

Δευτέρα 29 Ιανουαρίου 2024 Όνομα _____ Τμήμα: _____

Ελληνικά Μαθηματικά-Greek Math

Γεωμετρία

Dear scholars,
This week we are:

1. Learning about lines, rays and angles.
2. Classifying angles.
3. Classifying triangles according to their angles and sides.

Dear students,
Please follow this scedule:

Τρίτη	1/30	σελίδες 1 και 2
Τετάρτη	1/31	σελίδες 3 και 4
Πέμπτη	2/1	σελίδες 5 και 6
Παρασκευή	2/2	σελίδα 7

Επιστροφή

Due date

Κυριακή 2/4
(till 5.00 p.m.)



STUDY GUIDE

Points, Lines, Rays, and Angles

Σημεία, Γραμμές, Ημιευθείες και Γωνίες

A **point** is a single location in space.

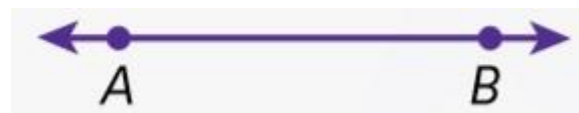
Point A is shown at the right.



A **line segment** is a straight row of points that starts at one point and ends at another point. Line segment AB is written as \overline{AB} .



A **line** is a straight row of points that goes on forever in both directions. Line AB is written as \overleftrightarrow{AB} .

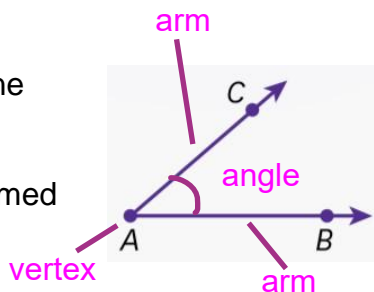


A **ray** is a straight row of points that starts at one point and goes on forever in one direction. Ray AB is written as \overrightarrow{AB} .



An **angle** is made up of rays, lines, or line segments that meet at a common point.

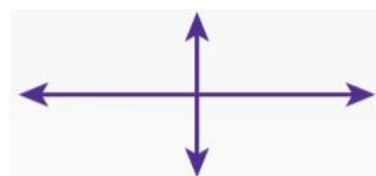
The angle shown on the right can be named $\angle A$, $\angle CAB$, or $\angle BAC$.



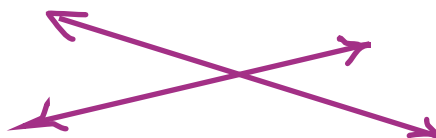
Parallel lines are always the same distance apart and never cross.



Perpendicular lines cross and form a right angle, or 90 degree angle.




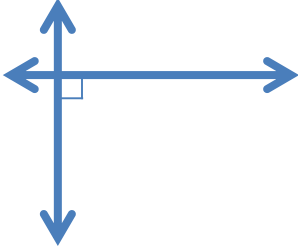
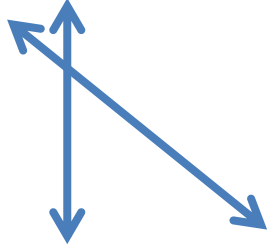
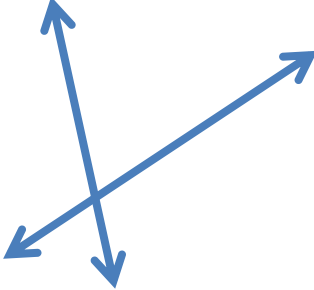

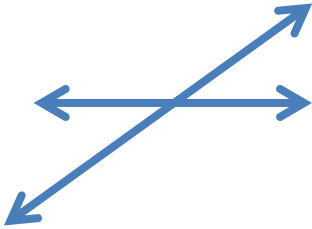
Intersecting lines two or more lines that share one common point.



Άσκηση: Γράψε: παράλληλες, κάθετες ή τεμνόμενες ευθείες.

*Parallel lines do not intersect or touch each other at any point.
Perpendicular lines form right angles (90°) when they intersect.
Intersecting lines cross at one point.*

Write "parallel", "perpendicular" or "intersecting" below each pair of lines.

 _____	 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____	 _____

Draw the following:

Σχεδιάσε τα ακόλουθα:

Parallel lines	Perpendicular lines	Intersecting lines

Παράλληλες ευθείες

Κάθετες ευθείες

Τεμνόμενες ευθείες

STUDY GUIDE

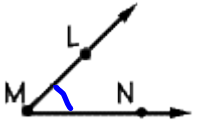
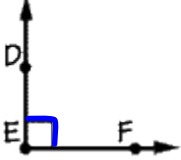
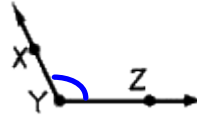
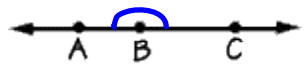
Classifying Angles

Είδη γωνιών

Angles are classified according to their measurement. Angles are measured in **degrees**. The **symbol** $^{\circ}$ stands for degrees. You can write the measure of an angle using notation such as $m\angle T = 40^{\circ}$. The equation $m\angle T = 40^{\circ}$ is read as “the measure of angle T equals 40 degrees.”

