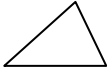


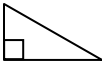

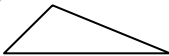
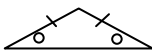


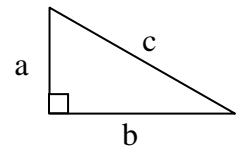
Name: _____

Type of Triangles and Some Triangles Theorems

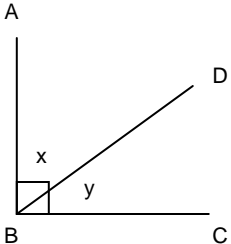
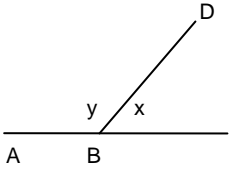
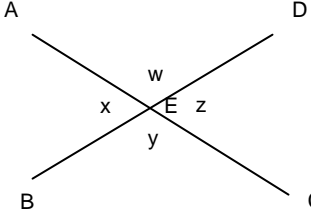
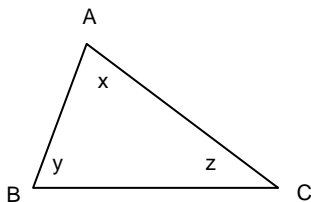
Triangles Angles	Scalene Triangle	Isosceles Triangle	Equilateral Triangle
Acute - all angles are less than 90°	-all 3 sides and angles are different and are less than 90° 	- 2 sides and 2 corresponding angles are same 	- all sides and angles are same. 
Right - one angle is 90°	- all 3 sides and angles are different and 1 angle is 90° 	- 2 sides and 2 corresponding angles are same, the 3 rd angle is 90° 	
Obtuse - one angle is greater than 90°	-all 3 sides and angles are different and one angle is greater than 90° 	- 2 sides and 2 corresponding angles are same, the 3 rd angle is greater than 90° 	

Pythagorean Theorem

The square of the length of the longest side is equal to the sum of the squares of the other 2 sides in a right triangle. $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



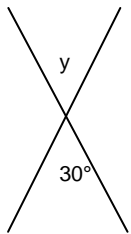
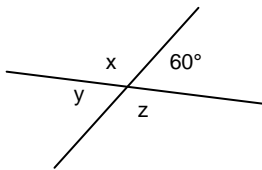
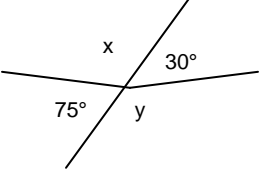
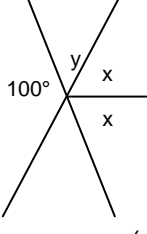
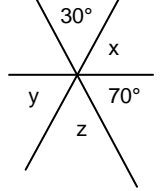
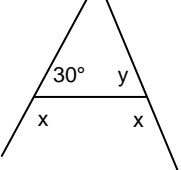
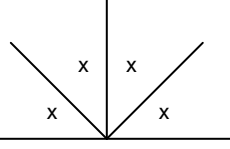
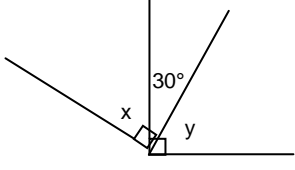
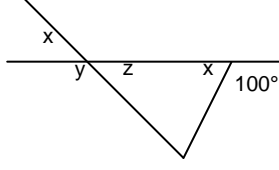
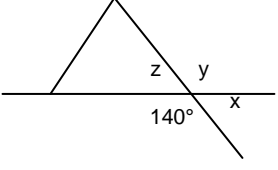
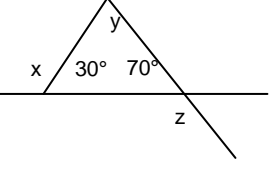
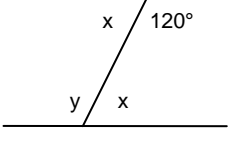
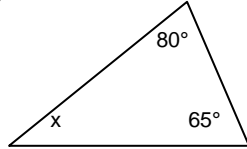
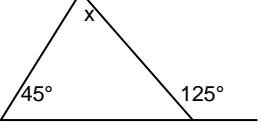
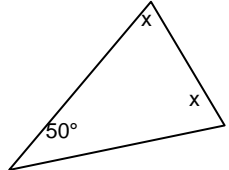
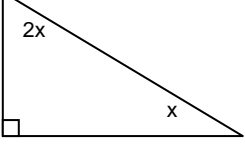
Basic Angle Theorems/Authorities

<p><u>Complementary Angles (CA)</u></p>  <p>If $AB \perp BC$, then $\angle ABD + \angle DBC = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$ or, $x + y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$</p>	<p><u>Supplementary Angles (SA)</u></p>  <p>If $\angle ABC$ is a _____ line, then $\angle \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \angle \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}^\circ$ or $x + y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$</p>
<p><u>Opposite Angle Theorem (OAT)</u></p>  <p>If AC and BD are line segments intersecting at E, then, $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ and, $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$</p>	<p><u>Sum of Angles in a Triangle Theorem (SATT)</u></p>  <p>In any triangle, the sum of the angles is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$ That is: $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}^\circ$</p>

