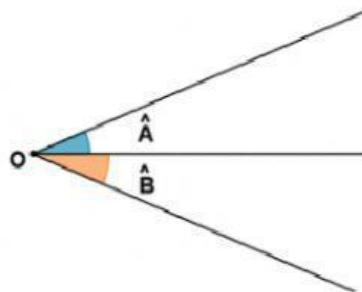


SUMAR ÁNGULOS

Para calcular la amplitud de un ángulo formado por dos ángulos debemos sumar ambas medidas.



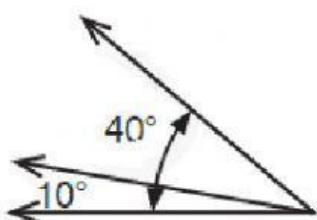
- El ángulo A mide 35°
- El ángulo B mide 30°

$$35 + 30 = 65^\circ$$

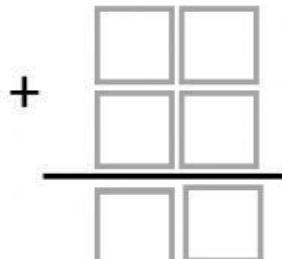
El ángulo mayor formado por dos ángulos mide 65°

1. Halla la amplitud del ángulo mayor sumando las amplitudes de los ángulos pequeños.

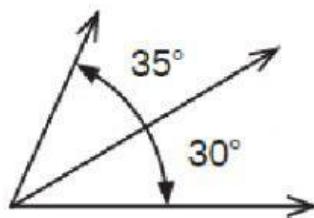
a)



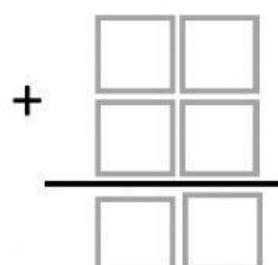
$$\text{ángulo mayor} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



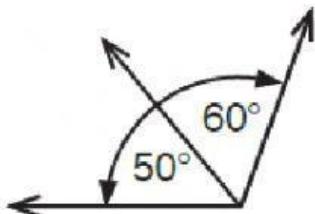
b)



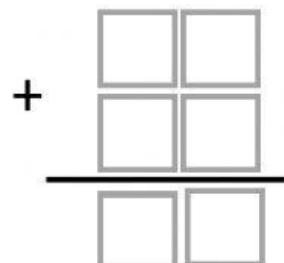
$$\text{ángulo mayor} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



c)

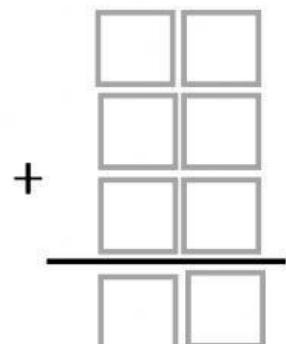
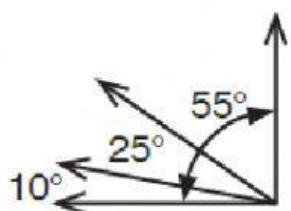


c



$$\text{ángulo mayor} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

d)

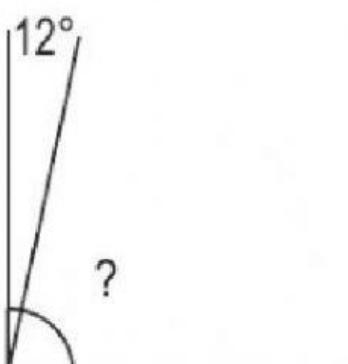


$$\text{ángulo mayor} = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Este ángulo recto (90°) está formado por dos ángulos.

- Un ángulo mide 12°
- ¿Cuánto medirá el otro?

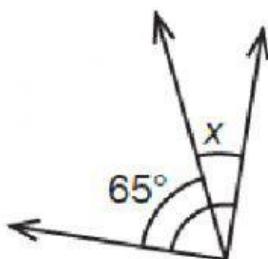
Para calcularlo debemos hacer la siguiente resta:



$$90^\circ - 12^\circ = 78^\circ$$

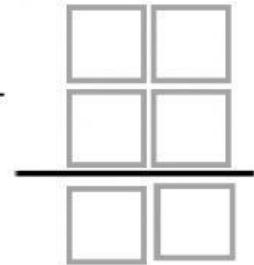
2. Calcula el ángulo x

a) ángulo mayor = 90°



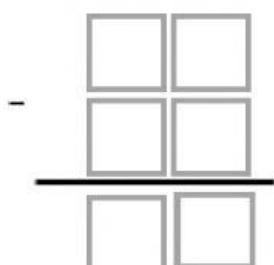
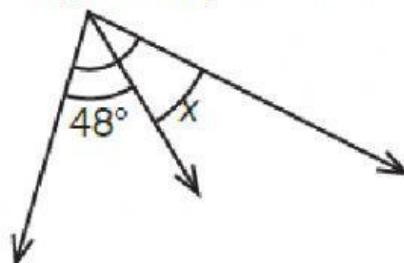
$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} 90^\circ - 65^\circ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} 25^\circ \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b) ángulo mayor = 120°



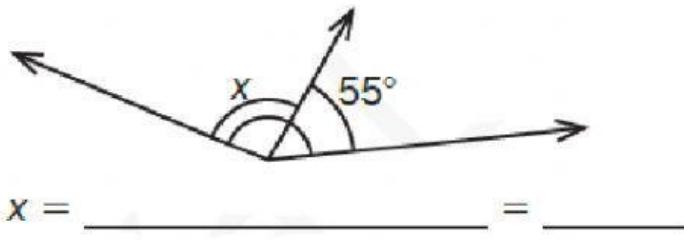
$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

c) ángulo mayor = 80°



$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

d) ángulo mayor = 150°



$$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

