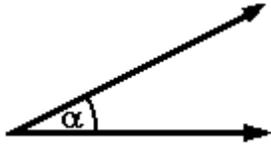
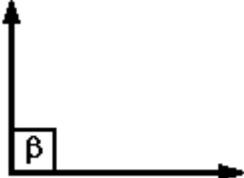
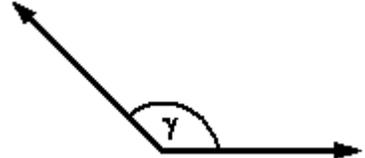
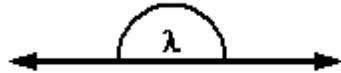
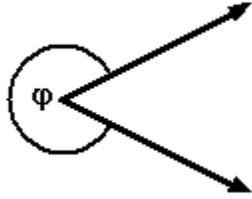
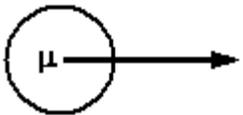


APUNTE DE ÁNGULO

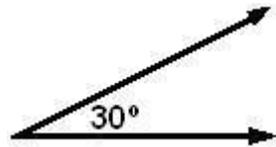
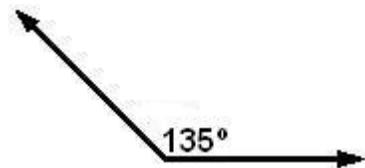
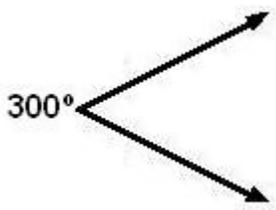
CLASIFICACIÓN DE LOS ÁNGULOS

Según su magnitud, los ángulos se clasifican en:

Ángulo agudo	Ángulo recto	Ángulo obtuso
		
$0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$	$\beta = 90^\circ$	$90^\circ < \gamma < 180^\circ$

Ángulo extendido	Ángulo cóncavo	Ángulo completo
		
$\lambda = 180^\circ$	$180^\circ < \varphi < 360^\circ$	$\mu = 360^\circ$

Ejemplos:

Ángulo agudo	Ángulo obtuso	Ángulo cóncavo
		
$0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$	$90^\circ < \gamma < 180^\circ$	$180^\circ < \varphi < 360^\circ$