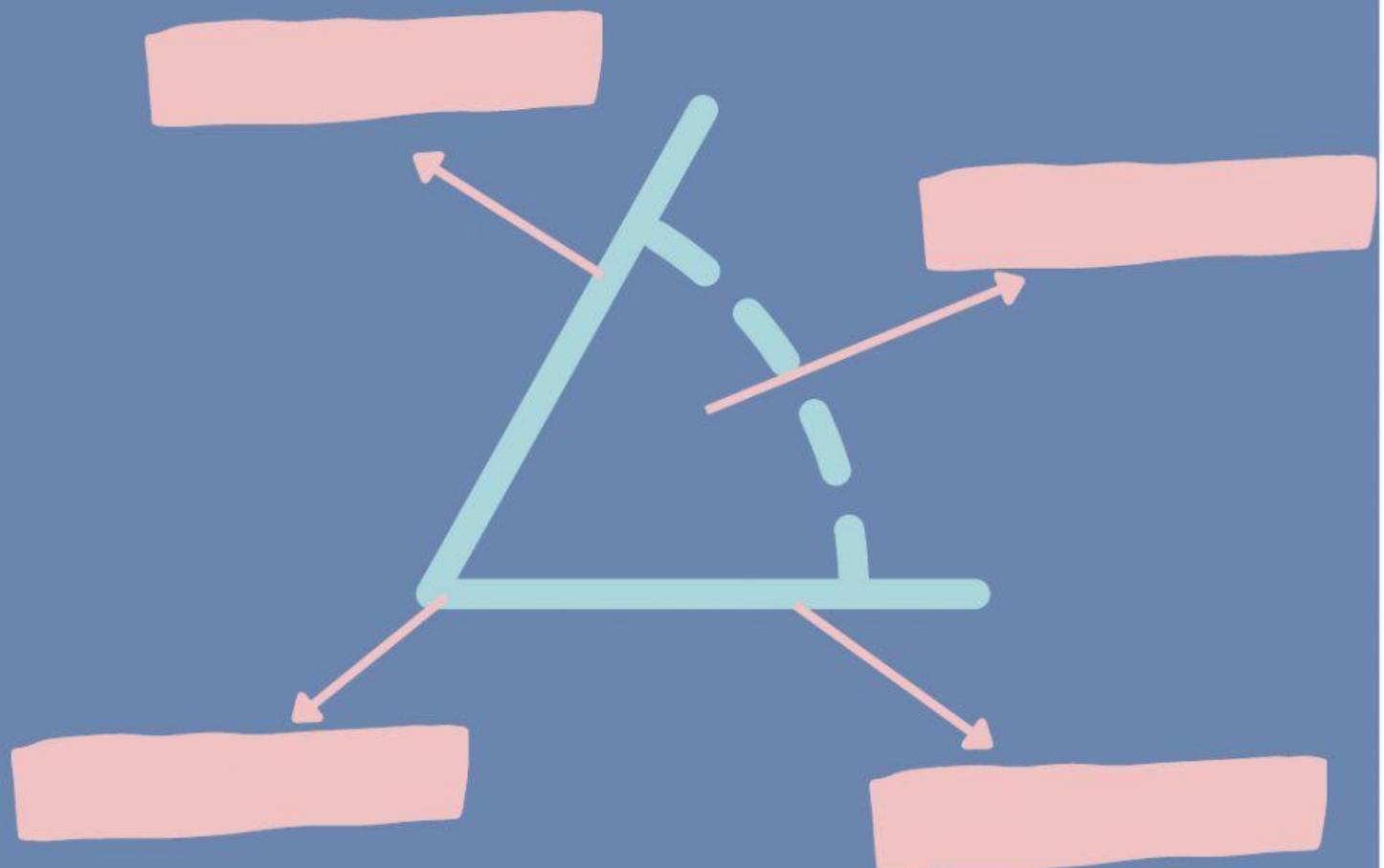
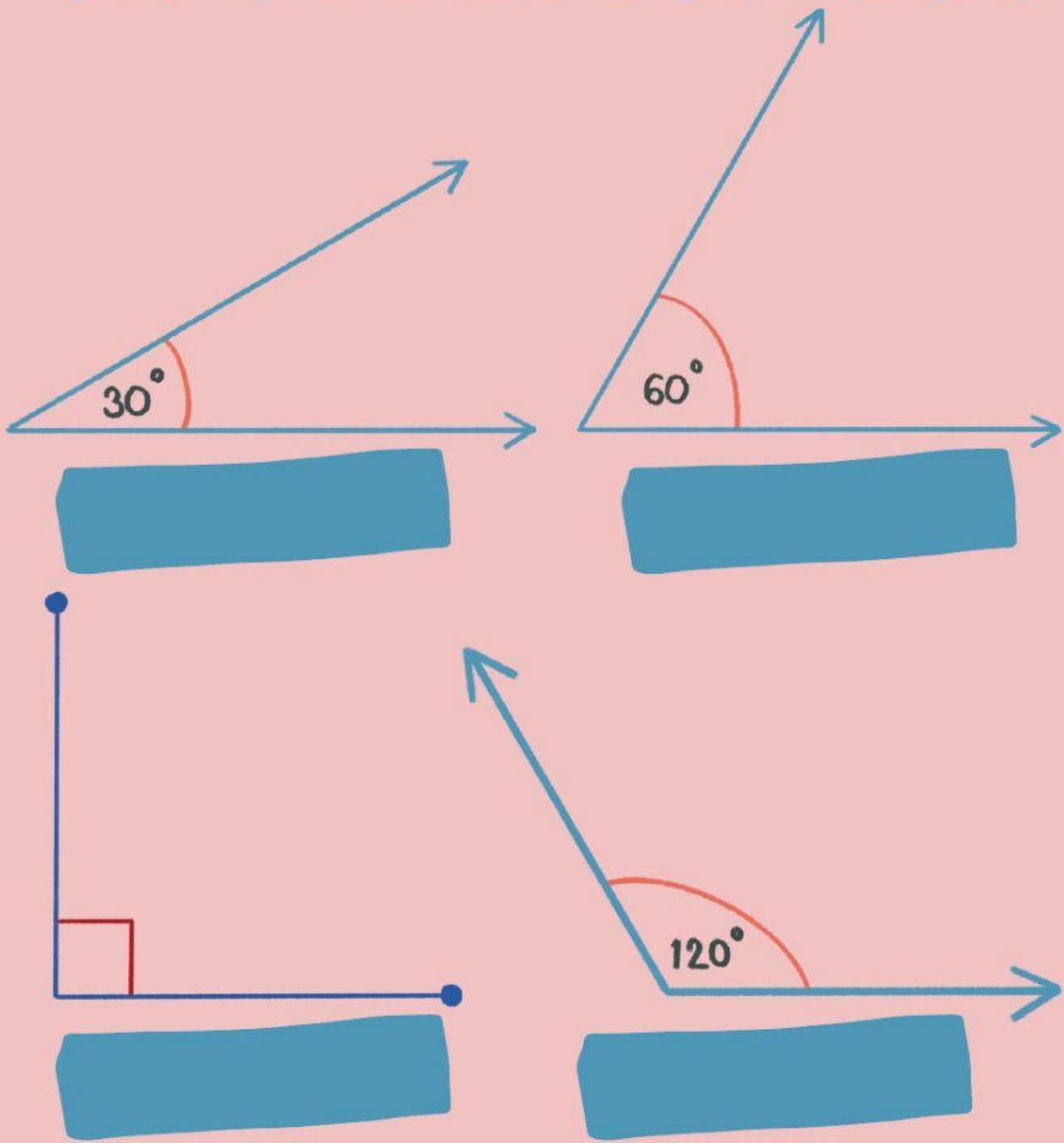
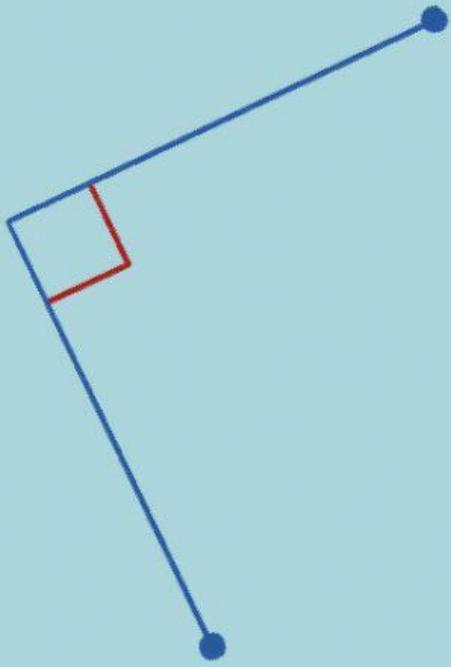
