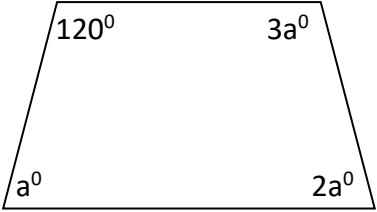
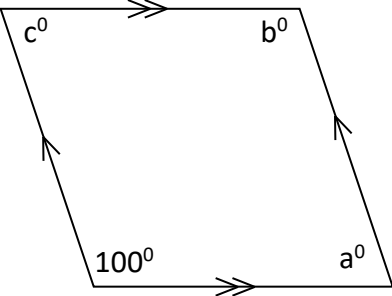
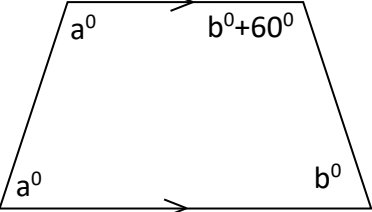
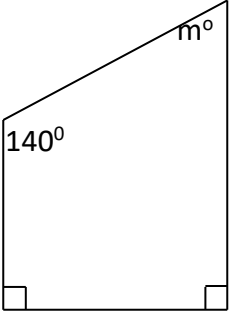
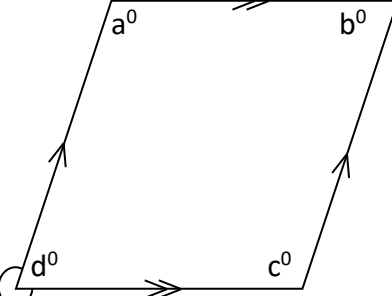
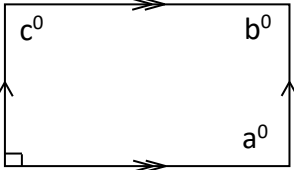
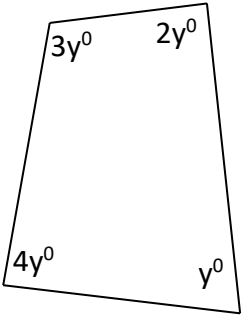
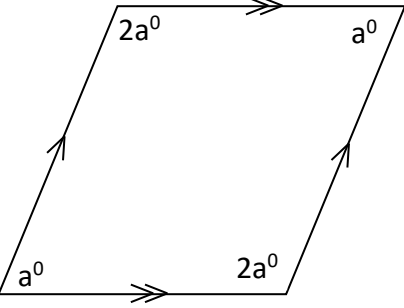
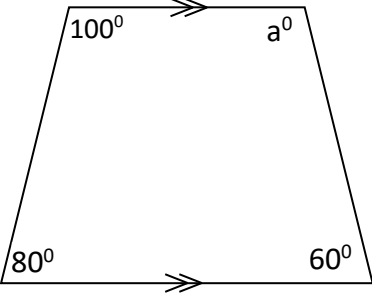


# Brilliance Tuition Centre, Redbank Plains

## MATHS WORKSHEETS – GEOMETRY – QUADRILATERALS – FIND THE VALUE OF THE PRONUMERALS

Find the value of the pronumerals in the following quadrilaterals.

<p>1.</p>  <p><math>\angle a =</math></p>	<p>2.</p>  <p><math>\angle a =</math>      <math>\angle b =</math>      <math>\angle c =</math></p>	<p>3.</p>  <p><math>\angle a =</math>      <math>\angle b =</math></p>
<p>4.</p>  <p><math>\angle m =</math></p>	<p>5.</p>  <p><math>280^\circ</math></p> <p><math>\angle a =</math>      <math>\angle b =</math> <math>\angle c =</math>      <math>\angle d =</math></p>	<p>6.</p>  <p><math>\angle a =</math>      <math>\angle b =</math> <math>\angle c =</math></p>
<p>7.</p>  <p><math>\angle y =</math></p>	<p>8.</p>  <p><math>\angle a =</math></p>	<p>9.</p>  <p><math>\angle a =</math></p>

## MATHS WORKSHEETS – GEOMETRY – QUADRILATERALS – FIND THE VALUE OF THE PRONUMERALS

### Answer Key:

1.  $120+a+2a+3a= 120+6a= 360^{\circ}$ ;  $6a= 240$ ;  $a= 40^{\circ}$
2.  $\angle b= 100^{\circ}$ ;  $\angle a+\angle c= 360-(100+100)= 160^{\circ}$ ;  $\angle a=80^{\circ}$ ;  $\angle c= 80^{\circ}$
3.  $b+b+60=180$ ;  $b= 60^{\circ}$ ;  $2a= 360-(60+120) = 180$ ;  $a= 90^{\circ}$
4.  $\angle m= 360-(90+90+140)= 40^{\circ}$
5.  $\angle d= 360^{\circ}-280^{\circ}=80^{\circ}$ ;  $\angle b= 80^{\circ}$ ;  $\angle a+\angle d= 180^{\circ}$   
 $\angle a= 100^{\circ}$ ;  $\angle c+\angle b= 180^{\circ}$ ;  $\angle c= 100^{\circ}$
6.  $\angle a= \angle b= \angle c= 90^{\circ}$ ; Total=  $360^{\circ}$
7.  $y+2y+3y+4y = 10y= 360^{\circ}$ ;  $y = 36^{\circ}$
8.  $a+a+2a+2a= 6a= 360^{\circ}$ ;  $a= 60^{\circ}$
9.  $\angle a= 120^{\circ}$

### Hint:

1. The sum of adjacent angles on a straight line= $180^{\circ}$
2. Angle sum of a quadrilateral = $360^{\circ}$