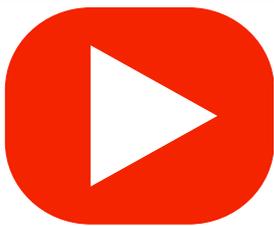## Angles: Triangles
Video 37 on www.corbettmaths.com

Examples

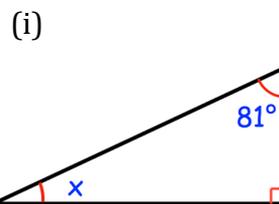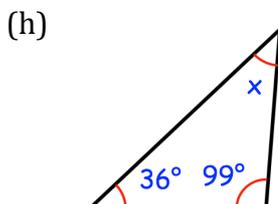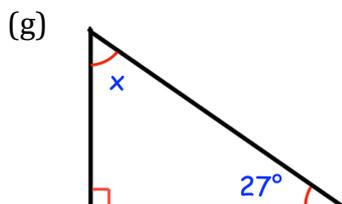Workout

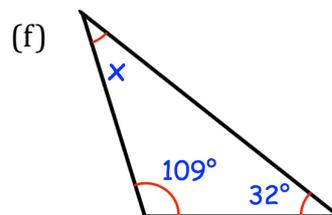Click here

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Question 1:    Find the size of each missing angle.

(a)

x
80°   60°

(b)

75°
x      80°

(c)

40°
x

(d)

51°
47°    x

(e)

18°
25°   x

(f)

x
109°
32°

(g)

x
27°

(h)

x
36°  99°

(i)

81°
x
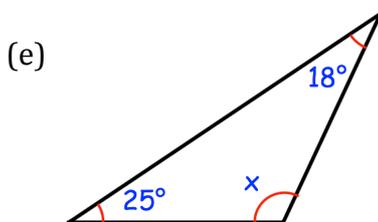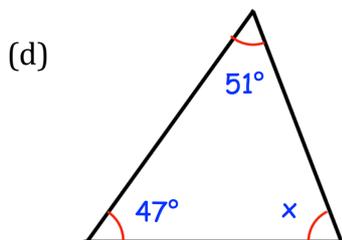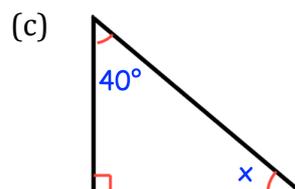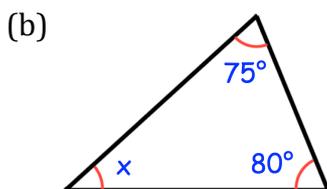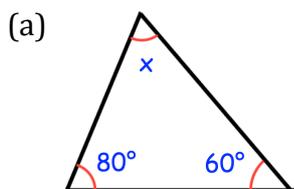
Question 2:    Find the size of each missing angle.

(a)

x
35°

(b)

30°
x

(c)

x
26°

(d)

24°
x

(e)

x
61°

(f)

x
38°

(g)

78°

x

(h)

x

55°

(i)

56°    x
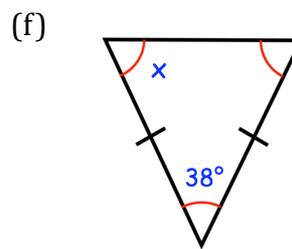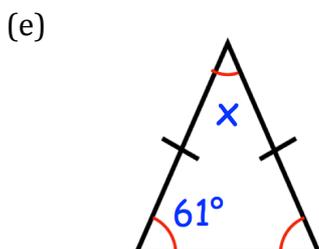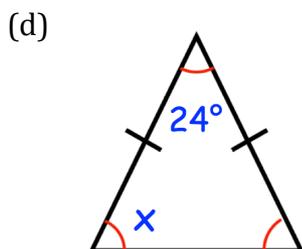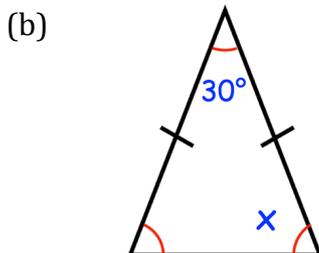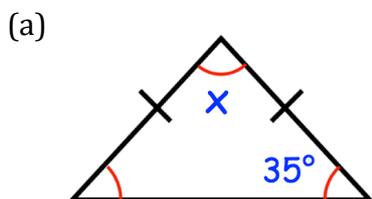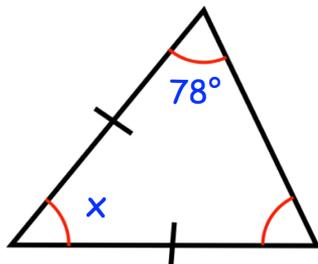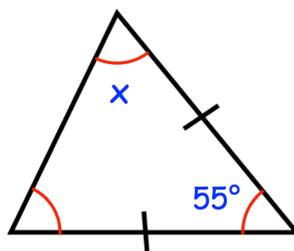
**Question 3:** Shown is an equilateral triangle.
Find the size y.

