

## 4.2

## Angle Measures of Triangles

**Goal**

Find angle measures in triangles.

**Key Words**

- corollary
- interior angles
- exterior angles

The diagram below shows that when you tear off the corners of any triangle, you can place the angles together to form a straight angle.

**Student Help****READING TIP**

Triangles are named by their vertices.  $\triangle ABC$  is read "triangle  $ABC$ ."

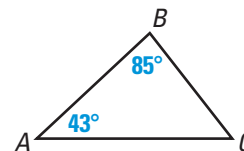
**THEOREM 4.1****Triangle Sum Theorem**

**Words** The sum of the measures of the angles of a triangle is  $180^\circ$ .

**Symbols** In  $\triangle ABC$ ,  $m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C = 180^\circ$ .

**EXAMPLE 1 Find an Angle Measure**

Given  $m\angle A = 43^\circ$  and  $m\angle B = 85^\circ$ , find  $m\angle C$ .

**Solution**

$$m\angle A + m\angle B + m\angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$43^\circ + 85^\circ + m\angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$128^\circ + m\angle C = 180^\circ$$

$$128^\circ + m\angle C - 128^\circ = 180^\circ - 128^\circ$$

$$m\angle C = 52^\circ$$

**Triangle Sum Theorem**

**Substitute**  $43^\circ$  for  $m\angle A$  and  $85^\circ$  for  $m\angle B$ .

**Simplify.**

**Subtract**  $128^\circ$  from each side.

**Simplify.**

**ANSWER**  $\angle C$  has a measure of  $52^\circ$ .

**CHECK**  $\checkmark$  Check your solution by substituting  $52^\circ$  for  $m\angle C$ .  
 $43^\circ + 85^\circ + 52^\circ = 180^\circ$

A **corollary** to a theorem is a statement that can be proved easily using the theorem. The corollary below follows from the Triangle Sum Theorem.

### Student Help

#### LOOK BACK

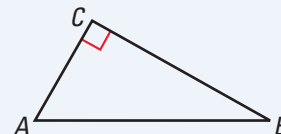
For the definition of complementary angles, see p. 67.

### COROLLARY

#### Corollary to the Triangle Sum Theorem

**Words** The acute angles of a right triangle are complementary.

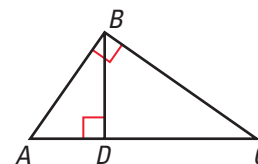
**Symbols** In  $\triangle ABC$ , if  $m\angle C = 90^\circ$ , then  $m\angle A + m\angle B = 90^\circ$ .



### EXAMPLE 2 Find Angle Measures

$\triangle ABC$  and  $\triangle ABD$  are right triangles. Suppose  $m\angle ABD = 35^\circ$ .

- a. Find  $m\angle DAB$ .      b. Find  $m\angle BCD$ .



#### Solution

a.  $m\angle DAB + m\angle ABD = 90^\circ$

$$m\angle DAB + 35^\circ = 90^\circ$$

$$m\angle DAB + 35^\circ - 35^\circ = 90^\circ - 35^\circ$$

$$m\angle DAB = 55^\circ$$

Corollary to the Triangle Sum Theorem

Substitute  $35^\circ$  for  $m\angle ABD$ .

Subtract  $35^\circ$  from each side.

Simplify.

b.  $m\angle DAB + m\angle BCD = 90^\circ$

$$55^\circ + m\angle BCD = 90^\circ$$

$$m\angle BCD = 35^\circ$$

Corollary to the Triangle Sum Theorem

Substitute  $55^\circ$  for  $m\angle DAB$ .

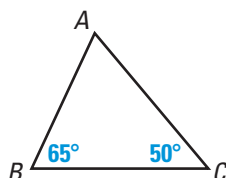
Subtract  $55^\circ$  from each side.

### Checkpoint

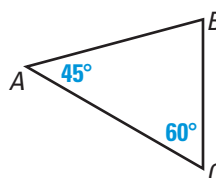


#### Find an Angle Measure

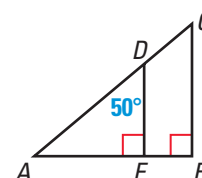
1. Find  $m\angle A$ .



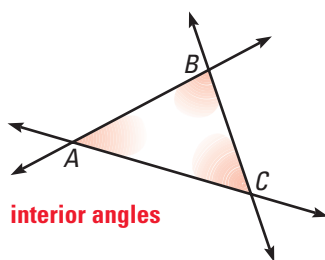
2. Find  $m\angle B$ .



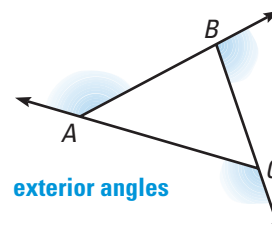
3. Find  $m\angle C$ .



When the sides of a triangle are extended, other angles are formed. The three original angles are the **interior angles**.



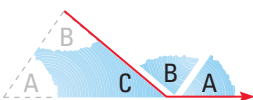
interior angles



exterior angles

The angles that are adjacent to the interior angles are the **exterior angles**. It is common to show only *one* exterior angle at each vertex.

