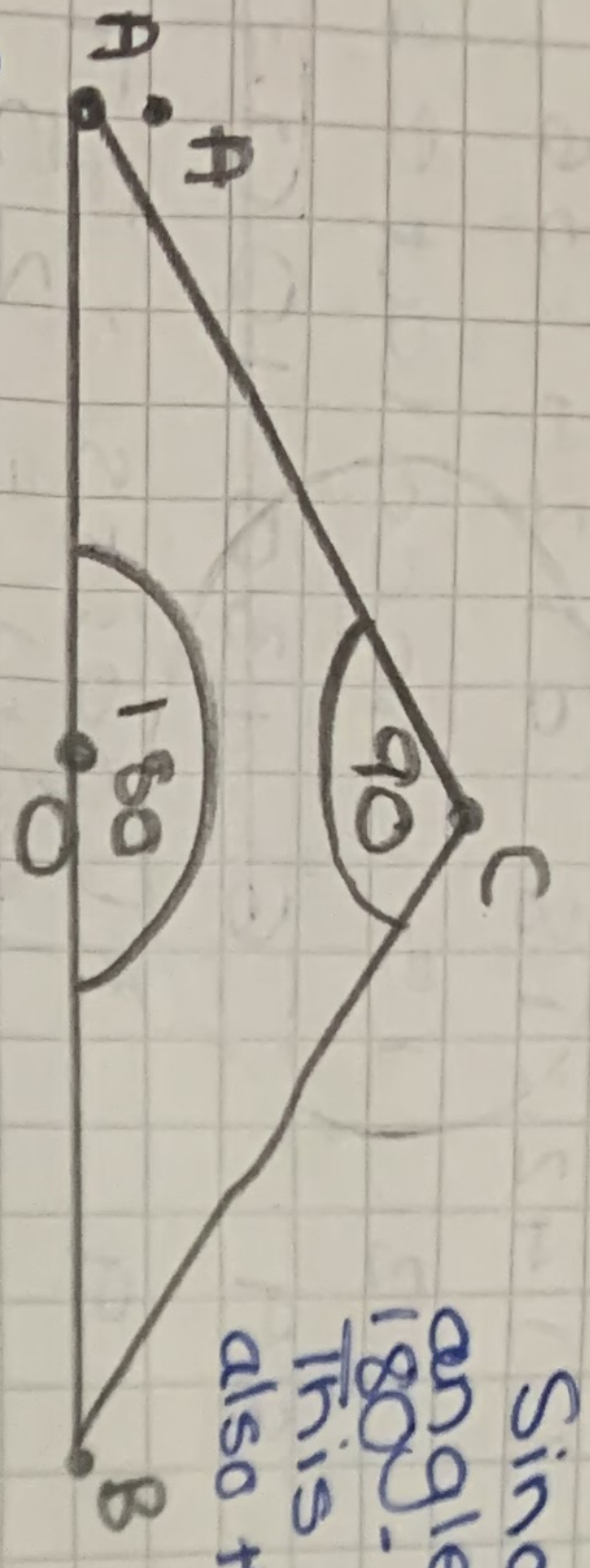
