

A l'aide d'un rapporteur, mesurer dans chacun des cas l'angle \hat{xOy} :

The image contains ten numbered diagrams, each showing two intersecting lines, x and y , meeting at a point O . Each diagram includes a callout box for measuring the angle \hat{xOy} .

- 1.** Lines x and y intersect at O . Line x is horizontal, and line y is vertical. The angle \hat{xOy} is the top-right quadrant.
- 2.** Lines x and y intersect at O . Line x is horizontal, and line y is vertical. The angle \hat{xOy} is the top-left quadrant.
- 3.** Lines x and y intersect at O . Line x is horizontal, and line y is vertical. The angle \hat{xOy} is the bottom-right quadrant.
- 4.** Lines x and y intersect at O . Line x is horizontal, and line y is vertical. The angle \hat{xOy} is the bottom-left quadrant.
- 5.** Lines x and y intersect at O . Line x is horizontal, and line y is vertical. The angle \hat{xOy} is the top-right quadrant.
- 6.** Lines x and y intersect at O . Line x is horizontal, and line y is vertical. The angle \hat{xOy} is the top-left quadrant.
- 7.** Lines x and y intersect at O . Line x is horizontal, and line y is vertical. The angle \hat{xOy} is the bottom-right quadrant.
- 8.** Lines x and y intersect at O . Line x is horizontal, and line y is vertical. The angle \hat{xOy} is the top-right quadrant.
- 9.** Lines x and y intersect at O . Line x is horizontal, and line y is vertical. The angle \hat{xOy} is the top-left quadrant.
- 10.** Lines x and y intersect at O . Line x is horizontal, and line y is vertical. The angle \hat{xOy} is the bottom-right quadrant.