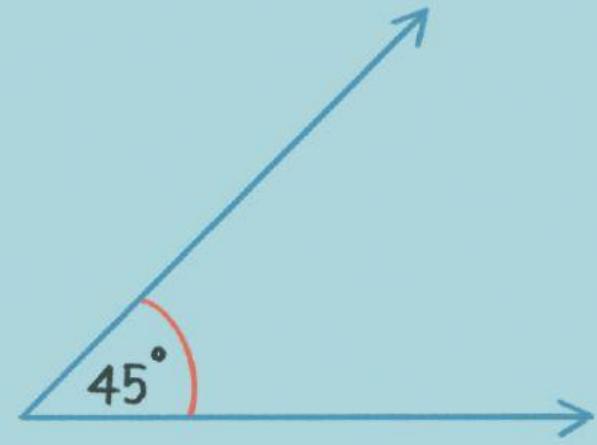
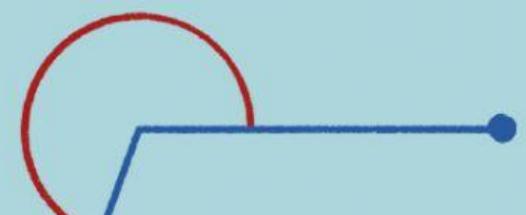
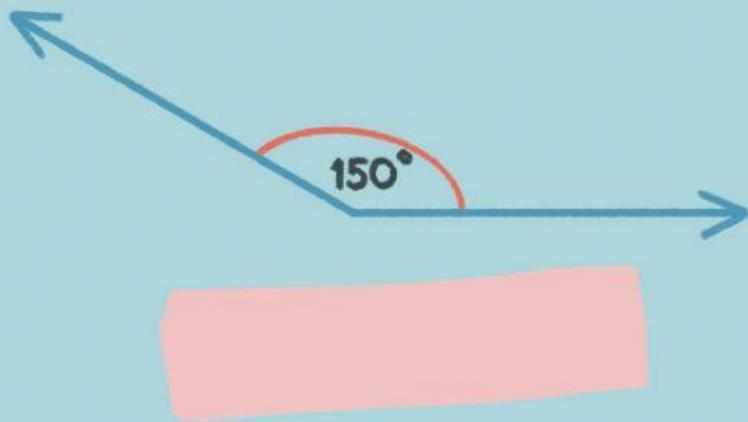
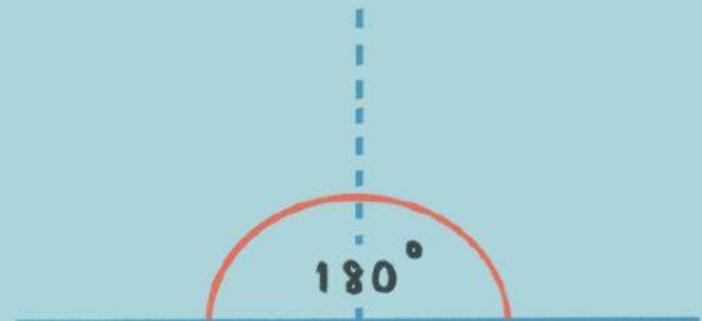
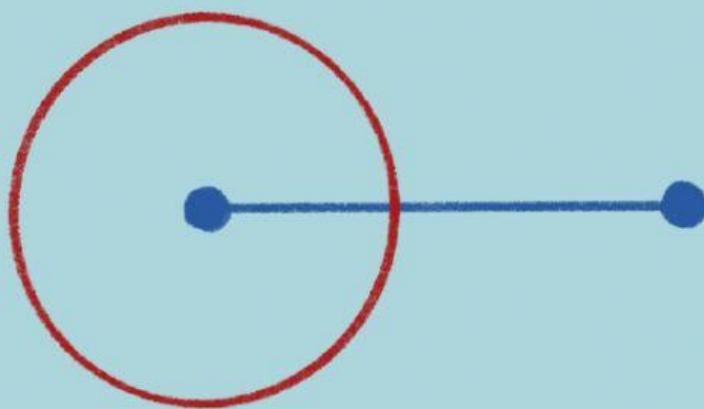


