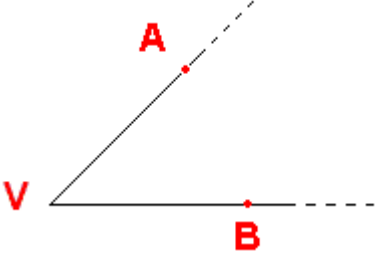
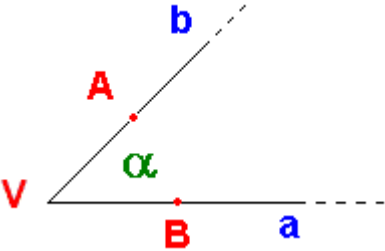
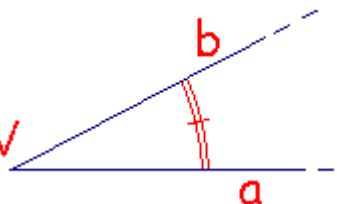
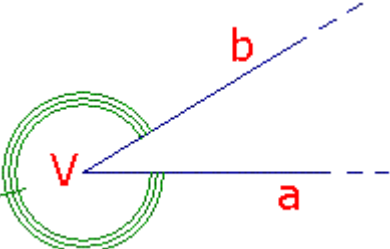
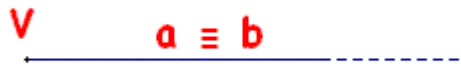
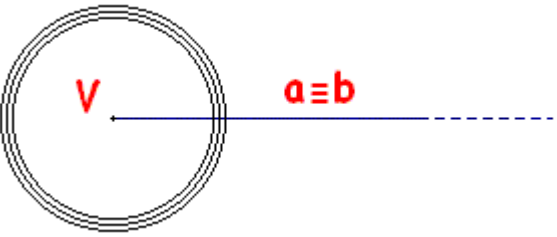
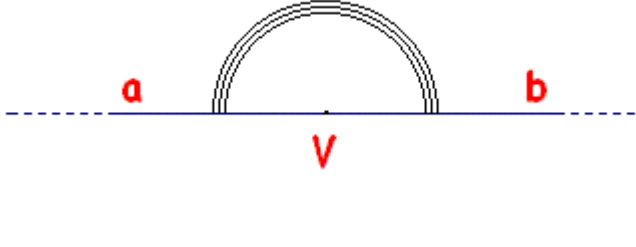

