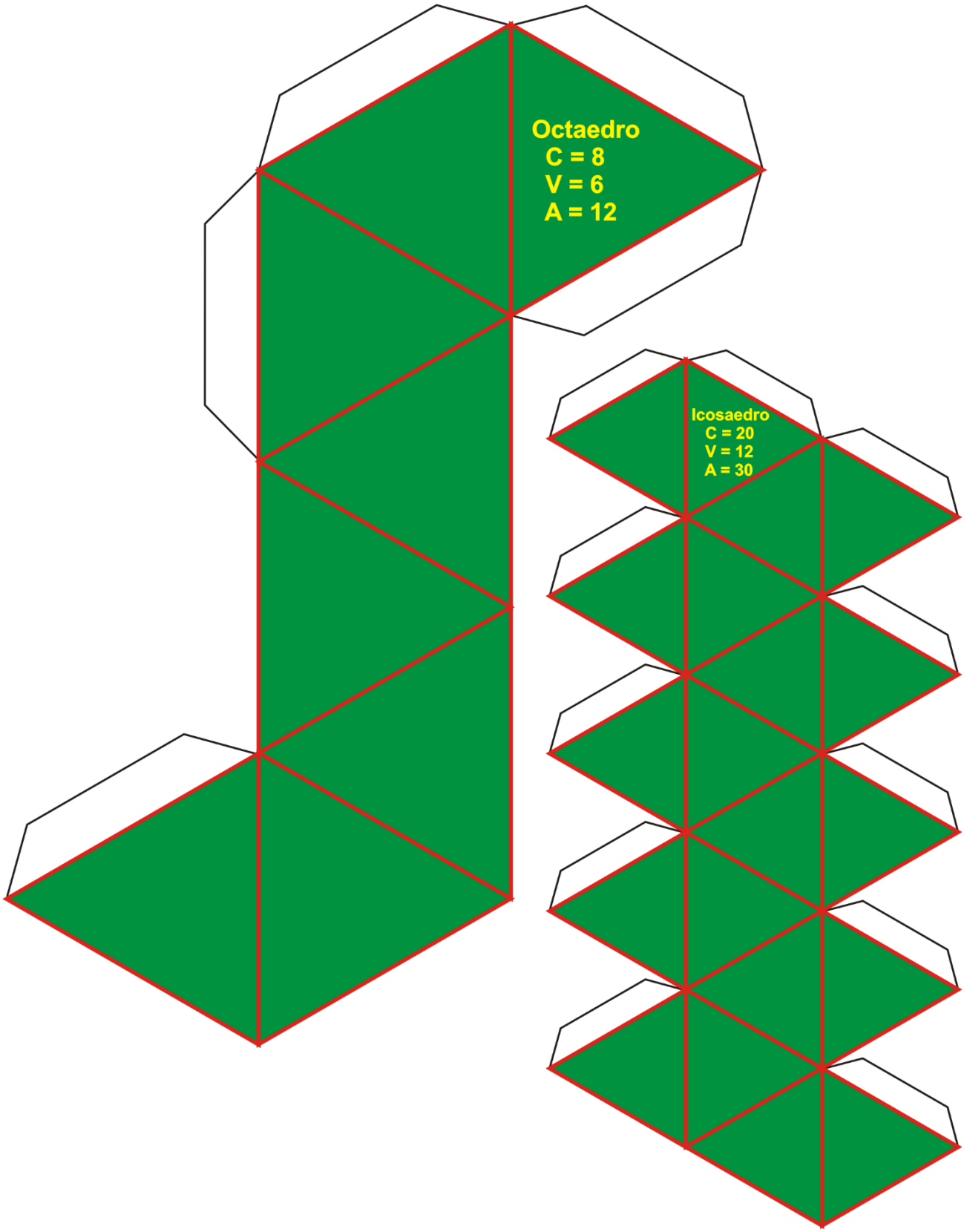
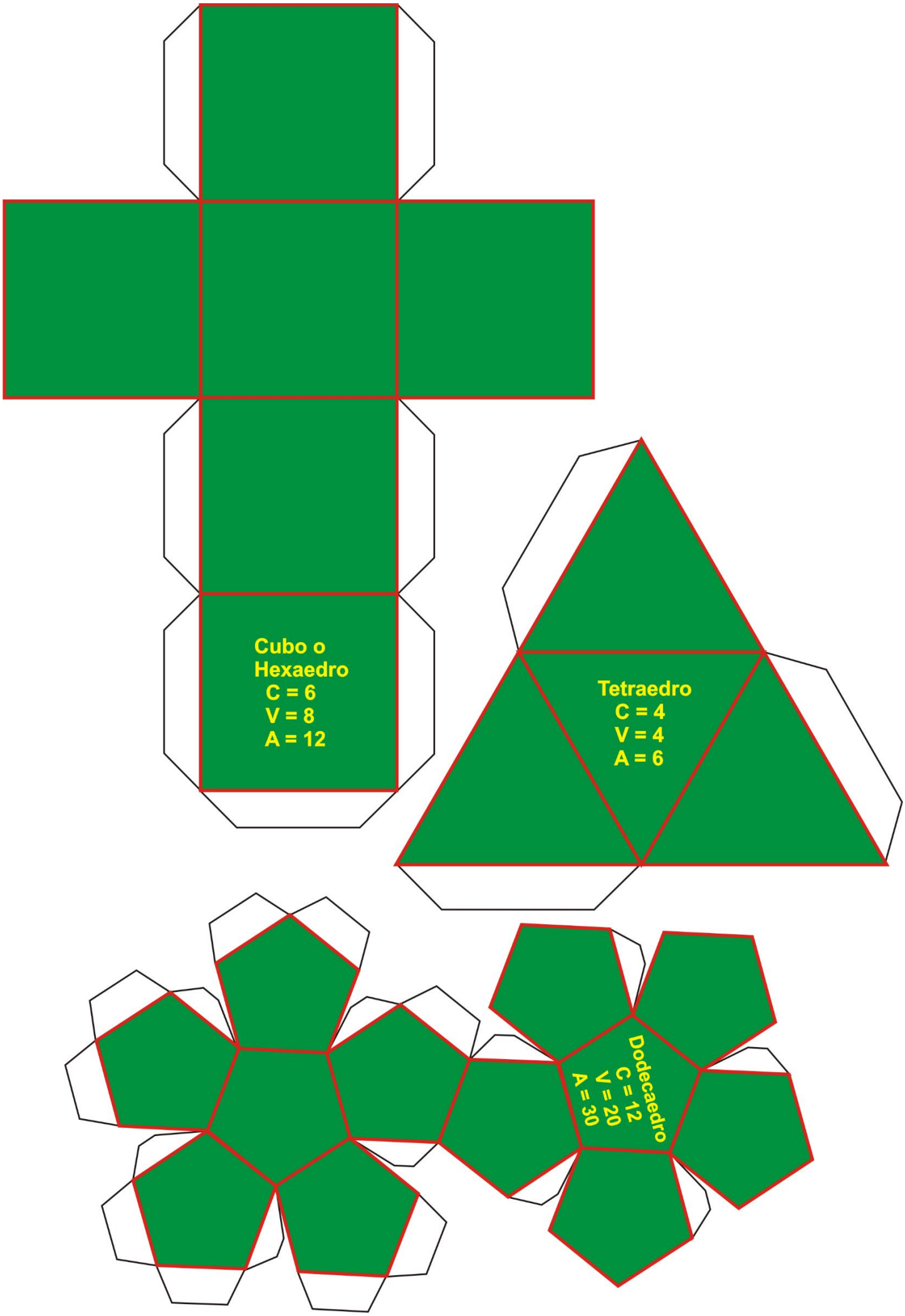
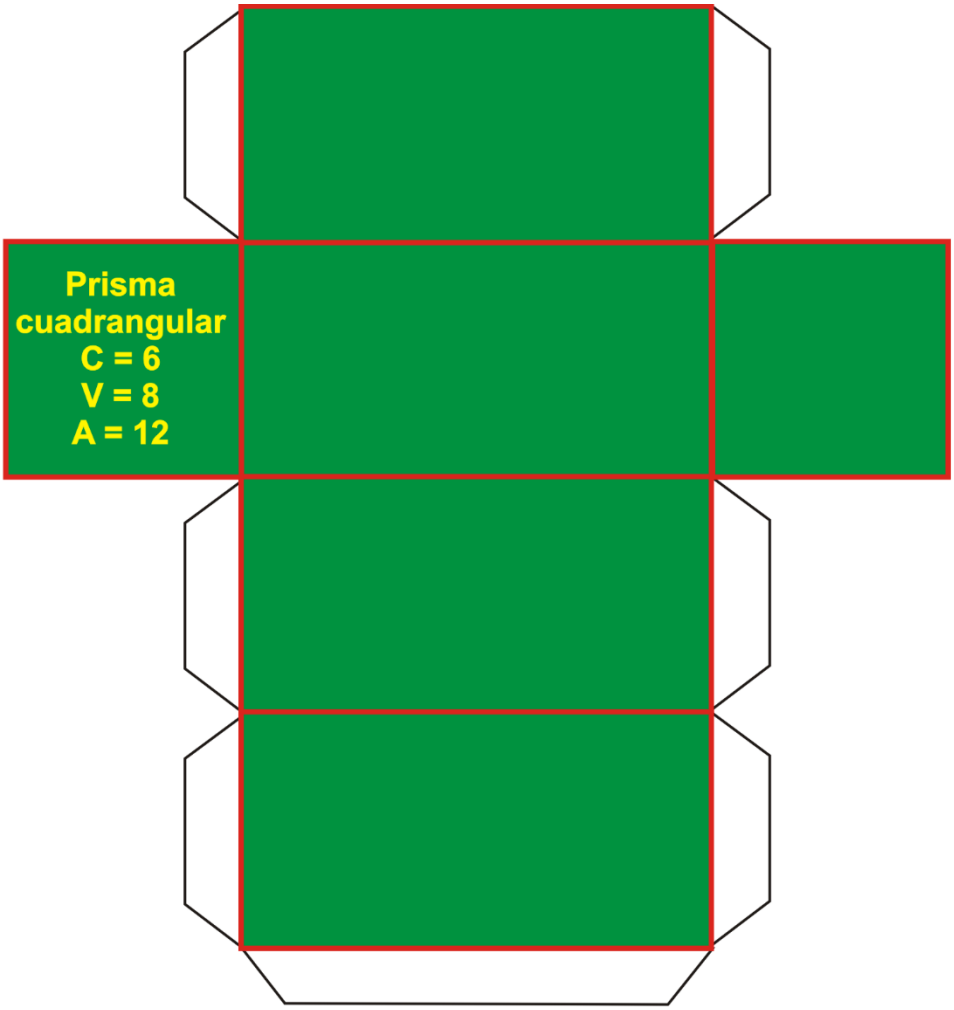
