapecio isósceles

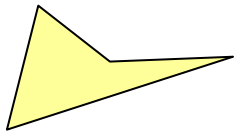


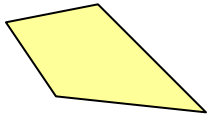
(los lados no paralelos iguales)

$$A = \frac{B + b}{2} \cdot h$$

Otros cuadriláteros



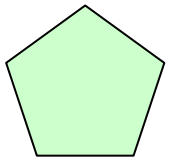




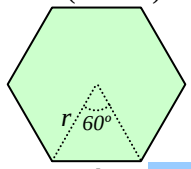
Polígonos regulares

todos sus lados y ángulos iguales

Pentágono
(5 lados)

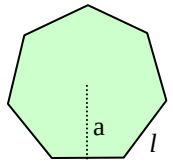


Hexágono
(6 lados)

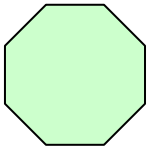


***l*=r**

Heptágono
(7 lados)



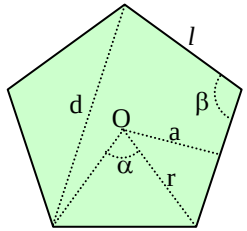
Octógono
(8 lados)



$$A = \frac{P \cdot a}{2}$$

(*P*=perímetro, *a*=apotema)

Elementos de un polígono regular



d=diagonal
O=centro
l=lado
r=radio
a=apotema
α=ángulo central
β= ángulo interior

M. Aguila V.