

4.4

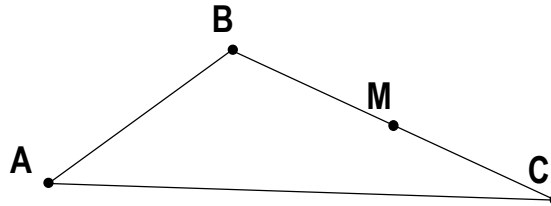
Name (print first and last) \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 11/19 due 11/21

4.4 Angles: Triangles +

Geometry Regents 2013-2014 Ms. Lomac

SLO: I can prove that the sum of the angles is  $180^\circ$  and use that information to solve problems.

- (1)  Construct  $180^\circ$  rotation of  $\triangle ABC$  around point midpoint M. Lightly shade  $\triangle A'B'C'$



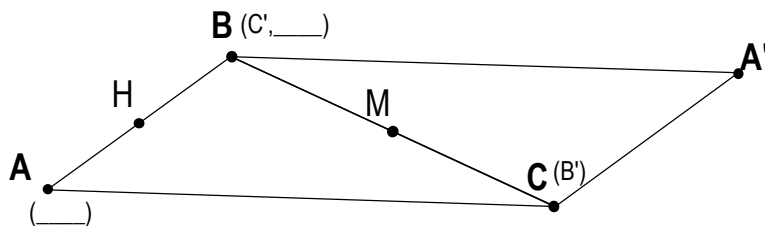
- (2)  Use the construction in problem #1 to answer each question below. Mark congruent angles in the diagram.

(a) List the pairs of congruent angles: \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Name the angle relationship between  $\angle BCA$  and  $\angle CBA'$ : \_\_\_\_\_

(c)  $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{C'A'}$  because  $\angle BCA$  and  $\angle CBA'$  are \_\_\_\_\_

- (3)  Construct  $180^\circ$  rotation of  $\triangle ABC$  around point midpoint H. Lightly shade  $\triangle A''B''C''$ .



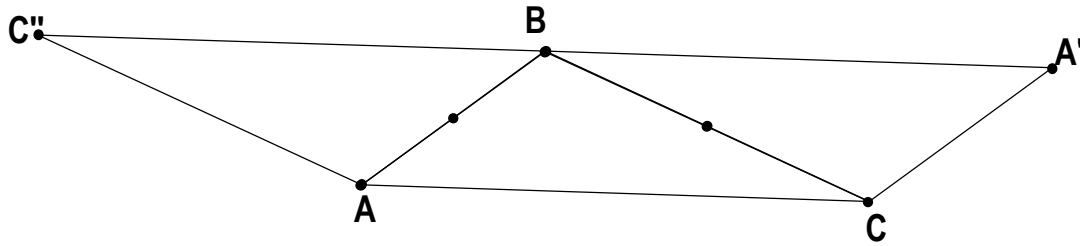
- (4)  Use the construction in problem #3 to answer each question below. Mark congruent angles in the diagram.

(a) List the pairs of congruent angles from this rotation: \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Name the angle relationship between  $\angle BAC$  and  $\angle A''B''C''$ : \_\_\_\_\_

(c)  $\overline{AC} \parallel \overline{C''A''}$  because  $\angle BAC$  and  $\angle A''B''C''$  are \_\_\_\_\_

(5)  AS YOU COMPLETE THIS PROBLEM, MARK CONGRUENT ANGLES IN THE DIAGRAM TO MINIMIZE CONFUSION. Use different colors for parts a and b.



- (a) In problem #2(c), you stated that  $\angle BCA \cong \angle CBA'$ . Mark them congruent in the diagram above.
- (b) In problem #4(c), you stated that  $\angle BAC \cong \angle ABC''$ . Mark them congruent in the diagram above.
- (c)  $\angle C''BA'$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ angle which means that  $m\angle ABC'' + m\angle ABC + m\angle CBA' =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) If  $m\angle ABC'' + m\angle ABC + m\angle CBA' =$  \_\_\_\_\_ then we can **substitute** equal values into the equation  

$\downarrow$   
 \_\_\_\_\_ +  $m\angle ABC$  + \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

REMEMBER

$\angle BAC \cong \angle ABC''$  (part b)

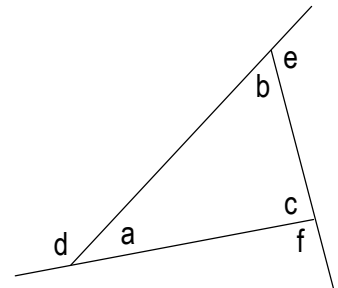
$\angle BCA \cong \angle CBA'$  (part a)
- (e)  $\angle BAC$ ,  $\angle ABC$ ,  $\angle BCA$  are the three angles in the triangle.  
 You have just proven the **triangle sum theorem**: the sum of the angles in any triangle is \_\_\_\_\_°.

(6)  **Exterior angles** of triangles.

(a) The angles inside a triangle are called **interior angles**. The angles formed by the extension of a side of a triangle are called **exterior angles**.

The **interior angles** in the diagram at right are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

The **exterior angles** in the diagram at right are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_



(b) Provide a reason for each step below.

$a + d = 180^\circ$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\hookrightarrow d = 180^\circ - a$  \_\_\_\_\_

$a + b + c = 180^\circ$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\hookrightarrow b + c = 180^\circ - a$  \_\_\_\_\_

Because  $d = 180^\circ - a$

and  $b + c = 180^\circ - a$

$d =$  \_\_\_\_\_ 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 **exterior angles**.