y

y      y

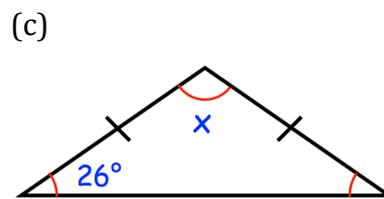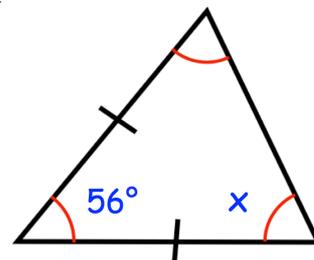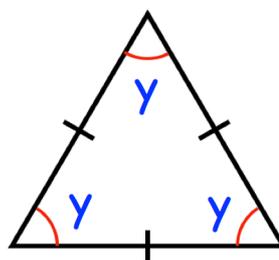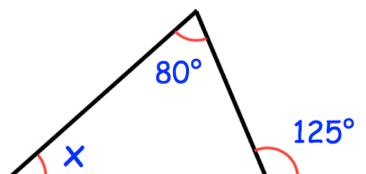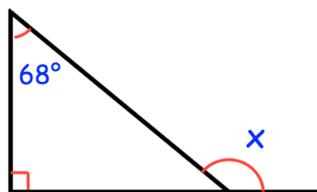**Question 4:** Find the size of each missing angle.

(a)

80°

x      125°
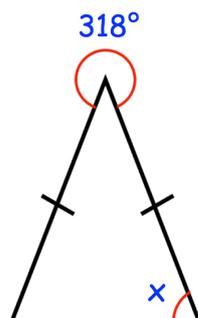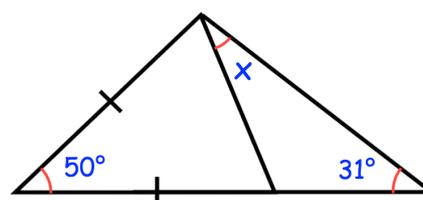
(b)

68°

x

(c)

111°

74°      x

(d)

x

123°

(e)

318°

x

(f)

x

50°      31°

(g)

x

154°      73°

(h)

58°

22°

x      60°

(i)

9°

x
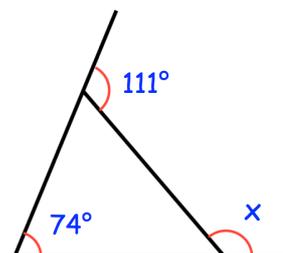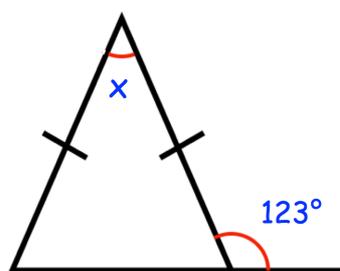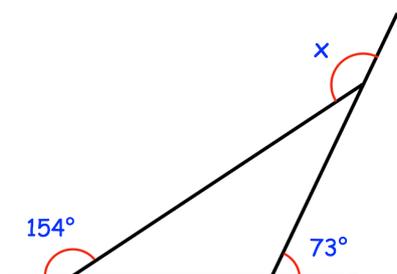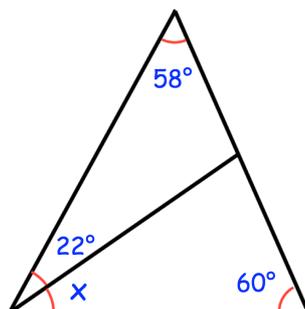
Apply

Question 1:   Jacob has measured the three angles in a triangle.
              Two of his measurements are 45°and 70°
              What is the third measurement?

Question 2:   James says that a triangle is right angled.
              Olivia says that the same triangle is isosceles.
              They are both correct.
              Explain how.

Question 3:   The ratio of three angles in a triangle are 1:2:3.
              Work out the size of each angle.

Question 4:   An isosceles triangle has one angle of 52°.
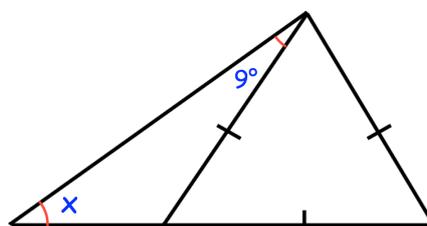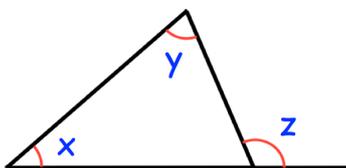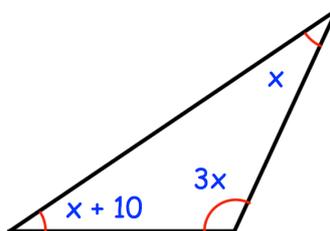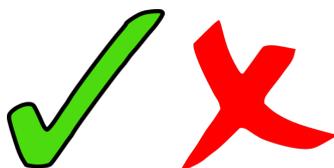              Write down the possible sizes of the other two angles in the triangle.

              Pair 1  ............... and ...............
              Pair 2  ............... and ...............

Question 5:   Show the sum of angles x and y is always equal to angle z



Question 6:   The ratio of angles in a triangle is 2:3:5
              Find the size of the smallest angle.

Question 7:   Find the size of each angle



Answers

✓  ✗
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