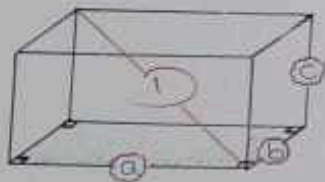


ETRIA DEL ESPACIO

EPIPEDO RECTANGULAR:

* COEDRO * RECTOEDRO



$$V = A_B \cdot H = abc$$

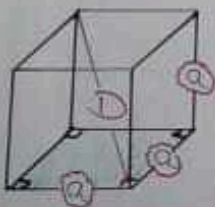
$$A_L = \text{PERIMETRO BASE} \cdot H$$

$$A_T = 2(ab + ac + bc)$$

$$D^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

* HEXAEDRO REGULAR:

* CUBO



$$V = a^3$$

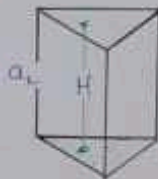
$$A_L = 4a^2$$

$$A_T = 6a^2$$

$$D = a\sqrt{3}$$

PRISMA RECTO

* TRIANGULAR



* TRIANGULAR REGULAR



$$A_{\text{REA}} = \frac{l^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{H^2 \sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$V = A_B \cdot H$$

$$A_L = \text{PERIMETRO BASE} \cdot H$$

$$A_T = A_L + 2A_B$$

PRISMA OBLICUO

SECCION RECTA

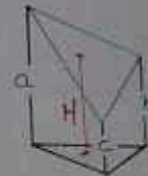


$$V = A_B \cdot H = A_{\text{SR}} \cdot a_L$$

$$A_L = \text{PERIMETRO BASE} \cdot H = \text{PERIMETRO SR} \cdot a_L$$

$$A_T = A_L + 2A_B$$

TRONCO PRISMA

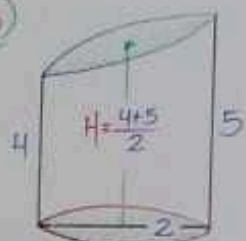


$$V = A_B \cdot H$$

$$H = \frac{a+b+c}{3}$$

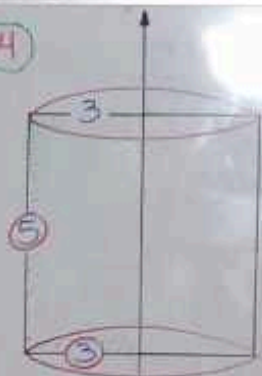
$$A_L = \text{PERIMETRO BASE} \cdot H$$

(13)



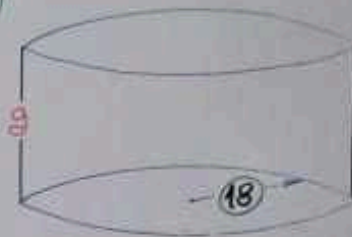
$$V = \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot \frac{9}{2} = 18\pi$$

(14)



$$V = \pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 = 45\pi$$

(15)



$$V = 4860\pi = A_b \cdot g$$

$$4860\pi = \pi \cdot 18^2 \cdot g$$

$$15 = g$$

$$A_{REA} = \frac{l^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{H^2 \sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$+ 2A_b$$

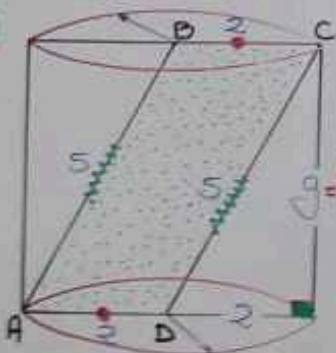
TRONCO
PRISMA



$$V = A_b \cdot H \quad H = \frac{a+b+c}{3}$$

$$A_L = \text{PERIMETRO BASE} \cdot H$$

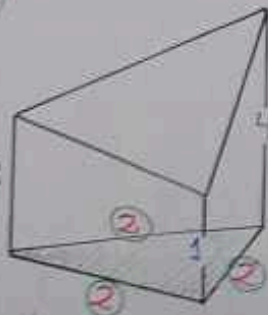
(20)



$$A_L = 2\pi R H = 2\pi(2) \cdot 5$$

$$= 4\sqrt{21}\pi$$

(24)