\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_

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(7)  **Isosceles triangles**

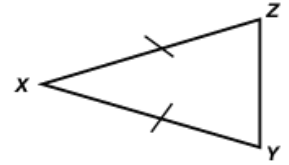
(a) Is there a way to fold **isosceles triangle** XYZ exactly in half? \_\_\_\_\_

Draw a line where the crease would be.

Complete each congruence statement  $\overline{XY} \cong$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\angle Y \cong$  \_\_\_\_\_

$\angle Y$  and  $\angle Z$  are called **base angles**. **Base angles** of isosceles triangles are always \_\_\_\_\_.

$\angle X$  is called the **vertex angle**.



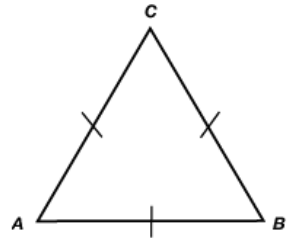
(8)  **Equilateral Triangles**

(b) How many ways can **equilateral triangle** ABC be folded exactly in half? \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the congruence statement  $\angle A \cong$  \_\_\_\_\_  $\cong$  \_\_\_\_\_

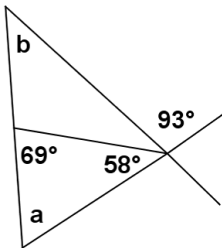
Since all of the angles in an equilateral triangle are \_\_\_\_\_,

each angle in an equilateral triangle always measures \_\_\_\_\_



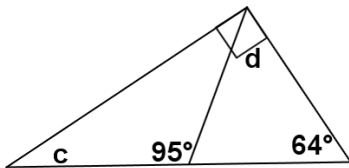
(9)  Use the triangle sum theorem and your angle notes sheet to name a relationship, write an equation, and solve the problem. Mention parallel lines when needed. REMEMBER: Reasons can ONLY include relationships to angles that are already known. Add auxiliary lines if necessary. Do 8 of the 14 problems below.

(a)



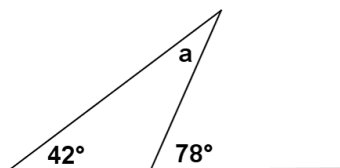
\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

(b)



\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

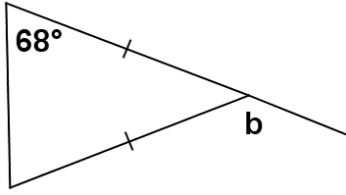
(c)



\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

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(d)



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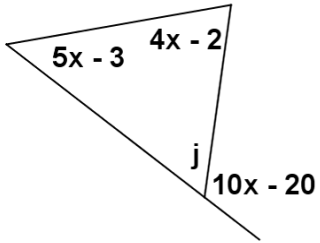
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(e)



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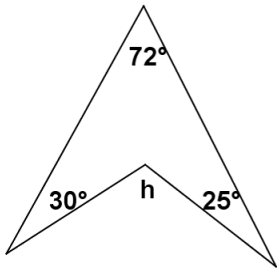
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(f)



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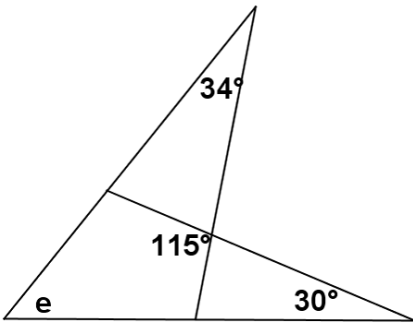
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(g)



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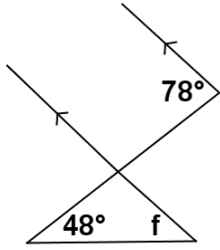
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□ (h)



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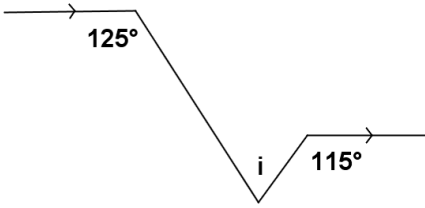
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□ (i)



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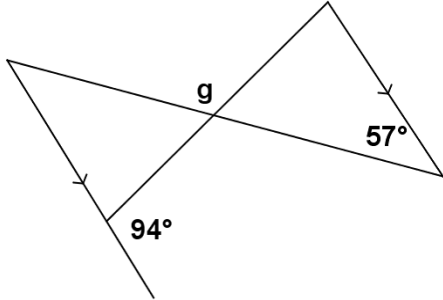
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□ (i)



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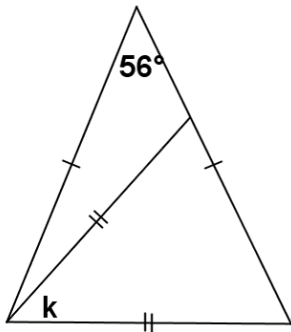
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□ (k)



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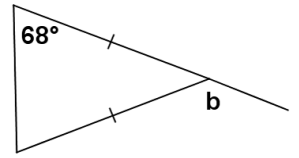


4.4 Exit Ticket Name \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_

Find the measure of angle b.

\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_

- 😎 I got this! 🏆
- 😊 I can with a bit of help 🧑🏫
- 😐 I will, given lots of help 🧑🏫
- 😞 I can't 🧑🏫
- 😡 I won't bother to 🧑🏫
- 🙅 I refuse to 🧑🏫

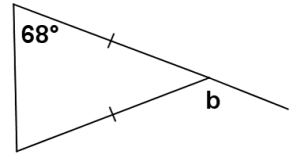


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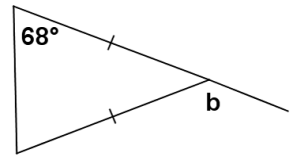


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