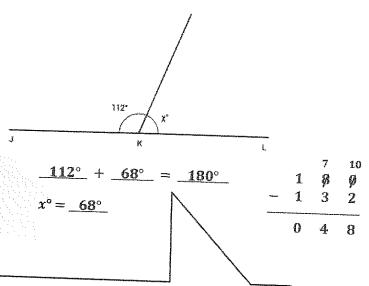
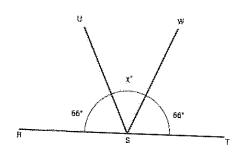
G4-IVI4-Lesson 10

- 1. Write an equation, and solve for the measurement of $\angle x$. Verify the measurement using a protractor.
 - a. $\angle JKL$ is a straight angle.

b. Solve for the measurement of $\angle USW$. $\angle RST$ is a straight angle.



I know a straight angle measures 180° . I subtract 112° from 180° to find the value of x° . To verify my answer, I use my protractor to measure the angle. It measures 68° .



$$66^{\circ} + 66^{\circ} + x^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$132^{\circ} + x^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$$

$$x^{\circ} = 48^{\circ}$$

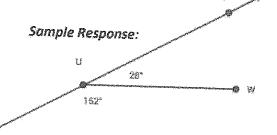
$$\angle USW = 48^{\circ}$$

I know that the sum of these three angle measures is 180°. I add the two parts that I know and then I subtract their total from 180°.

- 2. Complete the following directions in the space to the right.
 - a. Draw 2 points: S and T. Using a straightedge, draw \overrightarrow{ST} .
 - b. Plot a point U somewhere between points S and T.
 - c. Plot a point W, which is not on \overrightarrow{ST} .
 - d. Draw \overline{UW} .

- e. Find the measure of $\angle SUW$ and $\angle TUW$.
- f. Write an equation to show that the angles add to the measure of a straight angle.

I draw the figure. I use my protractor to measure $\angle SUW$ and $\angle TUW$.



$$\angle SUW = 152^{\circ}$$

$$\angle TUW = 28^{\circ}$$

EUREKA MATH

Lesson 10:

Use the addition of adjacent angle measures to solve problems using a symbol for the unknown angle measure.