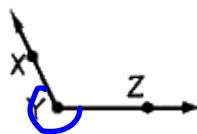
If two angles have an equal measure, they are **congruent**. For example, if $m\angle R = 40^{\circ}$ and $m\angle S = 40^{\circ}$, then $\angle R$ is congruent to $\angle S$.

Angle Classification

Type	Angle	Description
οξεία Acute		● An acute angle measures more than 0° but less than 90° .
ορθή Right		● A right angle measures exactly 90° . Right angles are formed by perpendicular lines.
αμβλεία Obtuse		● An obtuse angle measures more than 90° but less than 180° .
ευθεία Straight		● A straight angle measures 180° . Straight angles are formed by rays that lie on a line.

μη κυρτή

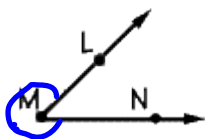
Reflex angle



A **Reflex angle** measures more than 180° and less than 360° .

μη κυρτή

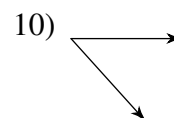
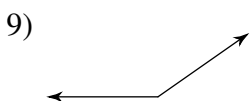
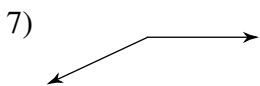
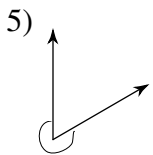
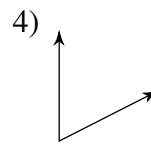
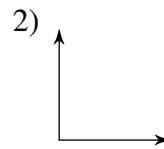
Reflex angle



Άσκηση: Γράφω το είδος κάθε γωνίας

σελ.4

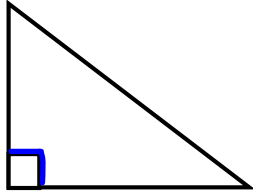
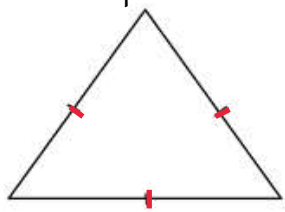
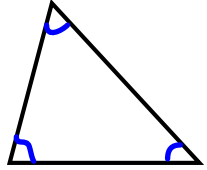
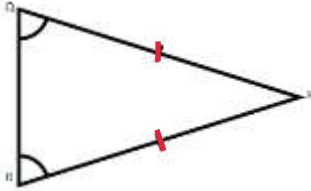
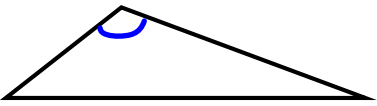
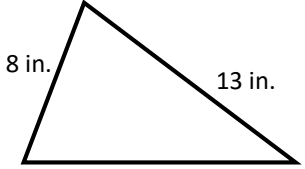
Classify each angle as acute, obtuse, right, or straight or reflex.



Είδη τριγώνων

Classifying Triangles by **Sides** and **Angles**

Any triangle can be classified by its sides and angles. The following is a quick reference tool to help you remember the 6 classifications.

Angles		Sides	
Right	<p>A triangle that has exactly one right angle.</p> <p>ορθογώνιο</p>  <p>(a right angle has a measure equal to 90°)</p>	Equilateral	<p>All three sides are congruent.</p> <p>ισόπλευρο</p> 
	<p>A triangle where ALL three angles are acute.</p> <p>οξυγώνιο</p>  <p>(an acute angle has a measure less than 90°)</p>		<p>A triangle with TWO sides congruent.</p>  <p>ισοσκελές</p>
	<p>A triangle that has ONE obtuse angle.</p>  <p>αμβλυγώνιο</p> <p>(an obtuse angle has a measure greater than 90°)</p>		<p>A triangle that has NO congruent sides.</p>  <p>σκαλινό</p>

Είδη τριγώνων, με κριτήριο τις γωνίες τους:

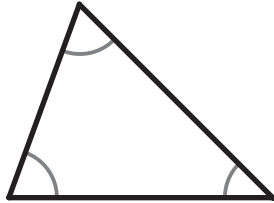
Classifying Triangles (by Angles)

Instructions: For each triangle, mark the box that matches its type when classifying by angles.