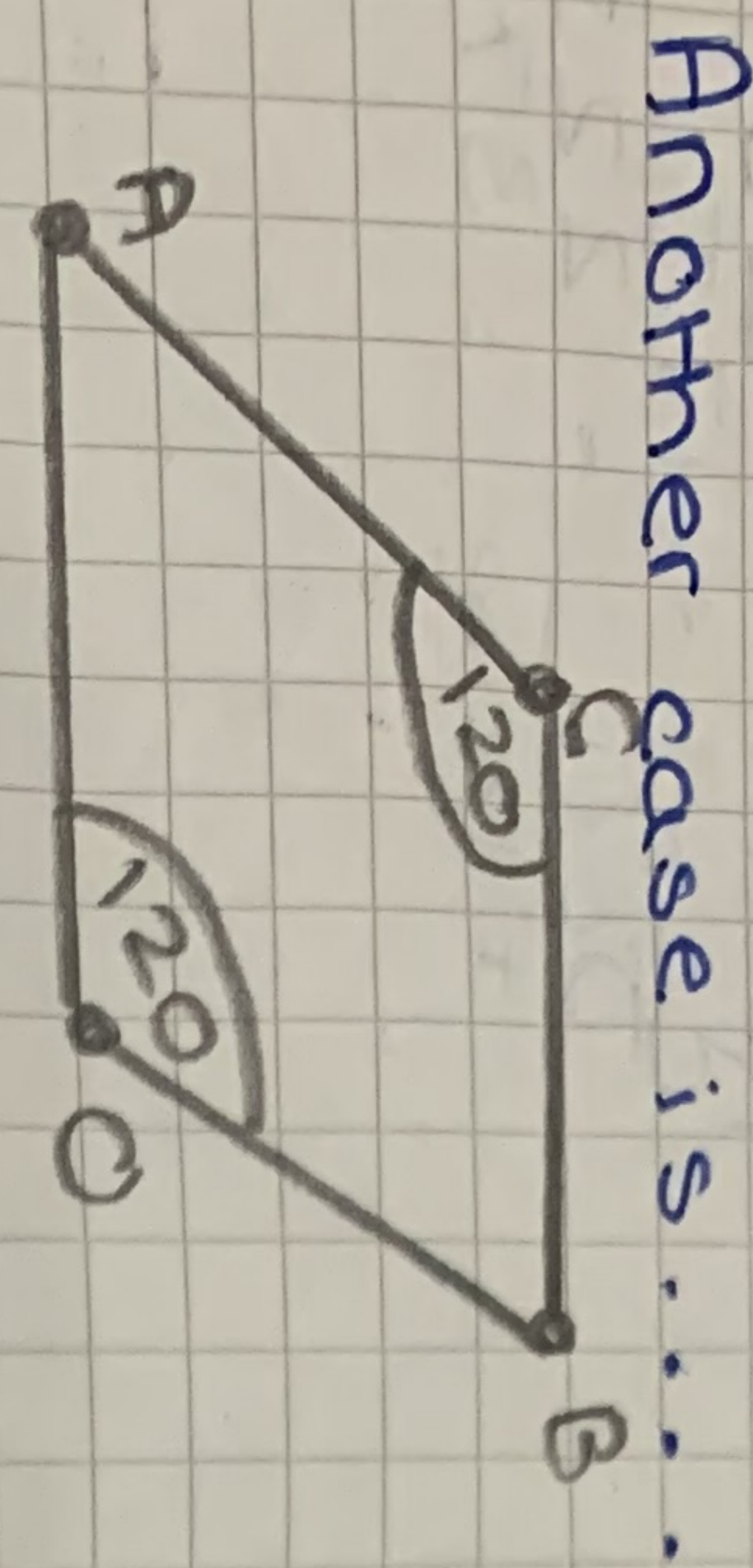


