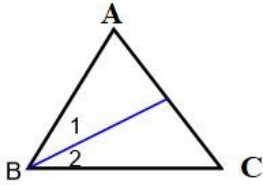


Bisectoarea in triunghi

! Ne reamintim:

Bisectoarea este semidreapta cu originea in varful triunghiului, interioara lui, care formeaza cu laturile triunghiului doua unghiuri congruente

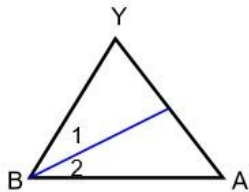
Exemplu:



Daca unghiul $ABC=40$, atunci unghiurile $1=2=40:2=20$

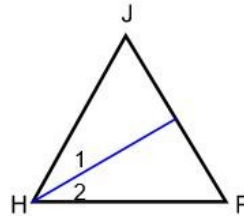
Daca unghiul 1 sau 2 sunt egale cu 15, atunci unghiul $ABC=15*2=30$

1. $m\angle YBA = 52^\circ$.



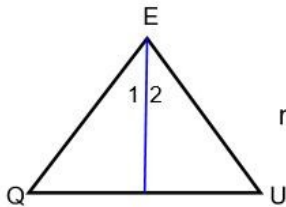
$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$

2. $m\angle JHP = 56^\circ$.



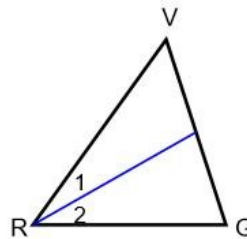
$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$

3. $m\angle 1 = 29.5^\circ$



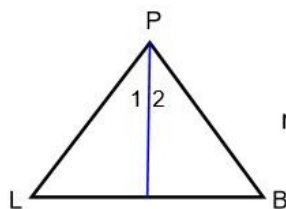
$m\angle QEU = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$

4. $m\angle VRG = 44^\circ$.



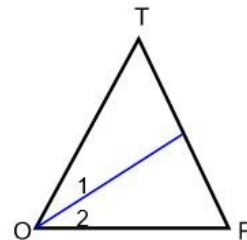
$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$

5. $m\angle 1 = 25^\circ$



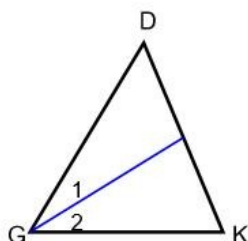
$m\angle LPB = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$

6. $m\angle TOP = 57^\circ$.



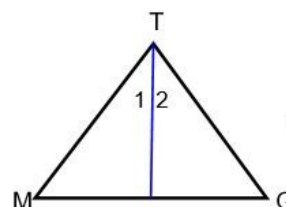
$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$

7. $m\angle DGK = 53^\circ$.



$m\angle 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$

8. $m\angle 1 = 27^\circ$



$m\angle MTG = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$