

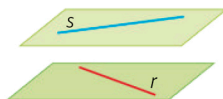
# MAT\_3 CUERPOS GEOMÉTRICOS

## GEOMETRÍA EN EL ESPACIO

### Puntos



### Rectas



### Planos

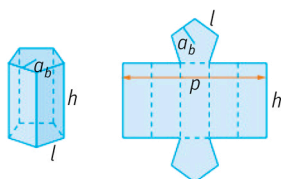


## CUERPOS GEOMÉTRICOS

Cuerpos geométricos						
Poliedros						
Prisma	Pirámide	Poliedros regulares				
		Tetraedro	Cubo	Octaedro	Dodecaedro	Icosaedro
Cuerpos de revolución						
Cilindro	Cono	Tronco de cono	Esfera			
			<p>Circunferencia Radio Centro Diámetro Circunferencias máximas</p>			

## ÁREAS Y VOLÚMENES DE LOS CUERPOS GEOMÉTRICOS

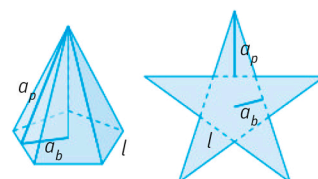
### PRISMA



$$A_T = \overbrace{p \cdot h}^{A_L} + \overbrace{p \cdot a_b}^{A_b} = p \cdot (h + a_b)$$

$$V = A_{base} \cdot h = \frac{p \cdot a_b}{2} \cdot h$$

### PIRÁMIDE

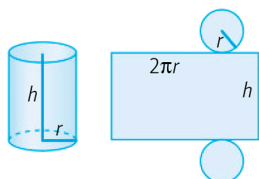


$$a_p^2 = h^2 + a_b^2$$

$$A_T = \frac{1}{2} \overbrace{p \cdot a_p}^{A_L} + \frac{1}{2} \overbrace{p \cdot a_b}^{A_b} = \frac{1}{2} p \cdot (a_p + a_b)$$

$$V = \frac{A_{base} \cdot h}{3} = \frac{p \cdot a_b \cdot h}{6}$$

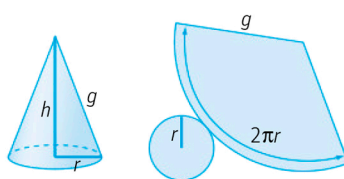
### CILINDRO



$$A_T = \overbrace{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r \cdot h}^{A_L} + \overbrace{2 \cdot \pi \cdot r^2}^{A_b} = 2\pi r (h + r)$$

$$V = A_{base} \cdot h = \pi r^2 \cdot h$$

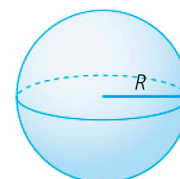
### CONO



$$A_T = \overbrace{\pi \cdot r \cdot g}^{A_L} + \overbrace{\pi \cdot r^2}^{A_b} = \pi \cdot r \cdot (g + r)$$

$$V = \frac{A_{base} \cdot h}{3} = \frac{\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot h}{3}$$

### ESFERA



$$A = 4\pi \cdot R^2$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot R^3$$