I don't have a compass pencil.

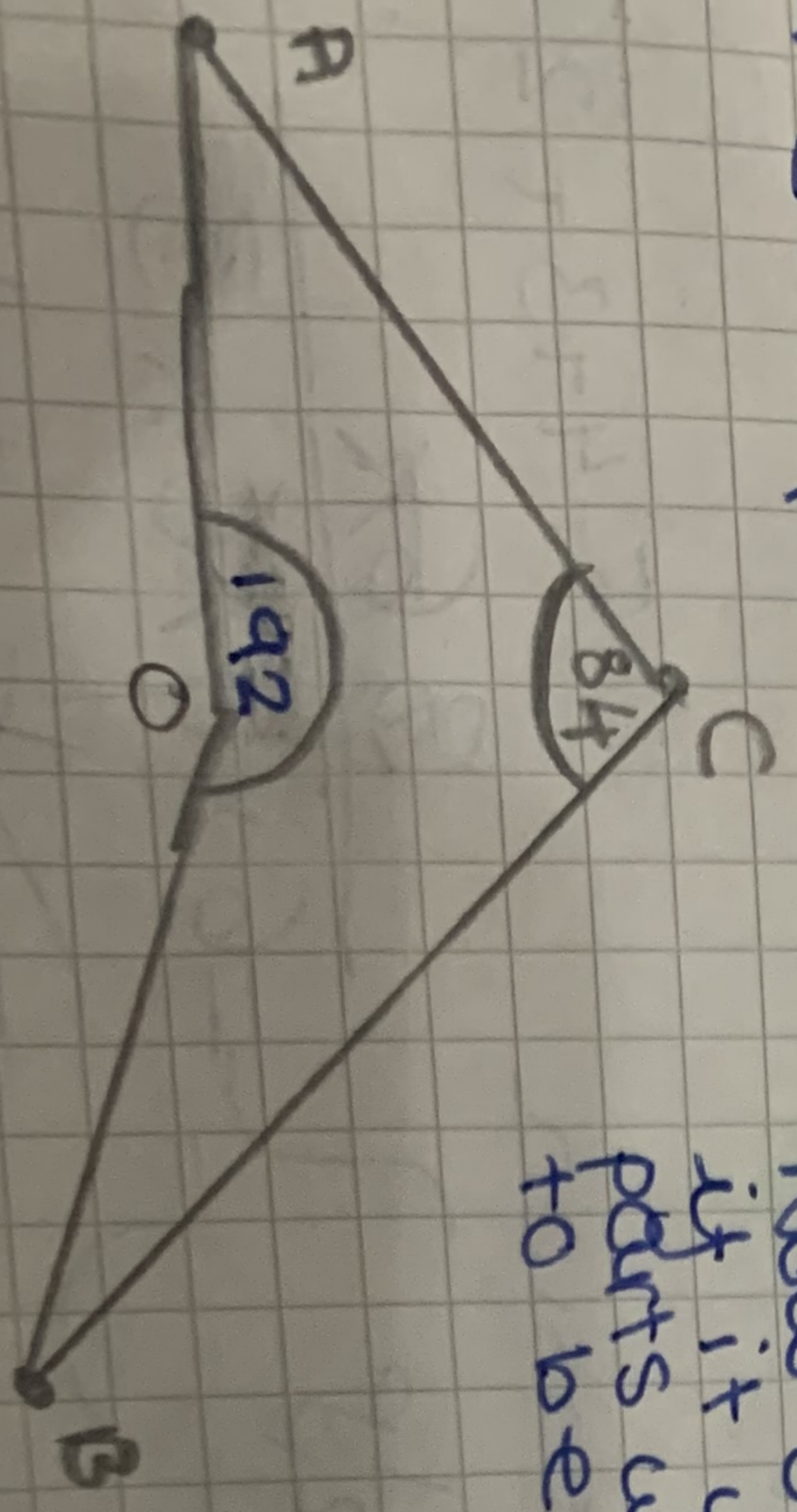


Since in a triangle all angles add to 180° .
 $180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$.
 This means $A+B=90^\circ$
 also this proves that $A+B=C$



