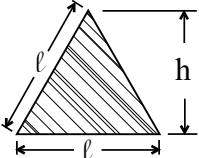
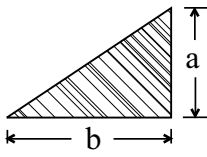
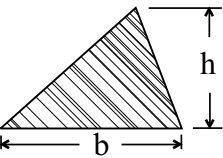
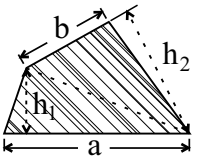
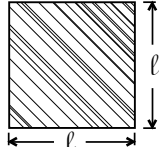
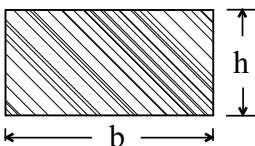
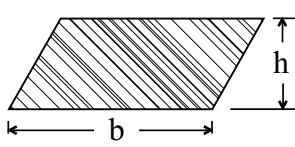
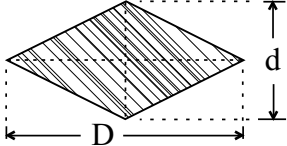
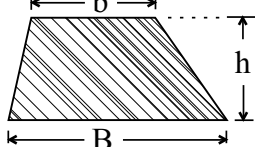


| FIGURA GEOMÉTRICA | NOME | ÁREA |
|---|--|---|
|  | Triângulo equilátero | $S = \frac{\ell \cdot h}{2}$ ou $S = \frac{\ell^2 \sqrt{3}}{4}$ |
|  | Triângulo retângulo | $S = \frac{b \cdot a}{2}$ |
|  | Triângulo escaleno | $S = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$ |
|  | Quadrilátero qualquer (não há lados paralelos) | $S = \frac{1}{2} (a \cdot h_1 + b \cdot h_2)$ |
|  | Quadrado | $S = \ell^2$ |
|  | Retângulo | $S = b \cdot h$ |
|  | Paralelogramo | $S = b \cdot h$ |
|  | Losango | $S = \frac{D \cdot d}{2}$ |
|  | Trapézio | $S = \frac{(B + b) h}{2}$ |
| <p>Fórmulas: Cálculo de áreas de figuras planas - Professor: Valério (www.cnec-ap.com.br/valerio)</p> | | |