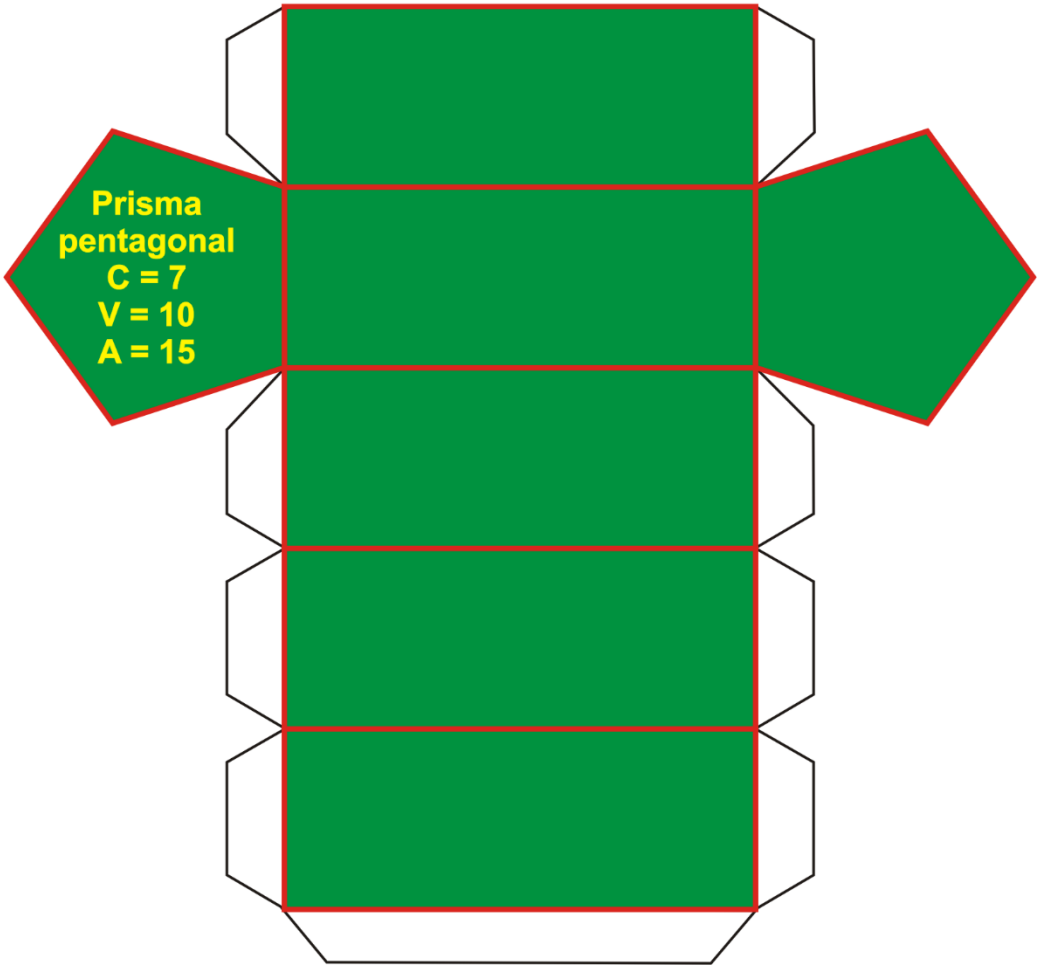
Recortables: Se pueden imprimir en papel normal y mejor en cartulina

