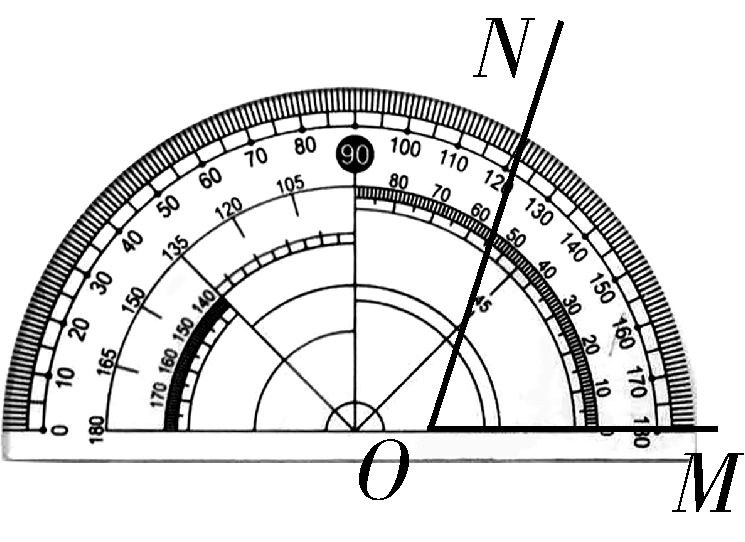
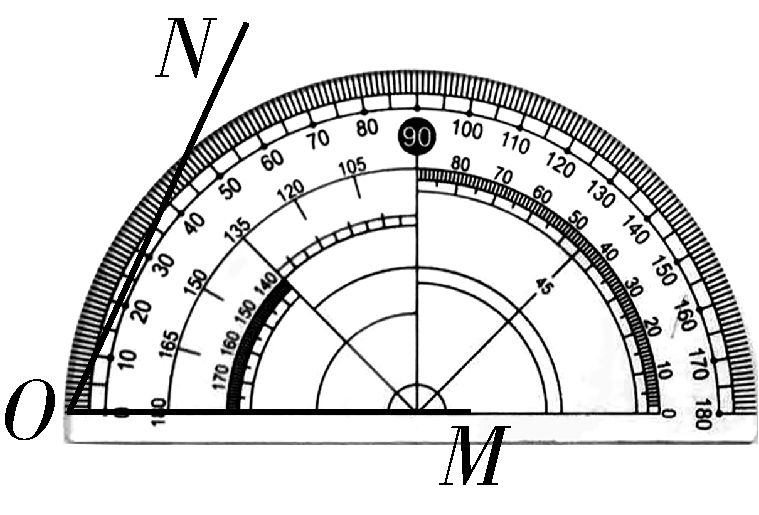
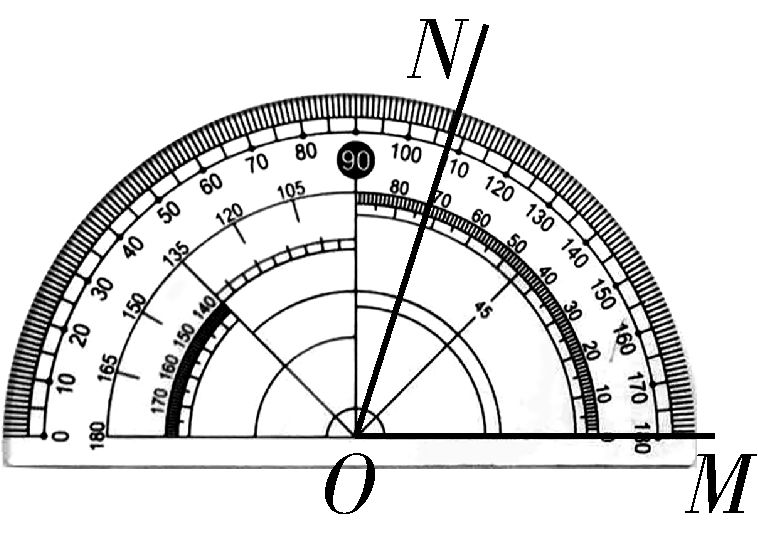
6.3　角

