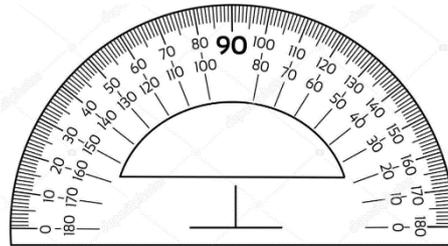


#ESTUDOEMCASA

Amplitude de um ângulo

Para medir a amplitude de um ângulo usa-se o transferidor. Este instrumento tem geralmente uma escala dupla, como mostra a figura seguinte:

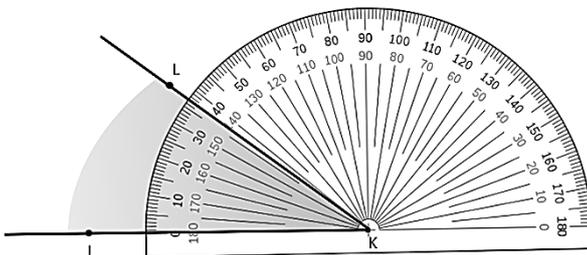


Escala externa, de 0° a 180°, no sentido igual ao dos ponteiros do relógio.

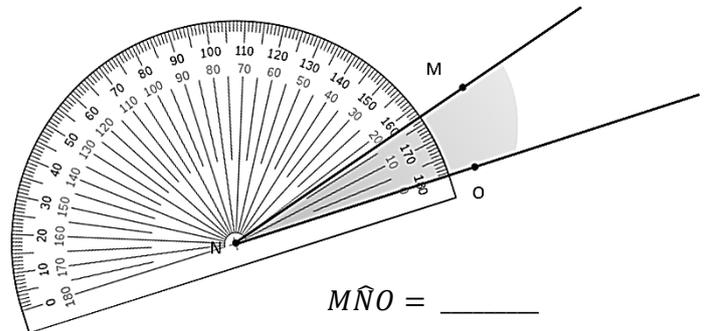
Escala interna, de 0° a 180°, no sentido contrário ao dos ponteiros do relógio.

Figura 1 – Transferidor (180°)

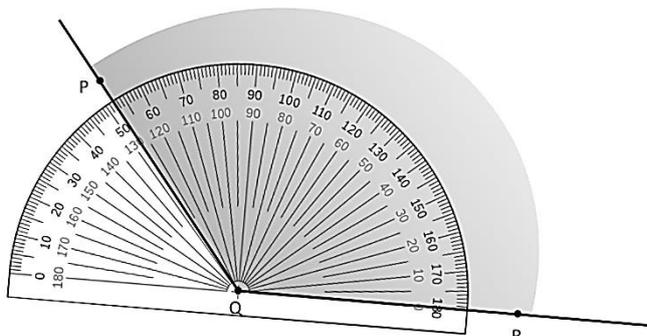
1. Indica o valor da medida de amplitude dos ângulos JKL, MNO, PQR e STU.



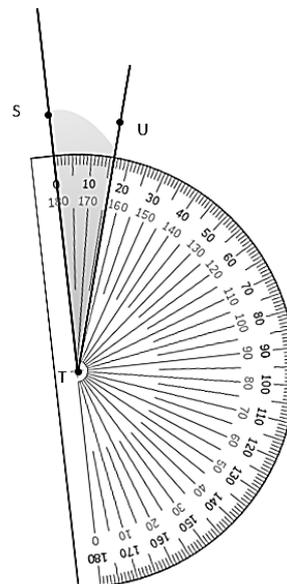
$$\widehat{JKL} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$\widehat{MNO} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

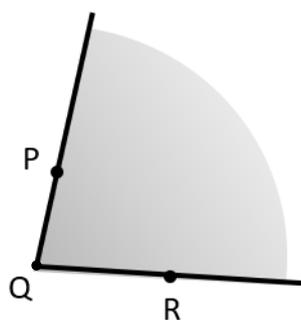
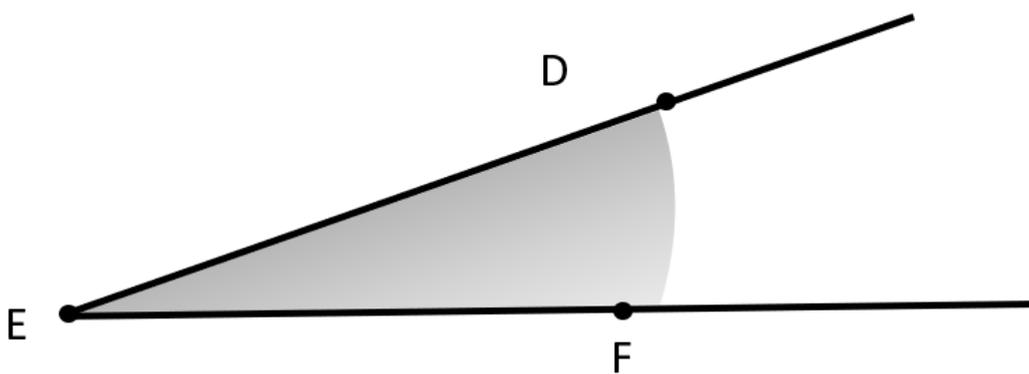
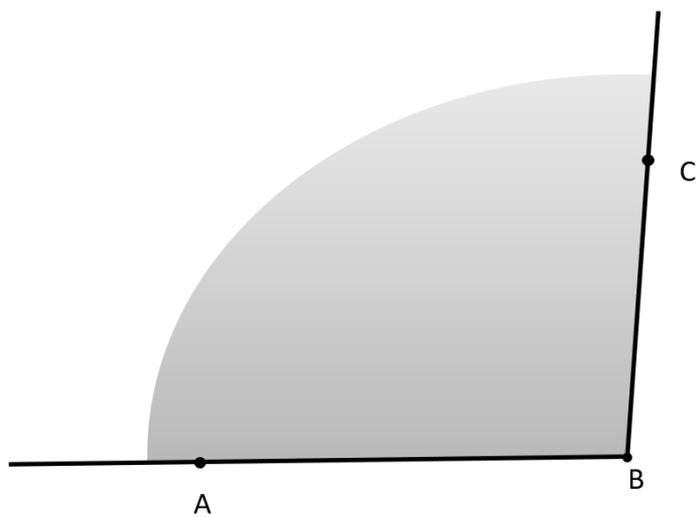


$$\widehat{PQR} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



$$\widehat{STU} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2. Mede a amplitude dos ângulos ABC, DEF e GHI.



Sugestão: Usa uma régua e prolonga as semirretas, antes de medires a amplitude do ângulo.