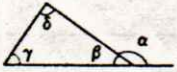
# GEOMETRIA PLANA - 14 — FIGURAS PLANAS

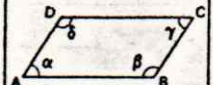
## TRIÂNGULO




$\beta + \gamma + \delta = 180^o$

$\alpha = \gamma + \delta$

## PARALELOGRAMO

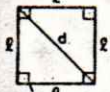



$\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$, $\overline{AD} \parallel \overline{BC}$

$AB = DC$, $AD = BC$

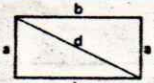
$\alpha = \gamma$, $\beta = \delta$

## QUADRADO



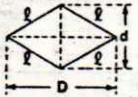

$d = \ell \cdot \sqrt{2}$

## RETÂNGULO




$d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

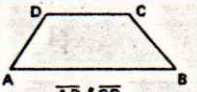
## LOSANGO




D → diagonal maior

d → diagonal menor

## TRAPÉZIO




$\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{CD}$

AB → base maior

CD → base menor

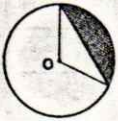
## CIRCUNFERÊNCIA


$C = 2\pi \cdot r$

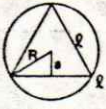
## COROA CIRCULAR


## SETOR CIRCULAR


## SEGMENTO CIRCULAR




## TRIÂNGULO EQUIL.




$\ell = R\sqrt{3}$

apótema: $a = \frac{R}{2}$

## HEXÁGONO REGULAR


$\ell = R$

apótema: $a = \frac{R\sqrt{3}}{2}$

## N.º DE DIAGONAIS

Polígono de n lados

$$N = \frac{n(n-3)}{2}$$

## FÓRM. DO APÓTEMA

Polígono regular de n lados e lado ℓ.

$$a = \frac{\sqrt{4R^2 - \ell^2}}{2}$$

## ANGULOS INTERNOS

POLIGONOS

SOMA: $(n-2) \cdot 180^o$

onde n é o nº de lados

X1111