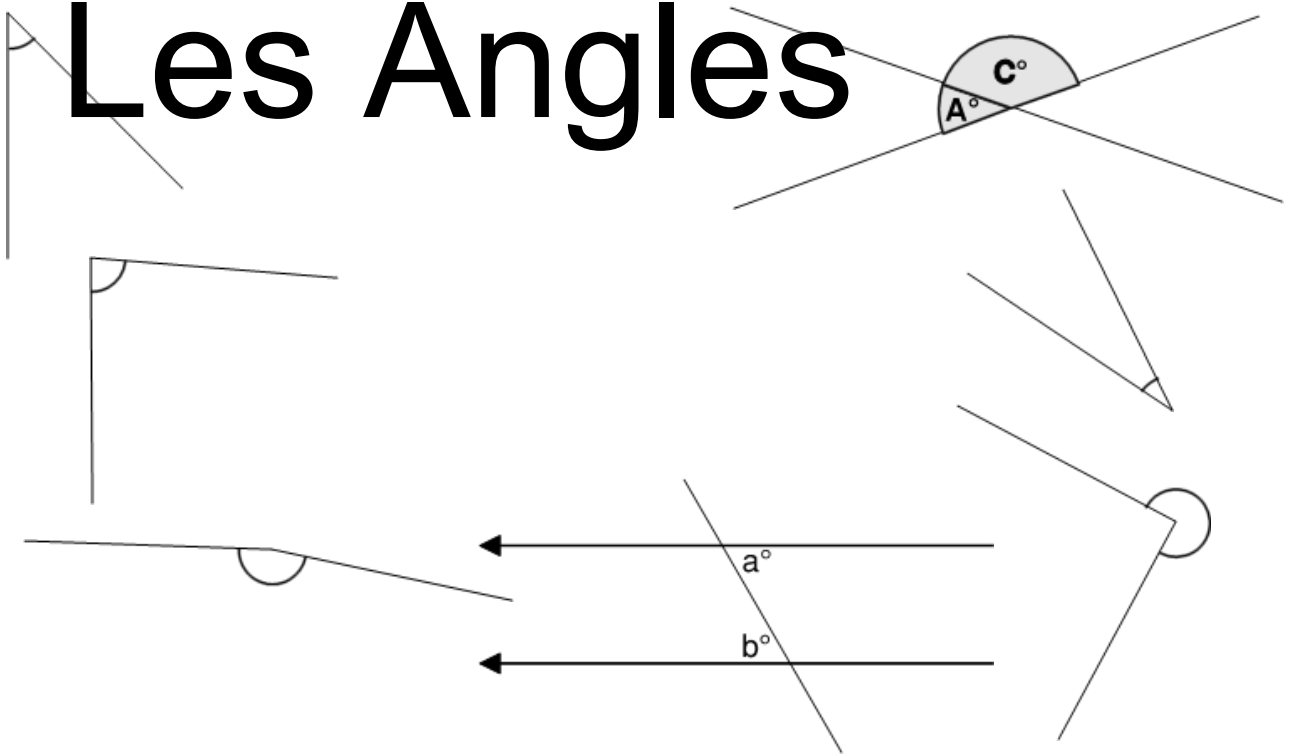
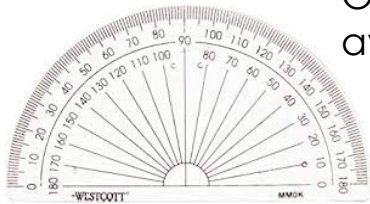


