

GLI ANGOLI

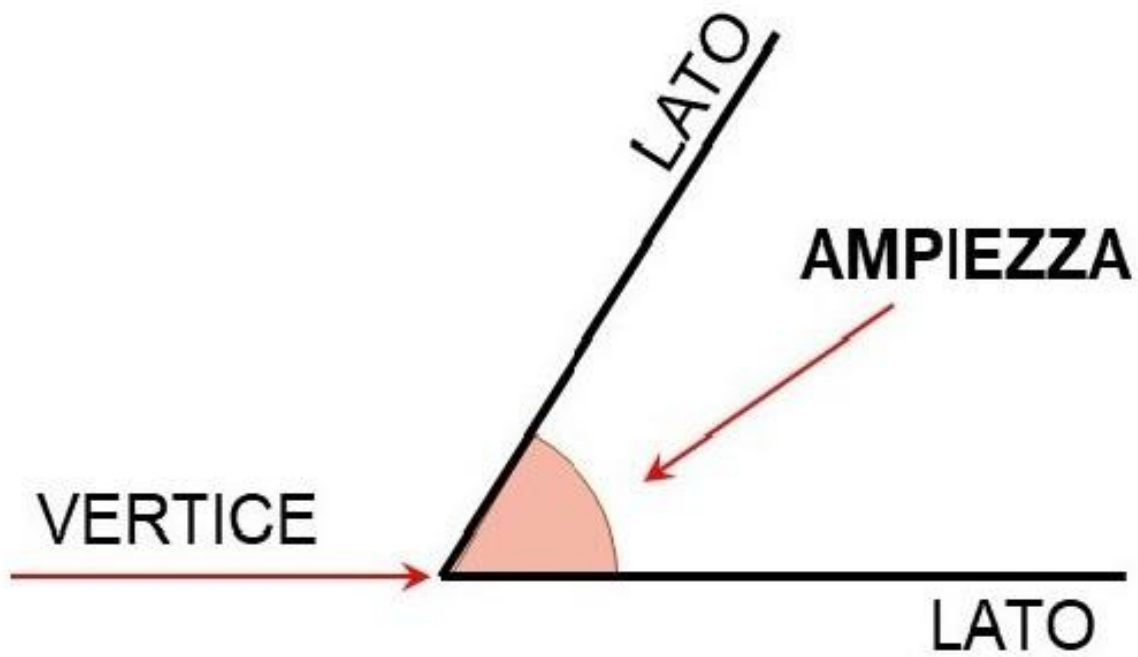
**Angolo = parte di piano  
compresa tra due semirette  
con origine in uno stesso  
punto (VERTICE)**

# ANGOLO FORMATO DA

VERTICE (il punto di origine dei lati)

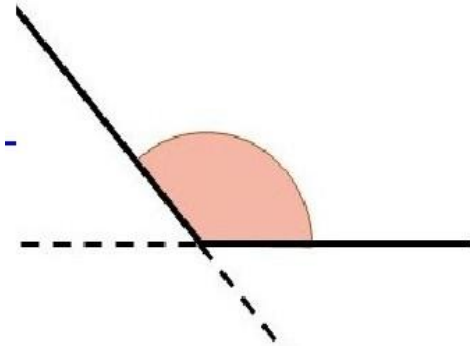
LATI (Le semirette)

AMPIEZZA (la misura dell'angolo)

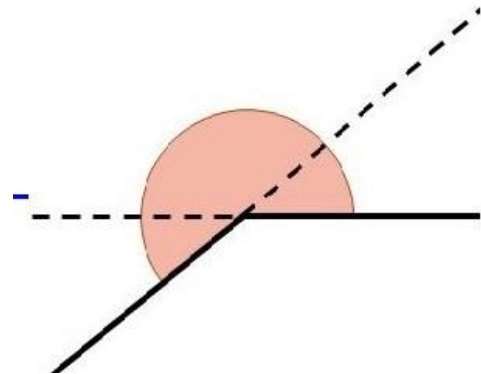


## Tipi di angoli

Convesso: NON  
contiene i  
prolungamenti dei lati

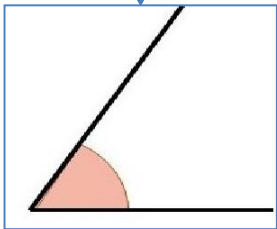


Concavo : contiene i  
prolungamenti dei lati

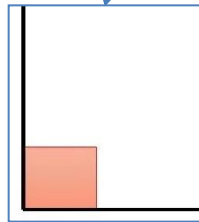


# TIPI DI ANGOLI

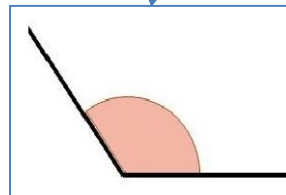
ACUTO  
(minore di  
 $90^\circ$ )