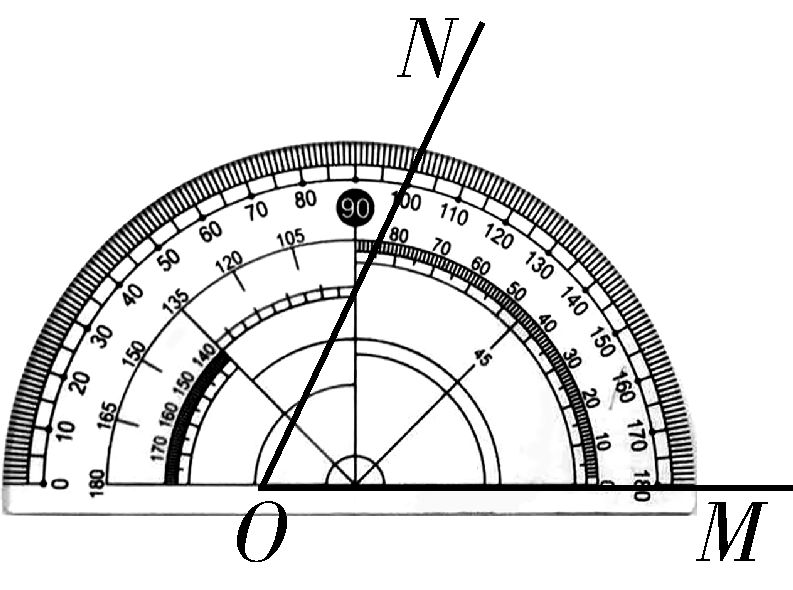
C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\1726290042770.png6.3.1　角的概念

1*.*用量角器测量∠*MON*的度数,操作正确的是(C)*.*

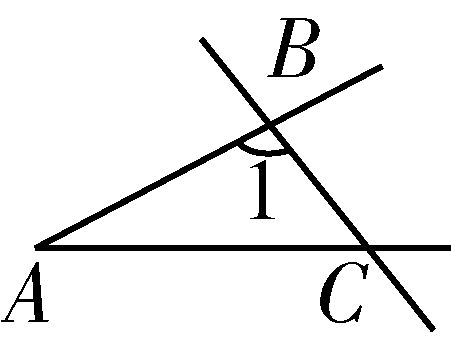
A.

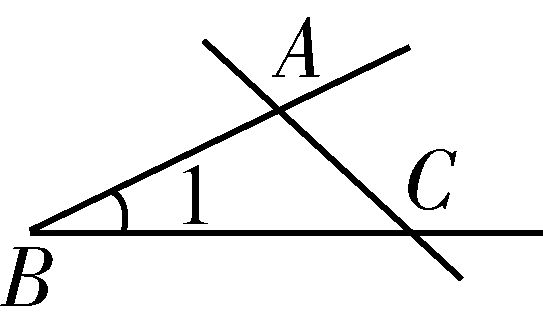
B.

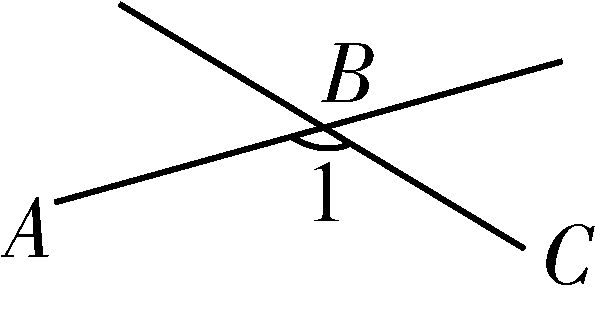
C.

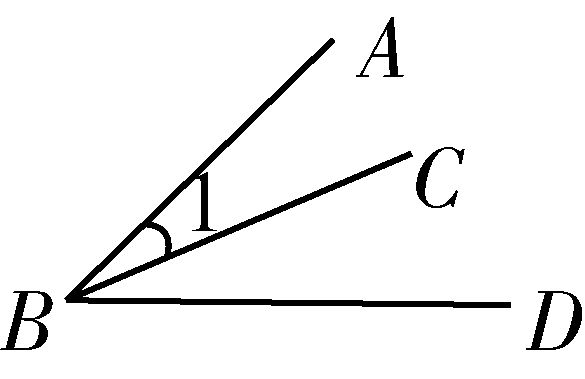
D.

