

8.1 Classwork: External angles

1. A triangle has two angles measuring 70° and 60° respectively. Find the measure of the third angle.

$$70 + 60 + x = 180$$

$$x = 50^\circ$$

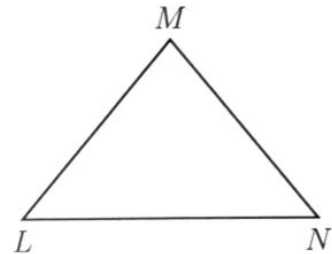
2. Given $\triangle LMN$ with $m\angle L = 2x + 20$, $m\angle N = 3x - 5$, and $m\angle M = x + 15$. Find x .

$$(2x + 20) + (3x - 5) + (x + 15) = 180$$

$$6x + 30 = 180$$

$$6x = 150$$

$$x = 25$$



check

$$m\angle L = 2(25) + 20 = 70$$

$$m\angle N = 3(25) - 5 = 70$$

$$m\angle M = (25) + 15 = 40$$

$$70 + 70 + 40 = 180 \checkmark$$

3. The measures in degrees of the three angles of a triangle are $2x$, $x + 10$, and $3x - 40$. Find x .

$$2x + (x + 10) + (3x - 40) = 180$$

$$6x - 30 = 180$$

$$6x = 210$$

$$x = 35$$

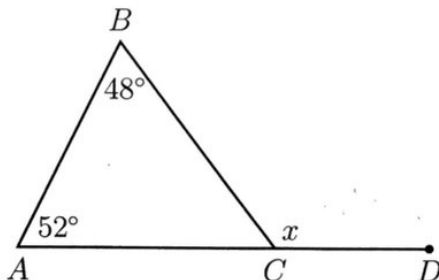
$$2(35) = 70$$

$$(35) + 10 = 45$$

$$3(35) - 40 = 65$$

$$70 + 45 + 65 = 180$$

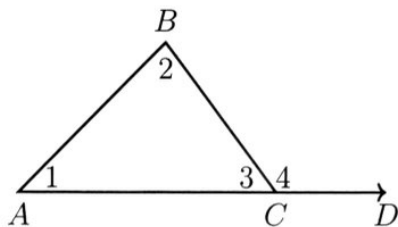
4. As shown below, triangle ABC has $m\angle A = 52^\circ$ and $m\angle B = 48^\circ$. Find the measure of the external angle $\angle BCD = x$.



$$x = 48 + 52$$

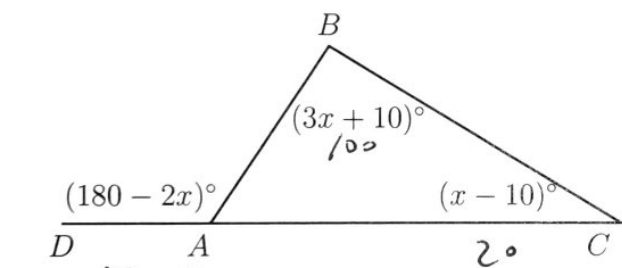
$$= 100^\circ$$

5. Given $\triangle ABC$ with \overrightarrow{ACD} .



Which equation is always true?

- (a) $m\angle 3 = m\angle 1 + m\angle 2$
 (b) $m\angle 3 = m\angle 1 - m\angle 2$
 (c) $m\angle 4 = m\angle 1 + m\angle 2$
 (d) $m\angle 4 = m\angle 3 - m\angle 2$
6. In $\triangle ABC$ shown below, side \overline{AC} is extended to point D with $m\angle DAB = (180 - 2x)^\circ$, $m\angle C = (x - 10)^\circ$, and $m\angle B = (3x + 10)^\circ$. Solve for x .



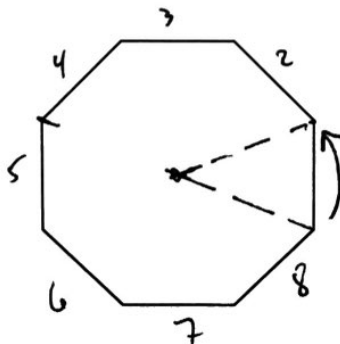
$$\begin{aligned} 180 - 2x &= (3x + 10) + (x - 10) \\ 180 - 2x &= 4x \\ 180 &= 6x \\ x &= 30 \end{aligned}$$

$$120 = 100 + 20 \checkmark$$

7. A regular hexagon is rotated about its center. Which degree measure will carry the regular hexagon onto itself?

- (a) 45°
 (b) 90°
 (c) 120°
 (d) 135°

8. What is the smallest non-zero angle of rotation about its center that would map the octagon onto itself?



$$\frac{360}{8} = 45^\circ$$