Geome	Geometry Regents Lomac 2015-2016 Date 10/29 due 10/30 Angles in Triangles 3.4R			
Name LO:	I can solve problems involving int reasoning. I can prove the triangle			triangles and explain my
□ DO I	On the back of this packet	et		
transparen cies, dry erase markers, erasers compass	Triangle sum and rotations Ro	tations preserv	/e	and
		H	В	M C
	☐ (a) Highlight ∠A pink, ∠B blue	e, and ∠C yel	low	
	and C'?			int M and label A'. Why don't we need to label B'
	(c) Mark congruent angles with			
				 BA':
	(g) Construct 180° rotation of	△ABC around	d point midpo	int H and label C". Why don't we need to label A"
	(h) Mark congruent angles with			
	(i) List the pairs of congruent a	angles:		
	(j) Name the angle relationship	between ∠B	CA and ∠CE	A':
	$\square$ (k) $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{C"B}$ because $\angle BA$	AC and ∠ABC	" are	

(2)	Angles: Rotations and proving the sum of the interior angles of a triangle			
transparen cies, dry	C'			
erase markers,	A'			
erasers compass				
	Ä			
	(a) Mark the pink, blue, and yellow angles like you did in problem number 1.			
	$\square$ (b) In problem #1(d), you stated that $\angle$ CBA' $\cong$ $\angle$ BCA. In problem #1(i), you stated that $\angle$ ABC" $\cong$ $\angle$ BAC.			
	$\square$ (c) $\angle$ C"BA' is a angle which means that m $\angle$ CBA'+ m $\angle$ ABC + m $\angle$ ABC" =			
	$\square$ (d) If m $\angle$ CBA' + m $\angle$ ABC + m $\angle$ ABC" = then we can <b>substitute</b> equal values into the equation			
	REMEMBER ∠CBA'≅∠BCA			
	+ III∠ABC +∠ABC"≅ ∠BAC			
	☐ (e) ∠BAC, ∠ABC, ∠BCA are the three angles in the triangle.			
	You have just proven the <b>triangle sum theorem</b> : <u>the sum of</u>			
<b>(4)</b>	Angles: Rotations and angle measures			
transparen cies, dry	Exterior angles of triangles.			
erase markers,	$\hfill \square$ (a) The angles inside a triangle are called <b>interior angles</b> . The angles formed by the extension of a			
erasers compass	side of a triangle are called <b>exterior angles</b> .			
	The <b>interior angles</b> in the diagram at right are,, and			
	The <b>exterior angles</b> in the diagram at right are, and			
	(b) Provide a reason for each step below.			
	a + d = 180°			
	d = 180° - a d a d d			
	a + b + c = 180°			
	b + c = 180° – a			
	Because d = <b>180° – a</b>			
	and b + c = <b>180° - a</b>			
	d = by substitution			
	The exterior angle theorem states that the measure of an exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the			
	sum of the remote interior angles. (picture yourself at b and your friend at c sitting on the couch using			
	a remote to control the television at d).			
	(c) Write equations for the other two <b>exterior angles</b> .			
	AND			

	☐ Isosceles triangles
	(a) Is there a way to fold <b>isosceles triangle</b> XYZ exactly in half?
	(b) Draw a line where the crease would be.
	(c) Complete each congruence statement $\overline{XY} \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}} ZY \cong \underline{\hspace{1cm}} X$
	(d) ∠Y and ∠Z are called <b>base angles</b> .
	Base angles of isosceles triangles are always
	(e) ∠X is called the <b>vertex angle</b> .
	Equilateral Triangles
	(a) How many ways can <b>equilateral triangle</b> ABC be folded exactly in half?
	(b) Complete the congruence statement ∠A ≅ ≅
	(c) Since all of the angles in an equilateral triangle are, X
	each angle in an equilateral triangle always measures
	$A \stackrel{\frown}{\longrightarrow} B$
(4)	Angles: Using Triangle Sum
transparen cies, dry erase markers, erasers compass	Use the triangle sum theorem and your angle notes sheet to name a relationships, write equations, and solve to find the values of the variables in each diagram. Mention parallel lines when needed. REMEMBER: Reasons can ONLY include relationships to angles that are already known. Add auxiliary lines if necessary.
	□ (a)
	b
	93° /
	69° 58°
	36
	a
	because