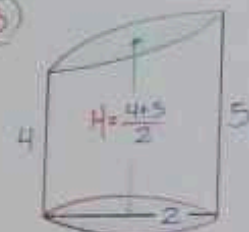


$$V = A_b \cdot H = \frac{2^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{4+2+1}{3}\right) = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\text{PERIMETRO } A_L$$

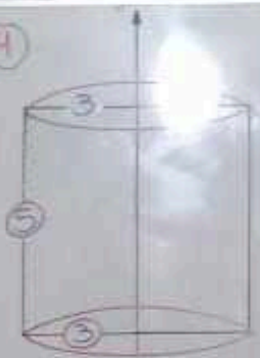
SR

13



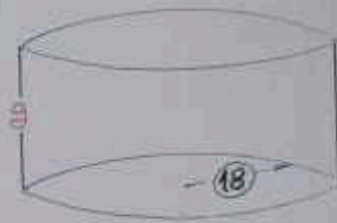
$$V = \pi 2^2 \frac{9}{2} = 18\pi$$

14



$$V = \pi 3^2 5 = 45\pi$$

15

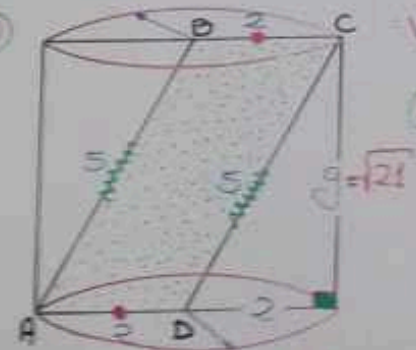


$$V = 4860\pi = A_b \cdot g$$

$$4860\pi = \pi 18^2 g$$

$$15 = g$$

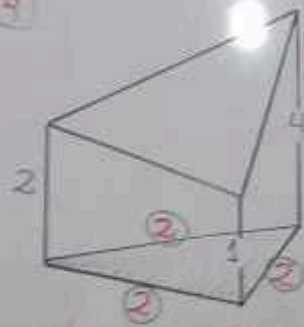
20



$$A_L = 2\pi rH = 2\pi(2)5$$

$$= 4\sqrt{21}\pi$$

24



$$V = A_b \cdot H = \frac{2^2 \sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{4+2+1}{3}\right) = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$A_{REA} = \frac{l^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{H^2 \sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$+ 2A_b$$

$$PERIMETRO \cdot A_L$$

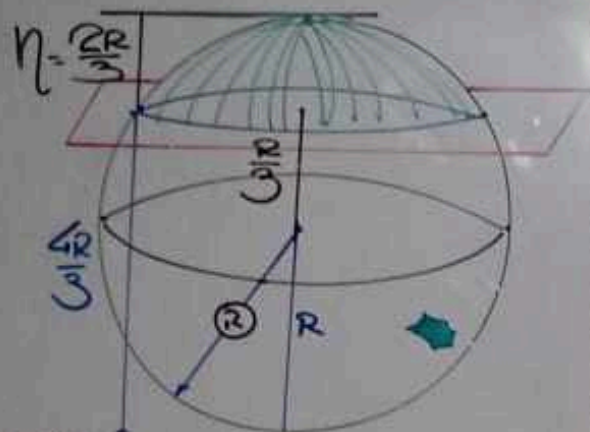
TRONCO PRISMA



$$V = A_b \cdot H \quad H = \frac{a+b+c}{3}$$

$$A_L = PERIMETRO \cdot H$$

TRIANGLES



$$A = 2\pi R \cdot \frac{4R}{3}$$

$$\frac{8}{3}\pi R^2$$

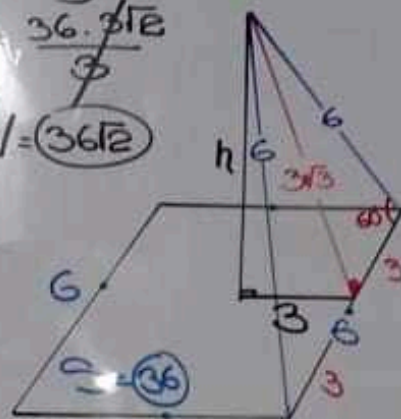
$$A = 2\pi R \cdot \frac{2R}{3}$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi R^2$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{3} h^3$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{8}{27} R^3$$