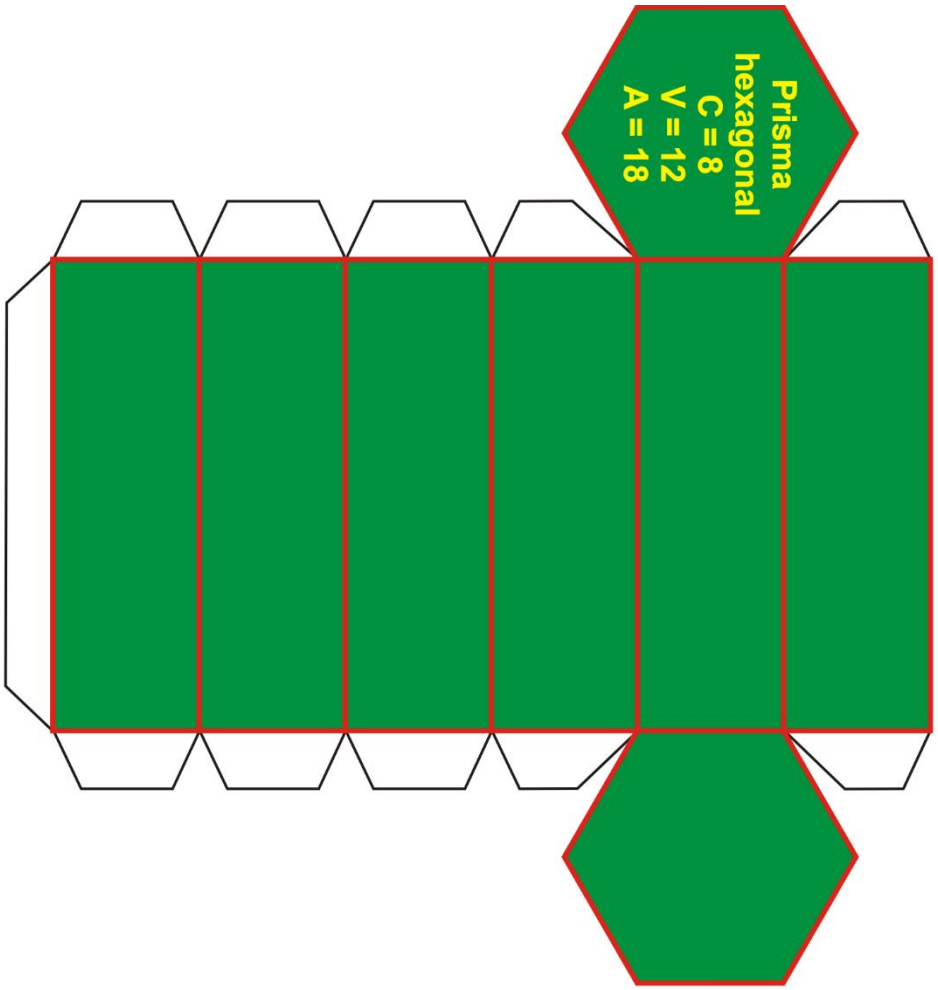


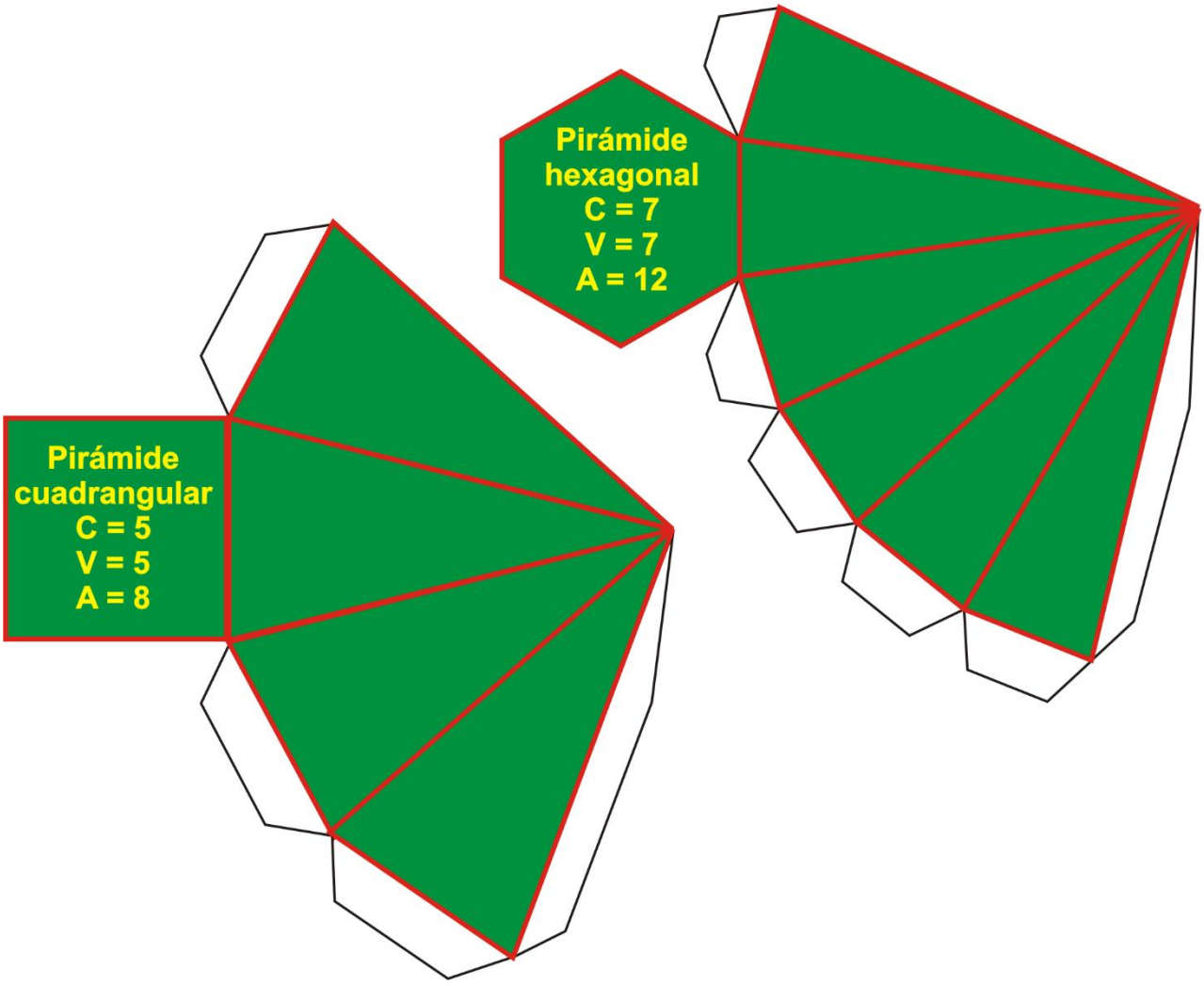
Bruño

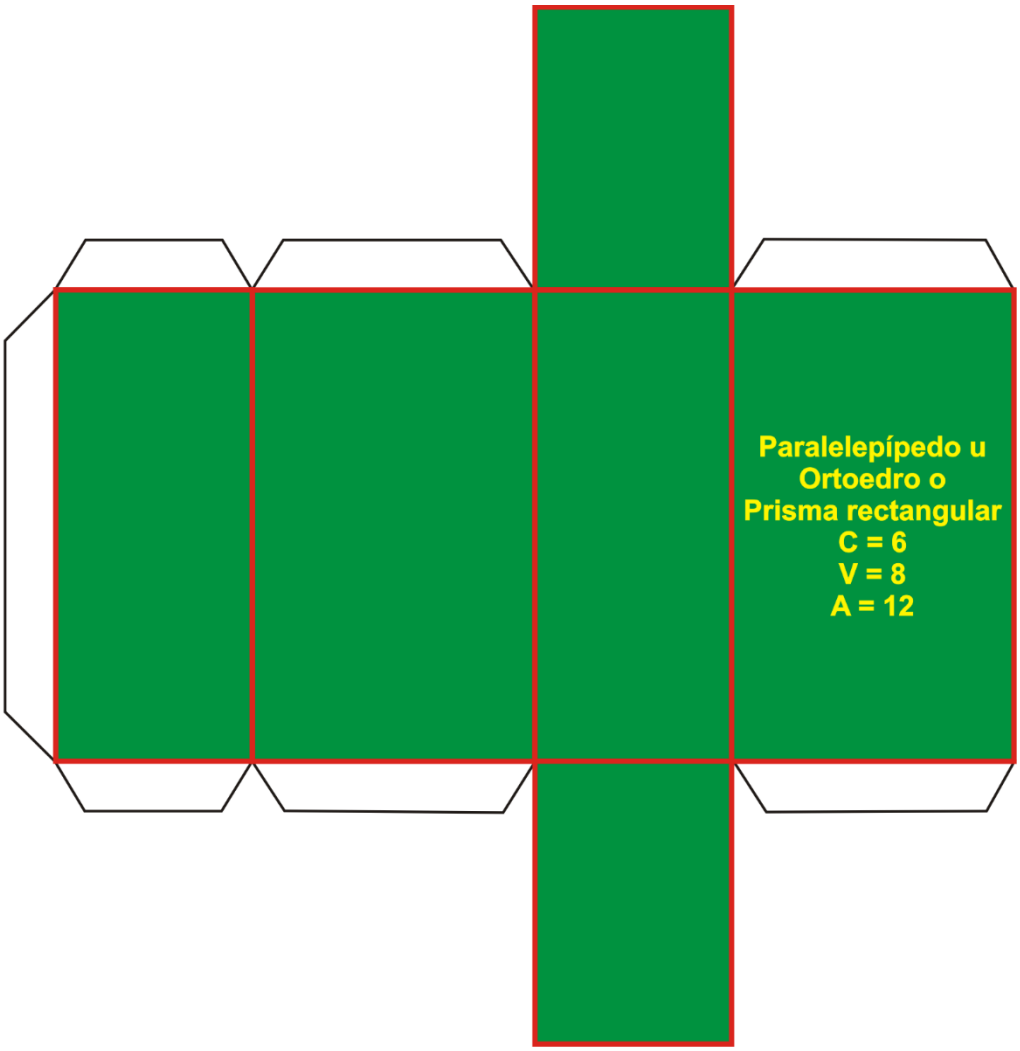

Cubo o
Hexaedro
C = 6
V = 8
A = 12
Tetraedro
C = 4
V = 4
A = 6
Dodecaedro
C = 12
V = 20
A = 30