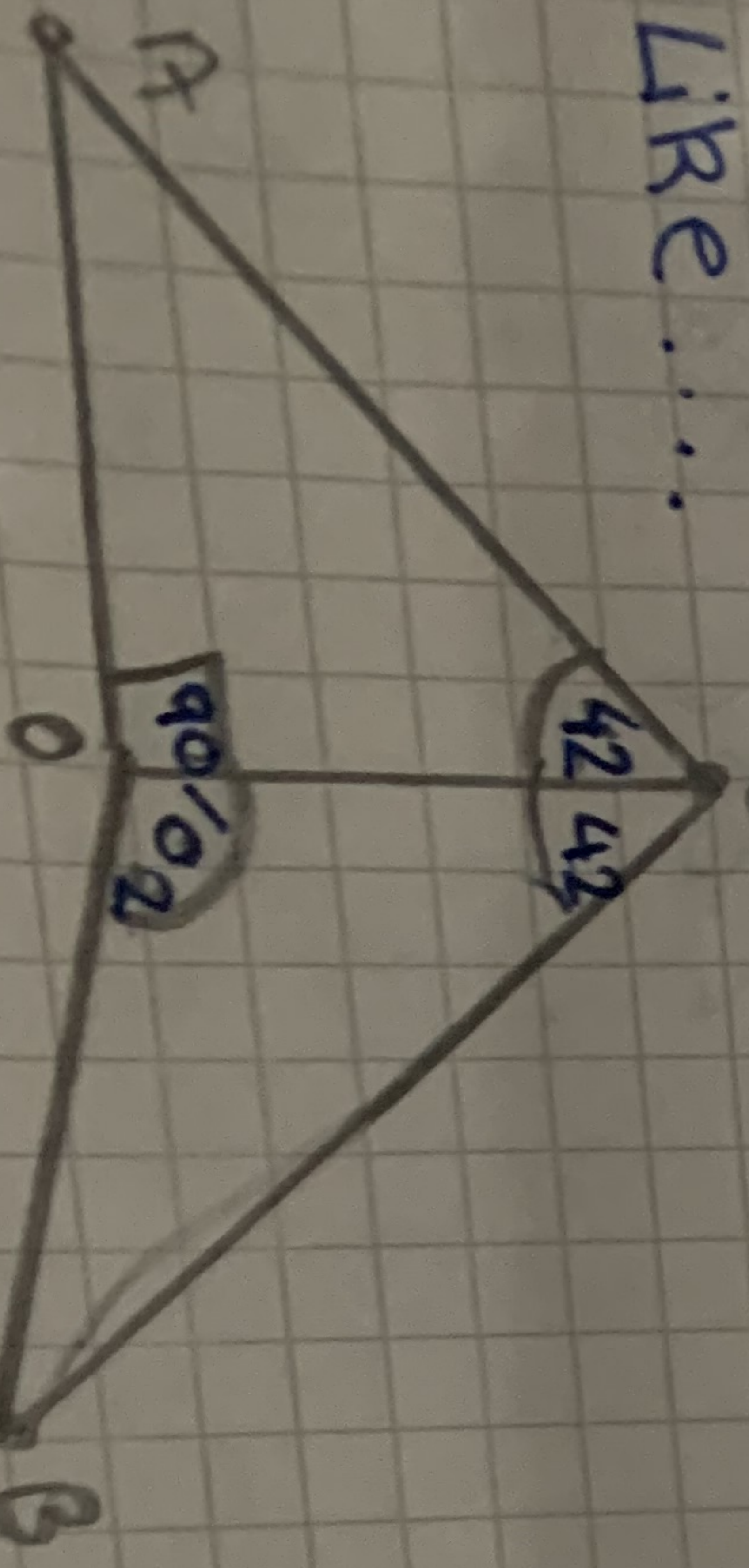
Another case is... since all angles in a quadrilateral add to 360° .
 $360^\circ - 120^\circ = 240^\circ$.
 $240^\circ - 120^\circ = 120^\circ$. This means $120^\circ = A+B$.
 So this again proves $C=A+B$.