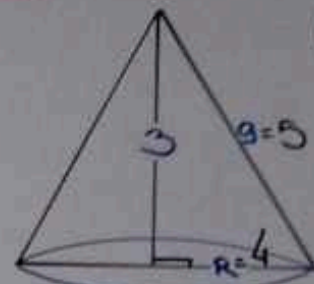
$$V = \frac{8\pi R^3}{27}$$



$$(3\sqrt{3})^2 = h^2 + 3^2$$

$$3\sqrt{2} = h$$

30



$$g + R = 9$$

$$g - R = 1$$

$$2g = 10$$

$$g = 5$$

$$g^2 = R^2 + h^2$$

$$g^2 - R^2 = 9$$

$$(g + R)(g - R) = 9$$

$$9(g - R) = 9$$

$$g - R = 1$$

$$\frac{2\pi R + 2\pi g}{2} g$$

$$\pi g(R + g)$$

$$AS_L = \pi g$$

$$\pi(4)5$$

$$20\pi$$

$$\pi 4^2 = 16\pi$$



$$AS_L = \pi g(R + r)$$

$$AS_L = \pi 10(12 + 4)$$

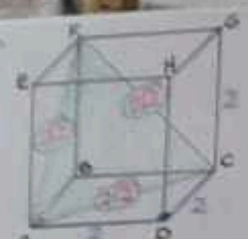
$$160\pi$$

$$144\pi$$

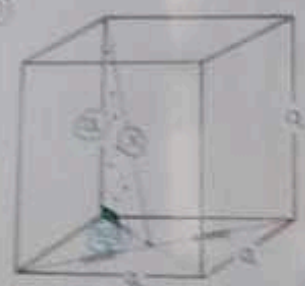
$$16\pi$$

$$320\pi$$

20305705: A
20305705: B



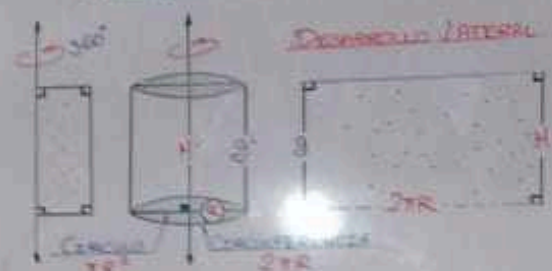
$$L_{\text{area}} = \frac{2 \times 2 \times 5}{4} = 25$$



$$X^2 = 2^2 + \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

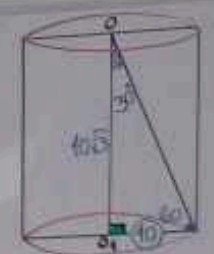
$$X = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

CILINDRO DE REVOLUCIÓN (CIRCULAR RECTO)



$$\begin{aligned} V &= A_B \cdot H & A &= \text{Superficie lateral} & A &= A_L + 2A_B \\ V &= \pi R^2 h & A &= 2\pi R h & A &= 2\pi R h + 2\pi R^2 \end{aligned}$$

(4)



$$V = A_B \cdot H = \pi \cdot 10^2 \cdot 10\sqrt{5} = 1000\sqrt{5}\pi$$

(12)



TRONCO (CILINDRO)



$$H = \frac{g_1 + g_2}{2}$$

$$V = A_B \cdot H$$

(TOSCANO)

1

CLIVA ESFERICA

$$V = \frac{\pi R^3 \theta}{270^\circ}$$

2

HUESO ESFERICO

$$A = \frac{\pi R^2 \theta}{90^\circ}$$

CASQUETE ESFERICO

$$A = 2\pi R h$$

SEGMENTO ESFERICO
DA 1 BASA

$$V = \frac{\pi h^3}{6} + \frac{\pi h a^2}{2}$$

$h=1$
 $a=r_2$
 $V = \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi = \frac{7\pi}{6}$

