6/5 Maths w/c 11th May 2020

5. We are learning how to calculate angles in parallelograms.

Just like squares, rectangles and trapezium, the internal angles on a parallelogram add up to 360$°$

For each parallelogram, angles that are opposite each other are equal. Look below.

\*

\*

The two angles marked \* are the same size as each other

#

#

And the two angles marked # are the same size as each other.

100$°$

80$°$

?

100$°$

To find the missing angle here, I just need to look at the opposite angle (as shown by the arrow). The missing angle is **80**$°$**.**

**Now try questions 1 – 4 on the work sheet.**

This rule also allows us to work out missing angles ***even when we are only given one angle!!***

110$°$

110$°$

Step one

We know the opposite angle is the same – so add that in first.

Step two

Let’s add those two angles together to see what we have so far. 110$°$ + 110$°$ = 220$°$

Step three

Take 220$°$away from 360$°$to see what the other two angles need to equal.

**360**$°$ **- 220**$°$ **= 140**$°$

Step four

The missing angles that are left must be the same as each other (because they are opposite each other). So we can take 140$°$and divide by 2 to see how many degrees each angle is.

**140**$°$$÷$ **2 = 70**$°$

So the other two missing angles are both **70**$°$**.**

**Now try questions 5 – 10 on the worksheet.**