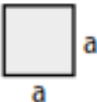
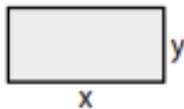
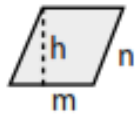
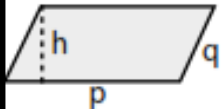
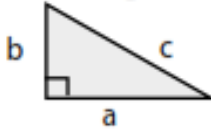
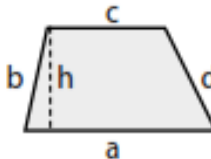
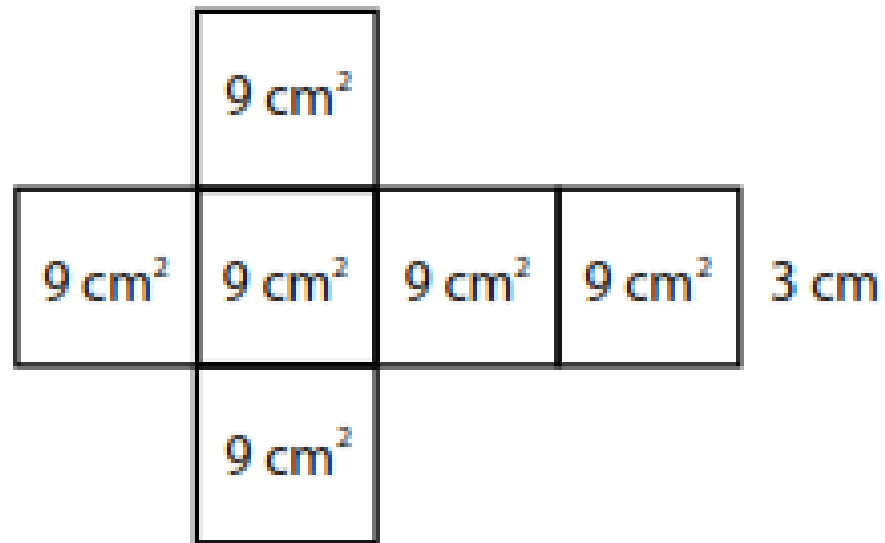
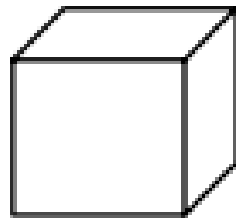
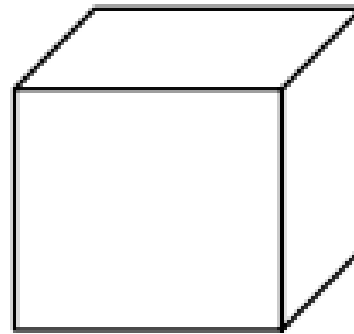


Figura	Área	Perímetro
Cuadrado 	$(a \cdot a)$	$(4a)$
Rectángulo 	$(x \cdot y)$	$(2x + 2y)$
Rombo 	$(m \cdot h)$	$(2m + 2n)$
Romboide 	$(p \cdot h)$	$(2p + 2q)$
Triángulo 	$\left(\frac{a \cdot b}{2} \right)$	$(a + b + c)$
Trapezio 	$\left(\frac{(a + c) \cdot h}{2} \right)$	$(a + c + b + d)$

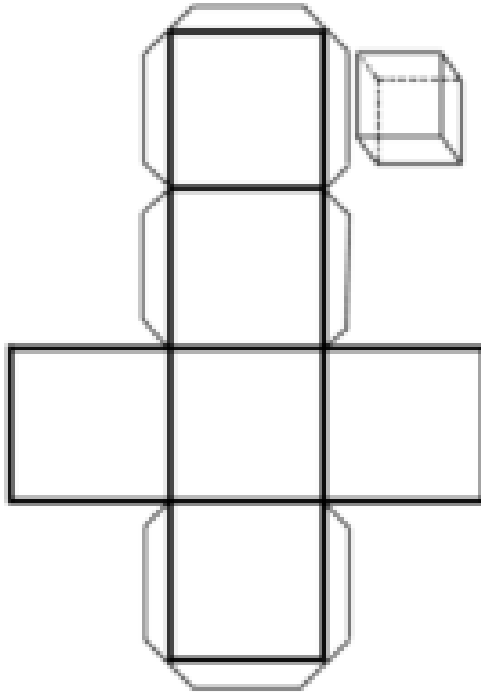




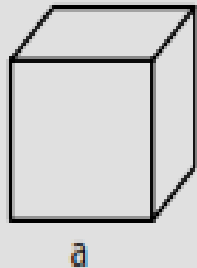
4 cm



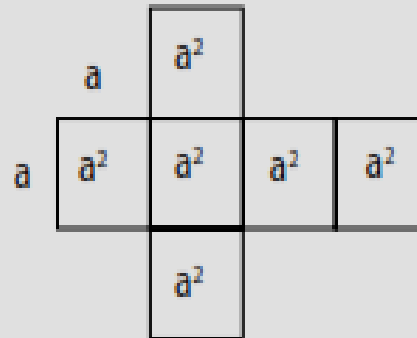
50 mm



Para calcular el **área del cubo** se calcula el área de una de sus caras y se multiplica por 6, ya que el cubo tiene 6 caras que son cuadrados congruentes.

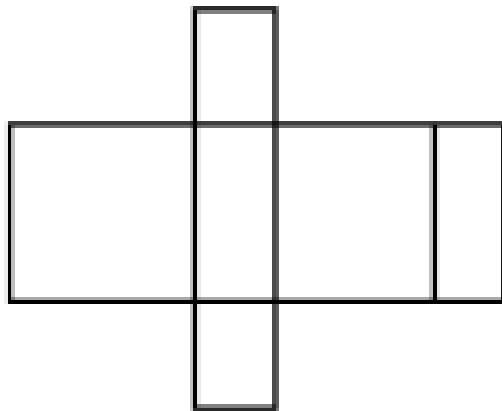


$$A_{\text{cubo}} = 6 \cdot a \cdot a$$

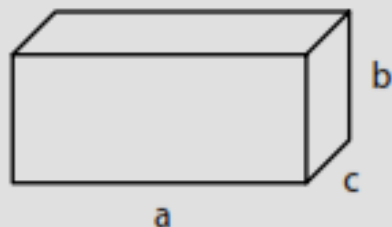


$$A_T = a^2 + a^2 + a^2 + a^2 + a^2 + a^2$$

$$A_T = 6 a^2$$



Para calcular el **área total de un paralelepípedo** se calcula el área de cada cara diferente, se calcula su doble y luego se suman.



$$A_{\text{paralelepípedo}} = a \cdot b + a \cdot b + a \cdot c + a \cdot c + b \cdot c + b \cdot c$$

$$A_{\text{paralelepípedo}} = 2 \cdot a \cdot b + 2 \cdot a \cdot c + 2 \cdot b \cdot c$$

