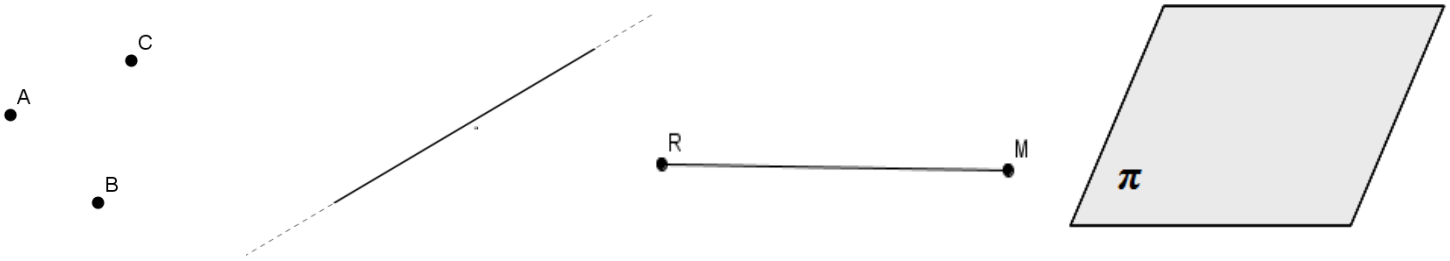
Concetti geometrici. (Teoria pag.56 – 58 / 77 – 82 ; esercizi pag. 141 – 142)

Enti fondamentali.



Punto Retta Segmento Piano

Contrassegnati con:

Il punto: ……

La retta: ……

Il segmento: ……

Il piano: si usano normalmente lettere dell'alfabeto greco minuscole.:

$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \boldsymbol{alfa}$; $\boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{beta}$; $\boldsymbol{\gamma} = \boldsymbol{gamma}$; $\boldsymbol{\delta} = \boldsymbol{delta}$; $\varepsilon = epsilon$; $\zeta = zeta$; $\eta = eta$; $\theta = theta$;

$\iota = iota$; $\kappa = kappa$; $\lambda = lambda$; $\mu = mu$; $\nu = nu$; $\xi = xi$; $o = omicron$; $\boldsymbol{\pi} = \boldsymbol{pi}$;

$\sigma = rho$; $\tau = tau$; $\varphi = phi$; $\chi = chi$; $\psi = psi$; $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \boldsymbol{omega}$

Completa con appartiene, sottoinsieme o include.

P ……r ; P ……RM ; P ……π ; $\overline{RM}$ …… r ; $\overline{RM}$ …… π

r ……$\overline{RM}$; π …… $\overline{RM}$; r …… $\overline{RM}$;

Completa con $\in$; $\notin$; $\subset$; $\supset$

P ……r ; P ……RM ; P ……π ; $\overline{RM}$ …… r ; $\overline{RM}$ …… π

r ……$\overline{RM}$; π …… $\overline{RM}$; r …… $\overline{RM}$;

Rappresenta con un diagramma di Venn le seguenti situazioni, specificando gli insiemi.

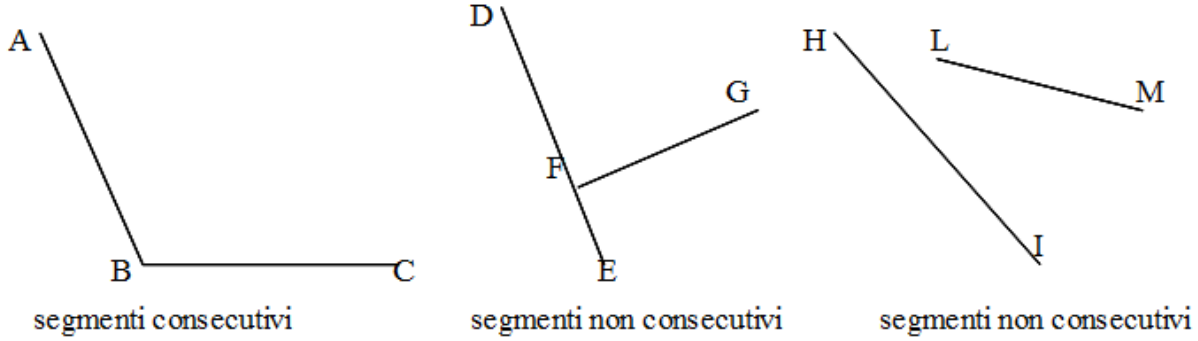
P ……r ; P ……π ; $\overline{RM}$ …… r ; r …… π

Osservazione:

- Per definire una retta abbiamo bisogno di ……
- Per definire un segmento abbiamo bisogno di ……
- Per definire un piano abbiamo bisogno di ……
- Per un punto passano ……rette.

