

POLÍGONOS REGULARES

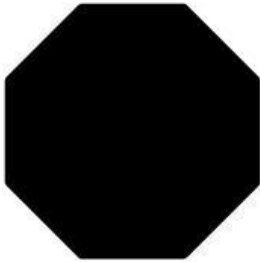
Una con una línea el polígono con el nombre que corresponda:



triángulo



pentágono



octágono



cuadrado



heptágono



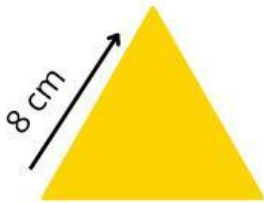
hexágono



POLÍGONOS REGULARES

Hallar el perímetro de los siguientes polígonos.

1 2 3 4



$$P = n \times l$$

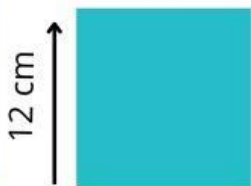
$$P = \square \times \square$$

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

$$P = l + l + l$$

$$P = \square + \square + \square$$

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



$$P = n \times l$$

$$P = \square \times \square$$

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

$$P = l + l + l + l$$

$$P = \square + \square + \square + \square$$

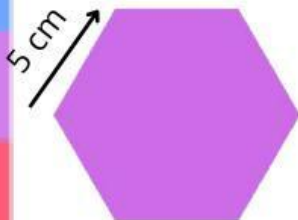
$$P = \square \text{ cm}$$



$$P = n \times l$$

$$P = \square \times \square$$

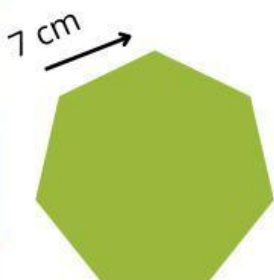
$$P = \square \text{ cm}$$



$$P = n \times l$$

$$P = \square \times \square$$

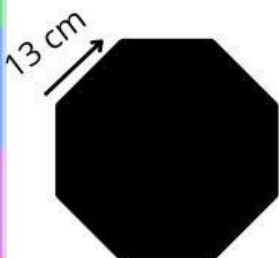
$$P = \square \text{ cm}$$



$$P = n \times l$$

$$P = \square \times \square$$

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



$$P = n \times l$$

$$P = \square \times \square$$

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

1 2 3

FIGURAS PLANAS

Una con una línea la figura geométrica con su respectivo nombre:



rombo



trapezio



rectángulo



romboide

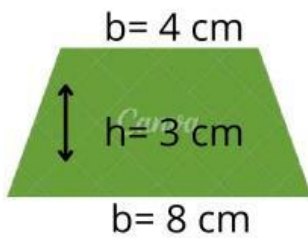


cuadrado

1 2 3 4

FIGURAS PLANAS

Una con una línea la figura geométrica con su respectivo nombre:

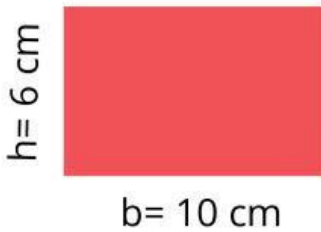


$$A = \frac{(B + b) \times h}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{(\square + \square) \times \square}{2}$$

$$A = \square \times \square$$

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



$$A = b \times h$$

$$A = \square \times \square$$

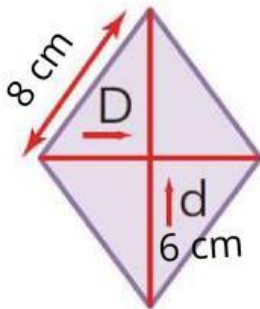
$$A = \square \text{ cm}^2$$



$$A = l \times l$$

$$A = \square \times \square$$

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



$$A = \frac{(D + d)}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{\square \times \square}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{\square}{2}$$

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

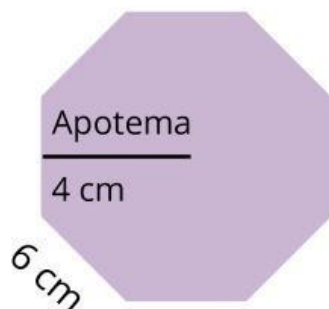


$$A = b \times h$$

$$A = \square \times \square$$

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

Calcule el área del siguiente polígono:



$$P = n \times l$$

$$P = \square \times \square$$

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

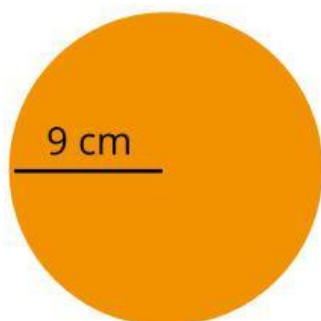
$$A = \frac{(P + a)}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{(\square + \square)}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{\square}{2}$$

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

Calcule el área de la circunferencia, cuyo radio es igual a 3,2:



$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$A = \square \times \square^2$$

$$A = \square \times \square$$

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