2*.*如图,能用∠1,∠*ABC*,∠*B*三种方法表示同一个角的是(B)*.*

A.

B.

C.

D.

3*.*把15°48'36″化成以度为单位是(C)*.*

A.15.6°

B.15.4836°

C.15.81°

D.15.36°

4*.*已知∠1*=*27°18',∠2=27.18°,∠3=27.3°,则下列说法正确的是(A)*.*

A.∠1=∠3

B.∠1=∠2

C.∠1<∠2

D.∠2*=*∠3

5*.*在时刻8:30,时钟的时针和分针之间的夹角是(B)*.*

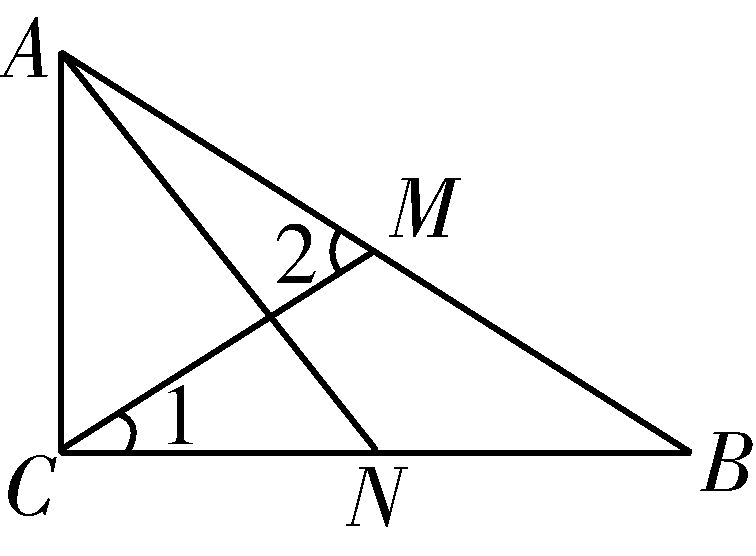
A.85°

B.75°

C.70°

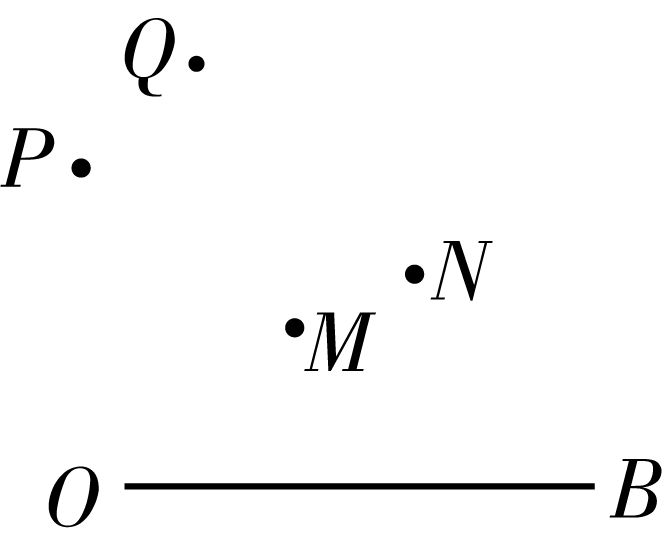
D.60°

6*.*如图,能用一个字母表示的角有 ∠*B* ,用三个大写字母表示∠1为 ∠*MCB* ,∠2为 ∠*AMC* *.*



C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\1726290042770.png6.3.2　角的比较与运算

