

## Reflect

3. **Analyze Relationships** How can you use the fact that  $m\angle 4 + m\angle 1 + m\angle 5 = 180^\circ$  to show that  $m\angle 2 + m\angle 1 + m\angle 3 = 180^\circ$ ?

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## Finding Missing Angle Measures in Triangles

If you know the measures of two angles in a triangle, you can use the Triangle Sum Theorem to find the measure of the third angle.



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### EXAMPLE 1



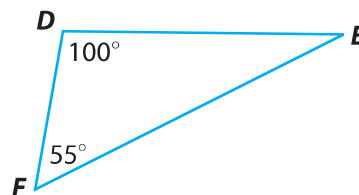
FL 8.EE.3.7

Find the missing angle measure.

#### STEP 1

Write the Triangle Sum Theorem for this triangle.

$$m\angle D + m\angle E + m\angle F = 180^\circ$$



#### STEP 2

Substitute the given angle measures.

$$55^\circ + m\angle E + 100^\circ = 180^\circ$$

#### STEP 3

Solve the equation for  $m\angle E$ .

$$55^\circ + m\angle E + 100^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 155^\circ + m\angle E = 180^\circ \\ -155^\circ \phantom{+ m\angle E} \\ \hline m\angle E = 25^\circ \end{array}$$

Simplify.

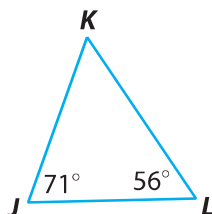
Subtract  $155^\circ$  from both sides.

So,  $m\angle E = 25^\circ$ .

### YOUR TURN

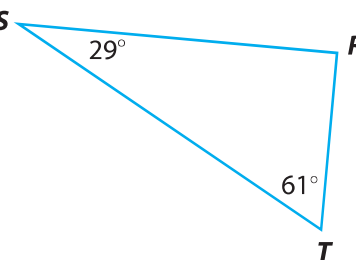
Find the missing angle measure.

4.



$m\angle K =$  \_\_\_\_\_

5.



$m\angle R =$  \_\_\_\_\_



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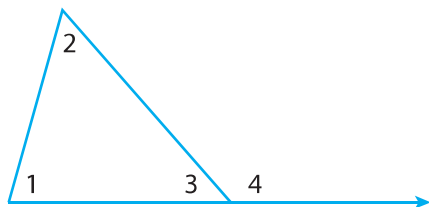
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## Exterior Angles and Remote Interior Angles

An **interior angle** of a triangle is formed by two sides of the triangle. An **exterior angle** is formed by one side of the triangle and the extension of an adjacent side. Each exterior angle has two remote interior angles. A **remote interior angle** is an interior angle that is not adjacent to the exterior angle.



- $\angle 1$ ,  $\angle 2$ , and  $\angle 3$  are interior angles.
- $\angle 4$  is an exterior angle.
- $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are remote interior angles to  $\angle 4$ .

There is a special relationship between the measure of an exterior angle and the measures of its remote interior angles.

- A** Extend the base of the triangle and label the exterior angle as  $\angle 4$ .

- B** The Triangle Sum Theorem states:

$$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

- C**  $\angle 3$  and  $\angle 4$  form a \_\_\_\_\_,  
so  $m\angle 3 + m\angle 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

- D** Use the equations in **B** and **C** to complete the following equation:

$$m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + m\angle 4$$

- E** Use properties of equality to simplify the equation in **D**:

\_\_\_\_\_

The Exterior Angle Theorem states that the measure of an \_\_\_\_\_ angle  
is equal to the sum of its \_\_\_\_\_ angles.

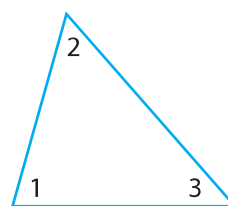
### Reflect

- 6.** Sketch a triangle and draw all of its exterior angles.  
How many exterior angles does a triangle have  
at each vertex?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 7.** How many total exterior angles does a triangle have?

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# Using the Exterior Angle Theorem

You can use the Exterior Angle Theorem to find the measures of the interior angles of a triangle.



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## EXAMPLE 2



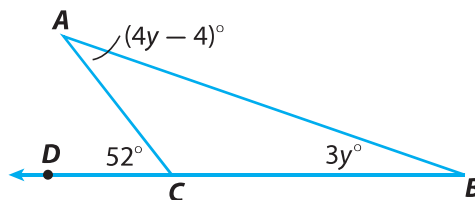
FL 8.EE.3.7b

Find  $m\angle A$  and  $m\angle B$ .