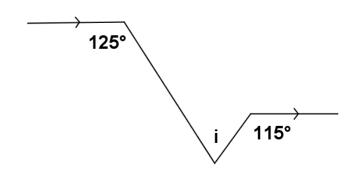
4)	Angles: Using Triangle Sum	
ry aren ry rs, s ass	(b) C 95° 64°	
	because	
	(c) 68°	
	because	

		3.4
cont. transparen cies, dry erase markers, erasers	Angles: Using Triangle Sum  (d)  72  30°  h 25°	
	because	
	(e)	
	because	

(4)
cont.
transpare
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erase
markers,
erasers

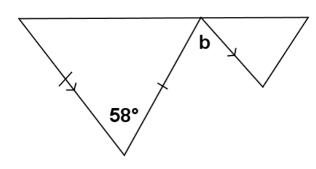
## **Angles: Using Triangle Sum**

en [] (f)



	because



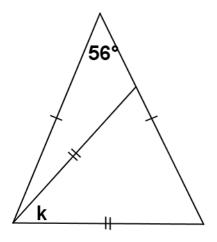


be	cause		

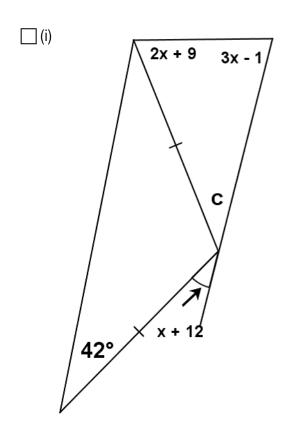
cont. transpare cies, dry erase markers,
erasers

## **Angles: Using Triangle Sum**

en [] (h)



\_\_\_\_\_because\_\_\_\_\_



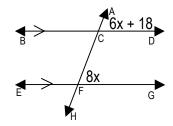
\_\_\_\_\_because\_\_\_\_\_

## (5) Exit Ticket

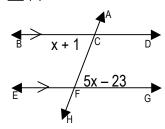
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[] (6) pen or pencil Homework Do all of #1-5 and 2 problems from #6-9

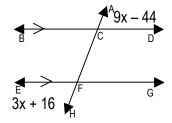
(1) Find the measure of angle ACD



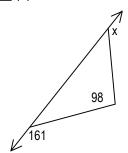
(2) Find the measure of angle BCF



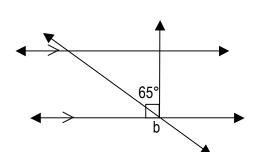
(3) Find the measure of angle BCA



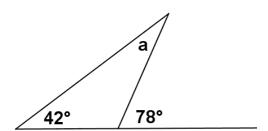
 $\square$  (4) Find the measure of x.



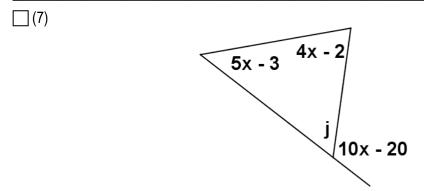
 $\square$  (5) Find the measure of *b*.



(6)	Homework
pen or pencil	<b>(6)</b>



because	

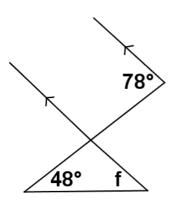


 because

(6)
pen or
pencil

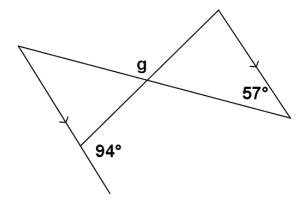
Homework

**(8)** 



because	



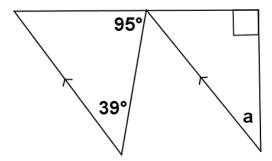


 _because	

Exit Ticket	Name	Date	Dor	3.4R
EXIL HICKEL	name	Date	Per	3.4K

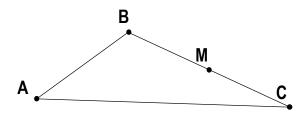
(1) The LO (Learning Outcomes) are written below your name on the front of this packet. Demonstrate your achievement of these outcomes by doing the following:

Find the measure of angle a. Justify your work by showing equations and stating any angle relationships you use.



DO NOW Name\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Per\_\_\_\_ 3.4R

(1) In the diagram below, M is the midpoint of segment BC. Trace the triangle on a plastic sheet and rotate 180° around point M. Draw the rotation of the triangle on your paper. What do you notice about points B and C?



(2) Describe why the cartoon below is supposed to make people smile. REALLY think about it.