1*.*如图,已知∠*AOB=*80°,借助量角器判断,射线*OA*可能经过的是(B)*.*



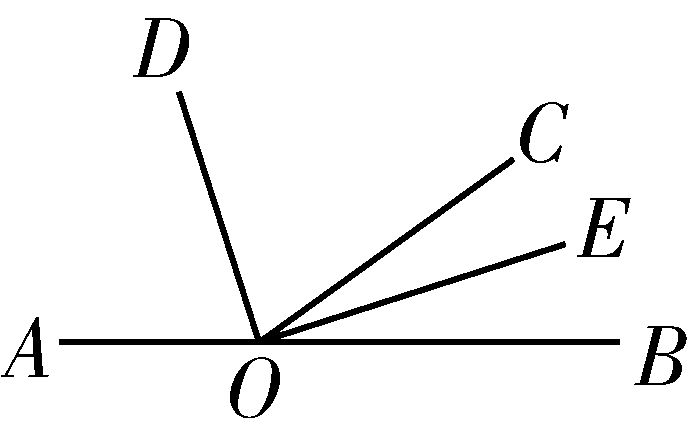
A.点*P*

B.点*Q*

C.点*M*

D.点*N*

2*.*如图,∠*AOB*是平角,*OC*是射线,*OD*平分∠*AOC*,*OE*平分∠*BOC*,∠*BOE=*18°,则∠*AOD*的度数为(D)*.*



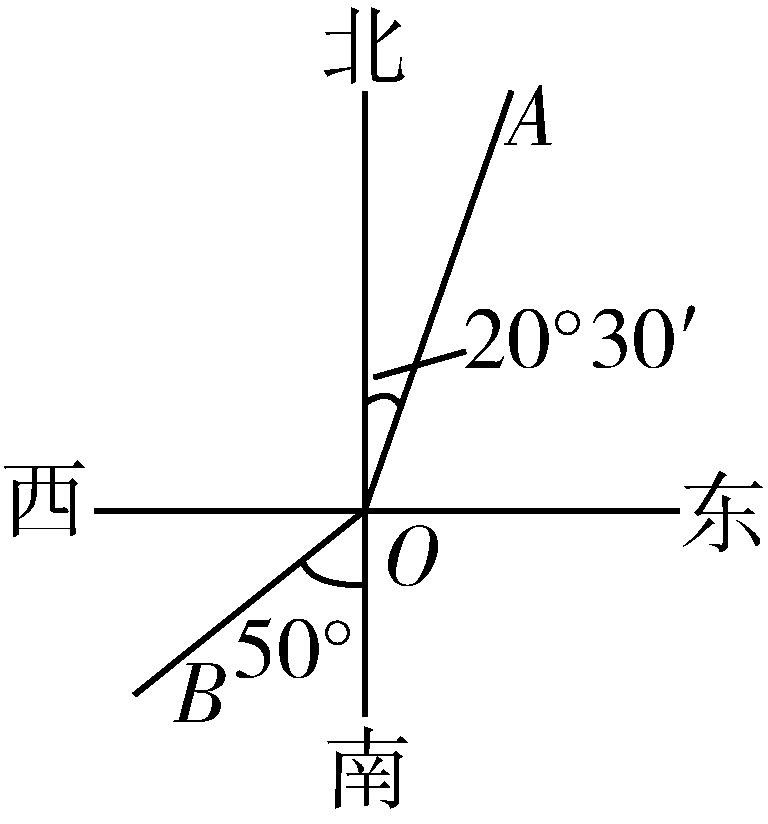
A.78°

B.62°

C.88°

D.72°

3*.*如图,以点*O*为观测点,点*A*在点*O*北偏东20*°*30*'*的方向上,点*B*在点*O*南偏西50°的方向上,则∠*AOB*的度数是(C)*.*



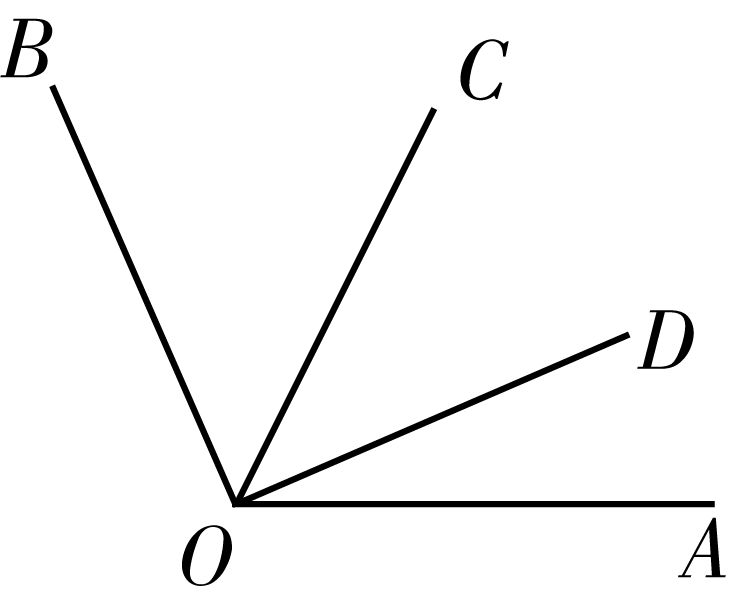
A.70°30'