Name: _____

Exercise:

Find the unknown angles indicated and show work (including authorities in the brackets)

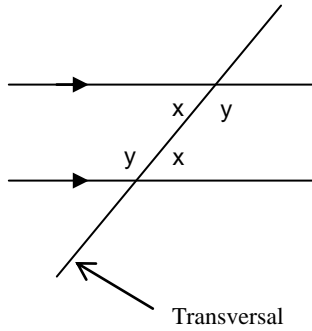
<p>a)</p>  <p>$y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>	<p>b)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $z = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>	<p>c)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>	<p>d)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>
<p>e)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $z = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>	<p>f)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>	<p>g)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>	<p>h)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>
<p>i)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $z = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>	<p>j)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $z = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>	<p>k)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $z = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>	<p>l)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>
<p>m)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>	<p>n)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>	<p>o)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>	<p>p)</p>  <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\quad)$</p>

Name: _____

Parallel Line Theorem (PLT)

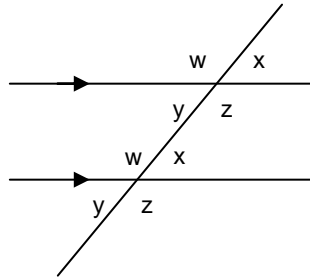
Alternate Angle Theorem (Z)

If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then the alternate angles are equal.



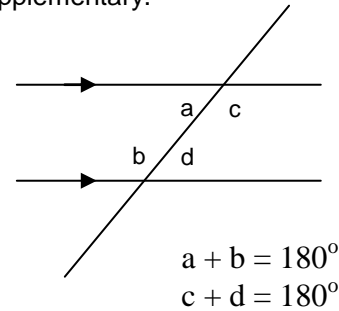
Corresponding Angle Theorem (F)

If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then the corresponding angles are equal.



Interior Angle Theorem (C)

If a transversal intersects two parallel lines, then the interior angles are supplementary.



Exercise

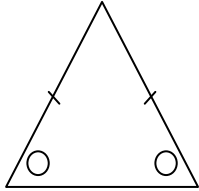
State the values of the unknowns (including authorities in the brackets)

<p>a)</p> <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$</p>	<p>b)</p> <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$</p>	<p>c)</p> <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$</p>	<p>d)</p> <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $z = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$</p>
<p>e)</p> <p>$a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $b = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $c = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $d = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$</p>	<p>f)</p> <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $z = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$</p>	<p>g)</p> <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $z = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$</p>	<p>h)</p> <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $y = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$ $z = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} (\hspace{1cm})$</p>

Name: _____

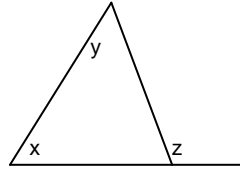
More Triangle Theorems

Isosceles Triangle Theorem (ITT)



In any isosceles triangle, the angles opposite the equal sides are equal.

Exterior Angle Theorem (EAT)



In any triangle, the exterior angle equals to the sum of the interior opposite angles.
 $x + y = z$

Exercise 3:

State the values of the unknowns (including authorities in the brackets)

<p>a)</p> <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ () $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ () $z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ()</p>	<p>b)</p> <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ () $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ()</p>	<p>c)</p> <p>$x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ () $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ () $z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ()</p>	<p>d)</p> <p>$u = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ () $v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ () $w = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ () $x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ () $y = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ () $z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ()</p>
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Answers

Exercise 1:

- a) 30° b) $120^\circ, 60^\circ, 120^\circ$ c) $105^\circ, 105^\circ$ d) $50^\circ, 80^\circ$ e) $80^\circ, 80^\circ, 30^\circ$ f) $100^\circ, 80^\circ$ g) 45° h) $60^\circ, 60^\circ$
 i) $80^\circ, 100^\circ, 80^\circ$ j) $40^\circ, 140^\circ, 40^\circ$ k) $150^\circ, 80^\circ, 100^\circ$ l) $60^\circ, 120^\circ$ m) 35° n) 80° o) 65° p) 30°

Exercise 2:

- a) $38^\circ, 142^\circ$ b) $125^\circ, 55^\circ$ c) $120^\circ, 60^\circ$ d) $130^\circ, 50^\circ, 130^\circ$ e) $80^\circ, 80^\circ, 25^\circ, 55^\circ$ f) $30^\circ, 80^\circ, 80^\circ$
 g) $40^\circ, 40^\circ, 320^\circ$ h) $56^\circ, 56^\circ, 89^\circ$

Exercise 3:

- a) $70^\circ, 40^\circ, 140^\circ$ b) $64^\circ, 32^\circ$ c) $55^\circ, 10^\circ, 50^\circ$ d) $24^\circ, 66^\circ, 58^\circ, 74^\circ, 97^\circ, 23^\circ$