MITAD

ZONA ESFERICA

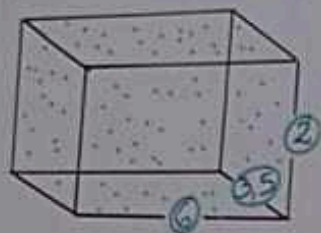
$$A = 2\pi e h$$

SEGMENTO ESF. DA
2 BASAS

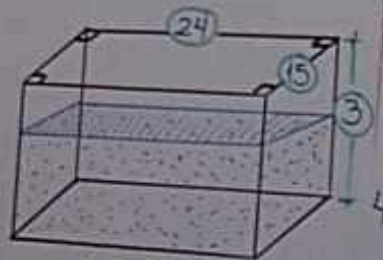
$$V = \frac{\pi h^3}{6} + \frac{\pi h (a^2 + b^2)}{2}$$

X UNGO MORA:
SUA LADRÓN Y
QUELLA OCOSO NO RAYAR
LULLA MENTIROSO
SILEX AGONIA

5 $\therefore V = 6 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 = 42 \text{ m}^3$



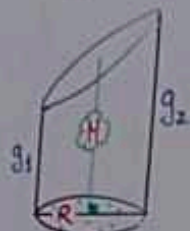
6



$\frac{5}{6} V = \frac{5}{6} (24 \cdot 3 \cdot 15)$

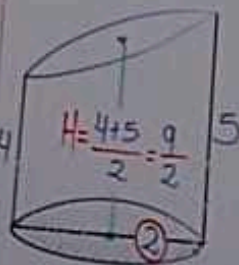
$= 900 \text{ m}^3$

13 TRONCO DE CILINDRO RECTO



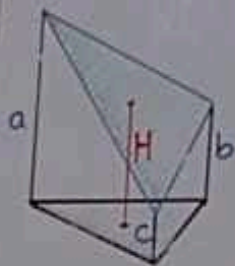
$H = \frac{g_1 + g_2}{2}$

$V = A_B \cdot H$



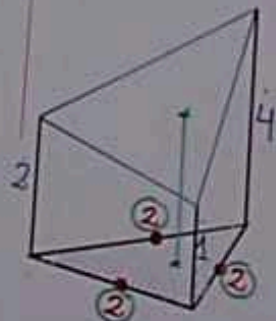
$V = A_B \cdot H = \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{2}\right) = 18\pi$

24 TRONCO DE PRISMA RECTO



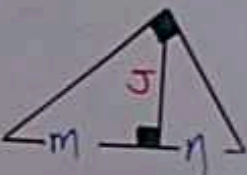
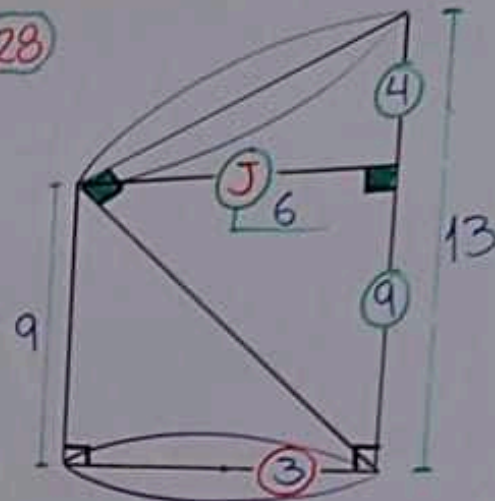
$H = \frac{a+b+c}{3}$

$V = A_B \cdot H$



$\therefore V = A_B \cdot H$
 $= \frac{2^3 \sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{4+2+1}{3}\right)$
 $= \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{3}$

28



$J^2 = mn$

$\therefore H = \frac{9+13}{2} = 11$

$A_L = 2\pi R H$
 $= 2\pi (3) (11) = 66\pi$