Due segmenti possono essere:

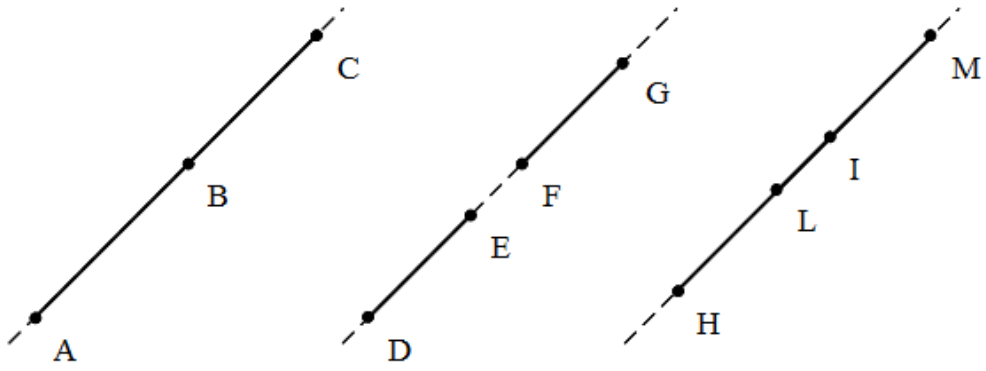
- Consecutivi se ……



segmenti consecutivi | segmenti non consecutivi | segmenti non consecutivi

Rappresenta due segmenti consecutivi con il diagramma di Venn.

- Adiacenti se ……



I segmenti AB e BC sono adiacenti perché hanno in comune solo l'estremo B e giacciono sulla stessa retta; i segmenti DE e FG non sono adiacenti; i segmenti HI e LM non sono adiacenti.

Esercizio: Rappresenta con un diagramma di Venn due segmenti adiacenti.

Attenzione:



Ho disegnato il segmento $\overline{AB}$,

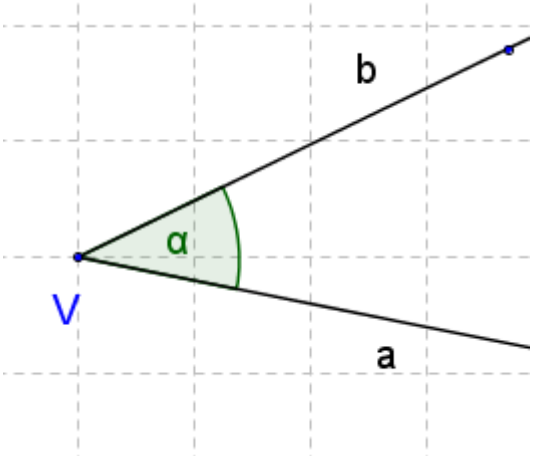
a sua misura si scrive :

$|AB| =$ **6 (u)** = ……. (cm)

Gli angoli. (Teoria pag.59 – 61 / 82 ; esercizi pag. 142)

- Come rappresentarli :

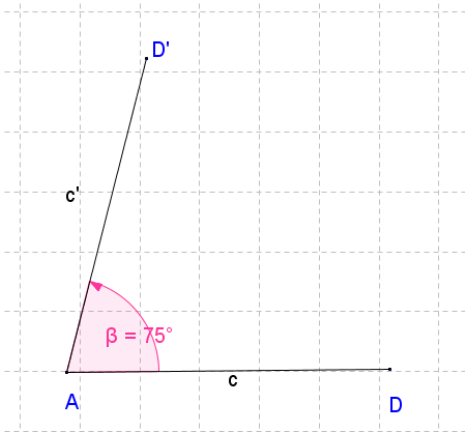
i) Una parte di piano tra due semi rette:

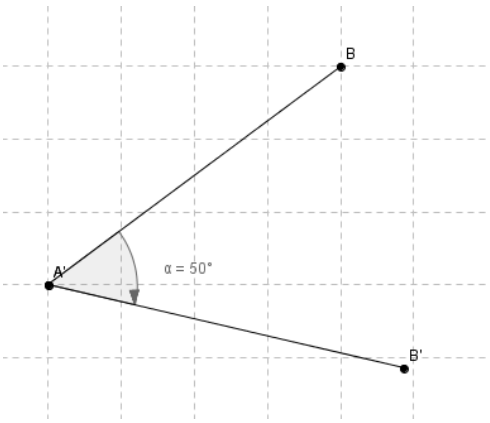


Posso definire l'angolo nei seguenti modi:

$a\hat{V}b$ oppure $\hat{\alpha}$

ii) Parte di piano ottenuta dalla rotazione di un segmento (di una semiretta) , attorno ad un suo punto, in senso antiorario (+ ; positivo) o orario (- , negativo)

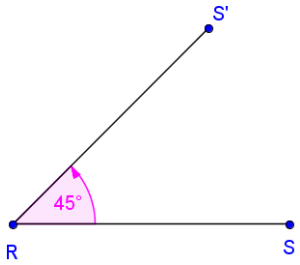


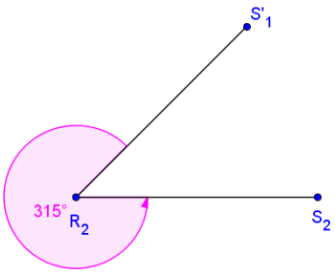


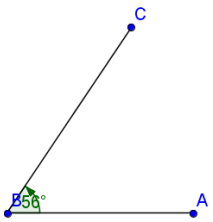
L'angolo $D\hat{A}\,D'$ è …… e la sua misura è $\hat{\beta}$ = ……

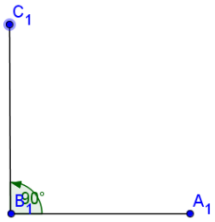
L'angolo $B\hat{A}\,B'$ è ……e la sua misura è $\hat{\alpha}$ = ……

Tipi d'angoli:

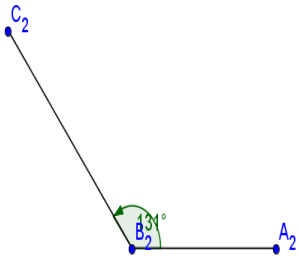




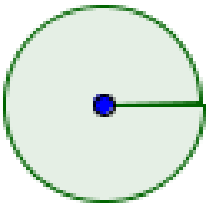




…… …… …… ……

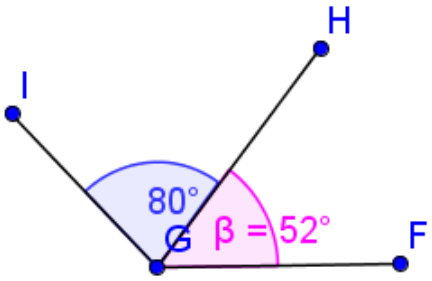




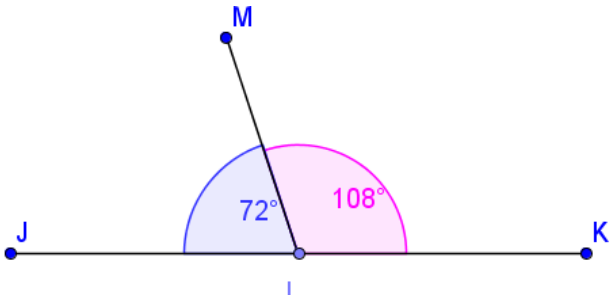


…… …… …… angolo nullo $\hat{\alpha}$ = ……

Angoli consecutivi.

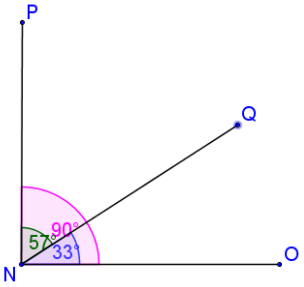


Angoli adiacenti

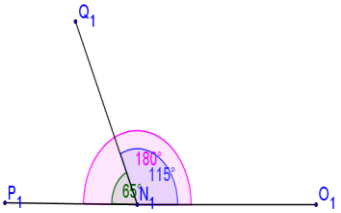


……

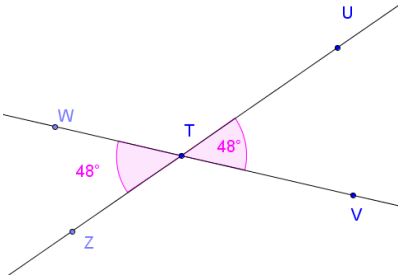
Angoli complementari.



Angoli supplementari.



Angoli opposti al vertice.



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