Για κάθε τρίγωνο, βάζω Χ στο αντίστοιχο κουτάκι:

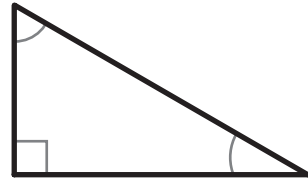
1

- ☒ Acute
☐ Right
☐ Obtuse



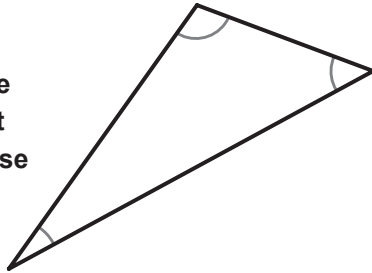
2

- ☐ Acute
☐ Right
☐ Obtuse



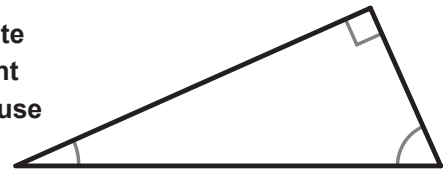
3

- ☐ Acute
☐ Right
☐ Obtuse



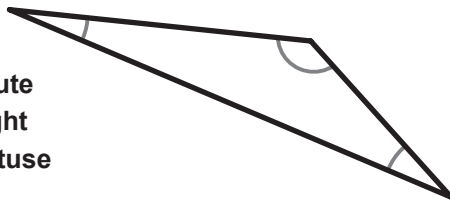
4

- ☐ Acute
☐ Right
☐ Obtuse



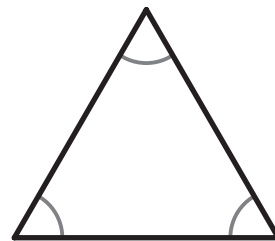
5

- ☐ Acute
☐ Right
☐ Obtuse



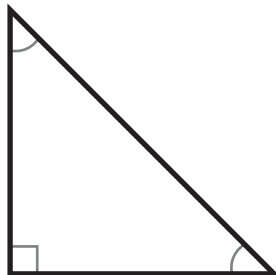
6

- ☐ Acute
☐ Right
☐ Obtuse



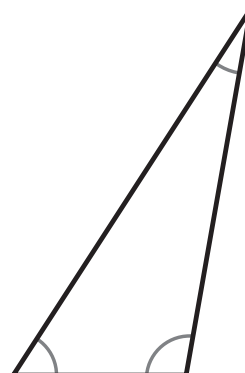
7

- ☐ Acute
☐ Right
☐ Obtuse



8

- ☐ Acute
☐ Right
☐ Obtuse



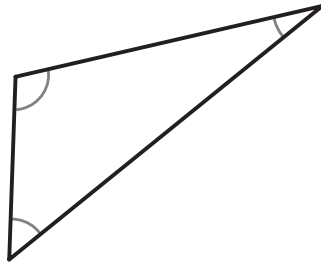
Είδη τριγώνων με κριτήριο τις πλευρές τους:

Classifying Triangles (by Sides)

Instructions: For each triangle, mark the box that matches its type when classifying by sides. The marks on the sides of the triangles show when two sides are “congruent” or the same length.

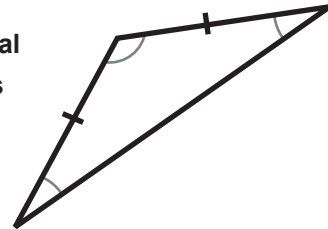
1

- ☐ Equilateral
☐ Isosceles
☒ Scalene



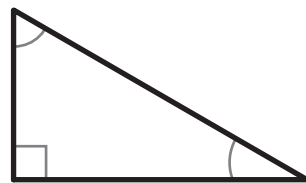
2

- ☐ Equilateral
☐ Isosceles
☐ Scalene



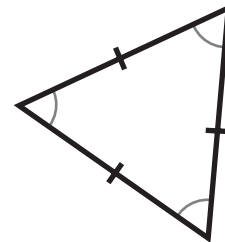
3

- ☐ Equilateral
☐ Isosceles
☐ Scalene



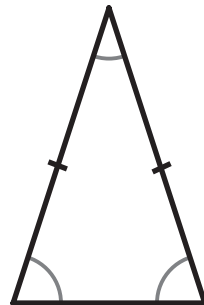
4

- ☐ Equilateral
☐ Isosceles
☐ Scalene



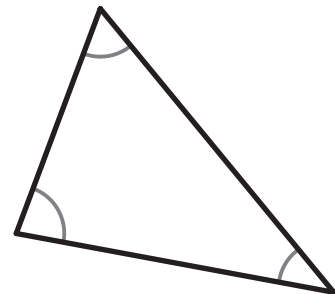
5

- ☐ Equilateral
☐ Isosceles
☐ Scalene



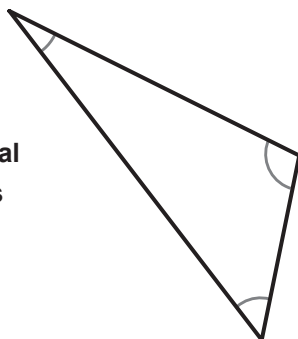
6

- ☐ Equilateral
☐ Isosceles
☐ Scalene



7

- ☐ Equilateral
☐ Isosceles
☐ Scalene



8

- ☐ Equilateral
☐ Isosceles
☐ Scalene

