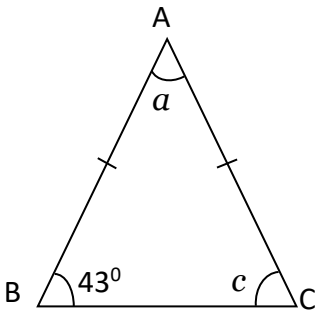
Brilliance Tuition Centre, Redbank Plains

MATHS WORKSHEETS- GEOMETRY- FIND THE TWO UNKNOWN ANGLES IN ISOSCELES AND EQUILATERAL TRIANGLES

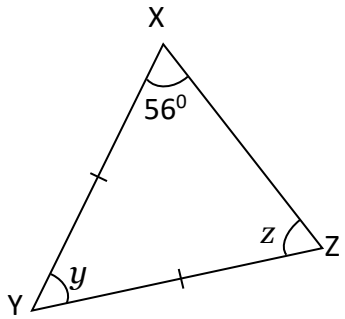
Find the two unknown angle measures.

1.



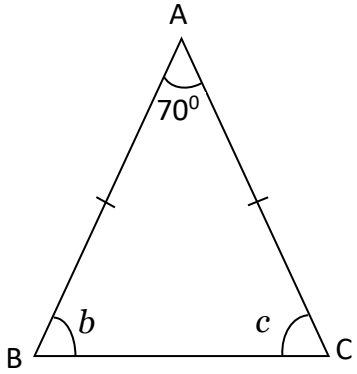
$\angle a =$ $\angle c =$

2.



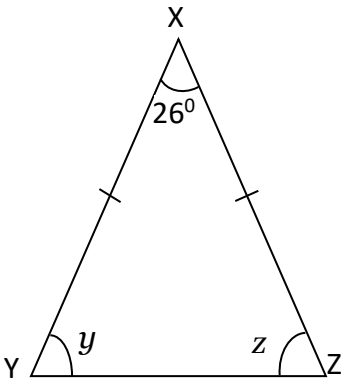
$\angle y =$ $\angle z =$

3.



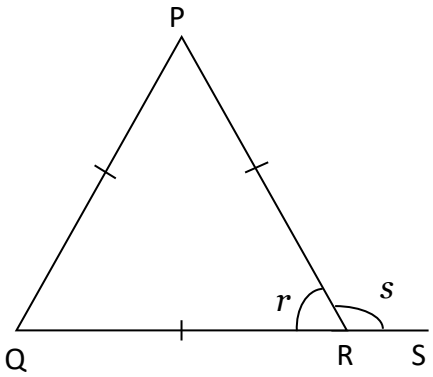
$\angle b =$ $\angle c =$

4.



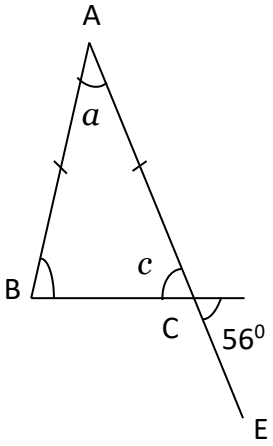
$\angle y =$ $\angle z =$

5.



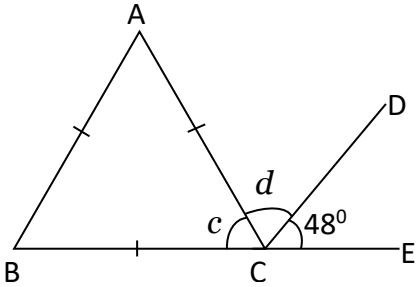
$\angle r =$ $\angle s =$

6.



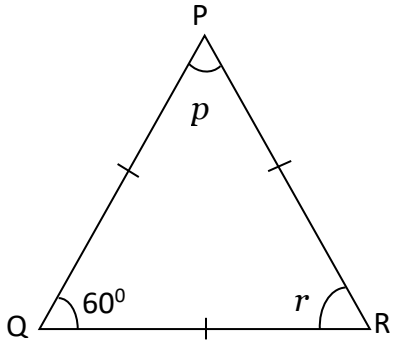
$\angle a =$ $\angle c =$

7.



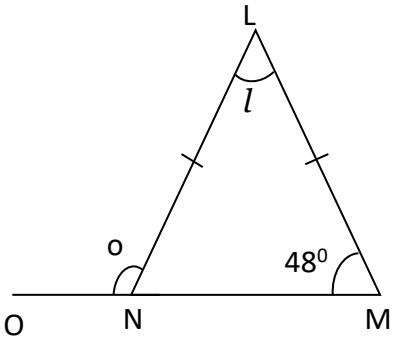
$\angle c =$ $\angle d =$

8.



$\angle p =$ $\angle r =$

9.



$\angle l =$ $\angle o =$

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Answer Key:

1. $\angle c = \angle b = 43^0$

   $\angle a = 180 - (43+43) = 94^0$

2. $\angle z = 56^0$ (isosceles triangle)

   $\angle y = 180- (56+56) = 68^0$

3. $\angle b + \angle c = 180- 70 = 110^0$

   $\angle b = 110/2 = 55^0$

   $\angle c = 110/2 = 55^0$

4. $\angle y+ \angle z = 180-26 =154^0$

   $\angle y = 154/2 = 77^0$

   $\angle z = 154/2 = 77^0$

5. Equilateral triangle $\angle s = 180-60 = 120^0$

   $\angle r = 60^0$ (equilateral triangle)

6. $\angle ACB = \angle ECD= 56^0$ (vertically opposite angles)

   $\angle ACB = \angle ABC= 56^0$ (isosceles triangle)

   $\angle a = 180-(56+56) = 68^0$; $\angle c = 56^0$

7. $\angle d = 180-(48+60) = 180 - 108^0= 72^0$

   $\angle c = 60^0$ (equilateral triangle)

8. $\angle p = 60^0$

   $\angle r = 60^0$ (equilateral triangle)

9. $\angle l = (180-48+48) = 104^0$

   $\angle O = 180-48 = 32^0$

   $\angle LNM = 48^0$