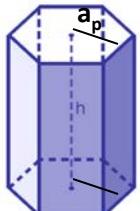
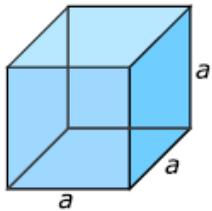
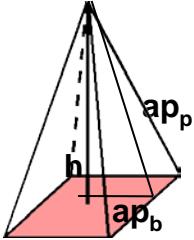
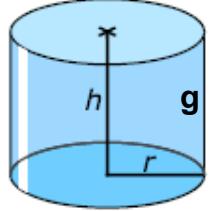
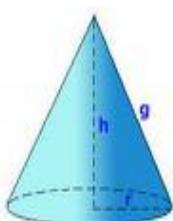
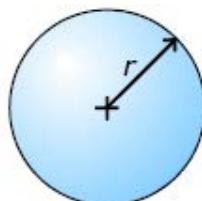


## CUERPOS GEOMÉTRICOS. ÁREAS Y VOLUMENES II Tema: 14

## ÁREAS Y VOLÚMENES DE LOS CUERPOS GEOMÉTRICOS

| NOMBRE   | FIGURA                                                                              | TÉRMINOS                                                                                                                                                                                                 | ÁREA                                                                                                                                                                       | VOLUMEN                                  |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| PRISMA   |    | P <sub>B</sub> =Perímetro Base<br>A <sub>L</sub> =Área Lateral<br>A <sub>B</sub> =Área Base<br>A <sub>T</sub> =Área Total<br>h=altura<br>ap=apotema base                                                 | A <sub>L</sub> =P <sub>B</sub> .h<br>A <sub>B</sub> ?<br>$A_B = \frac{P_b \cdot ap_b}{2}$<br>A <sub>T</sub> =A <sub>L</sub> +2A <sub>B</sub>                               | V=A <sub>B</sub> .h                      |
| CUBO     |    | A <sub>L</sub> =Área Lateral<br>A <sub>B</sub> =Área Base<br>A <sub>T</sub> =Área Total<br>a = l<br>a = arista<br>l = lado                                                                               | A <sub>L</sub> =4l <sup>2</sup><br>A <sub>B</sub> =l <sup>2</sup><br>A <sub>T</sub> =6l <sup>2</sup>                                                                       | V = a <sup>3</sup><br>V = l <sup>3</sup> |
| PIRÁMIDE |   | P <sub>B</sub> =Perímetro Base<br>A <sub>L</sub> =Área Lateral<br>A <sub>B</sub> =Área base<br>A <sub>T</sub> =Área Total<br>ap <sub>p</sub> =Apotema pirám<br>h=altura<br>ap <sub>b</sub> =Apotema base | A <sub>L</sub> = $\frac{P_b \cdot ap_p}{2}$<br>A <sub>B</sub> ?<br>$A_B = \frac{P_b \cdot ap_b}{2}$<br>A <sub>T</sub> =A <sub>L</sub> +A <sub>B</sub>                      | V = $\frac{A_B \cdot h}{3}$              |
| CILINDRO |  | A <sub>L</sub> =Área Lateral<br>A <sub>B</sub> =Área Base<br>A <sub>T</sub> =Área Total<br>g=generatriz<br>h = altura<br>g = h<br>r = radio                                                              | A <sub>L</sub> =P <sub>B</sub> .h<br>$A_L = 2\pi r h$<br>A <sub>B</sub> =π.r <sup>2</sup><br>A <sub>T</sub> =A <sub>L</sub> +2A <sub>B</sub><br>A <sub>T</sub> =2.π.r(h+r) | V=π.r <sup>2</sup> .h                    |
| CONO     |  | A <sub>L</sub> =Área Lateral<br>A <sub>B</sub> =Área Base<br>A <sub>T</sub> =Área Total<br>r = radio<br>h = altura<br>g = generatriz                                                                     | A <sub>L</sub> =π.r.g<br>A <sub>B</sub> =π.r <sup>2</sup><br>A <sub>T</sub> =A <sub>L</sub> +A <sub>B</sub><br>A <sub>T</sub> =π.r.(g+r)                                   | V = $\frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h}{3}$    |
| ESFERA   |  | A <sub>T</sub> =Área Total<br>r = radio                                                                                                                                                                  | A= 4.π.r <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                                                                      | V = $\frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot r^3}{3}$    |