### STEP 1

Write the Exterior Angle Theorem as it applies to this triangle.

$$m\angle A + m\angle B = m\angle ACD$$



### STEP 2

Substitute the given angle measures.

$$(4y - 4)^\circ + 3y^\circ = 52^\circ$$

### STEP 3

Solve the equation for  $y$ .

$$(4y - 4)^\circ + 3y^\circ = 52^\circ$$

$$4y^\circ - 4^\circ + 3y^\circ = 52^\circ$$

Remove parentheses.

$$7y^\circ - 4^\circ = 52^\circ$$

Simplify.

$$\begin{array}{r} +4^\circ \\ 7y^\circ - 4^\circ = 52^\circ \\ \hline 7y^\circ = 56^\circ \end{array}$$

Add  $4^\circ$  to both sides.

$$7y^\circ = 56^\circ$$

Simplify.

$$\frac{7y^\circ}{7} = \frac{56^\circ}{7}$$

Divide both sides by 7.

$$y = 8$$

Simplify.

### STEP 4

Use the value of  $y$  to find  $m\angle A$  and  $m\angle B$ .

$$m\angle A = 4y - 4$$

$$m\angle B = 3y$$

$$= 4(8) - 4$$

$$= 3(8)$$

$$= 32 - 4$$

$$= 24$$

$$= 28$$

So,  $m\angle A = 28^\circ$  and  $m\angle B = 24^\circ$ .

## Math Talk

Mathematical Practices

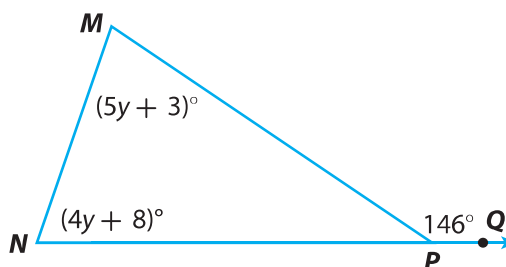
Describe two ways to find  $m\angle ACB$ .

## YOUR TURN

8. Find  $m\angle M$  and  $m\angle N$ .

$$m\angle M = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$m\angle N = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



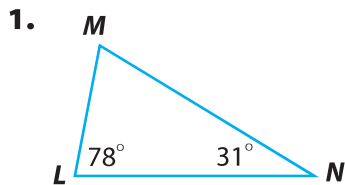
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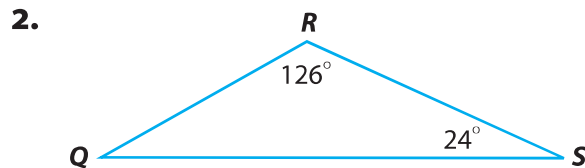
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## Guided Practice

Find each missing angle measure. (Explore Activity 1 and Example 1)

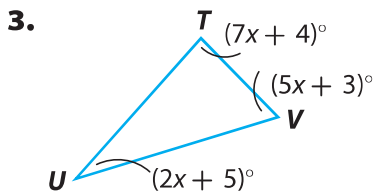


$m\angle M = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



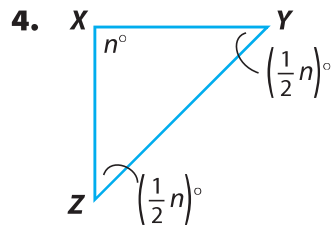
$m\angle Q = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Use the Triangle Sum Theorem to find the measure of each angle in degrees. (Explore Activity 2 and Example 1)



$m\angle T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, m\angle U = \underline{\hspace{2cm}},$

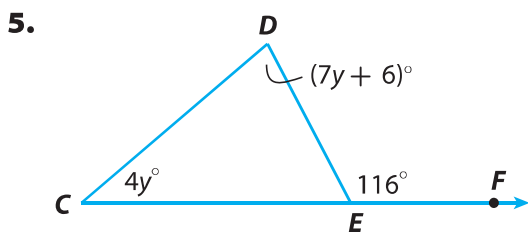
$m\angle V = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



$m\angle X = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, m\angle Y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}},$

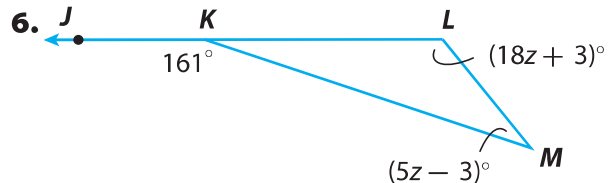
$m\angle Z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Use the Exterior Angle Theorem to find the measure of each angle in degrees. (Explore Activity 3 and Example 2)



$m\angle C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, m\angle D = \underline{\hspace{2cm}},$

$m\angle DEC = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



$m\angle L = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, m\angle M = \underline{\hspace{2cm}},$

$m\angle LKM = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



### ESSENTIAL QUESTION CHECK-IN

7. Describe the relationships among the measures of the angles of a triangle.

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