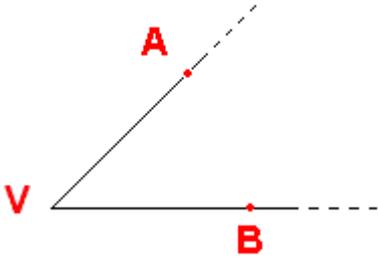
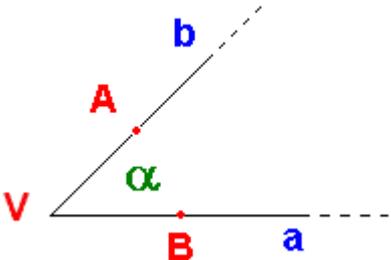
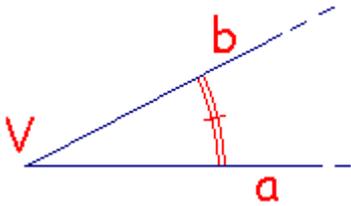
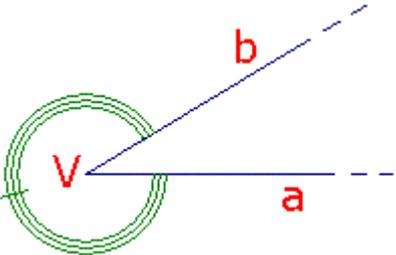
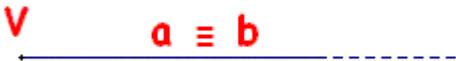
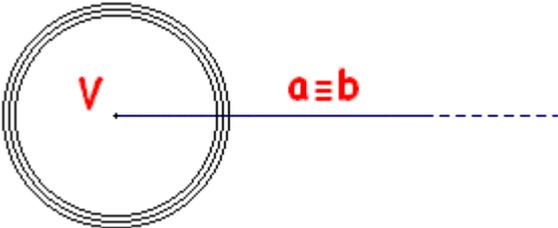
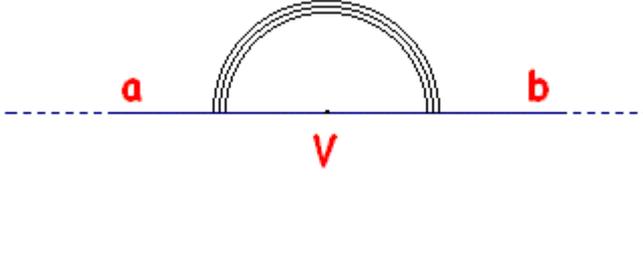
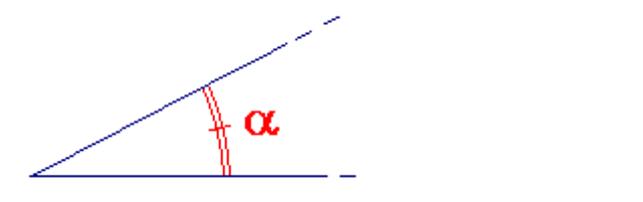
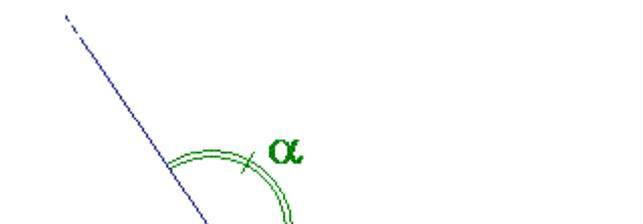
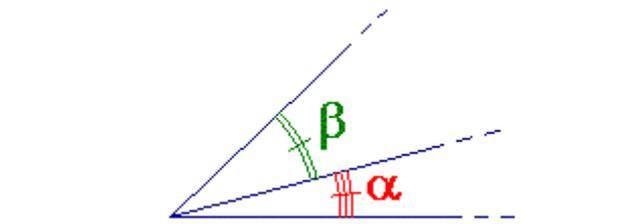
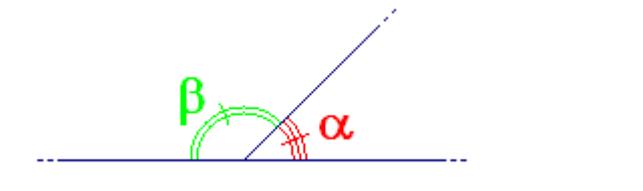
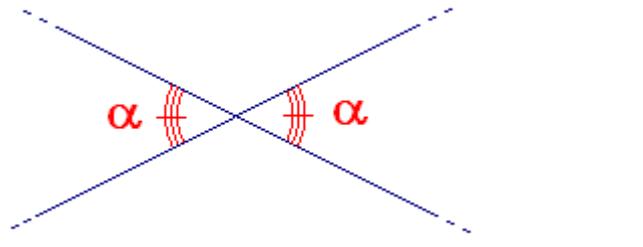
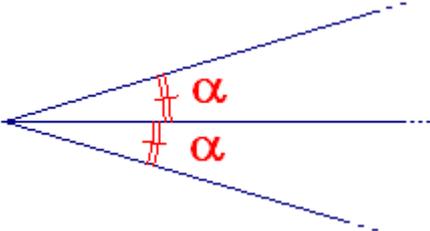
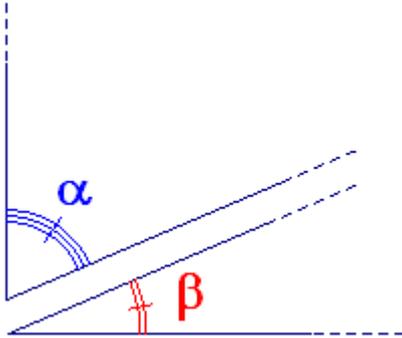
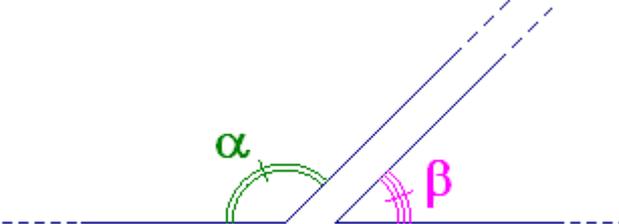


ANGOLI

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

	<p>ANGOLO PIATTO</p> <p>180°</p>
	<p>ANGOLO RETTO</p> <p>90°</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, originates from the vertex and divides the angle into two equal parts. Each of the two resulting angles is marked with a red double tick and the Greek letter alpha (α).</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 originates from the vertex and divides the right angle into two adjacent angles. The upper angle is marked with a blue arc and the Greek letter alpha (α), and the lower angle is marked with a red double tick and the Greek letter beta (β).</p>	<p>ANGOLI COMPLEMENTARI</p> $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$
 <p>A diagram showing a straight line (180 degrees) formed by a horizontal ray and its extension. A third ray originates from the vertex and divides the straight line into two adjacent angles. The left angle is marked with a green arc and the Greek letter alpha (α), and the right angle is marked with a pink double tick and the Greek letter beta (β).</p>	<p>ANGOLI SUPPLEMENTARI</p> $\alpha + \beta = 180^\circ$