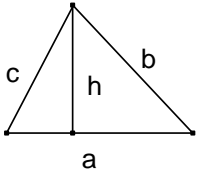
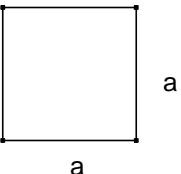
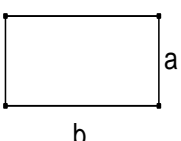
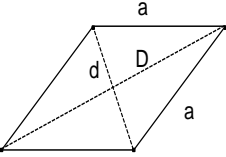
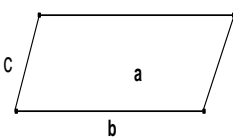
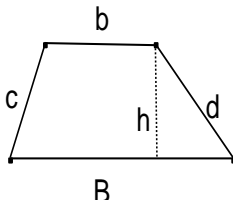
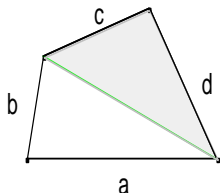
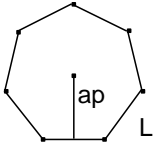
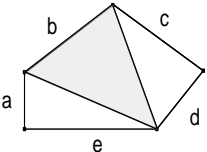


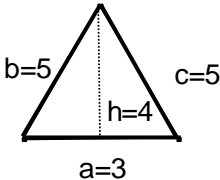
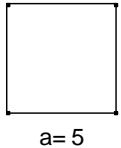
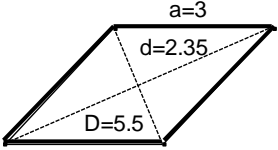
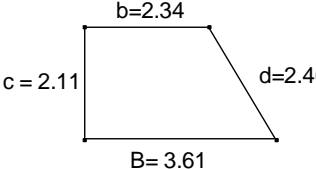
3.1.6 Perímetro y área de los polígonos.

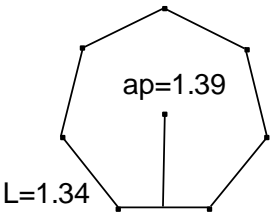
Nombre.	Dibujo.	Perímetro.	Área.
Triángulo.		$P = a + b + c$ Semiperímetro. $p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$	$A = \frac{(a)(h)}{2}$ $A = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$ p= semiperímetro.
Cuadrado.		$P = 4(a)$	$A = a^2$
Rectángulo.		$P = 2(a+b)$	$A = (b)(a)$
Rombo.		$P = 4(a)$	$A = \frac{(D)(d)}{2}$ D= diagonal mayor. d= diagonal menor.
Romboide.		$P = 2(b+c)$	$A = (b)(a)$
Trapezio.		$P = B + c + b + d$	$A = \left(\frac{B+b}{2}\right)(h)$ B=base mayor. b= base menor. h = altura.
Trapezoide.		$P = a + b + c + d$	A= suma de las áreas de los dos triángulos.

Polígono regular.		$P = nL$	$A = \frac{(P)(ap)}{2}$ <p>P = perímetro. Ap = apotema.</p>
Polígono irregular.		$P = a+b+c+d+e$	A = suma de las áreas de las figuras geométricas que se puedan formar.

Ejemplos resueltos de perímetro y área de los polígonos.

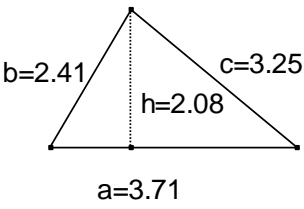
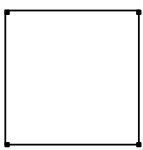
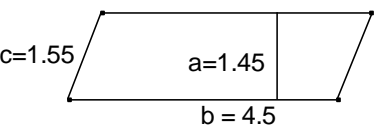
En cada caso determina el perímetro y el área de las siguientes figuras.

Figura.	Perímetro.	Área.
1) 	$P = a + b + c$ $P = 3 + 5 + 5$ $P = 13 \text{ u}$	$A = \frac{(a)(h)}{2}$ $A = \frac{(3)(4)}{2}$ $A = 6u^2$
2) 	$P = 4(a)$ $P = 4(5)$ $P = 20u$	$A = a^2$ $A = (5)^2$ $A = 25u^2$
3) 	$P = 4(a)$ $P = 4(3)$ $P = 12u$	$A = \frac{(D)(d)}{2}$ $A = \frac{(5.5)(2.35)}{2}$ $A = 6.46u^2$
4) 	$P = 3.61 + 2.11 + 2.34 + 2.4$ $P = 10.46u$	$A = \left(\frac{B + b}{2} \right) (h)$ $A = \left(\frac{3.61 + 2.34}{2} \right) (2.11)$ $A = (2.975)(2.11) = 6.27u^2$

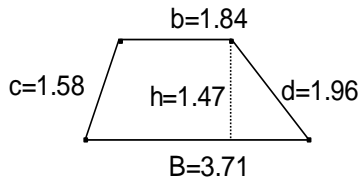
<p>5)</p>  <p>Heptágono.</p>	$P = nL$ $P = (7)(1.34)$ $P = 9.38u$	$A = \frac{(P)(ap)}{2}$ $A = \frac{(9.38)(1.39)}{2}$ $A = 6.51 u^2$
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Ejercicios para resolver en clase de perímetro y área de polígonos.

En cada caso determina el perímetro y el área de las siguientes figuras.

Figura.	Perímetro.	Área.
<p>1)</p>  <p>Nombre:</p>	$P = a + b + c$	$A = \frac{(a)(h)}{2}$
<p>2)</p>  <p>Nombre:</p>	$P = 4(a)$	$A = a^2$
<p>3)</p>  <p>Nombre:</p>	$P = 2(b+c)$	$A = (b)(a)$

4)

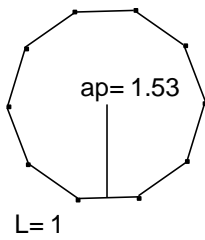


Nombre:

$$P = B + c + b + d$$

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

5)



Nombre:

$$P = nL$$

$$A = \frac{(P)(ap)}{2}$$