

Nombre: Fecha:

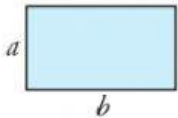
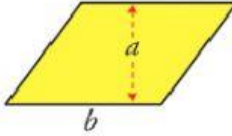
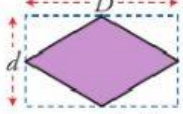
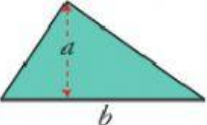
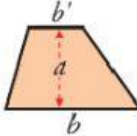
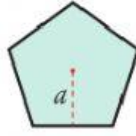
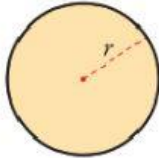
Curso: PARALELO: A - B

Docente: Ing. Andrés González T. Mgtr.

ACTIVIDAD FORMATIVA 8: PERÍMETRO Y ÁREA

Dadas las fórmulas de Perímetro y Área. A continuación, desarrolle las actividades propuestas:

Cómo se calculan las áreas de algunas figuras planas

RECTÁNGULO  $A = a \cdot b$	CUADRADO  $A = l^2$	PARALELOGRAMO  $A = a \cdot b$	ROMBO  $A = \frac{d \cdot D}{2}$
TRIÁNGULO  $A = \frac{a \cdot b}{2}$	TRAPECIO  $A = \frac{b + b'}{2} \cdot a$	POLÍGONO REGULAR  $A = \frac{\text{Perímetro} \cdot a}{2}$	CÍRCULO  $A = \pi r^2$

ACTIVIDADES de aplicación

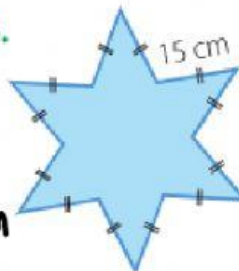
► Calcula el perímetro de cada polígono en metros.

1.



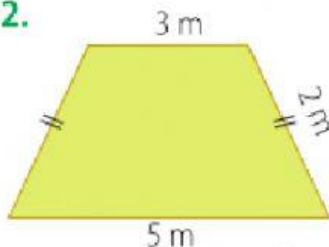
$P = \boxed{} \text{ cm}$

4.



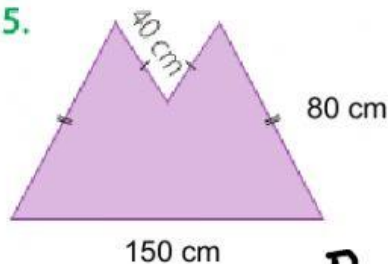
$P = \boxed{} \text{ cm}$

2.



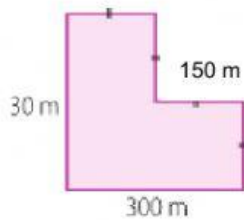
$P = \boxed{} \text{ m}$

5.



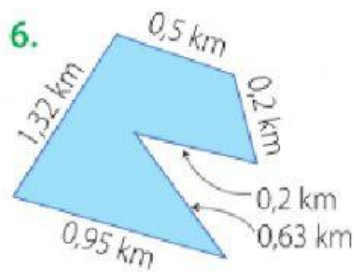
$P = \boxed{} \text{ cm}$

3.



$$P = \boxed{} \text{ m}$$

6.

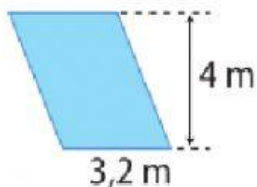


$$P = \boxed{} \text{ Km}$$



Calcula el área de los siguientes polígonos.

2.

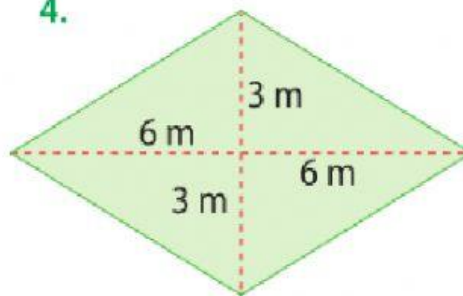


$$A = b \cdot a$$

$$A = \boxed{} \cdot \boxed{}$$

$$A = \boxed{} \text{ m}^2$$

4.

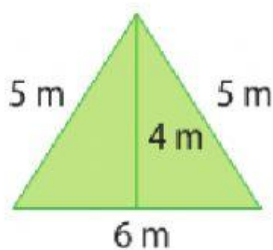


$$A = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{\boxed{} \cdot \boxed{}}{2}$$

$$A = \boxed{} \text{ m}^2$$

3.

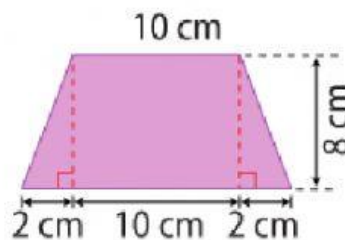


$$A = \frac{b \cdot a}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{\boxed{} \cdot \boxed{}}{2}$$

$$A = \boxed{} \text{ m}^2$$

5.