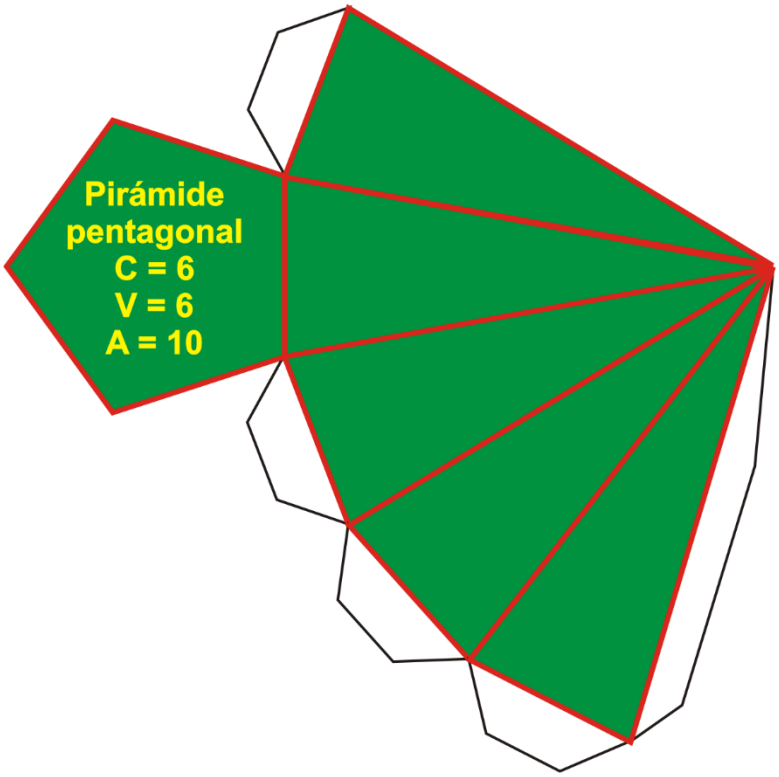

Prisma
cuadrangular
C = 6
V = 8
A = 12

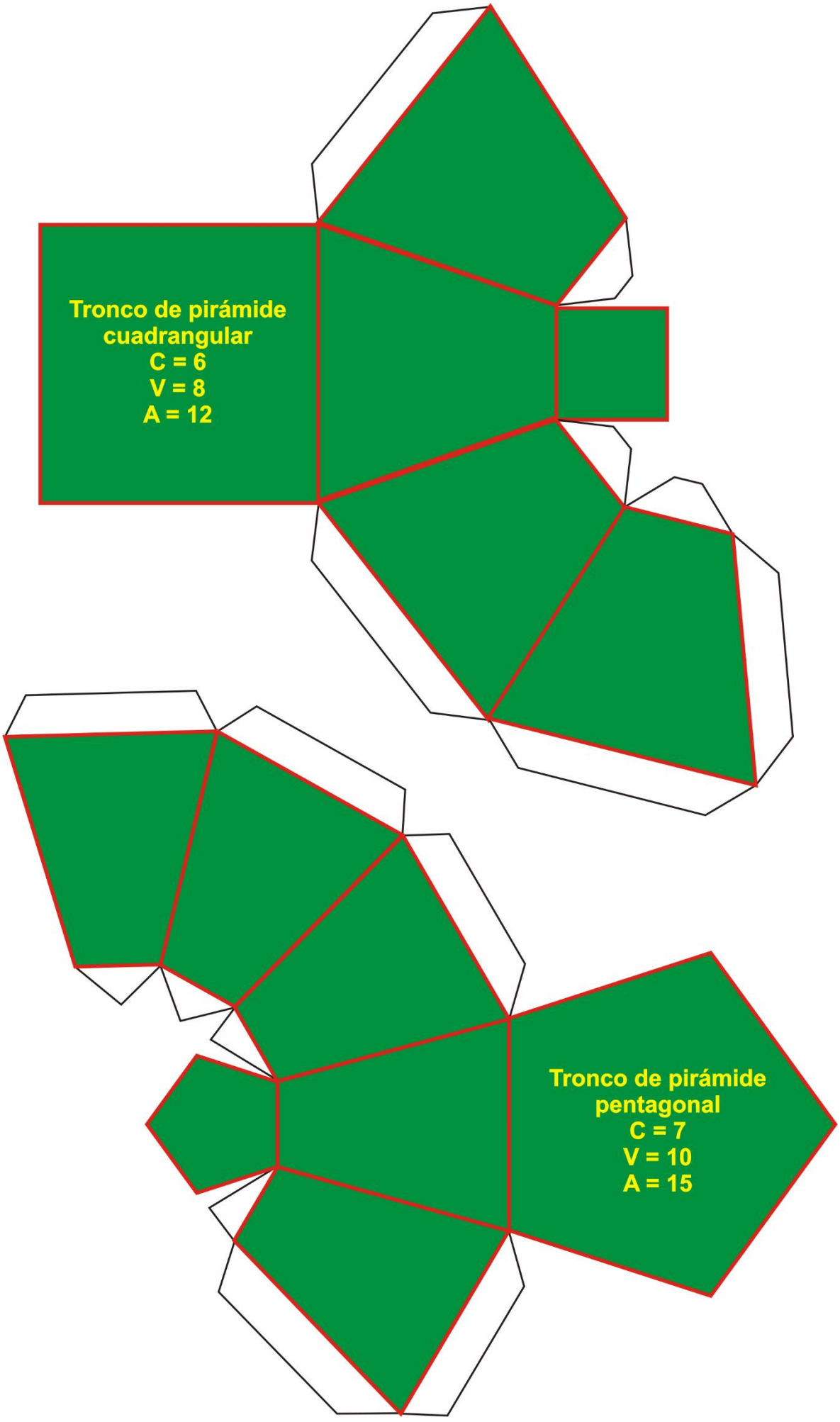

Prisma
pentagonal
C = 7
V = 10
A = 15

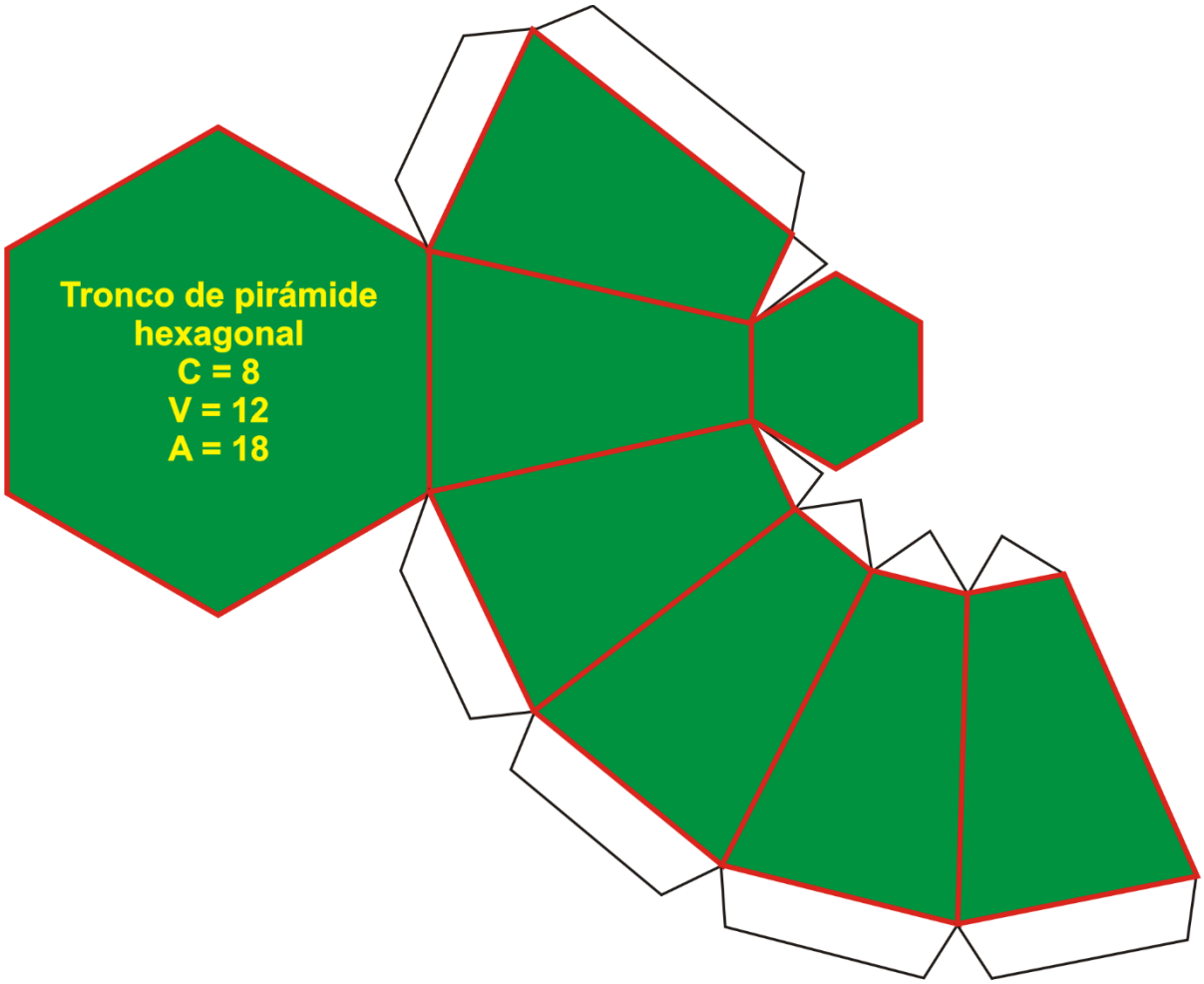

Prisma
hexagonal
C = 8
V = 12
A = 18

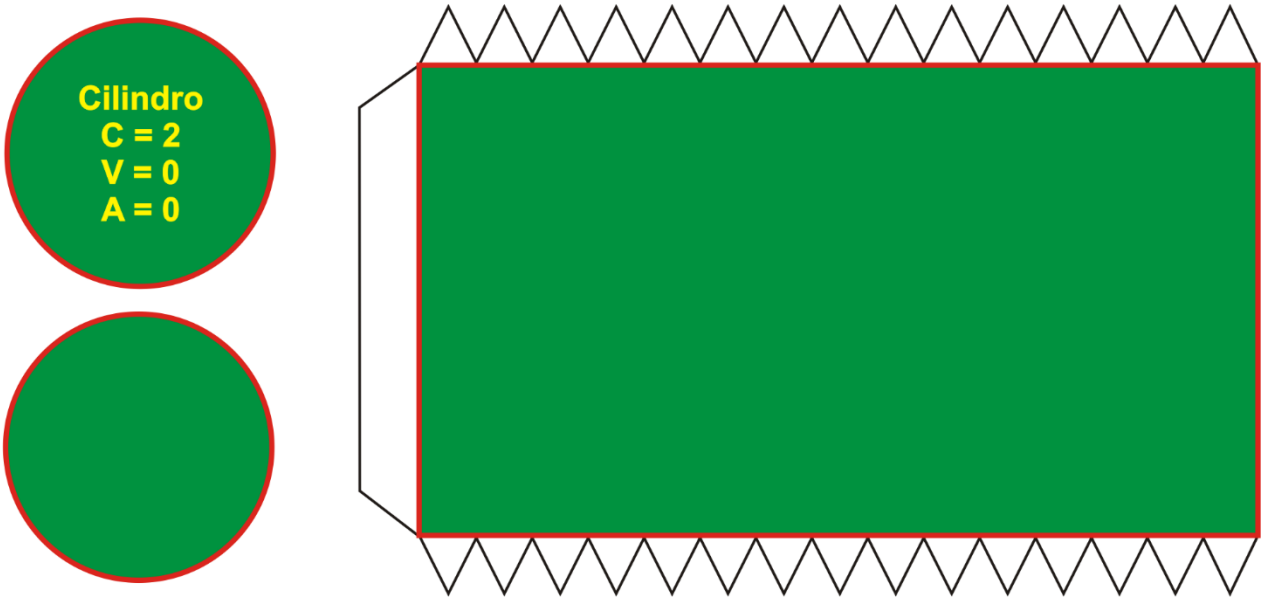

Pirámide
hexagonal
C = 7
V = 7
A = 12
Pirámide
