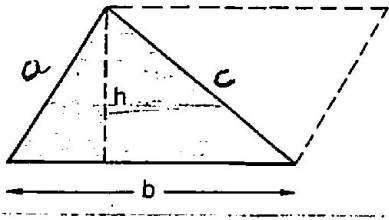


ÁREAS DAS PRINCIPAIS FIGURAS PLANAS

ÁREA DO TRIÂNGULO QUALQUER

TRIÂNGULO

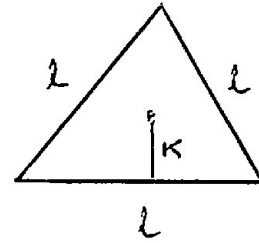


Área = base × altura : 2

$$A = \frac{b \times h}{2}$$

$$2P = a + b + c$$

TRIÂNGULO EQUILÁTERO



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

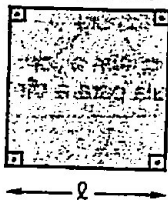
$$2P = 3l$$

$$K_3 = \frac{l\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

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

ÁREA DO QUADRADO

QUADRADO



Área = lado × lado

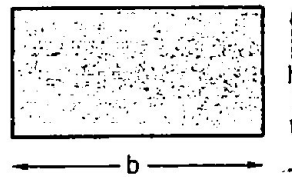
$$A = l \times l = l^2$$

$$K_4 = \frac{l}{2}$$

$$2P = 4l$$

ÁREA DO RETÂNGULO

RETÂNGULO



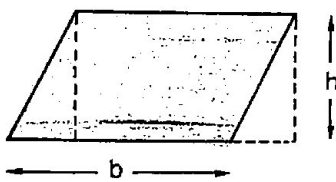
Área = base × altura

$$A = b \times h$$

$$2P = 2h + 2b$$

ÁREA DO PARALELOGRAMO

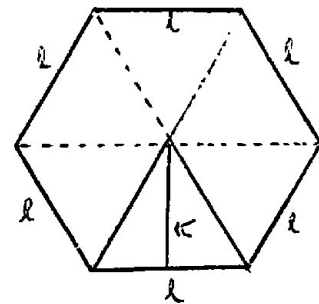
PARALELOGRAMO



Área = base × altura

$$A = b \times h$$

HEXÁGONO



$$A = 6 \cdot A_{\Delta}$$

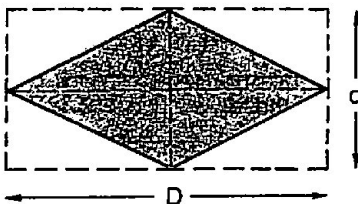
$$A = 6 \cdot \frac{l^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$2P = 6l$$

$$K_6 = \frac{l\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

ÁREA DO LOSANGO

LOSANGO

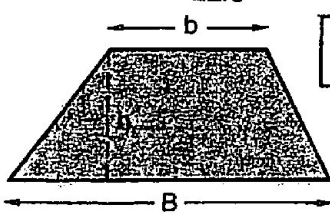


Área = Diag. maior × diag. menor : 2

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

ÁREA DO TRAPÉZIO

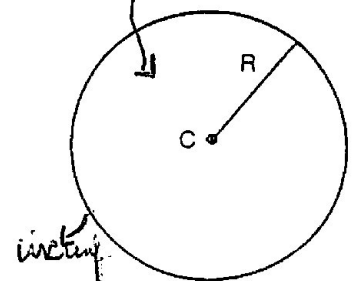
TRAPÉZIO



Área = (B. maior + b. menor) × altura : 2

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

CÍRCULO



$$A = \pi R^2$$

$$C = 2\pi R$$