
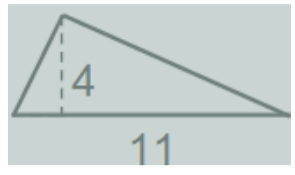
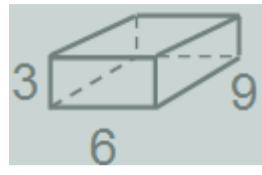
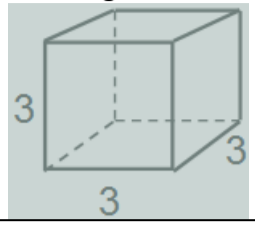
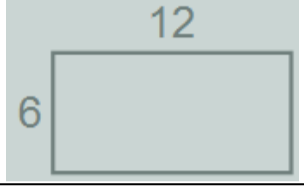

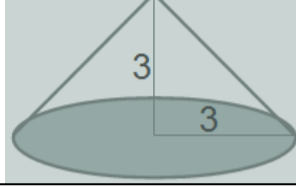
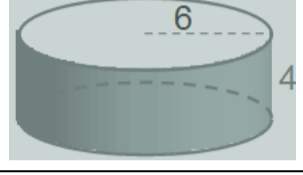


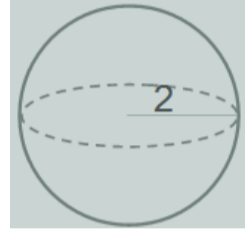
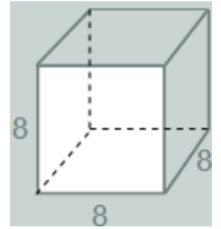
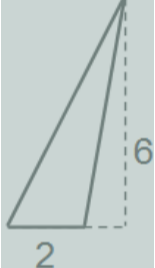
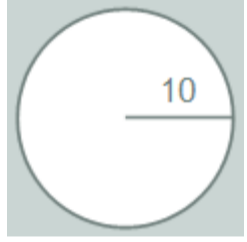
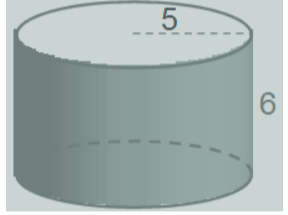
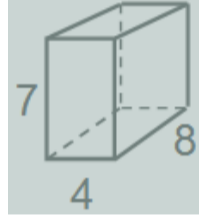

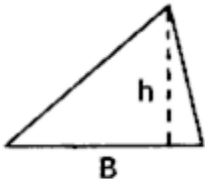
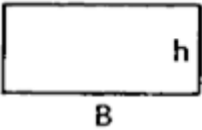
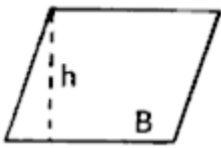
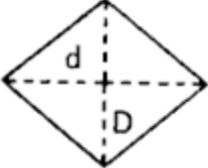
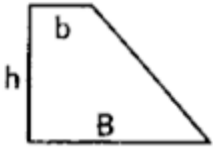
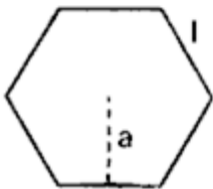

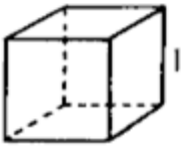
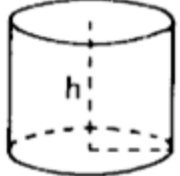
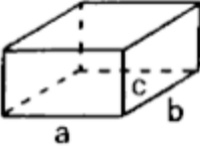
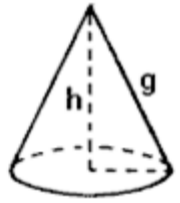
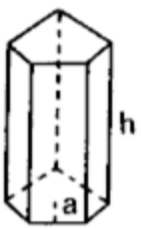
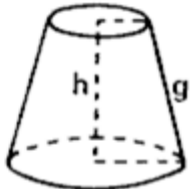
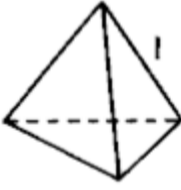
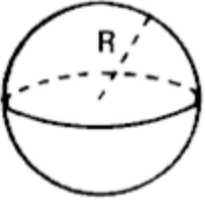
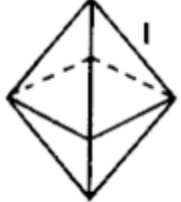
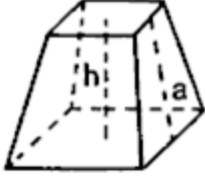
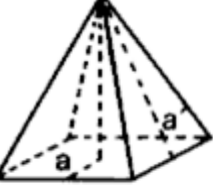