Les Angles

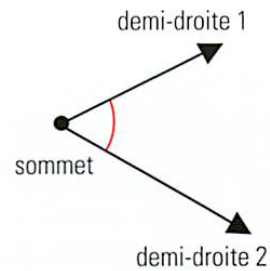


Les Angles

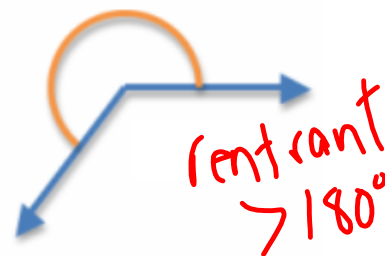
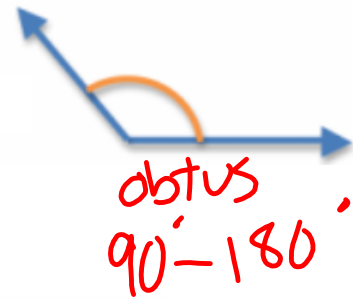
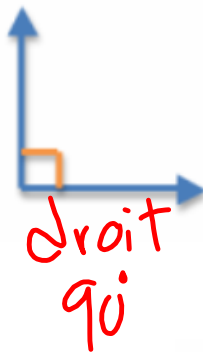
angle : deux demi-droites qui se coupent en un point appelé sommet



On mesure les angles avec un **rappporteur**.

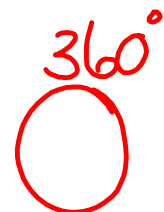
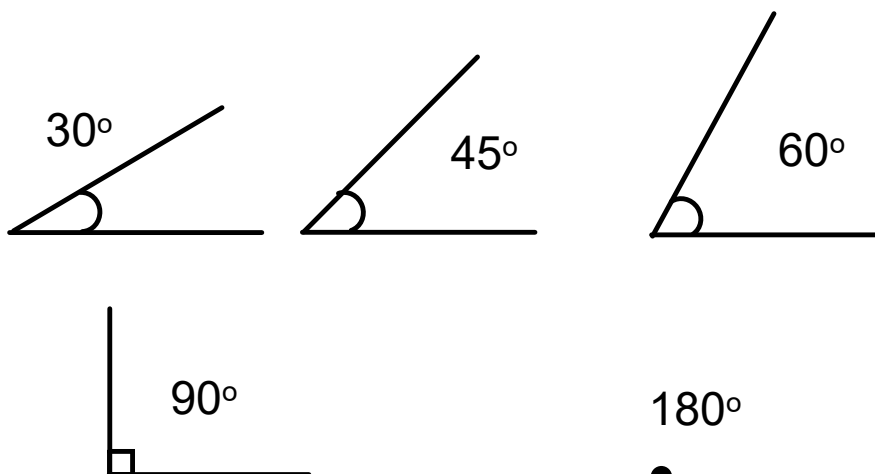


Classification des angles: aigu droit obtus plat rentrant:



Les **angles referents** sont les angles qui sont faciles a visualiser. On peut les utiliser pour déterminer la grandeur approximative d'un angle donné (pour estimer).

Les angles référents les plus souvent utilisées sont:



Trouve un exemple de chaque type d'angles
dans la salle de classe

aigu:

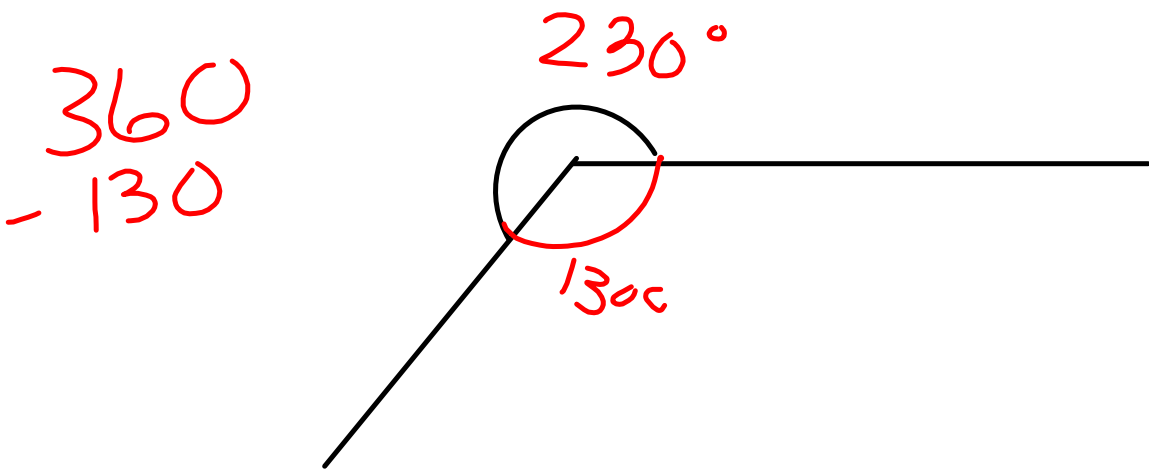
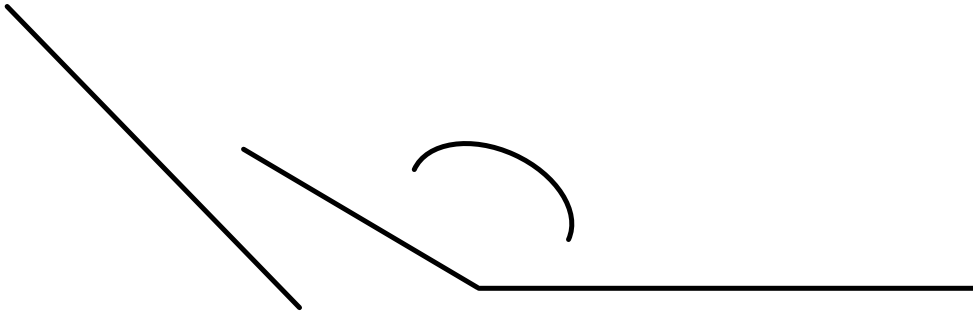
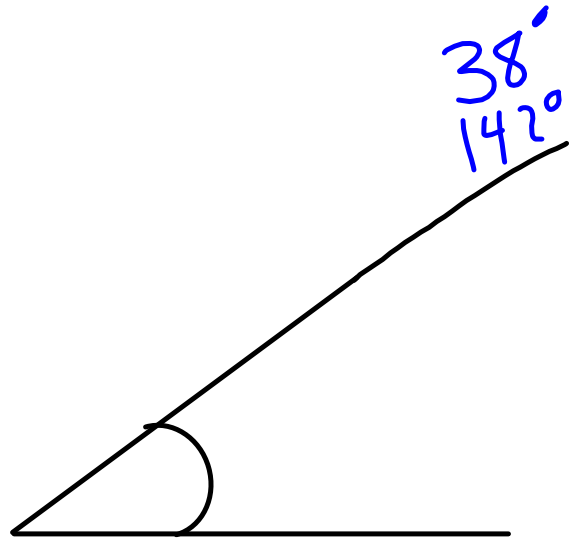
droit:

obtus:

plat:

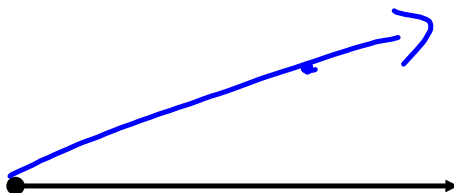
rentrant:

Mesurer

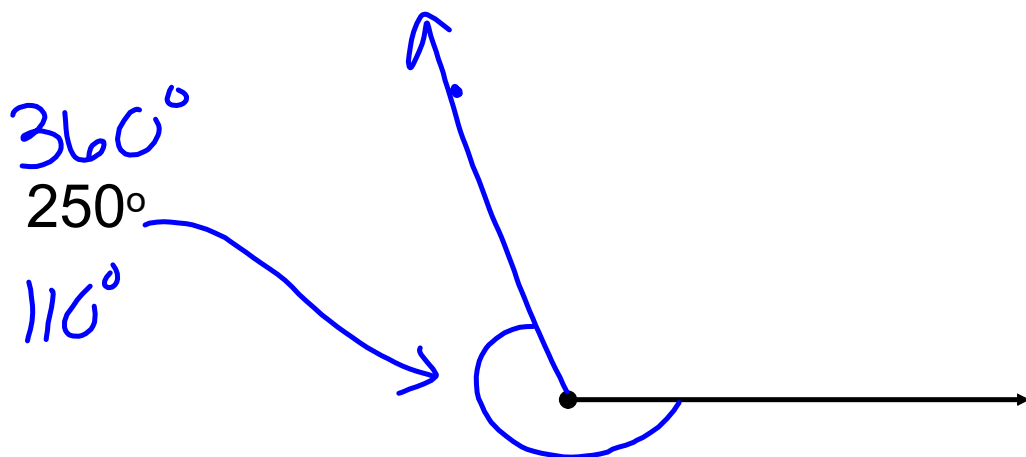


Tracer

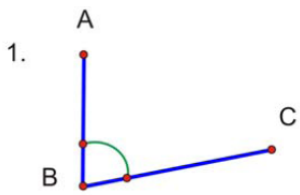
20°



105°



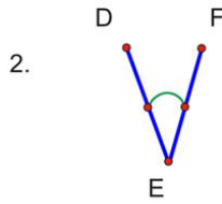
Estimer et mesurer les angles



Angle Type: _____

Estimate: _____

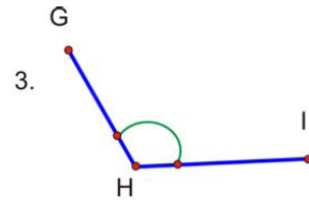
Actual: _____



Angle Type: _____

Estimate: _____

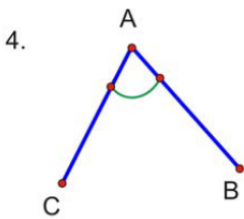
Actual: _____



