#### Name:

**teandMath** 

## Grade:

Score:

Worksheet #5

## MISSING ANGLE IN A TRIANGLE

**Learning goal:** Students will be able to find missing angles and to Use the Exterior Angle Property to solve problems.

PROBLEM STATEMENT	SOLUTION STEPS	ANSWER
In $\triangle ABC$ , $\angle A = 50^{\circ}$ and the exterior angle at B is 120°. Find $\angle B$ and $\angle C$ .		
In $\Delta PQR$ , $\angle P = 30^{\circ}$ and the exterior angle at Q is 110°. Find $\angle Q$ and $\angle R$ .		
In ∆XYZ, exterior angle at X is 140° and ∠Y = 50°. Find ∠X and ∠Z.	ТМ	
In $\triangle ABC$ , $\angle B = 2 \angle A$ and the exterior angle at C is 135°. Find all angles.		
In ∆DEF, exterior angles at D and E are 130° and 110° respectively. Find all angles.		
In $\Delta$ MNO, $\angle$ M = 35° and the exterior angle at N is 125°. Find $\angle$ N and $\angle$ O.		
In $\Delta UVW$ , the exterior angle at U is 115° and $\angle V = 40^{\circ}$ . Find $\angle U$ and $\angle W$ .	SELF	
In $\Delta$ GHI, $\angle$ G = 25° and the exterior angle at H is 140°. Find $\angle$ H and $\angle$ I.		
In $\Delta$ JKL, $\angle$ J = 60° and the exterior angle at K is 150°. Find $\angle$ K and $\angle$ L.		
In ΔPQR, the exterior angles at P and Q are 145° and 120° respectively. Find all interior angles.		

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PROBLEM STATEMENT	SOLUTION STEPS	ANSWER
In ∆ABC, ∠A = 50° and the exterior angle at B is 120°. Find ∠B and ∠C.	Exterior ∠ at B = 120° Interior ∠B = 180° - 120° = 60° Angle sum: 50° + 60° + ∠C = 180° ∠C = 70°	∠B = 60° ∠C = 70°
In ΔPQR, ∠P = 30° and the exterior angle at Q is 110°. Find ∠Q and ∠R.	Exterior ∠ at Q = 110° Interior ∠Q = 180° - 110° = 70° Angle sum: 30° + 70° + ∠R = 180° ∠R = 80°	∠Q = 70° ∠R = 80°
In ∆XYZ, exterior angle at X is 140° and ∠Y = 50°. Find ∠X and ∠Z.	Exterior ∠ at X = 140° Interior ∠X = 180° - 140° = 40° Angle sum: 40° + 50° + ∠Z = 180° ∠Z = 90°	∠X = 40° ∠Z = 90°
In ∆ABC, ∠B = 2∠A and the exterior angle at C is 135°. Find all angles.	Exterior $\angle$ at C = 135° Interior $\angle$ C = 180° - 135° = 45° Let $\angle$ A = x $\Rightarrow$ $\angle$ B = 2x 3x + 2x + 45° = 180° x = 45°	∠A = 45° ∠B = 90° ∠C = 45°
In ΔDEF, exterior angles at D and E are 130° and 110° respectively. Find all angles.	Exterior $\angle$ at D = 130° Interior $\angle$ D = 50° Exterior $\angle$ at E = 110° Interior $\angle$ E = 70° Angle sum: 50° + 70° + $\angle$ F = 180° $\angle$ F = 60°	∠D = 50° ∠E = 70° ∠F = 60°

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In ΔMNO, ∠M = 35° and the exterior angle at N is 125°. Find ∠N and ∠O.	Exterior ∠ at N = 125° Interior ∠N = 180° - 125° = 55° Angle sum: 35° + 55° + ∠O = 180° ∠O = 90°	∠N = 55° ∠O = 90°
In ∆UVW, the exterior angle at U is 115° and ∠V = 40°. Find ∠U and ∠W.	Exterior ∠ at U = 115° Interior ∠U = 180° - 115° = 65° Angle sum: 65° + 40° + ∠W = 180° ∠W = 75°	∠U = 65° ∠W = 75°
In ∆GHI, ∠G = 25° and the exterior angle at H is 140°. Find ∠H and ∠I.	Exterior ∠ at H = 140° Interior ∠H = 180° - 140° = 40° Angle sum: 25° + 40° + ∠I = 180° ∠I = 115°	∠H = 40° ∠I = 115°
In ΔJKL, ∠J = 60° and the exterior angle at K is 150°. Find ∠K and ∠L.	Exterior ∠ at K = 150° Interior ∠K = 180° - 150° = 30° Angle sum: 60° + 30° + ∠L = 180° ∠L = 90°	∠K = 30° ∠L = 90°
In ΔPQR, the exterior angles at P and Q are 145° and 120° respectively. Find all interior angles.	Exterior $\angle$ at P = 145° Interior $\angle$ P = 180° - 145° = 35° Exterior $\angle$ at Q = 120° Interior $\angle$ Q = 180° - 120° = 60° Angle sum: 35° + 60° + $\angle$ R = 180° $\angle$ R = 85°	$\angle P = 35^{\circ}$ $\angle Q = 60^{\circ}$ $\angle R = 85^{\circ}$