cuadrangular
C = 5
V = 5
A = 8


Paralelepípedo u
Ortoedro o
Prisma rectangular
C = 6
V = 8
A = 12

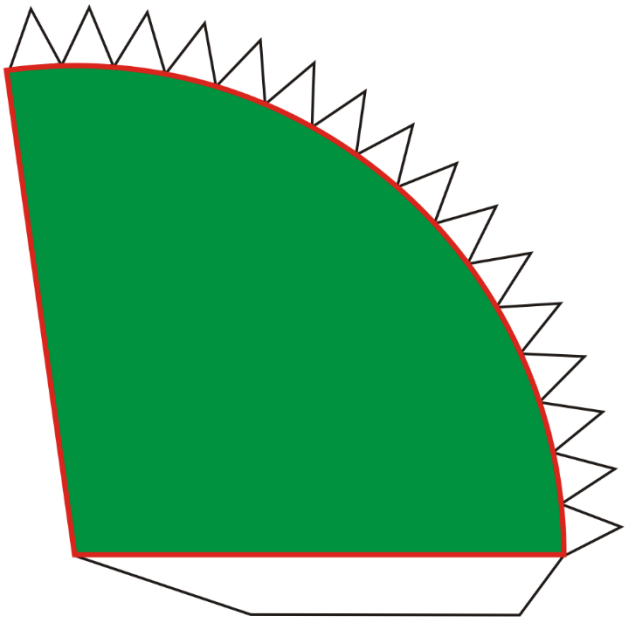

Pirámide
pentagonal
C = 6
V = 6
A = 10

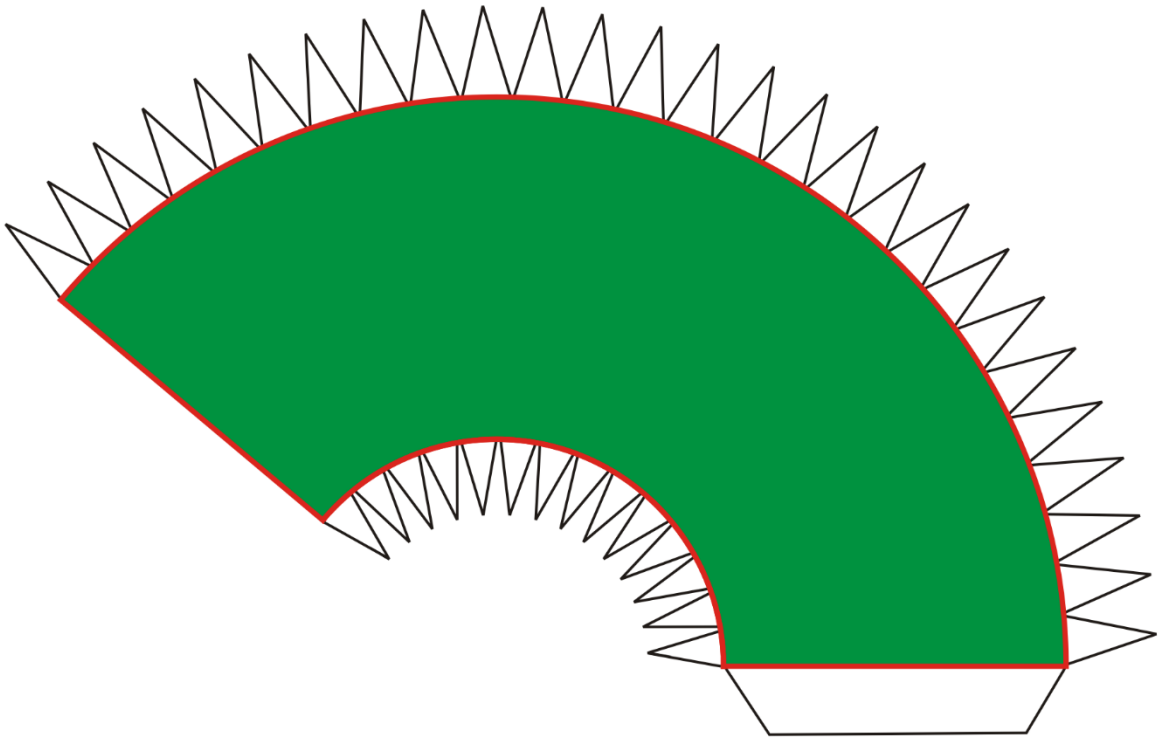

Tronco de pirámide
cuadrangular
C = 6
V = 8
A = 12
Tronco de pirámide
pentagonal
C = 7
V = 10
A = 15

