

Name: _____

Grade: _____

Score: _____

Worksheet #4

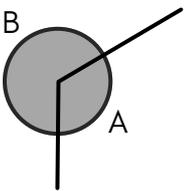


ANGLE MEASURES IN RATIO

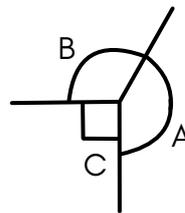
Learning goal: Students will apply their understanding of angle types and angle sums using ratios and algebraic reasoning to calculate unknown angle measures in various geometrical contexts

Solve the following using ratios.

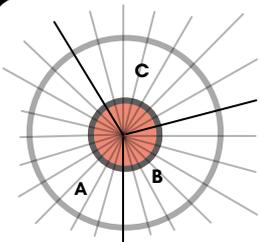
If $A : B = 5 : 1$, find $A - B$



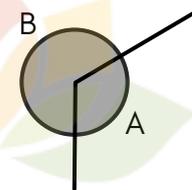
If $A : B = 5 : 4$, find $2A - B$



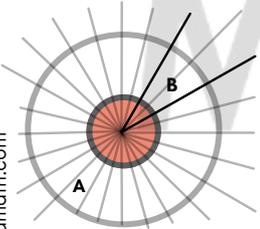
If $A : B = 4 : 5$, find $2B - A$



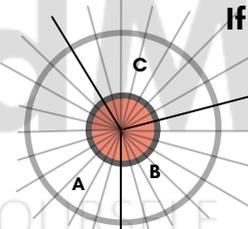
If $A : B = 7 : 5$, find $A - B$



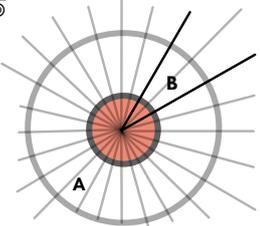
If $A : B = 3 : 1$, find $A - B$



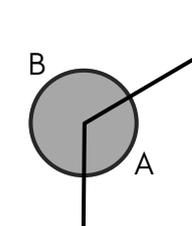
If $A : C = 11 : 1$, find $A - 2C$



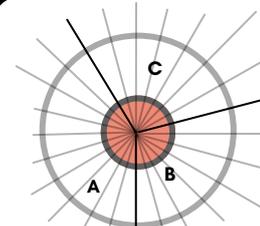
If $B : A = 1 : 11$, Find $A - B$



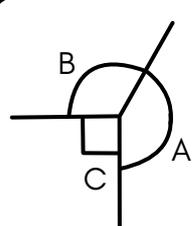
If $A : B = 1 : 2$, find $B - 2A$



If $B : C = 5 : 1$, find $B - 2C$



If $B : A = 7 : 2$, find $4B - A$



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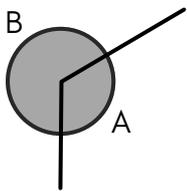
Worksheet #4(Answers)



ANGLE MEASURES IN RATIO

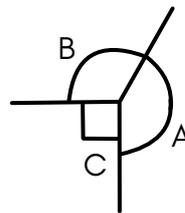
Learning goal: Students will apply their understanding of angle types and angle sums using ratios and algebraic reasoning to calculate unknown angle measures in various geometrical contexts

Solve the following using ratios.



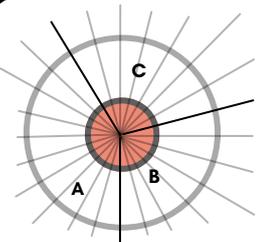
If A : B = 5 : 1, find A-B

$$\begin{aligned} 5x + 1x &= 6x \\ 6x &= 360 \\ x &= 60 \\ A &= 5x = 300^\circ, B = x = 60^\circ \\ A-B &= 300^\circ - 60^\circ = 240 \end{aligned}$$



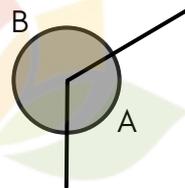
If A : B = 5 : 4, find 2A-B

$$\begin{aligned} 5x + 4x &= 6x \\ 9x &= 360 \\ x &= 40 \\ A &= 5x = 200^\circ, B = 4x = 160^\circ \\ 2A &= 400 - 160 = 240 \end{aligned}$$



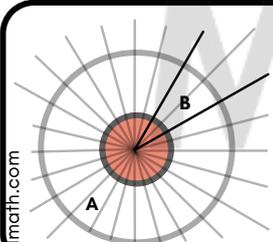
If A : B = 4 : 5, find 2B-A

$$\begin{aligned} 4x + 5x &= 9x \\ 9x &= 360 \\ x &= 40 \\ A &= 4x = 160^\circ, B = 5x = 200^\circ \\ 2B-A &= 400 - 160 = 240 \end{aligned}$$



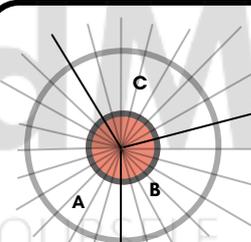
If A : B = 7 : 5, find A - B

$$\begin{aligned} 7x + 5x &= 12x \\ 12x &= 360 \\ x &= 30 \\ A &= 7x = 210^\circ, B = 5x = 150^\circ \\ A-B &= 210 - 150 = 60 \end{aligned}$$



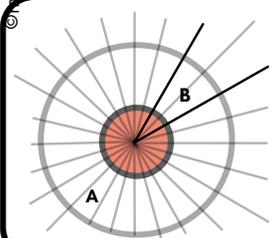
If A : B = 3 : 1, find A-B

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 1x &= 4x \\ 4x &= 360 \\ x &= 90 \\ A &= 3x = 270^\circ, B = x = 90^\circ \\ A-B &= 270 - 90 = 180 \end{aligned}$$



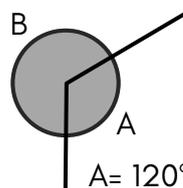
If A : C = 11 : 1, find A-2C

$$\begin{aligned} 11x + x &= 12x \\ 12x &= 360 \\ x &= 30 \\ A &= 11x = 330^\circ, C = x = 30^\circ \\ A-2C &= 330 - 60 = 270 \end{aligned}$$



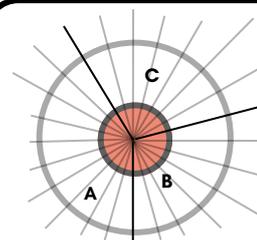
If B : A = 1 : 11, Find A-B

$$\begin{aligned} 1x + 11x &= 12x \\ 12x &= 360 \\ x &= 30 \\ B &= 1x = 30^\circ, A = 11x = 330^\circ \\ A-B &= 330 - 30 = 300 \end{aligned}$$



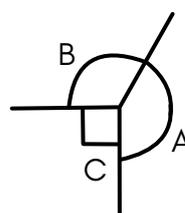
If A : B = 1 : 2, find B - 2A

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 1x &= 3x \\ 3x &= 360 \\ x &= 120 \\ A &= 1x = 120^\circ, B = 2x = 240^\circ \\ B-2A &= 240 - 240 = 0 \end{aligned}$$



If B : C = 5 : 1, find B-2C

$$\begin{aligned} 5x + x &= 6x \\ 6x &= 360 \\ x &= 60 \\ B &= 5x = 300^\circ, C = x = 60^\circ \\ B-2C &= 300 - 120 = 180 \end{aligned}$$



If B : A = 7 : 2, find 4B-A

$$\begin{aligned} 7x + 2x &= 9x \\ 9x &= 360 \\ x &= 40 \\ B &= 2x = 80^\circ, A = 7x = 280^\circ \\ 4B-A &= 320 - 280 = 40 \end{aligned}$$