B.150°

C.150°30'

D.160°30'

4*.*如图,已知∠*AOC=*60°,∠*BOD=*90°,∠*AOB*是∠*DOC*的3倍,∠*AOB*的度数为(A)*.*



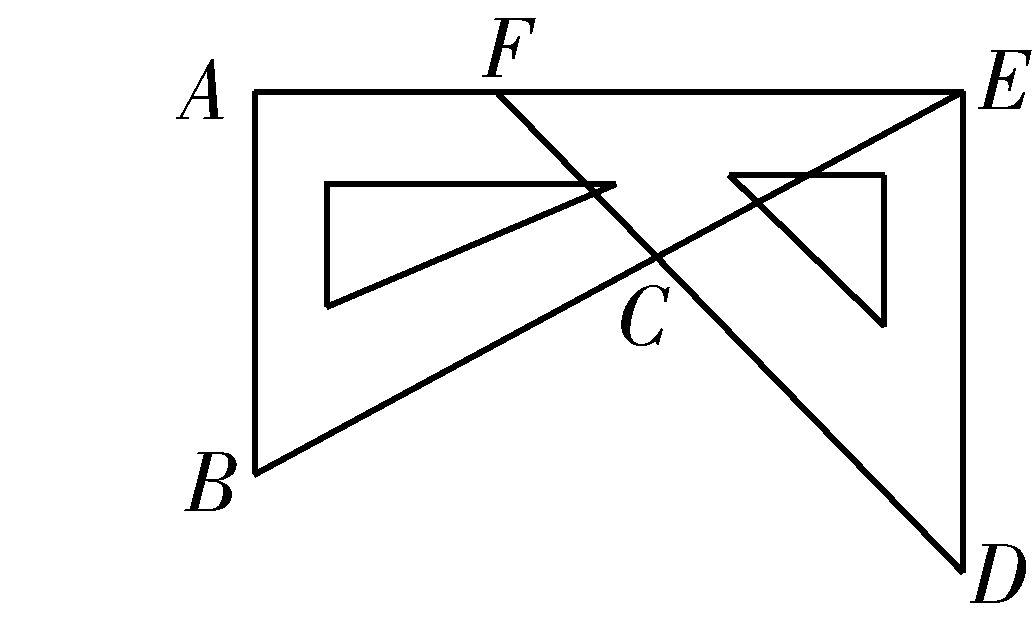
A.112.5°

B.110°

C.122.5°

D.120°

5*.*一副三角尺拼成的图案如图所示,∠*CED*的度数为(C)*.*



A.90°

B.45°

C.60°

D.30°

6*.*计算:

(1)65°27'+34°34';

(2)78°19'-24°32';

(3)25°16'×6;

(4)75°12'÷3*.*

解:(1)65°27*'+*34°34*'=*100°1*'*;

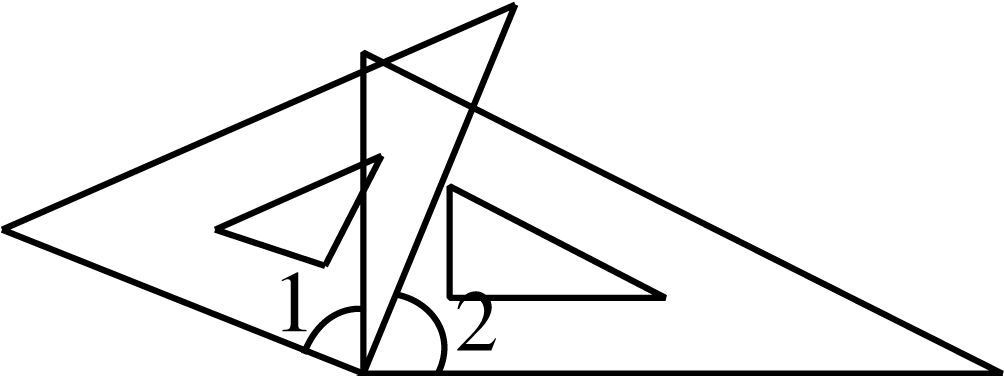
(2)78°19*'-*24°32*'=*53°47*'*;

