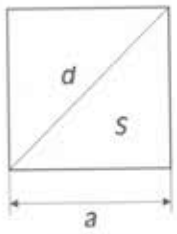
Volumes - Cálculo de área de figuras planas

CONSERV® ENGENHARIA

Quadrado

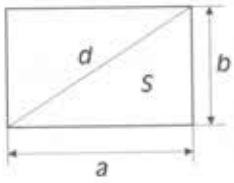


$S = a^2$

$a = \sqrt{F}$

$d = a\sqrt{2}$

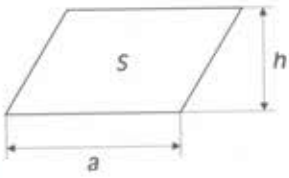
Retângulo



$S = a \cdot b$

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

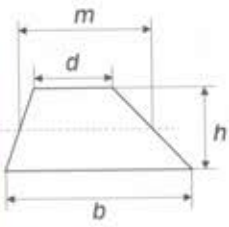
Paralelogramo



$S = a \cdot h$

$a = \frac{S}{h}$

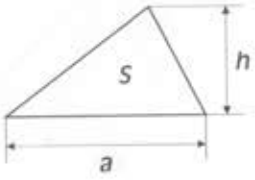
Trapézio



$S = \frac{b + d}{2} h$

$m = \frac{b + d}{2}$

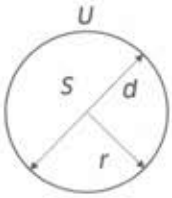
Triângulo



$S = \frac{a \cdot h}{2}$

$a = \frac{2 \cdot S}{h}$

Círculo

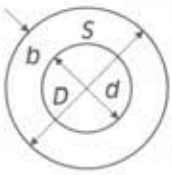


$S = r^2 \pi = \frac{d^2 \cdot \pi}{4}$

$U = 2r\pi = d\pi$

U = Perímetro

Corôa Circular

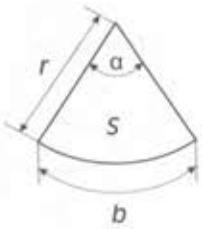


$S = \frac{D^2 \cdot \pi}{4} - \frac{d^2 \pi}{4}$

$= (d+b)b \cdot \pi$

$b = \frac{D - d}{2}$

Segmento

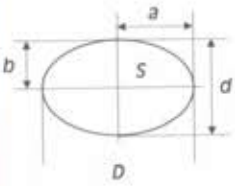


$S = \frac{r^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \alpha}{306^o}$

$= \frac{b \cdot r}{2}$

$b = \frac{r \cdot \pi \cdot \alpha}{180^o}$

Elipse

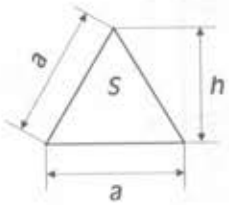


$S = \frac{D \cdot d \cdot \pi}{4}$

$= a \cdot b \cdot \pi$

$U = \frac{D + d}{2} \cdot \pi$

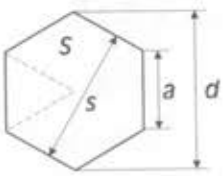
Triângulo Equilátero



$a = \frac{a^2}{4}\sqrt{3}$

$h = \frac{a}{2}\sqrt{3}$

Hexágono



$S = \frac{3 \cdot a^2 \sqrt{3}}{2}$

$d = 2 \cdot a$

$d = 1{,}155 \cdot s$

$s = 0{,}866 \cdot d$

Valor de π = 3,141592...