Interior Angles Measurement

Short-answer questions involving length, angle, and area.

Geogebra link: `https://tube.geogebra.org/m/zrapvzpz`

Problem 1 *Measure the interior angles of quadrilateral $ABCD$ above.*

(a) $m\angle A =$ $\boxed{31}$ *degrees.*

(b) $m\angle B =$ $\boxed{26.74}$ *degrees.*

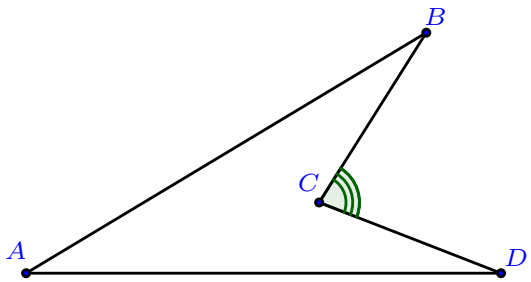
(c) $m\angle C =$ $\boxed{281}$ *degrees.*

(d) $m\angle D =$ $\boxed{21.25}$ *degrees.*

(e) $m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C + m\angle D =$ $\boxed{360 degrees}$.

Hint: *Be sure to measure interior angle as an amount of turning between the two sides of the angle.*

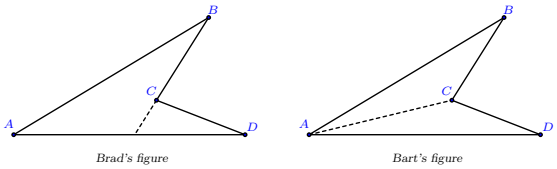
Problem 2 *Use the measurements from the previous problem, to computer the measure of the marked angle below.*



The marked angle should measure $\boxed{79}$ *degrees.*

Learning outcomes:
Author(s): Brad Findell

Problem 3 *In order to explain why the sum of the interior angles should be* 360°, *Bart and Brad each* triangulated *the figure as shown below.*



Brad's figure *Bart's figure*

Multiple Choice:

(a) *They are both correct.*

(b) *Only Brad is correct.*

(c) *Only Bart is correct.* ✓

(d) *Neither of them are correct.*

Explain your reasoning.

Free Response: ***Hint:*** *In Bart's triangulation, the interior angles of the quadrilateral are composed only of interior angles of the triangular pieces. But in Brad's figure, a new angle has been created between A and D, and part of interior angle C has been lost.*