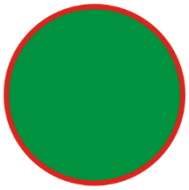

Tronco de pirámide
hexagonal
C = 8
V = 12
A = 18


Cilindro
C = 2
V = 0
A = 0

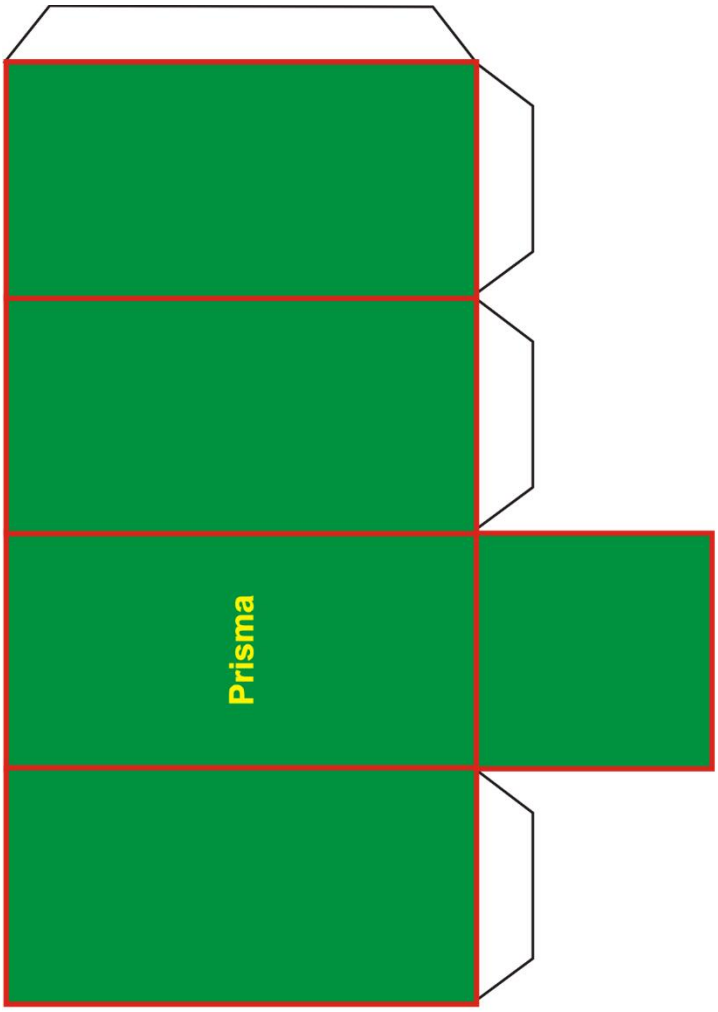
Cono
C = 1
V = 1
A = 0

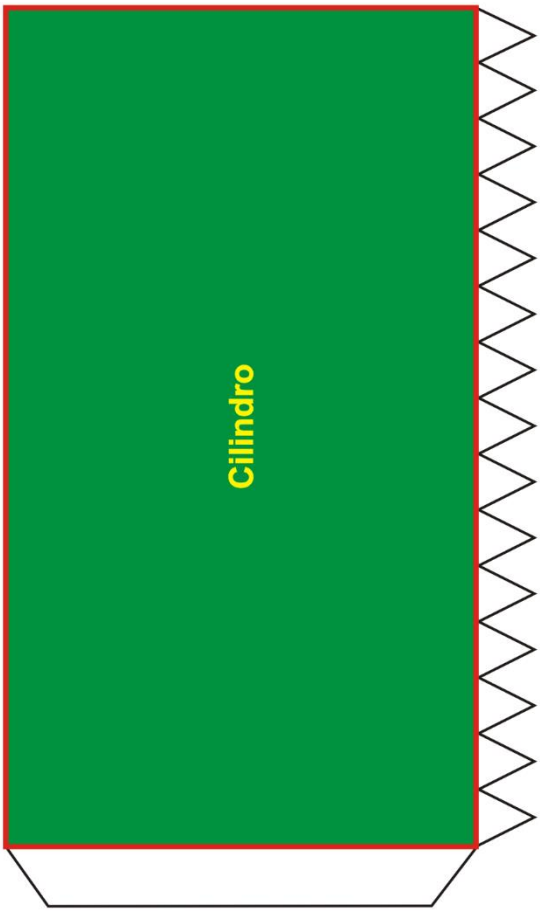


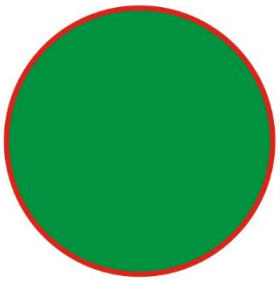


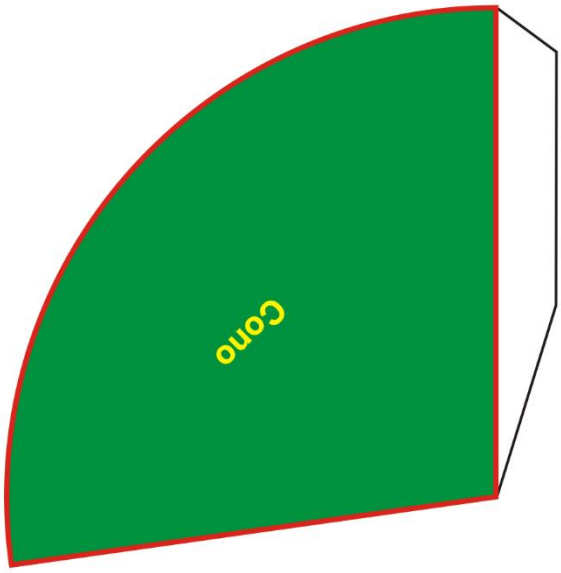


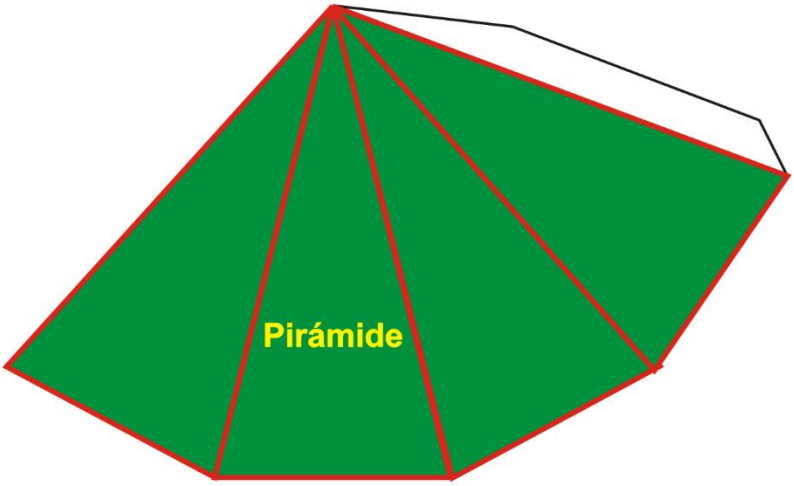
Tronco de cono
C = 2
V = 0
A = 0





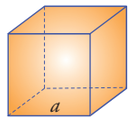
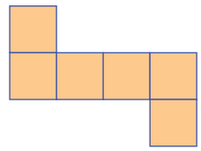
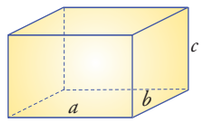
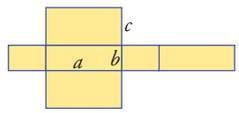
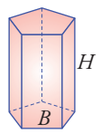
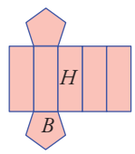
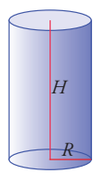
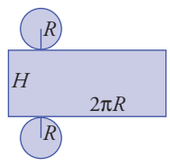
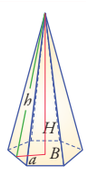
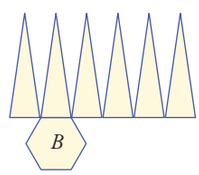
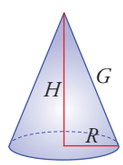
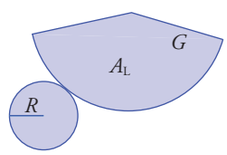
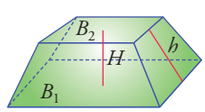
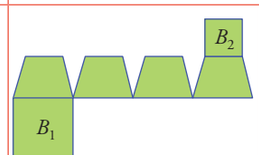
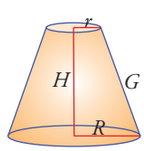
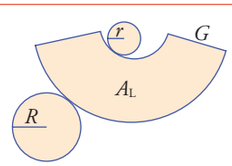
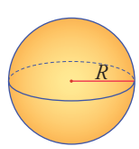




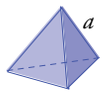
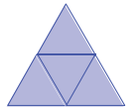
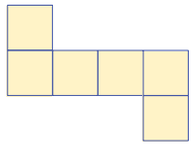
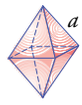
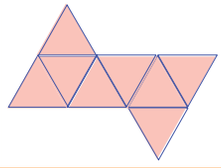
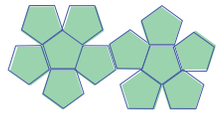
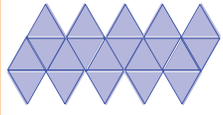


Uso didáctico de esta página:
El área de las bases del prisma, cilindro, pirámide y cono son iguales y miden 9 cm²