GIMNASIO DEL SABER
TALLER DE GEOMETRÍA
PROF. ALEXANDER ARENAS QUINTERO

1. Hallar el área de las siguientes figuras:		2. Hallar el volumen de las siguientes figuras:	
			
			
			
			

- Calcula el volumen de una habitación que tiene 5m de largo, 4m de ancho y 3m de alto.
- Calcula el volumen de una piscina que tiene 8 m de largo, 6 m de ancho y 1.5 m de profundidad.
- Un recipiente cilíndrico de 5 cm de radio y 10 cm de altura se llena de agua. ¿Cuál es el volumen del recipiente?
- Hallar el volumen de un cilindro de 8 cm de altura y cuyo radio de la base mide 1,5 cm.
- Calcula el volumen de un cono cuya generatriz mide 13 cm y el radio de la base es de 5 cm.
- Las dimensiones de un ladrillo son 25cm de largo, 15cm de ancho y 5cm de alto. Hallar el volumen de un muro que tiene 920 ladrillos
- En una cerca hay 45 postes con forma de cilindro, cuyo radio es 0.8 dm y una altura de 1.2 dm. Calcular el volumen total de los postes.

CUADRO DE ÁREAS Y VOLÚMENES DE FIGURAS GEOMÉTRICAS

	<p align="center">Cuadrado</p> $A = l^2$	<p align="center">Triángulo</p> $A = \frac{B \cdot h}{2}$													
	<p align="center">Rectángulo</p> $A = B \cdot h$	<p align="center">Romboide</p> $A = B \cdot h$													
	<p align="center">Rombo</p> $A = \frac{1}{2} D \cdot d$	<p align="center">Trapecio</p> $A = \frac{B + b}{2} \cdot h$													
	<p align="center">Polígono regular</p> $A = \frac{l \cdot a \cdot n}{2}$	<p align="center">Círculo</p> $A = \pi r^2$ $L = 2\pi r$													
	<p align="center">Cubo</p> $A = 6 l^2$ $V = l^3$	<p align="center">Cilindro</p> $A = 2\pi R(h + R)$ $V = \pi r^2 \cdot h$													
	<p align="center">Ortoedro</p> $A = 2(ab + ac + bc)$ $V = abc$	<p align="center">Cono</p> $A = \pi R \cdot (g + R)$ $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 \cdot h$													
	<p align="center">Prisma recto</p> $A = P(h + a)$ $V = A_b \cdot h$	<p align="center">Tronco de cono</p> $A = \pi[g(R + r) + R^2 + r^2]$ $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi h(R^2 + r^2 + Rr)$													
	<p align="center">Tetraedro regular</p> $A = l^2 \sqrt{3}$ $V = \frac{l^3 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{12}$	<p align="center">Esfera</p> $A = 4\pi R^2$ $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$													
	<p align="center">Octaedro regular</p> $A = 2 l^2 \sqrt{3}$ $V = \frac{l^3 \cdot \sqrt{2}}{3}$	<p align="center">Tronco de pirámide</p> $A = \frac{1}{2} (P + P') \cdot a + A_b + A_b'$ $V = \frac{1}{3} h(A_b + A_b' + \sqrt{A_b A_b'})$													
	<p align="center">Pirámide recta</p> $A = \frac{1}{2} P \cdot (a + a')$ $V = \frac{1}{3} A_b \cdot h$	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>A = área</td> <td>V = volumen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B = base</td> <td>h = altura</td> </tr> <tr> <td>l = lado</td> <td>a = apotema</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R = r = radio</td> <td>g = generatriz</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D = d = diagonal</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>n = numero de lados</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		A = área	V = volumen	B = base	h = altura	l = lado	a = apotema	R = r = radio	g = generatriz	D = d = diagonal		n = numero de lados	
A = área	V = volumen														
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