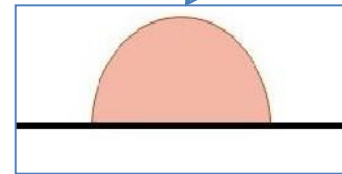
RETTO ( $90^\circ$ )



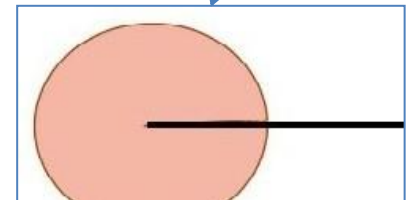
OTTUSO  
(maggiore di  
 $90^\circ$ )



PIATTO ( $180^\circ$ )

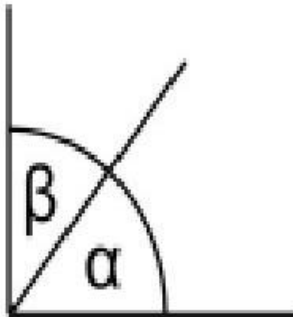


GIRO ( $360^\circ$ )

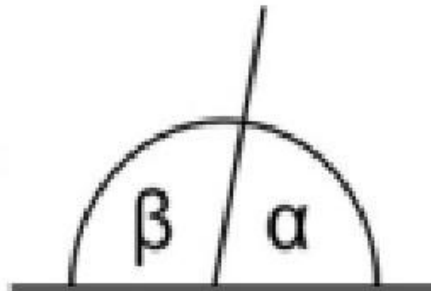


# DUE ANGOLI POSSONO ESSERE

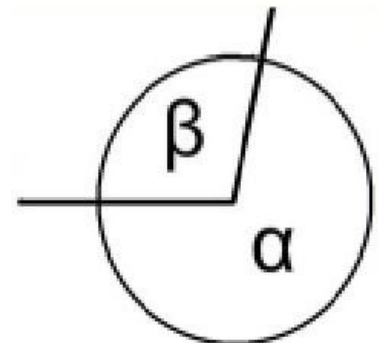
COMPLEMENTARI  
(90°)



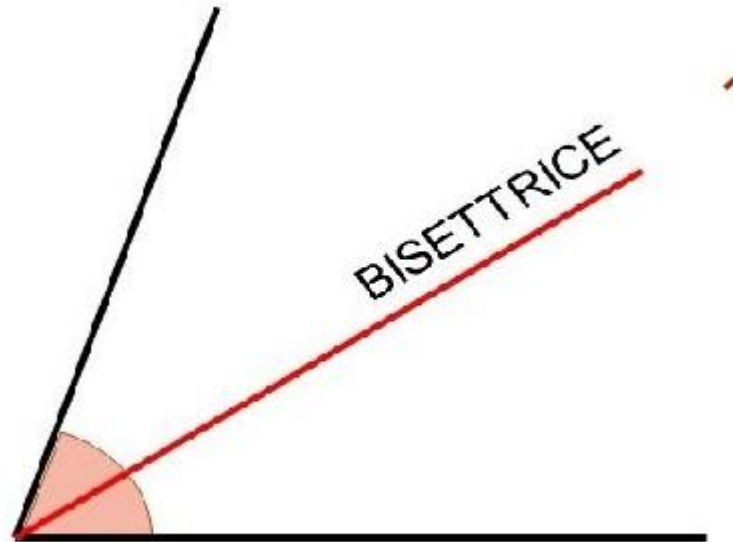
SUPPLEMENTARI  
(180°)



ESPLEMENTARI(360°)