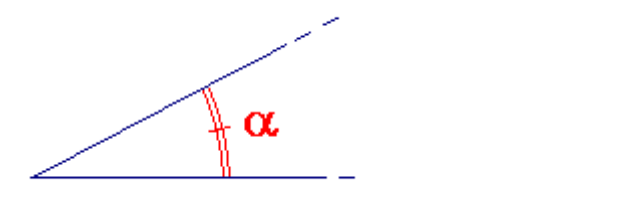
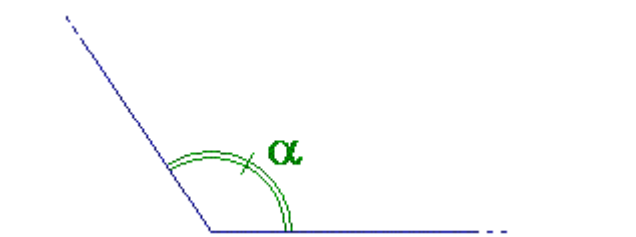
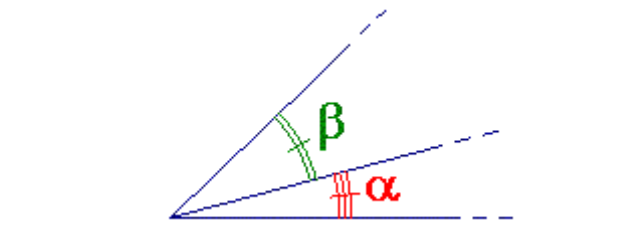
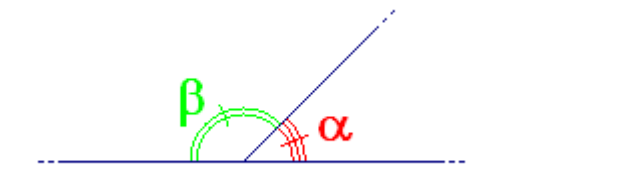
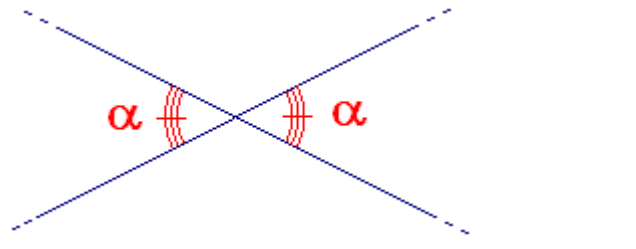
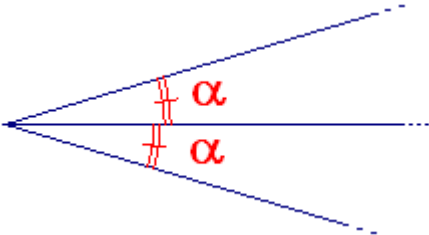
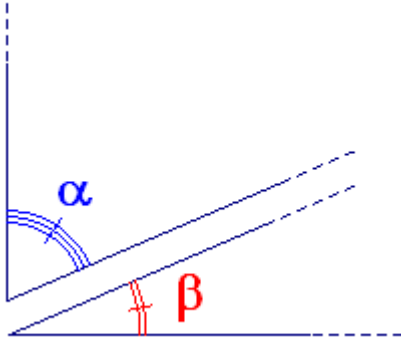
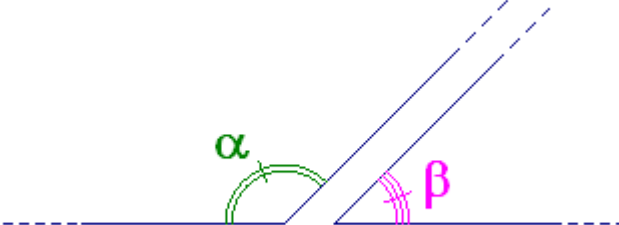


# ANGOLI

	<p style="text-align: center;"> <math>\hat{\phantom{A}}</math>              ANGOLO AVB         </p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"> <math>\hat{\alpha}</math>    <math>\hat{a} \hat{b}</math>    <math>\hat{A} \hat{V} \hat{B}</math>    <math>\hat{V}</math> </p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">ANGOLO CONVESSO</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">ANGOLO CONCAVO</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">ANGOLO NULLO <math>0^\circ</math></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">ANGOLO GIRO <math>360^\circ</math></p>

	<p>ANGOLO PIATTO</p> <p><b>180°</b></p>
	<p>ANGOLO RETTO</p> <p><b>90°</b></p>
	<p>ANGOLO ACUTO</p>
	<p>ANGOLO OTTUSO</p>
	<p>ANGOLI CONSECUTIVI</p>
	<p>ANGOLI ADIACENTI</p>
	<p>ANGOLI OPPOSTI AL VERTICE</p>

 <p>A diagram showing an angle formed by two rays meeting at a vertex. A third ray, the bisector, divides the angle into two equal parts. Each part is marked with a red double tick and the Greek letter alpha (<math>\alpha</math>).</p>	<p>BISETTRICE</p>
 <p>A diagram showing a right angle (90 degrees) formed by a vertical ray and a horizontal ray. A third ray divides the right angle into two adjacent angles, alpha (<math>\alpha</math>) and beta (<math>\beta</math>).</p>	<p>ANGOLI COMPLEMENTARI</p> $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$
 <p>A diagram showing a straight line (180 degrees) divided into two adjacent angles, alpha (<math>\alpha</math>) and beta (<math>\beta</math>), by a ray.</p>	<p>ANGOLI SUPPLEMENTARI</p> $\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ$