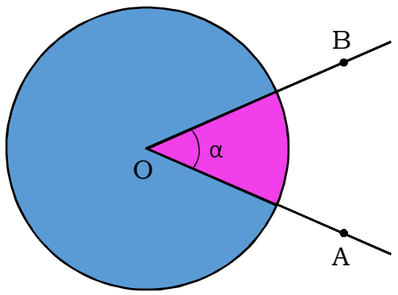
ANGOLI

DEFINIZIONE:

Ciascuna delle parti di piano delimitata da due semirette aventi la stessa origine

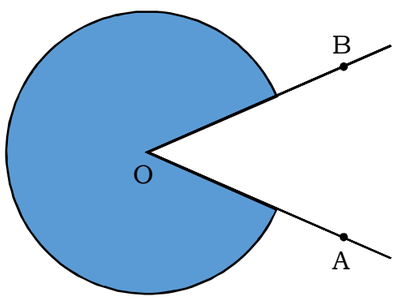


Come indicarli?

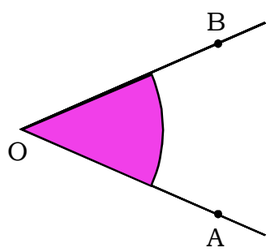
$A\hat{O}B$
$\hat{O}$
α

La definizione porta a due diversi tipi di angoli (noi studieremo i convessi!!)

Angolo concavo — **Angolo convesso**



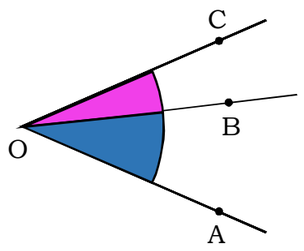
$A\breve{O}B$



$A\hat{O}B$

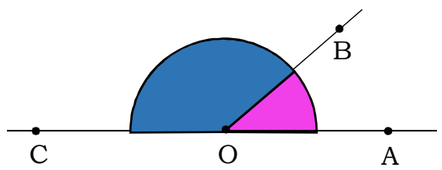
Relazioni tra angoli

1.



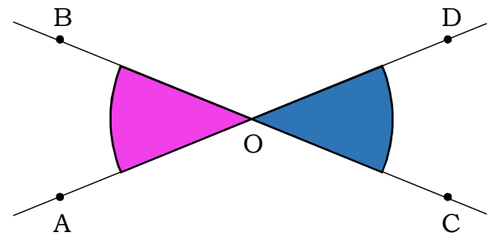
$A\hat{O}B$ e $C\hat{O}B$ sono detti consecutivi perché hanno una semiretta in comune ed un vertice in comune

2.



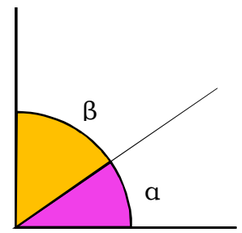
$A\hat{O}B$ e $C\hat{O}B$ sono detti adiacenti perché hanno una semiretta in comune, un vertice in comune e le altre due semirette appartengono alla stessa retta

3.

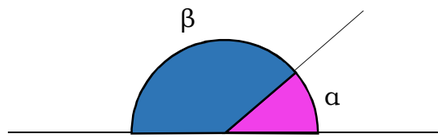


$A\hat{O}B$ e $C\hat{O}D$ si dicono opposti al vertice. Due angoli opposti al vertice sono sempre uguali!!

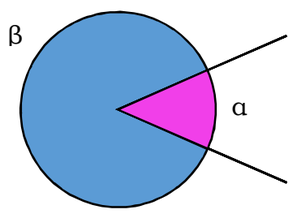
Angoli complementari supplementari ed esplementari:



α + β = 90°
sono **COMPLEMENTARI**

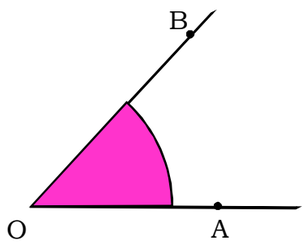


α + β = 180°
sono **SUPPLEMENTARI**



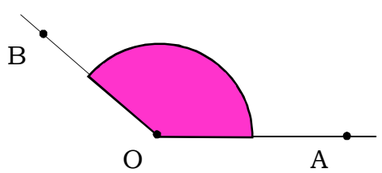
α + β = 360°
sono **ESPLEMENTARI**

Angoli particolari



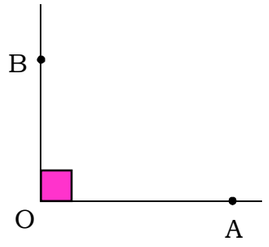
$A\hat{O}B$ = acuto

$A\hat{O}B < 90°$



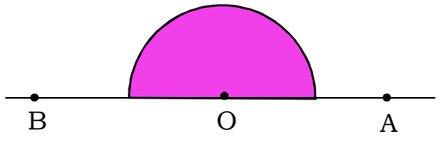
$A\hat{O}B$ = ottuso

$90° < A\hat{O}B < 180°$



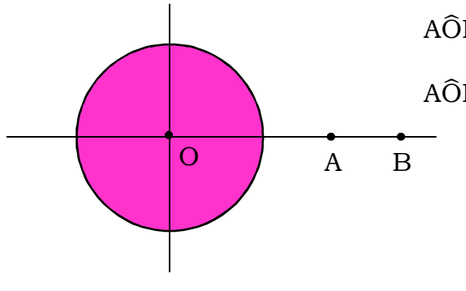
$A\hat{O}B$ = retto

$A\hat{O}B = 90°$



$A\hat{O}B$ = piatto

$A\hat{O}B = 180°$

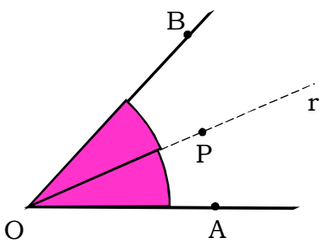


$A\hat{O}B$ = giro

$A\hat{O}B = 360°$

Bisettrice di un angolo

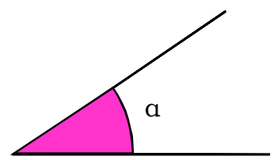
È la semiretta che parte dal vertice di un angolo e lo divide in parti uguali

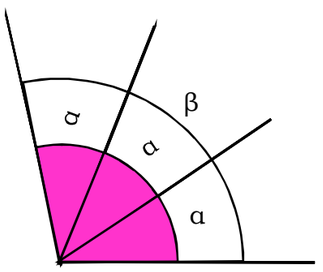


r è la bisettrice perché:

$A\hat{O}P = P\hat{O}B$

Multipli e sottomultipli di un angolo

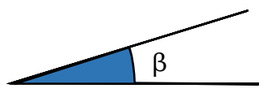


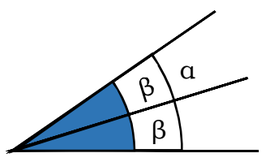


$\alpha = \frac{1}{3}\beta$

Oppure

$\beta = 3\alpha$



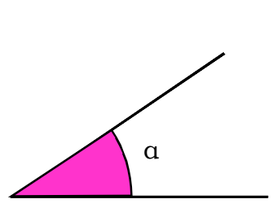


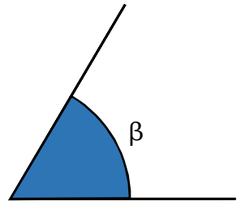
$\beta = \frac{1}{2}\alpha$

Oppure

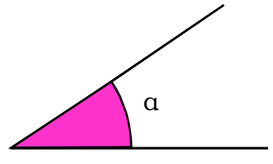
$\alpha = 2\beta$

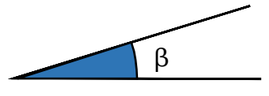
Saper confrontare gli angoli



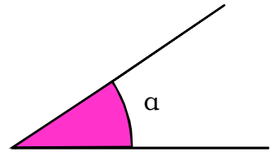


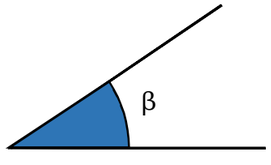
$\alpha < \beta$





$\alpha > \beta$





$\alpha = \beta$