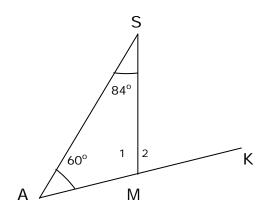
Angle Sums and Exterior Angles of Triangles - Step-by-Step Lesson

Find the measures of <1 and <2 in the figure below.



Explanation:

What do we know?

$$m < S = 84^{\circ}$$
$$m < A = 60^{\circ}$$

Now, we can solve for m < 1 by using the Triangle Angle Sum Theorem.

So we have:

$$M < S + m < A + m < 1 = 180^{\circ}$$
$$84^{\circ} + 60^{\circ} + m < 1 = 180^{\circ}$$
$$144^{\circ} + m < 1 = 180^{\circ}$$
$$m < 1 = 36^{\circ}$$

In order to solve for the measure of $\angle 2$, we will need to apply the Exterior Angle. We know that the two remote interior angles in the figure are $\angle S$ and $\angle A$. The sum of the exterior angles is equal to the measure of the exterior angle. We have

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$$m < S + m < A = m < 2$$

 $84+60 = m < 2$
 $144 = m < 2$

we know that the sum of $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ must be 180.

Let's check to make sure:

Line AMK appears to be a straight line.

m < 1 + m < 2 = 180

144 + 36 = 180

