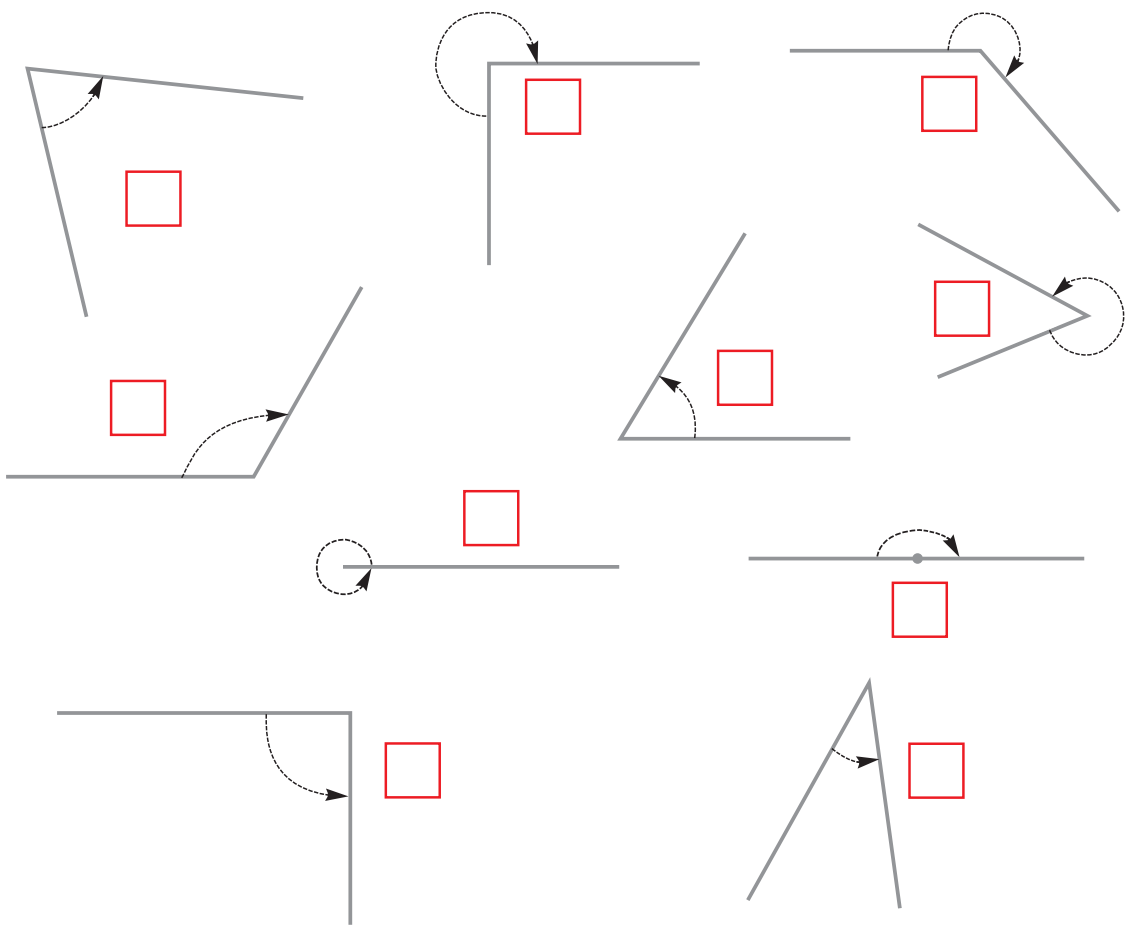
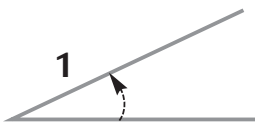


Gli angoli

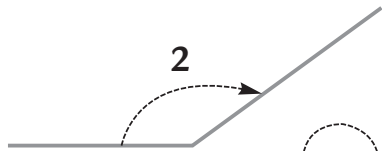
1 Colora in rosso le caselle che si riferiscono agli angoli **convessi** e in blu le caselle degli angoli **concavi**.