Angle Type: _____

Estimate: _____

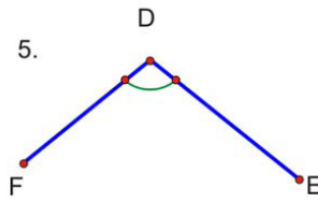
Actual: _____



Angle Type: _____

Estimate: _____

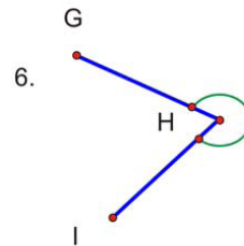
Actual: _____



Angle Type: _____

Estimate: _____

Actual: _____



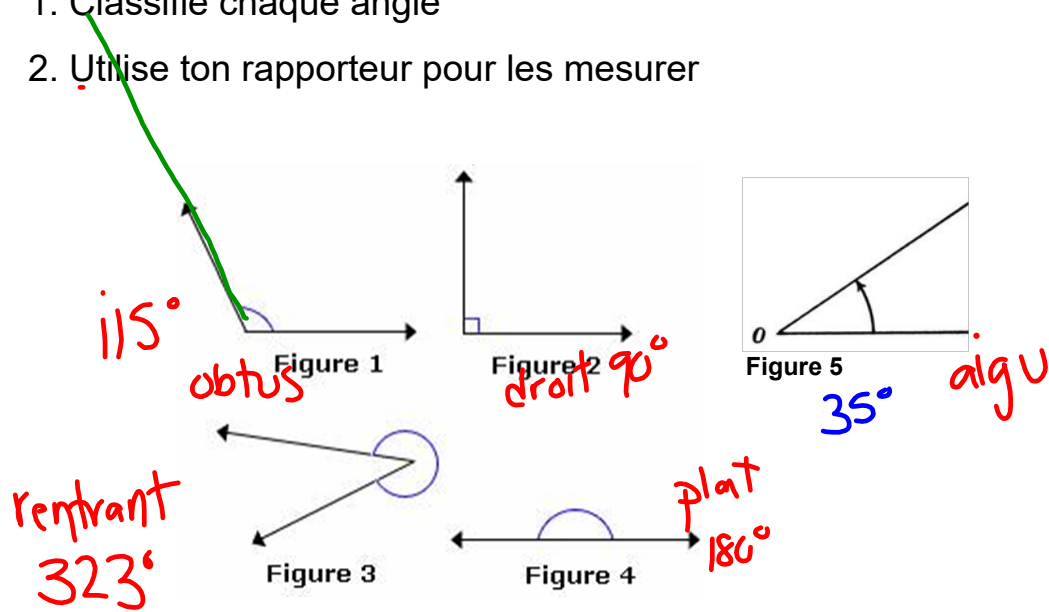
Angle Type: _____

Estimate: _____

Actual: _____

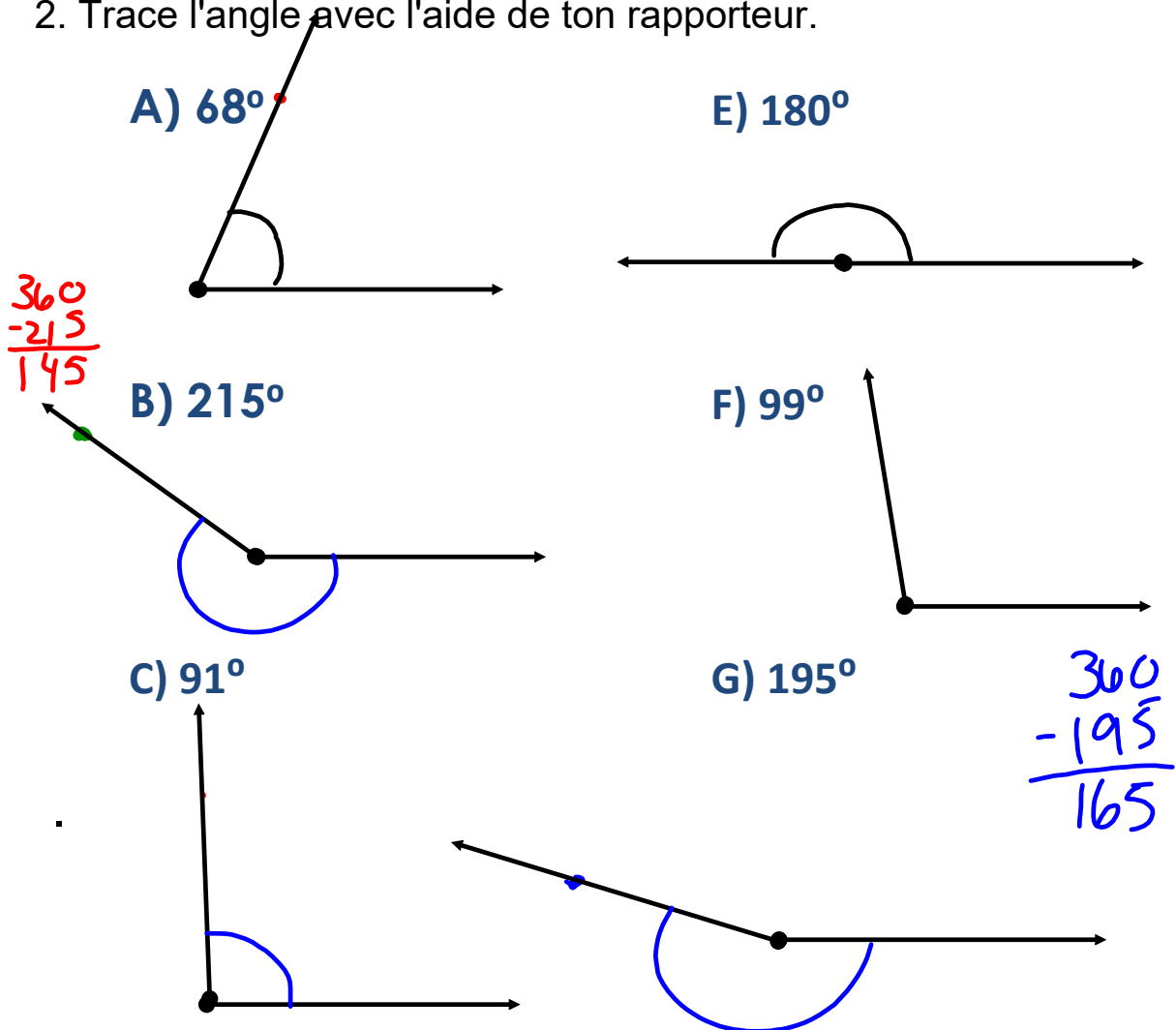
Pratique:

1. Classifie chaque angle
2. Utilise ton rapporteur pour les mesurer



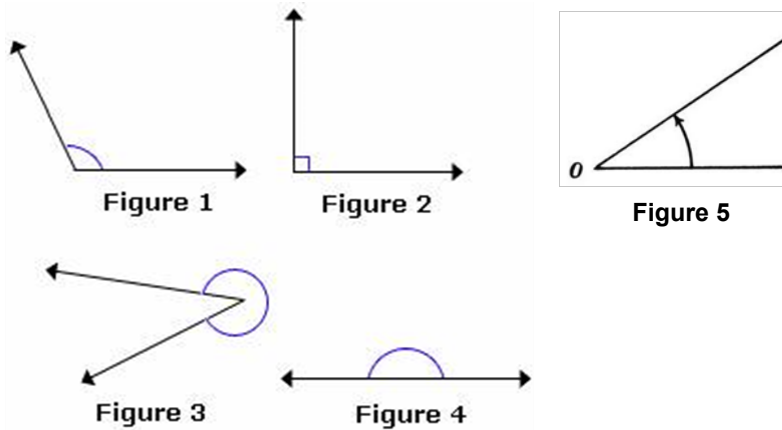
Pour les angles suivants:

1. Classifie chaque angle
2. Trace l'angle avec l'aide de ton rapporteur.



Pratique:

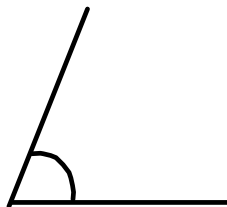
1. Classifie chaque angle
2. Utilise ton rapporteur pour les mesurer



Pour les angles suivants:

1. Classifie chaque angle
2. Trace l'angle avec l'aide de ton rapporteur.

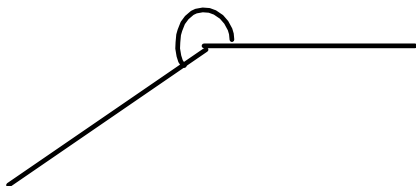
A) 68°



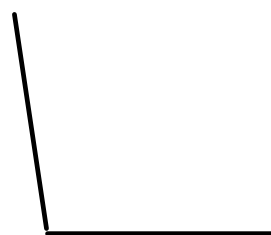
E) 180°



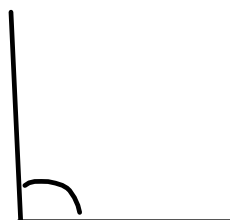
B) 215°



F) 99°



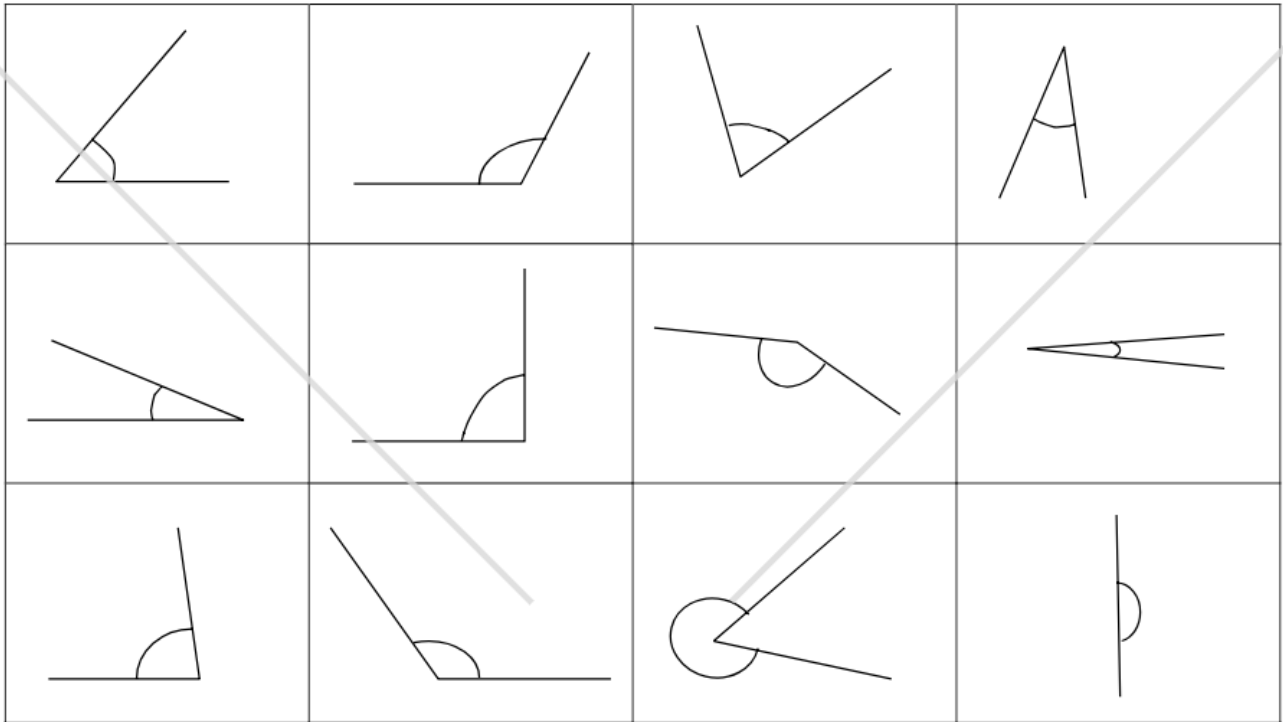
C) 91°



G) 195°



Calcule le mesure de chaque angle.



Trace les angles suivants:

11) 90°

12) 70°

13) 120°

14) 105°

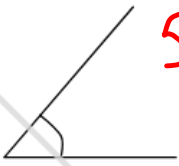
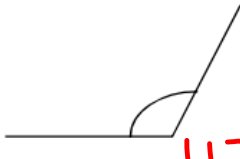
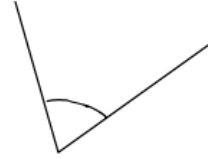

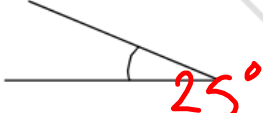

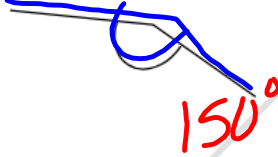

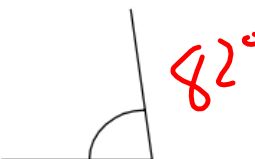


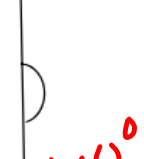
15) 31°

16) 166°

17) 244°

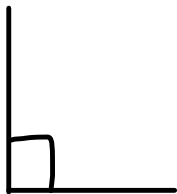
18) 353°

Calcule le mesure de chaque angle.

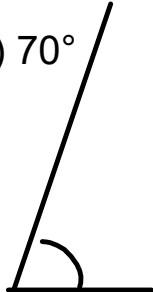
 50°	 117°	 70°	 30°
 25°	 90°	 150°	 10°
 82°	 123°	 306°	 180°

Trace les angles suivants:

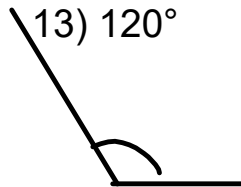
11) 90°



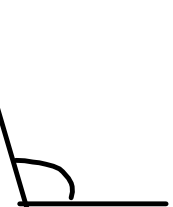
12) 70°



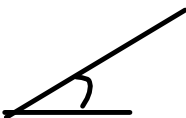
13) 120°



14) 105°



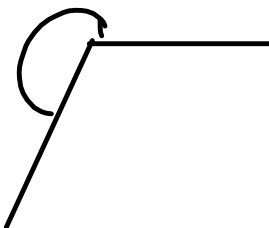
15) 31°



16) 166°



17) 244°



18) 353°



Parfois, les angles ont des relations entre eux.

A) Angles complémentaires: Deux angles dont la valeur s'additionne à 90 degrés.

$$\underline{20^\circ} + \underline{70^\circ} = \underline{90} \text{ degrés}$$



B) Angles supplémentaires: Deux angles dont la valeur s'additionne à 180 degrés.

$$\underline{20^\circ} + \underline{160^\circ} = \underline{180} \text{ degrés}$$



Associe les angles suivants en paires d'angles complémentaires et supplémentaires.

$$\angle A = 42^\circ$$

$$\angle E = 121^\circ$$

$$\angle B = 107^\circ$$

$$\angle F = 31^\circ$$

$$\angle C = 59^\circ$$

$$\angle G = 19^\circ$$

$$\angle D = 48^\circ$$

$$\angle H = 73^\circ$$