# **BISETTRICE DI UN ANGOLO :** **divide un angolo in due parti uguali**





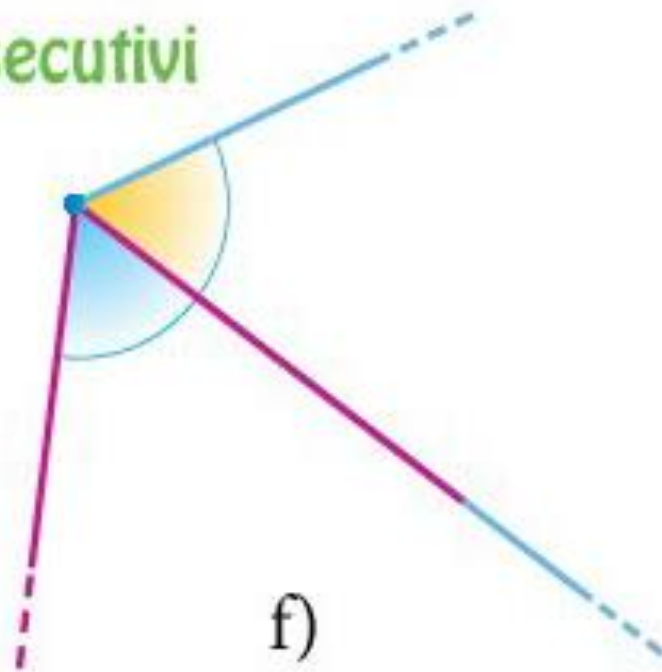
# ANGOLI CONSECUTIVI

Angoli consecutivi

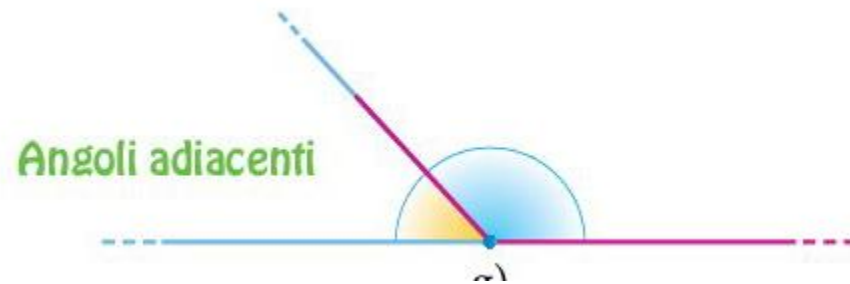
i)

f)

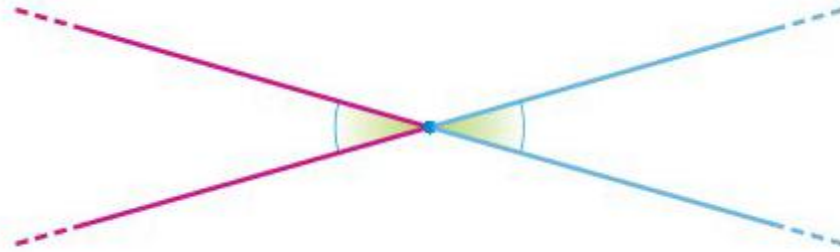
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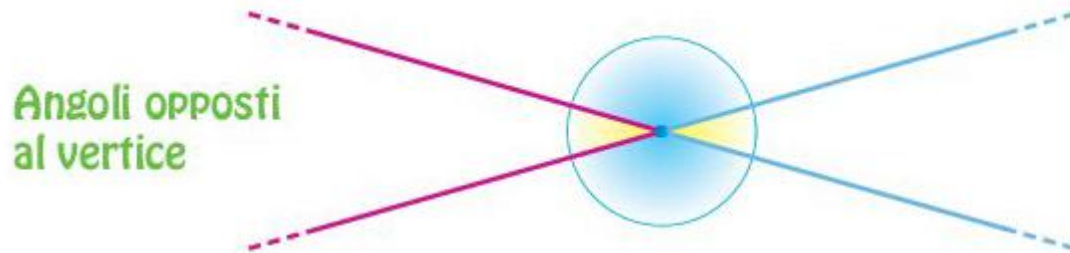
# ANGOLI ADIACENTI



