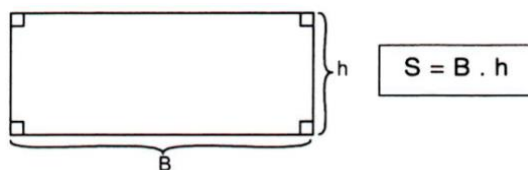


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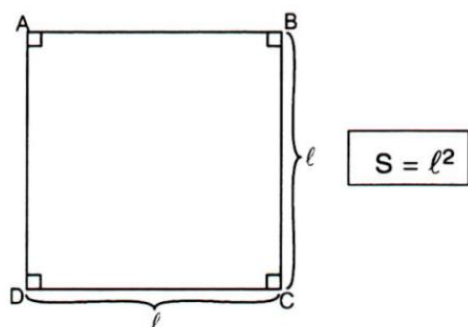
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ÁREA DAS FIGURAS PLANAS

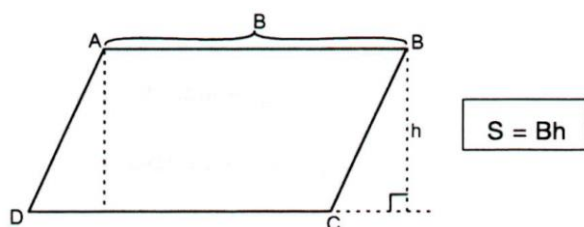
1) RETÂNGULO



2) QUADRADO

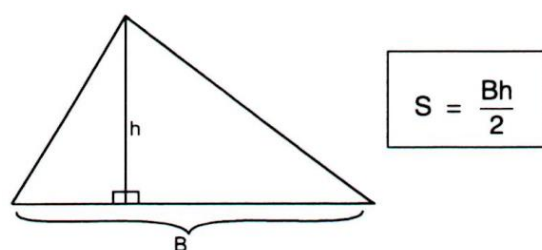


3) PARALELOGRAMO

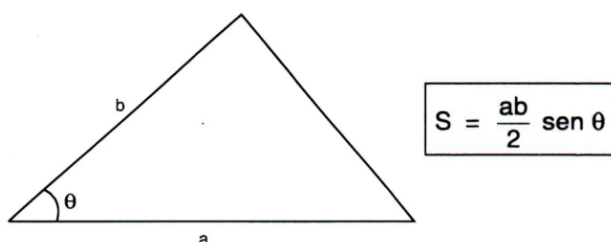


4) TRIÂNGULO

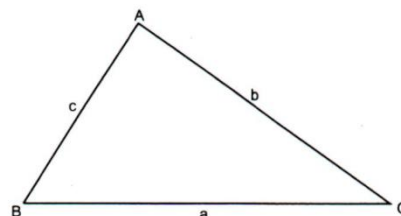
A) TRIÂNGULO QUALQUER



- EM FUNÇÃO DE UM ÂNGULO



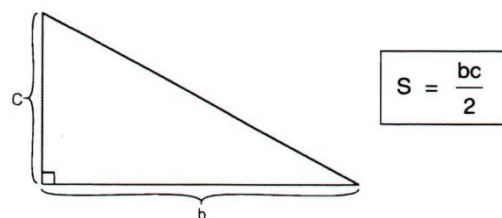
- FÓRMULA DE HERON



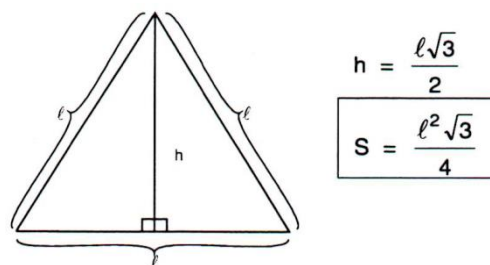
$$S = \sqrt{p(p-a)(p-b)(p-c)}$$

$$p \rightarrow \text{Semiperímetro} \therefore p = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