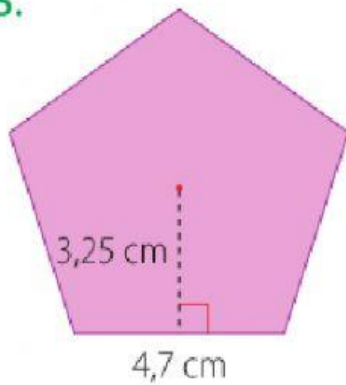
$$A = \frac{b + b'}{2} \cdot h$$

$$A = \frac{\boxed{} + \boxed{}}{2} \cdot \boxed{}$$

$$A = \boxed{} \text{ cm}^2$$

► Calcula el área de los siguientes polígonos regulares.

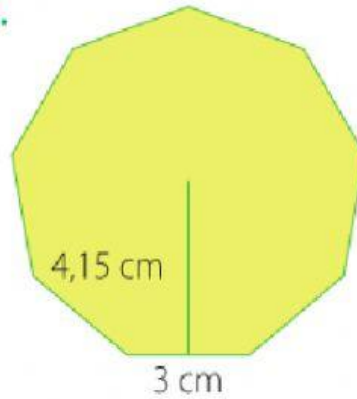
5.



$$A = \frac{\boxed{} \cdot \boxed{}}{2}$$

$$A = \boxed{} \text{ cm}^2$$

7.

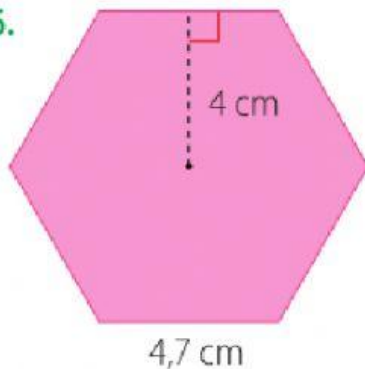


$$A = \frac{\boxed{} \cdot \boxed{}}{2}$$

$$A = \boxed{} \text{ cm}^2$$

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

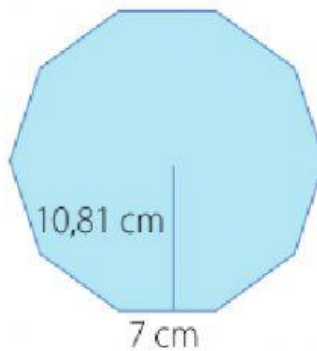
6.



$$A = \frac{\boxed{} \cdot \boxed{}}{2}$$

$$A = \boxed{} \text{ cm}^2$$

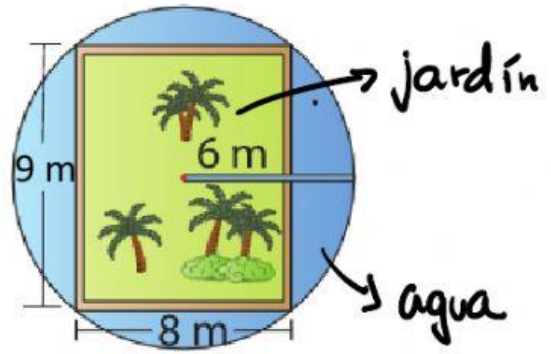
8.



$$A = \frac{\boxed{} \cdot \boxed{}}{2}$$

$$A = \boxed{} \text{ cm}^2$$

- Hace mucho tiempo un rey quiso construir un jardín rectangular, inscrito en una circunferencia de radio 6 m. Convocó un concurso y les dio a los participantes el plano que aparece en la figura adjunta.



12. ¿Cuál es el área del jardín?

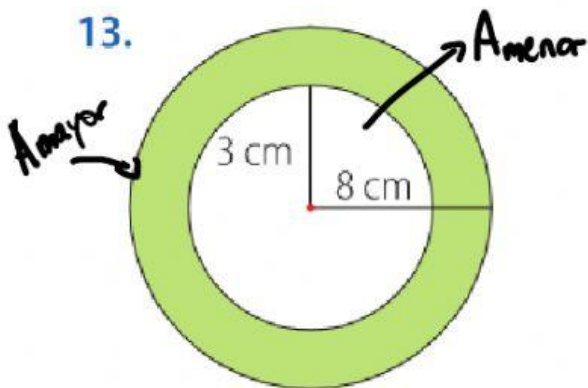
$$A_{\square} = b \cdot a$$

$$A = \square \cdot \square$$

$$A = \square \text{ m}^2$$

- Halla el área coloreada en cada figura.

13.



$$A_{\text{pintada}} = A_{\text{mayor}} - A_{\text{menor}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{mayor}} &= \pi \cdot r^2 \\ &= \square \cdot \square^2 \\ &= \square \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{pintada}} &= \square - \square \\ &= \square \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{menor}} &= \pi \cdot r^2 \\ &= \square \cdot \square^2 \\ &= \square \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$