As well as angle C could help find the Angle A and B.
 For example,

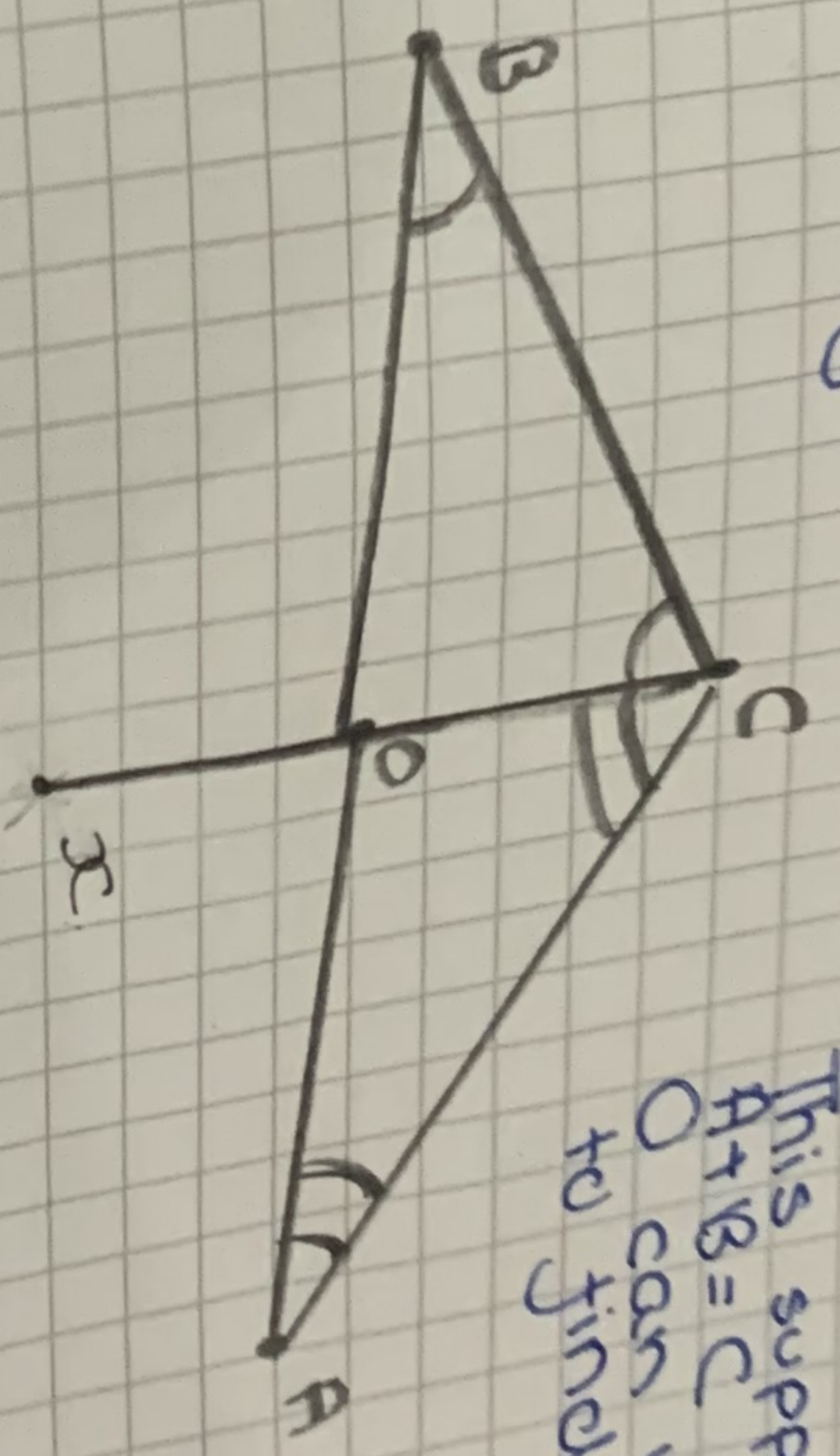


Now using the example if it was split into parts which do not need to be even.

Like...



* continuation *
 If the information is correct A would be: $180 - 42 = 138$. Then B would be: $180 - 102 = 78$.
 $78 - 42 = 36$.
 To prove the theory we must use the original hypothesis. This was $A+B=C$ so it would be:
 $A=48^\circ$ $B=36^\circ$ so $48^\circ + 36^\circ = 84^\circ$
 Furthermore, C was 84 so this theory is correct.
 This diagram:



This supports that $A+B=C$ and that O can be used to find A and B.