2 Completa la tabella colorando le caselle giuste dopo aver misurato l'ampiezza di ogni angolo con il goniometro.




1



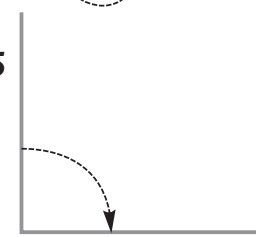
2



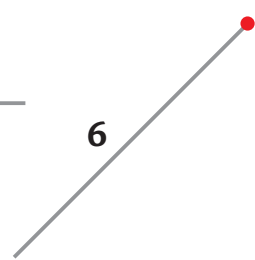
3



4



5



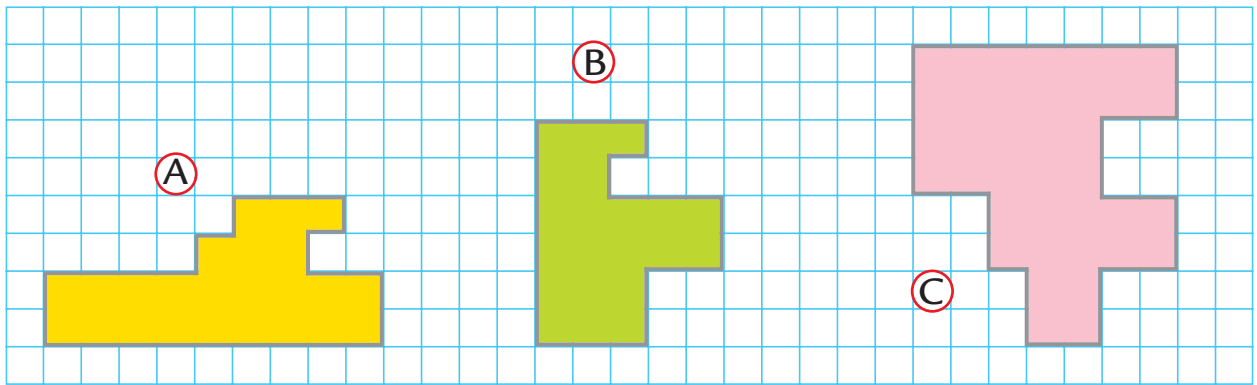
6

Angolo	1	2	3	4	5	6
zero						
acuto						
retto						
ottuso						
piatto						
giro						

Il perimetro

1

Calcola il perimetro delle figure utilizzando come unità di misura il lato del quadretto \square .



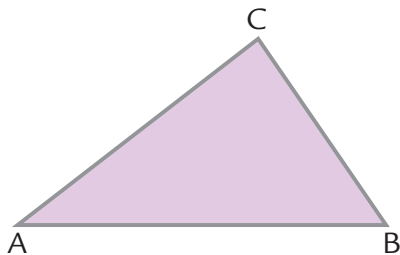
Perimetro A \rightarrow \square .

Perimetro B \rightarrow \square .

Perimetro C \rightarrow \square .

2

Completa dopo aver misurato con il righello la lunghezza dei lati delle seguenti figure, poi calcolane il **perimetro**.



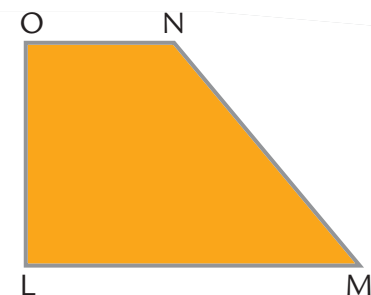
AB = cm; BC = cm; AC = cm

Il perimetro di ABC è cm.

DE = cm; GF = cm

EF = cm; DG = cm

Il perimetro di DEFG è cm.



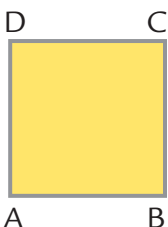
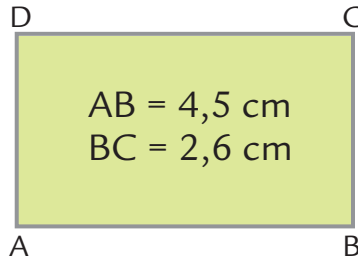
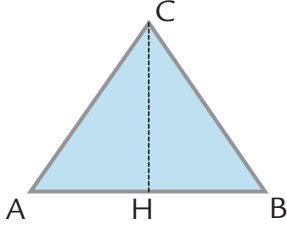
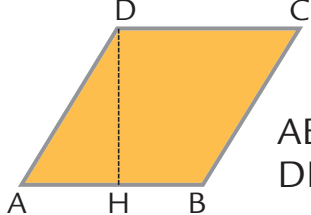
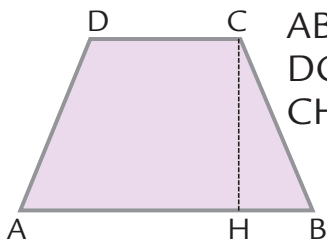
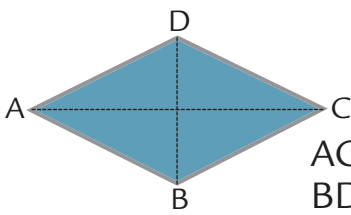
LM = cm; ON = cm

MN = cm; OL = cm

Il perimetro di LMNO è cm.

L'area

1 Calcola l'area dei seguenti poligoni.

Figura geometrica	Formula per l'area	Operazioni per calcolare l'area
 <p>AB = 2,1 cm</p>	<p style="color: red;">lato x lato</p> <p style="color: red;">AB x BC</p>
 <p>AB = 4,5 cm BC = 2,6 cm</p>	<p style="color: red;">base x altezza</p> <p>..... x</p>
 <p>AB = 3,2 cm CH = 2,2 cm</p>	<p style="color: red;"><u>base x altezza</u></p> <p style="color: red;">2</p> <p>..... x</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> =
 <p>AB = 2,5 cm DH = 2 cm</p>
 <p>AB = 4 cm DC = 2 cm CH = 2,3 cm</p>	<p>(B + ...) x</p> <p>.....</p> =
 <p>AC = 4 cm BD = 2 cm</p> =