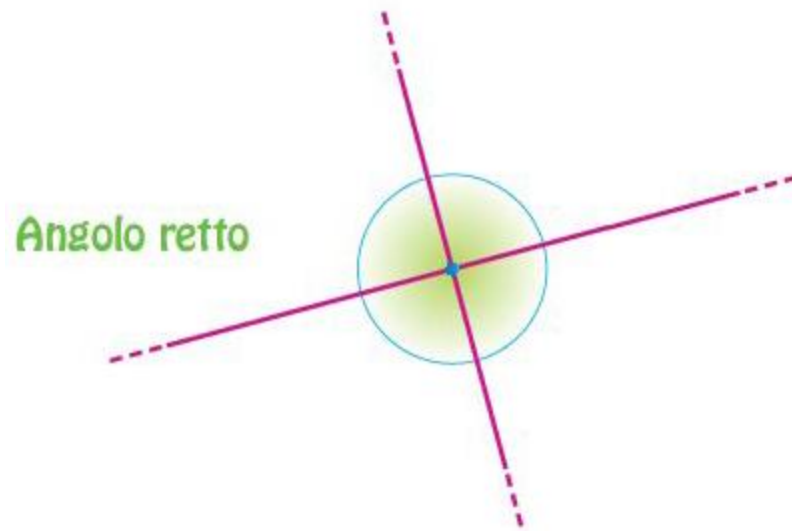
# ANGOLI OPPOSTI AL VERTICE



due rette incidenti individuano due coppie di angoli opposti al vertice

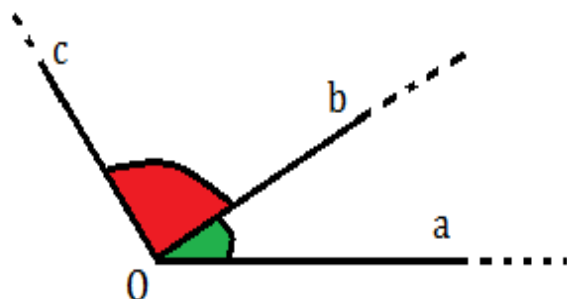


# ANGOLI OPPOSTI AL VERTICE E RETTE PERPENDICOLARI



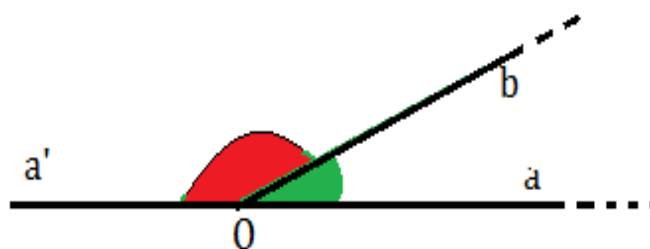
Due rette o due segmenti che, incontrandosi, formano quattro angoli retti, si dicono PERPENDICOLARI

## CONSECUTIVI



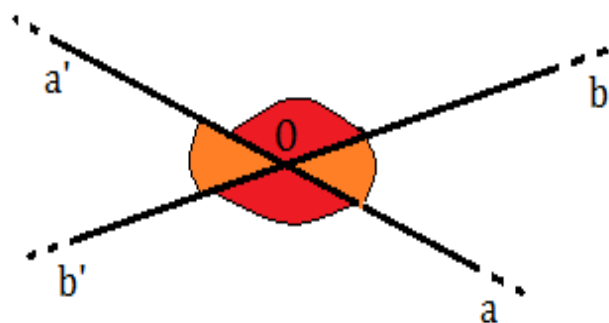
Due angoli sono consecutivi se hanno in comune il vertice, un lato e nessun altro punto:  $\widehat{aOb}$  e  $\widehat{bOc}$

## ADIACENTI



Due angoli sono adiacenti se sono consecutivi e hanno i lati non in comune appartenenti alla stessa retta:  $\widehat{a'Ob}$  e  $\widehat{bOa}$ .

## OPPOSTI AL VERTICE



Sono opposti al vertice se i loro lati sono uno il prolungamento dell'altro, cioè semirette opposte:  $\widehat{a'Ob'}$  e  $\widehat{aOb}$

ANGOLI OTTUSI: ampiezza **MAGGIORE**  
di  $90^\circ$



**ANGOLI ACUTI** : l'ampiezza è  
MINORE di quella di  $90^\circ$

Angolo acuto