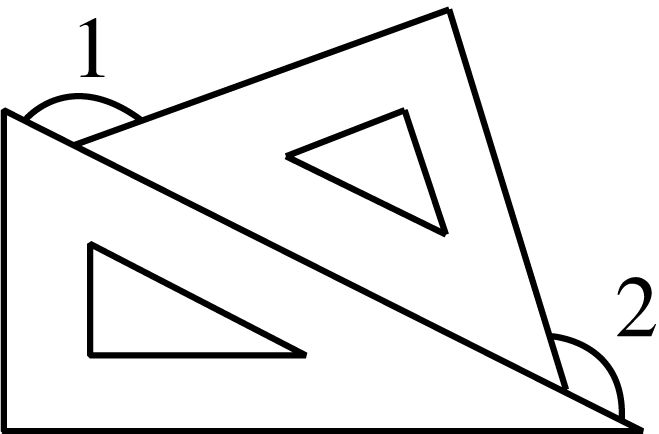
(3)25°16*'×*6*=*151°36*'*;

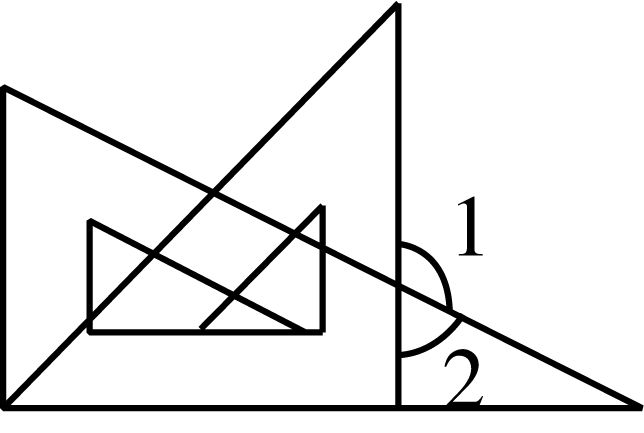
(4)75°12*'÷*3*=*25°4*'.*

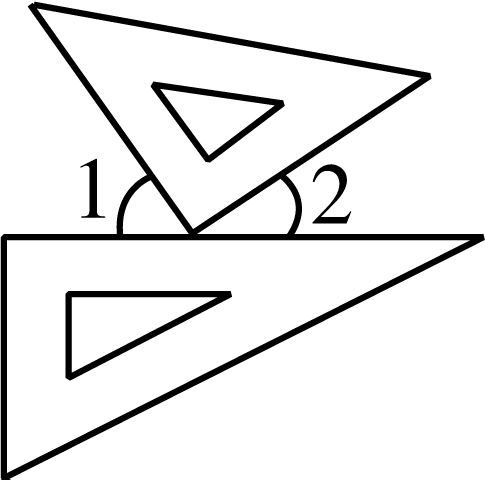
C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\1726290042770.png6.3.3　余角和补角