De igual forma sus alturas también son iguales y miden 6 cm
Construirlos y llenar 3 veces de arena, sal, azúcar..., la pirámide o el cono y verter su contenido en el prisma o el cilindro para comprobar que el volumen de la pirámide y del cono son 1/3 el volumen del prisma y del cilindro.

1 Área y volumen de cuerpos en el espacio

Nombre	Dibujo	Desarrollo	Área	Volumen
Cubo o hexaedro			$A = 6a^2$	$V = a^3$
Paralelepípedo u ortoedro			$A = 2(ab + ac + bc)$	$V = abc$
Prisma			$A_T = 2A_B + A_L$	$V = A_B \cdot H$
Cilindro			$A_B = \pi R^2$ $A_L = 2\pi RH$ $A_T = 2A_B + A_L$	
Pirámide			$A_T = A_B + A_L$	$V = \frac{1}{3} A_B \cdot H$
Cono			$A_B = \pi R^2$ $A_L = \pi RG$ $A_T = A_B + A_L$	
Tronco de pirámide			$A_T = A_{B_1} + A_{B_2} + A_L$	$V = \frac{1}{3}\left(A_{B_1} + A_{B_2} + \right.$ $\left. + \sqrt{A_{B_1} \cdot A_{B_2}}\right) \cdot H$
Tronco de cono			$A_{B_1} = \pi R^2$ $A_{B_2} = \pi r^2$ $A_L = \pi (R + r) G$ $A_T = A_{B_1} + A_{B_2} + A_L$	
Esfera		No tiene desarrollo plano.	$A = 4\pi R^2$	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$

1.3 Áreas y volúmenes de los poliedros regulares

Poliedro regular	Desarrollo	Área	Volumen
Tetraedro 		$A = a^2\sqrt{3}$	$V = \frac{a^3\sqrt{2}}{12}$
Cubo o hexaedro 		$A = 6a^2$	$V = a^3$
Octaedro 		$A = 2a^2\sqrt{3}$	$V = \frac{a^3\sqrt{2}}{3}$
Dodecaedro 		$A = 3a^2\sqrt{25+10\sqrt{5}}$	$V = \frac{a^3}{4}(15+7\sqrt{5})$
Icosaedro 		$A = 5a^2\sqrt{3}$	$V = \frac{5a^3}{12}(3+\sqrt{5})$