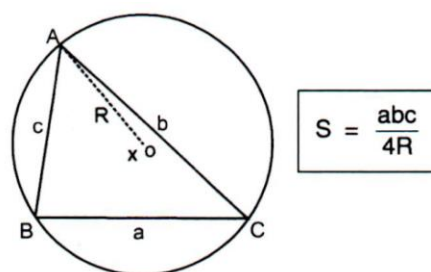
B) TRIÂNGULO RETÂNGULO



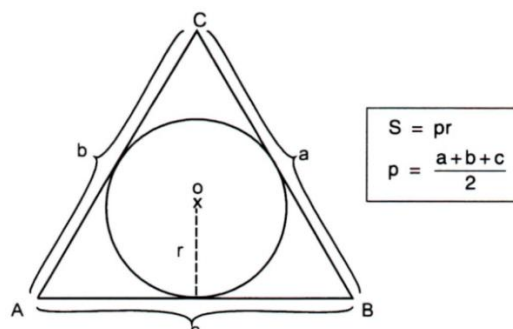
C) TRIÂNGULO EQUILÁTERO



D) TRIÂNGULO INSCRITO



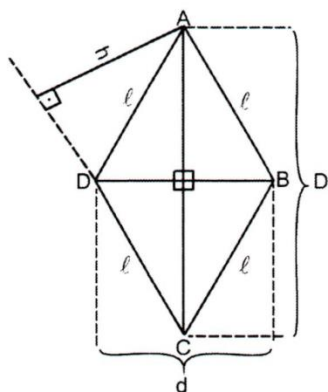
E) TRIÂNGULO CIRCUNSCRITO



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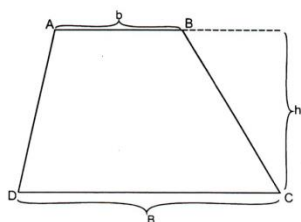
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5) LOSANGO



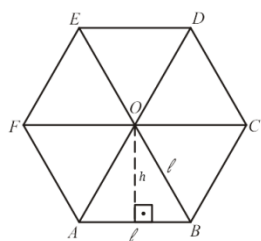
$$S = \ell \cdot h \quad \text{ou} \quad S = \frac{dD}{2}$$

6) TRAPÉZIO



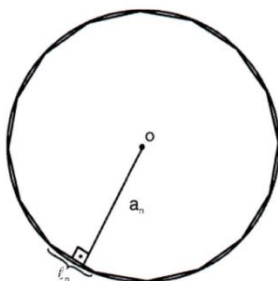
$$S = \frac{(B + b)h}{2} \Rightarrow S = b_m \cdot h$$

7) HEXÁGONO REGULAR



$$S = \frac{3l^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

8) POLÍGONO REGULAR



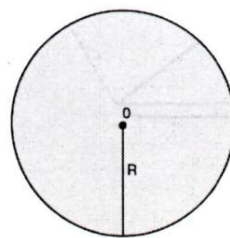
$\ell_n \rightarrow$ lado do polígono

$$S = p_n a_n$$

$p_n \rightarrow$ semiperímetro do polígono

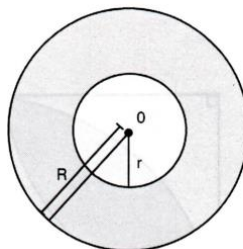
$a_n \rightarrow$ apótema do polígono

9) CÍRCULO



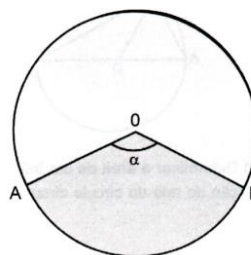
$$S = \pi R^2$$

10) COROA CIRCULAR



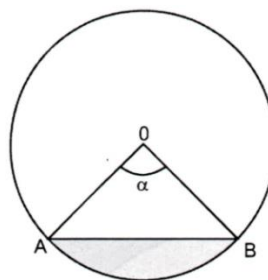
$$S = \pi(R^2 - r^2)$$

11) SETOR CIRCULAR



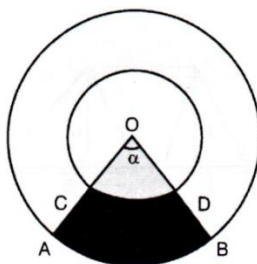
$$S = \frac{\pi R^2 \alpha}{360^\circ}$$

12) SEGMENTO CIRCULAR



$$S = S_{\text{SETOR OAB}} - S_{\Delta \text{OAB}}$$

13) TRAPÉZIO CIRCULAR



$$S = S_{\text{SETOR OAB}} - S_{\text{SETOR OCD}}$$

ou

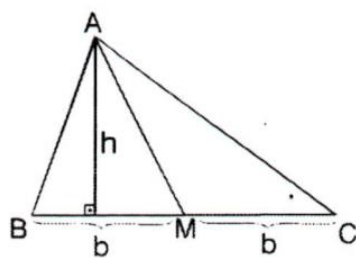
$$S = \frac{\pi(R^2 - r^2)\alpha}{360^\circ}$$

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ATENÇÃO!

A mediana relativa a qualquer lado de um triângulo divide o mesmo em dois triângulos equivalentes



$$S_{\triangle ABM} = S_{\triangle ACM}$$