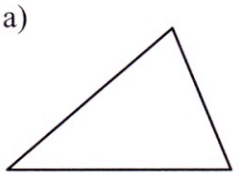
# Buch: 57

## Winkelarten

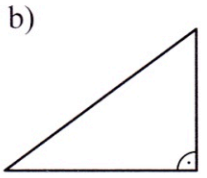
2. a) $\alpha$ – spitzer; $\beta$ – stumpfer; $\gamma$ – rechter; $\delta$ – stumpfer; $\varepsilon$ – stumpfer Winkel
   b) $\alpha$ – rechter; $\beta$ – stumpfer; $\gamma$ – spitzer; $\delta$ – stumpfer; $\varepsilon$ – stumpfer Winkel

4. a) $\alpha$ – spitzer; $\beta$ – spitzer
   b) $\alpha$ – stumpfer; $\beta$ – spitzer
   c) $\alpha$ – rechter; $\beta$ – rechter
   d) $\alpha$ – spitzer; $\beta$ – spitzer Winkel

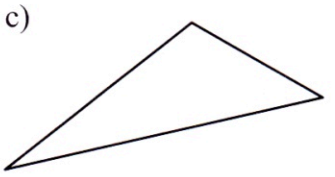
6. a)



b)



c)



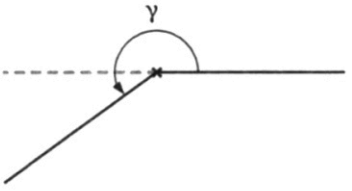
# Arbeitsheft:

**Winkel messen, Seite 16**

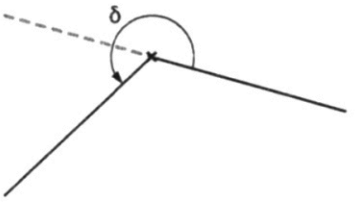
**1** a) $\beta$: spitzer Winkel; $\gamma$: stumpfer Winkel
b) $\beta = 52°$; $\gamma = 120°$

**2** $\alpha = 90°$ $\beta = 60°$ $\gamma = 128°$ $\delta = 114°$

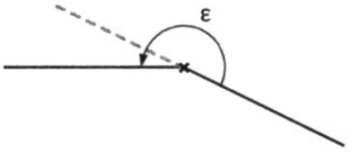
**3** $\gamma = 215°$




$\delta = 240°$




$\varepsilon = 206°$

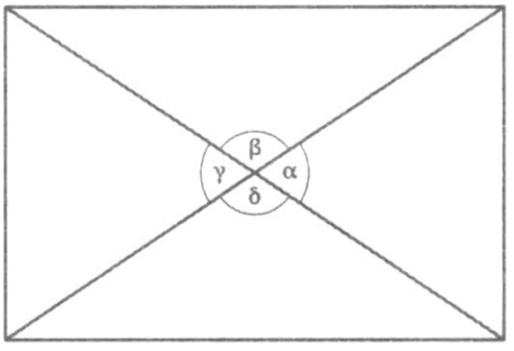



**1.1** Individuelle Lösung

**3.1** $\alpha \approx 233°$; $\beta \approx 90°$; $\gamma \approx 40°$; $\delta \approx 130°$; $\varepsilon \approx 180°$

**3.2** a) Individuelle Lösung
b) $\alpha = 45°$; $\beta = 135°$; $\gamma = 37°$; $\delta = 27°$

**4** $\alpha = \gamma \approx 67°$; $\beta = \delta \approx 113°$




Es entstehen zwei spitze und zwei stumpfe Winkel. Die beiden spitzen (stumpfen) Winkel haben die gleiche Winkelgröße. Die Summe aus einem spitzen und einem stumpfen Winkel ergibt 180°.