1*.*将一副三角尺按不同位置摆放,下列选项的摆放方式中∠1与∠2互余的是(D)*.*

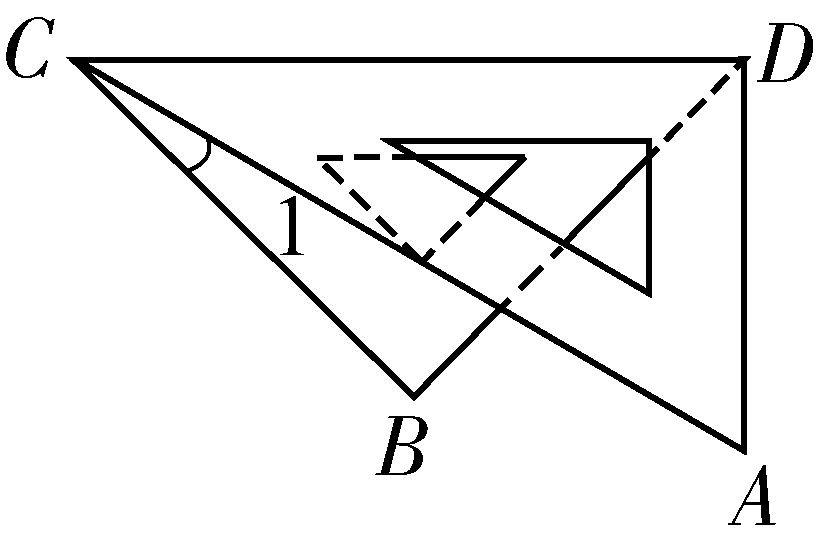
A.

B.

C.

D.

2*.*一副三角尺摆放如图所示,则∠1余角的度数为(D)



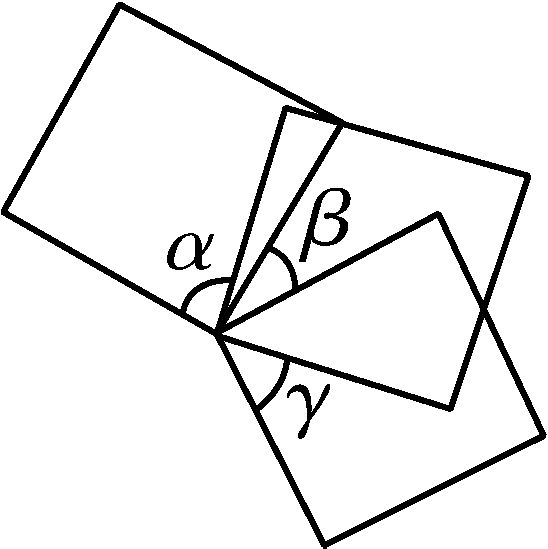
A.45°

B.55°

C.65°

D.75°

3*.*如图所示,将三个大小相同的正方形的一个顶点重合放置,则*α*,*β*,*γ*三个角的数量关系为(C)*.*



A.*α+β+γ=*90°

B.*α+β-γ=*90°

C.*α-β+γ=*90°

D.*α+*2*β-γ=*90°

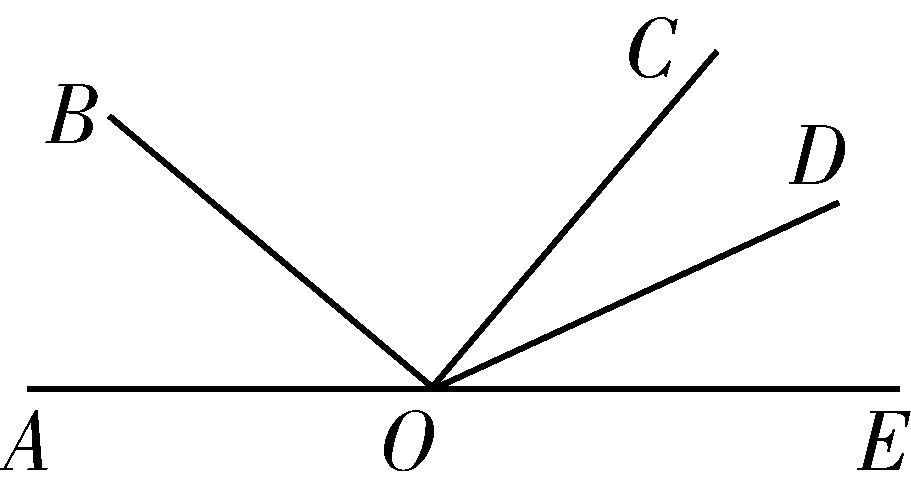
4*.*已知∠*α*与∠*β*互余,且∠*α=*40°,则∠*β*的补角的度数为 130° *.*

