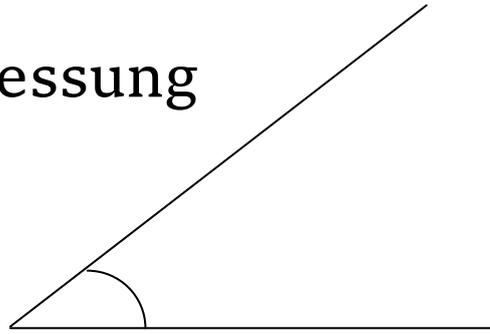


# Arbeitsblatt

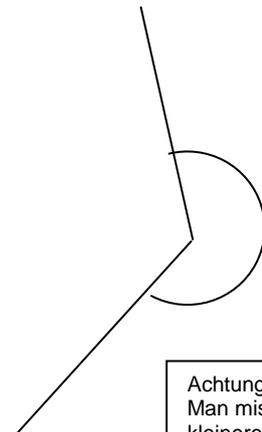
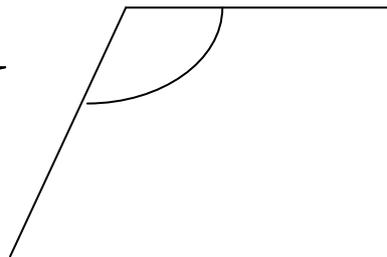
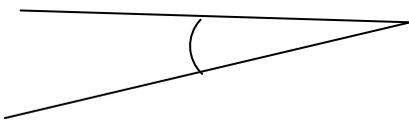
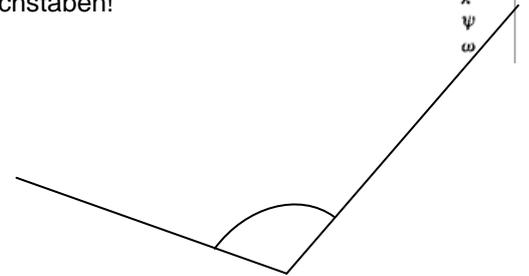
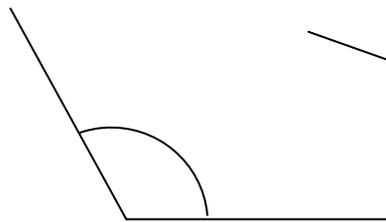
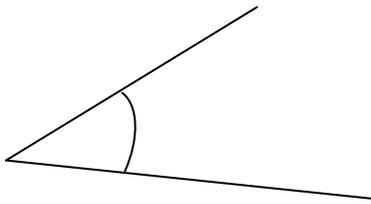
## Winkelmessung

$\alpha$  a  
 $\beta$  b  
 $\gamma$  g  
 $\delta$  d  
 $\epsilon$  e  
 $\zeta$  z  
 $\eta$  ae  
 $\theta$  th  
 $\iota$  i  
 $\kappa$  k  
 $\lambda$  l  
 $\mu$  m  
 $\nu$  n  
 $\xi$  x  
 $\omicron$  o  
 $\pi$  p  
 $\rho$  r  
 $\sigma, \zeta$  s  
 $\tau$  t  
 $\upsilon$  y, ü  
 $\varphi$  ph  
 $\chi$  ch  
 $\psi$  ps  
 $\omega$  ö

1. Benenne die Teile dieses Winkels beschrifte ihn vollständig und miss!

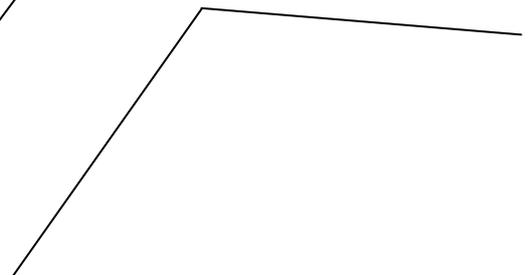
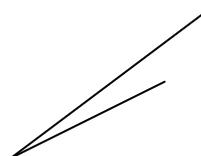
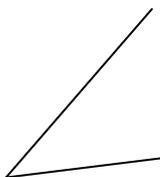
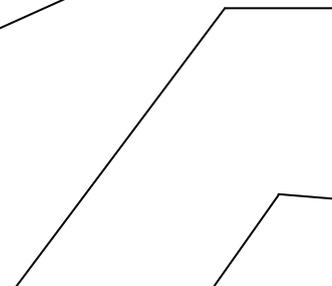
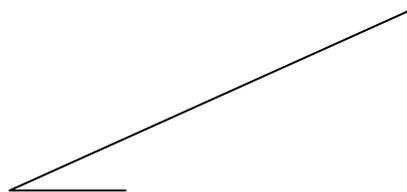
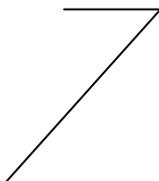
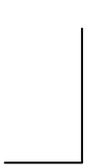


2. Bezeichne den Scheitelpunkt und miss die Größen der folgenden Winkel! Benenne jeden Winkel mit einem kleinen griechischen Buchstaben!



Achtung!  
 Man misst den kleineren Winkel und zieht diesen von  $360^\circ$  ab!

3. Verlängere die Schenkel der Winkel und miss dann ihre Größe!



4. Zeichne die folgenden Winkel auf die Rückseite!

$\alpha = 25^\circ$   
 $\gamma = 4^\circ$

$\beta = 104^\circ$   
 $\eta = 11^\circ$

$\gamma = 150^\circ$   
 $\iota = 101^\circ$

$\delta = 32^\circ$   
 $\varphi = 181^\circ$

$\epsilon = 129^\circ$   
 $\kappa = 77^\circ$

$\phi = 91^\circ$   
 $\lambda = 89,5^\circ$