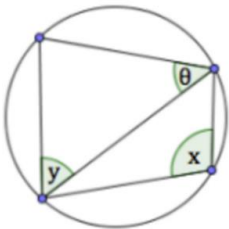


$x = 60^\circ$
 $y = 40^\circ$
 $\theta =$

In the triangle with x and y , the third angle is
 $180^\circ - x - y$
 $= 180^\circ - 60^\circ - 40^\circ$
 $= 80^\circ$

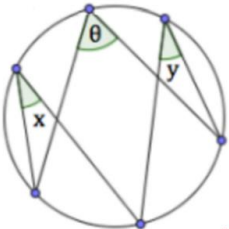
Using one of the theorems,
 $\theta + 80^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $\theta = 100^\circ$



$x = 120^\circ$
 $y = 70^\circ$
 $\theta =$

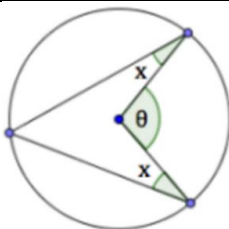
In the triangle with θ and y , the third angle $= 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$

$180^\circ = y + \theta + 60^\circ$
 $180^\circ = 70^\circ + \theta + 60^\circ$
 $\theta = 50^\circ$



$x = 30^\circ$
 $y = 40^\circ$
 $\theta =$

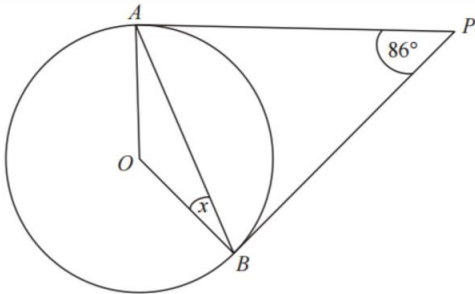
Since x and y together are in the same segment as θ ,
 $\theta = x + y$
 $\theta = 30^\circ + 40^\circ = 70^\circ$



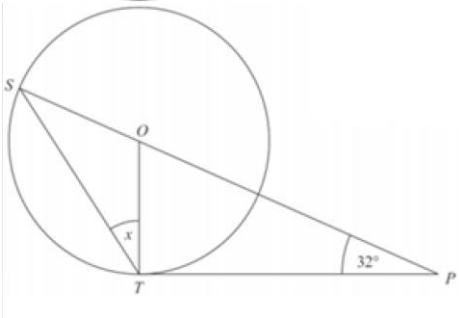
$x = 30^\circ$
 $\theta =$

Using one of the theorem, the left-most angle is $\frac{1}{2} \theta$

$\frac{1}{2} \theta + 2x + (360^\circ - \theta) = 360^\circ$
 $-\frac{1}{2} \theta + 2(30^\circ) = 0$
 $\theta = 2 \times 2(30^\circ) = 120^\circ$



Using a theorem, we know $\angle OAP$ and $\angle OBP$ are 90° .
 In the quadrilateral $OAPB$,
 $90^\circ + 90^\circ + 86^\circ + \angle AOB = 360^\circ$
 $\angle AOB = 94^\circ$
 Since $\triangle OAB$ is isosceles,
 $2x + 94^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $x = 43^\circ$



Since $\angle OTP = 90^\circ$,
 $180^\circ - 32^\circ - 90^\circ = \angle TOP$
 $\angle TOP = 58^\circ$
 $\angle SOT + \angle TOP = 180^\circ$
 $\angle SOT + 58^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $\angle SOT = 122^\circ$
 Since $\triangle OST$ is isosceles,
 $2x + 122^\circ = 180^\circ$
 $x = 29^\circ$