5*.*已知∠*α*和∠*β*互补,且∠*α>*∠*β*,则有下列式子:①90°*-*∠*β*;②∠*α-*90°;③(∠*α+*∠*β*);④(∠*α-*∠*β*);⑤(∠*α-*90°),其中表示∠*β*的余角的式子有 ①②④ (填序号)*.*

6*.*如图,点*A*,*O*,*E*在同一直线上,∠*AOB=*40°,∠*EOD=*25°,*OD*平分∠*COE.*

(1)求∠*COB*的度数;

(2)写出图中所有互补的角*.*



解:(1)因为∠*EOD=*25°,*OD*平分∠*COE*,

所以∠*COE=*2∠*EOD=*50°*.*

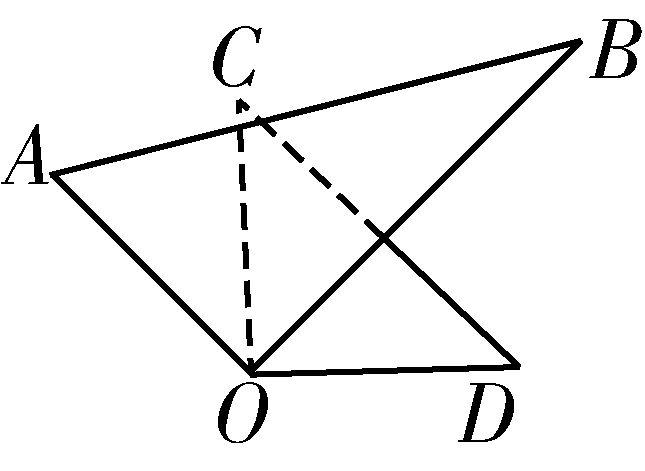
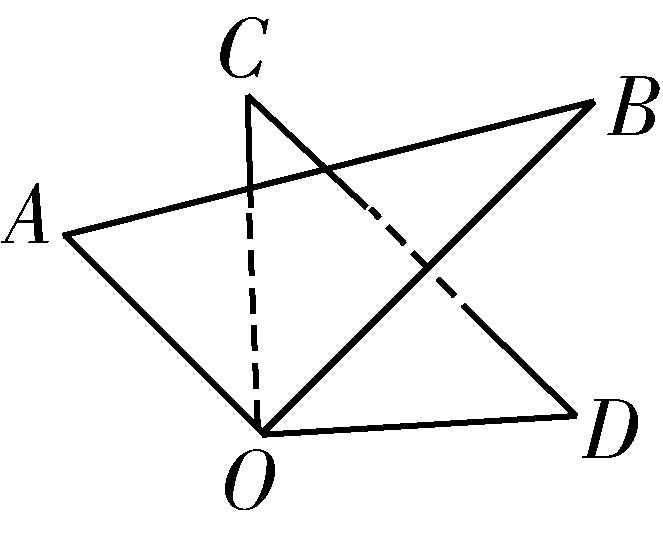
所以∠*COB=*180°*-*∠*AOB-*∠*COE=*180°*-*40°*-*50°*=*90°*.*

(2)∠*AOB*与∠*BOE*,∠*AOC*与∠*COE*,∠*AOD*与∠*DOE*,∠*COD*与∠*AOD.*

7*.*把一副三角尺的直角顶点*O*重叠在一起*.*

(1)如图①,当*OB*平分∠*COD*时,则∠*AOD*和∠*BOC*有何关系?

(2)如图②,当*OB*不平分∠*COD*时,上述关系仍成立吗?请说明理由*.*

图①图②

解:(1)因为*OB*平分∠*COD*,所以∠*BOC=*∠*BOD=*45°,所以∠*AOD+*∠*BOC=*90°*+*45°*+*45°*=*180°,即∠*AOD*与∠*BOC*互补*.*

(2)当*OB*不平分∠*COD*时,上述关系仍成立*.*设∠*COB=x*°,则∠*BOD=*90°*-x*°,所以∠*AOD+*∠*BOC=*90°*+*(90°*-x*°)*+x*°*=*180°,即当*OB*不平分∠*COD*时,∠*AOD*与∠*BOC*仍互补*.*