LAS PARTES DE UN ÁNGULO



TIPOS DE ÁNGULOS

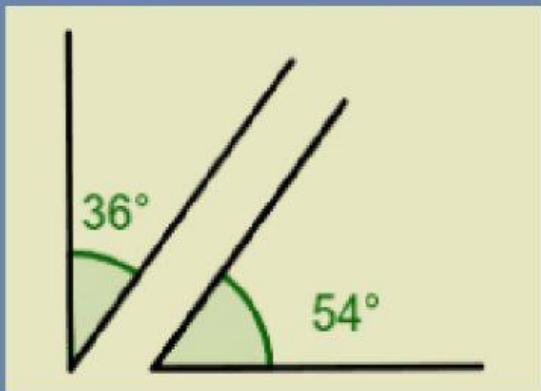




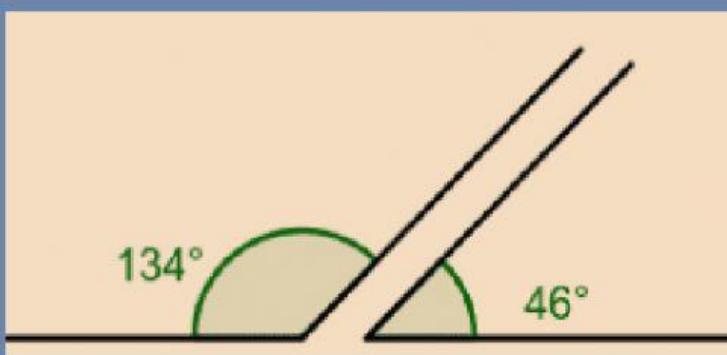
CLASIFICACIÓN DE ÁNGULOS

La suma
de dos
ángulos
da 90°

La suma
de dos
ángulos
da 180°



$$36^\circ + 54^\circ =$$



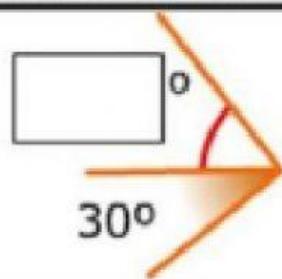
$$134^\circ + 46^\circ =$$

Indica el ángulo que falta para completar:

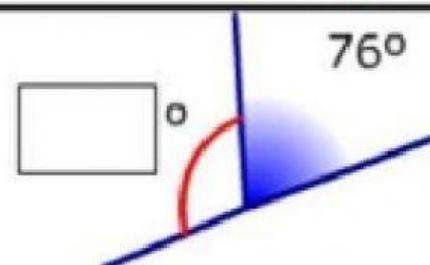
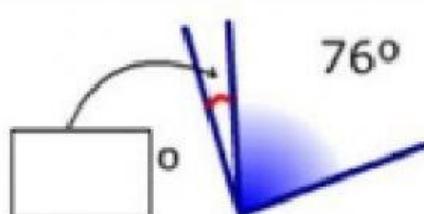
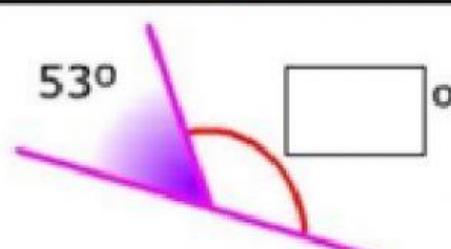
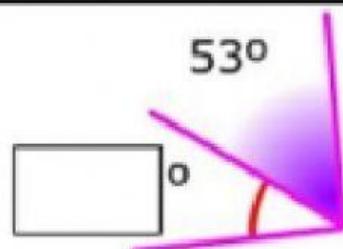
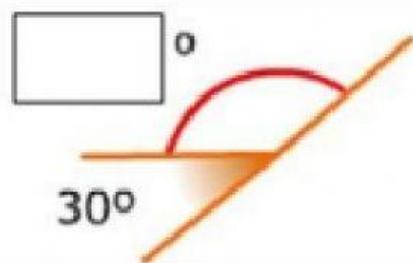
90°