### Visualize It!



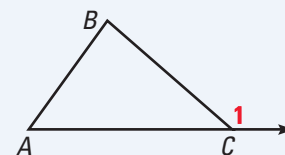
You can tear off two angles and place them together to form an exterior angle.

### THEOREM 4.2

#### Exterior Angle Theorem

**Words** The measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the measures of the two nonadjacent interior angles.

**Symbols**  $m\angle 1 = m\angle A + m\angle B$



### EXAMPLE 3 Find an Angle Measure

Given  $m\angle A = 58^\circ$  and  $m\angle C = 72^\circ$ , find  $m\angle 1$ .

#### Solution

$$m\angle 1 = m\angle A + m\angle C$$

$$= 58^\circ + 72^\circ$$

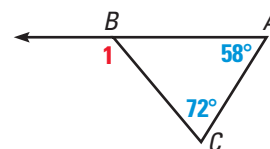
$$= 130^\circ$$

Exterior Angle Theorem

Substitute  $58^\circ$  for  $m\angle A$  and  $72^\circ$  for  $m\angle C$ .

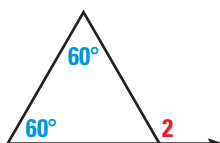
Simplify.

**ANSWER**  $\angle 1$  has a measure of  $130^\circ$ .

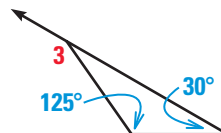


### Checkpoint Find an Angle Measure

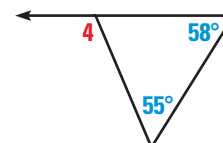
4. Find  $m\angle 2$ .



5. Find  $m\angle 3$ .



6. Find  $m\angle 4$ .

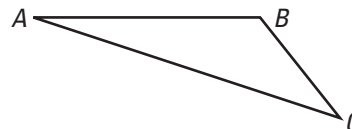


## 4.2 Exercises

### Guided Practice

#### Vocabulary Check

1. Copy  $\triangle ABC$  and label its *interior* angles 1, 2, and 3. Then draw three of its *exterior* angles and label the angles 4, 5, and 6.



#### Skill Check

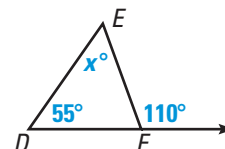
2. Use the diagram to determine which equation can be used to find  $m\angle DEF$ .

A.  $55^\circ + x^\circ = 110^\circ$

B.  $55^\circ + 110^\circ = x^\circ$

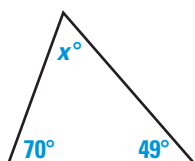
C.  $55^\circ - x^\circ = 110^\circ$

D.  $55^\circ - 110^\circ = x^\circ$

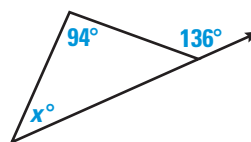


Find the value of  $x$ .

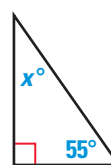
3.



4.



5.



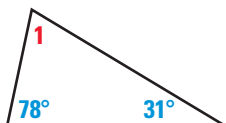
### Practice and Applications

#### Extra Practice

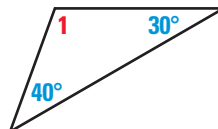
See p. 681.

#### Finding Angle Measures Find the measure of $\angle 1$ .

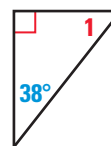
6.



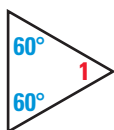
7.



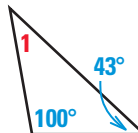
8.



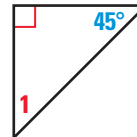
9.



10.



11.



#### Homework Help

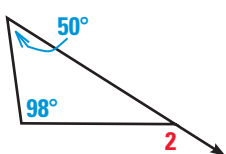
Example 1: Exs. 6–11,  
15–21, 23, 24

Example 2: Exs. 6–11,  
15–21

Example 3: Exs. 12–14,  
18–22

#### Exterior Angles Find the measure of $\angle 2$ .

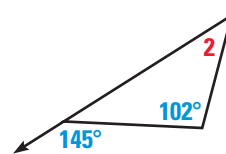
12.



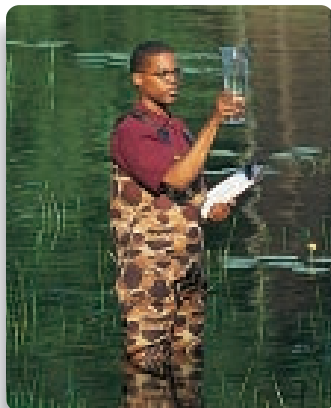
13.



14.