180°

AMPLITUD DE SU
COMPLEMENTARIO

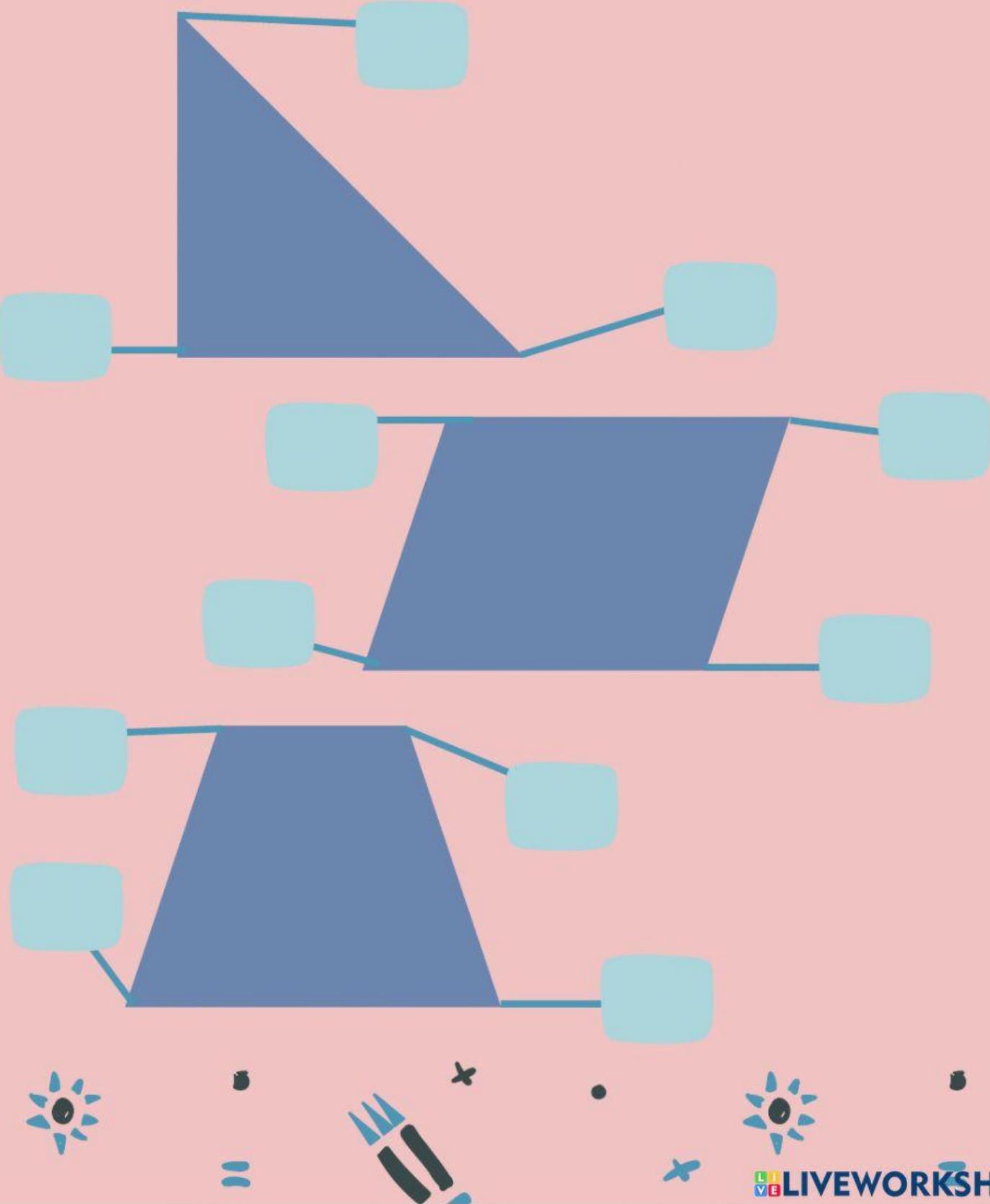


AMPLITUD DE SU
SUPLEMENTARIO



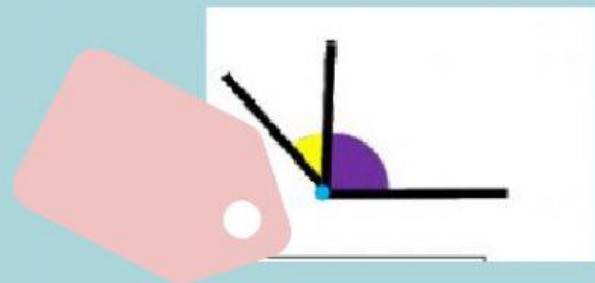
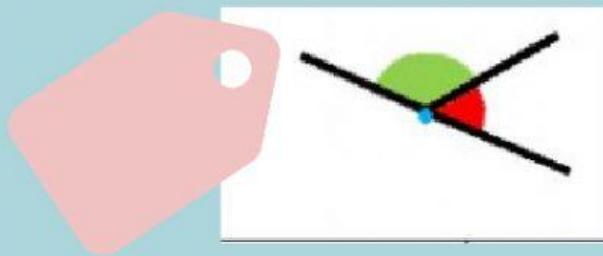
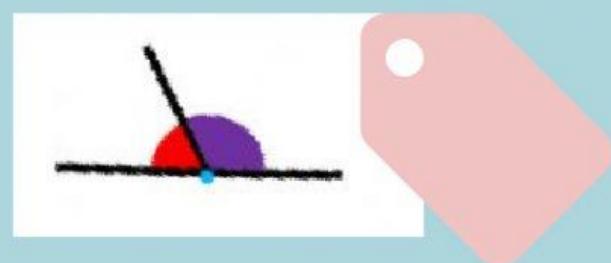
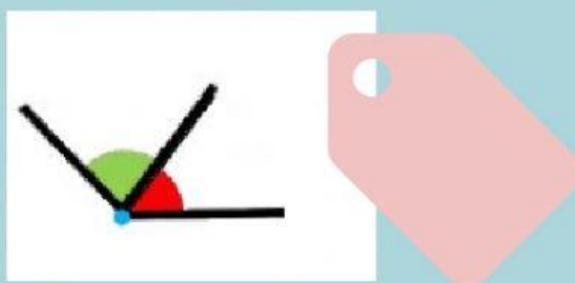
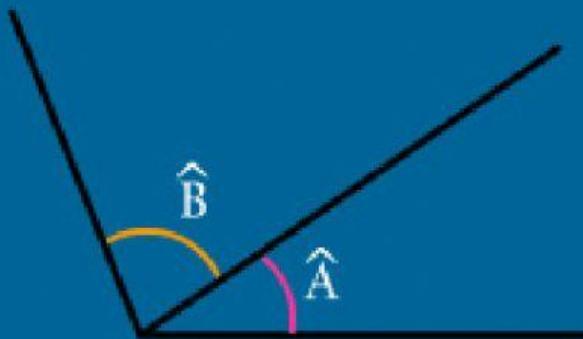
TIPOS DE ÁNGULOS

Escribí **O** para los ángulos **obtusos**, **R** para los **rectos** y **A** para los **agudos**.



Ángulos Consecutivos

Ángulos consecutivos son aquellos que tienen el vértice y un lado común.



Ángulos Adyacentes

Dos ángulos son adyacentes si tienen un lado en común y los otros dos están en la misma recta.