## Link to Careers



### WATER RESOURCES

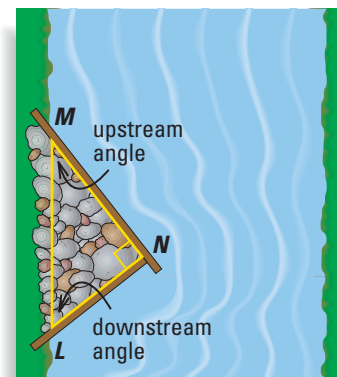
A hydrologist studies how water circulates. A hydrologist might use a structure as shown on the right to minimize erosion.



**Water Resources** In Exercises 15–17, use the diagram.

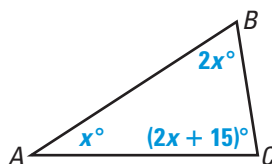
A structure built with rocks is used to redirect the flow of water in a stream and increase the rate of the water's flow. Its shape is a right triangle.

15. Identify the side opposite  $\angle MNL$ .
16. If the measure of the upstream angle is  $37^\circ$ , what is the measure of the downstream angle?
17. It is generally recommended that the upstream angle should be between  $30^\circ$  and  $45^\circ$ . Give a range of angle measures for the downstream angle.

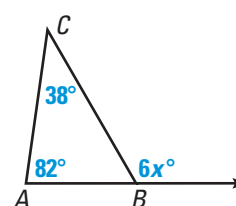


**Using Algebra** Find the value of each variable.

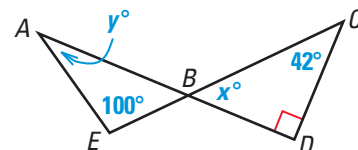
18.



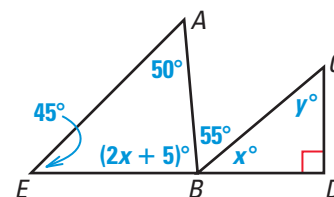
19.



20.

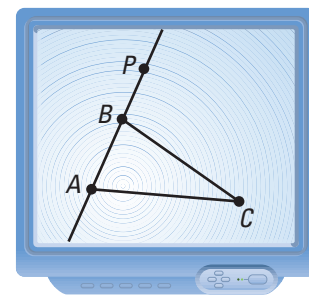


21.



**22. Technology** Use geometry software to complete the steps below.

- 1 Draw  $A, B, C$  and  $\triangle ABC$ .
- 2 Draw  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  and a point  $P$  on it as shown.
- 3 Find  $m\angle PBC$ .
- 4 Find  $m\angle BAC + m\angle BCA$ .
- 5 Move point  $C$ .



## Student Help

### VISUAL STRATEGY

In Ex. 23, draw a sketch with angle measures that are roughly correct, as shown on p. 172.

What do you notice? What theorem does this demonstrate?

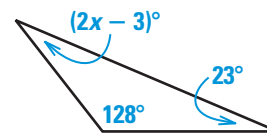
**23. Angle Measures in a Triangle** The measure of one interior angle of a triangle is  $26^\circ$ . The other interior angles are congruent. Find their measures.

## Standardized Test Practice

24. **Using Algebra** In  $\triangle PQR$ , the measure of  $\angle P$  is  $36^\circ$ . The measure of  $\angle Q$  is five times the measure of  $\angle R$ . Find  $m\angle Q$  and  $m\angle R$ .

25. **Multiple Choice** Find the value of  $x$ .

- (A) 8                      (B) 13  
(C) 16                      (D) 29



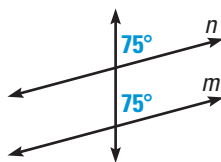
26. **Multiple Choice** Suppose a triangle has interior angle measures of  $50^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ , and  $70^\circ$ . Which of the following is *not* an exterior angle measure?

- (F)  $100^\circ$                       (G)  $110^\circ$                       (H)  $120^\circ$                       (J)  $130^\circ$

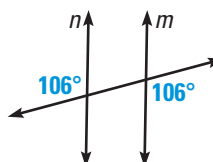
## Mixed Review

**Showing Lines are Parallel** Explain how you would show that  $m \parallel n$ . State any theorems or postulates that you would use. (Lesson 3.5)

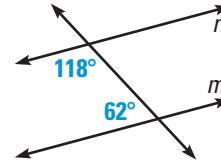
27.



28.



29.



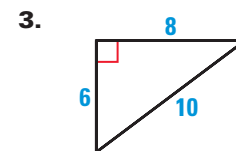
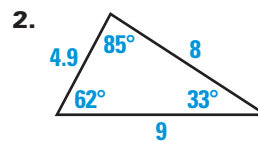
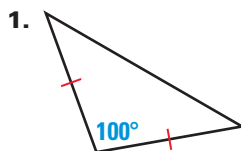
## Algebra Skills

**Comparing Numbers** Compare the two numbers. Write the answer using  $<$ ,  $>$ , or  $=$ . (Skills Review, p. 662)

30. 1015 and 1051                      31. 3.5 and 3.06                      32. 8.09 and 8.1  
33. 1.75 and 1.57                      34. 0 and 0.5                      35. 2.055 and 2.1

## Quiz 1

**Classify the triangle by its angles and by its sides.** (Lesson 4.1)



**Find the measure of  $\angle 1$ .** (Lesson 4.2)

