

Geometry Review Ch. 4
Test Ch. 4 is tomorrow!
Quiz 4.7-4.8 today

Possible construction(s) on test SSS SAS ASA
At most: 1 coordinate proof
1 regular proof

4-1 Classifying Triangles

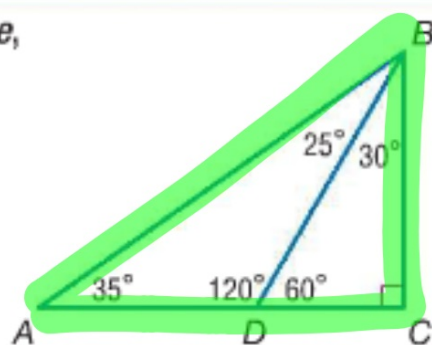
Classify each triangle as *acute*, *equiangular*, *obtuse*, or *right*.

11. $\triangle ADB$



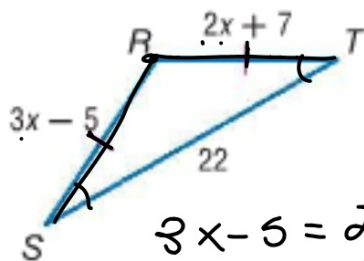
12. $\triangle BCD$

13. $\triangle ABC$



ALGEBRA Find x and the measures of the unknown sides of each triangle.

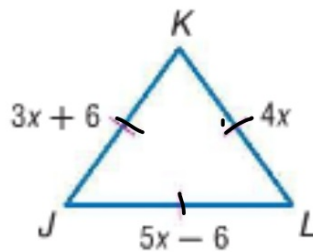
14.



$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - 5 = 2x + 7 \\ -2x + 5 \quad -2x + 5 \\ \hline x = 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = 12 \\ RT = 31 \\ RS = 31 \end{array}$$

15.



$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 6 = 4x \\ -3x \quad -3x \\ \hline 6 = x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 6 = 4x \\ -3x \quad -3x \\ \hline 6 = x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = 6 \\ KJ = 24 \\ KL = 24 \\ JL = 24 \end{array}$$

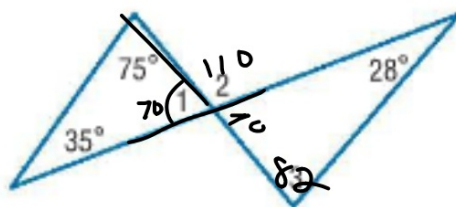
4-2 Angles of Triangles

Find the measure of each numbered angle.

17. $\angle 1 = 7$

18. $\angle 2 = 110$

19. $\angle 3 = 82$

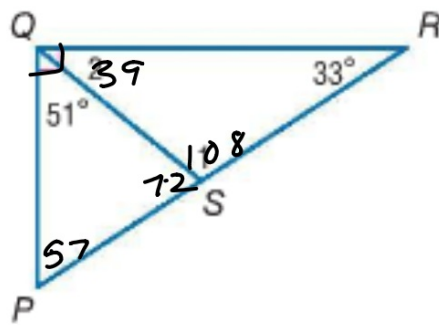


Find the measure of
each numbered angle.

$$\angle 1 = 108$$

$$\angle 2 = 39$$

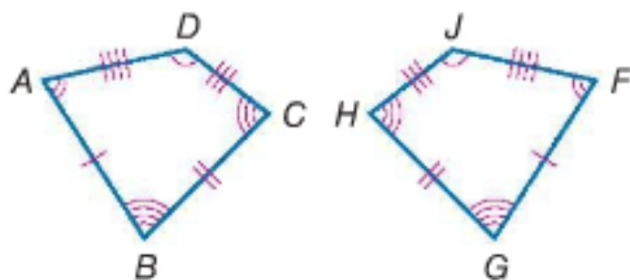
$$\angle 3 = 72$$



4-3 Congruent Triangles

Show that the polygons are congruent by identifying all congruent corresponding parts. Then write a congruence statement.

21.



$$\angle A \cong \angle F$$

$$\angle D \cong \angle I$$

$$\angle C \cong \angle H$$

$$\angle B \cong \angle G$$

$$\overline{CD} \cong \overline{HI}$$

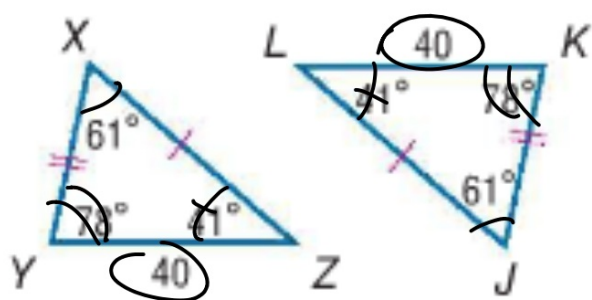
$$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{FI}$$

$$\overline{BC} \cong \overline{GH}$$

$$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{FG}$$

$$ABCD \cong FGHI$$

22.

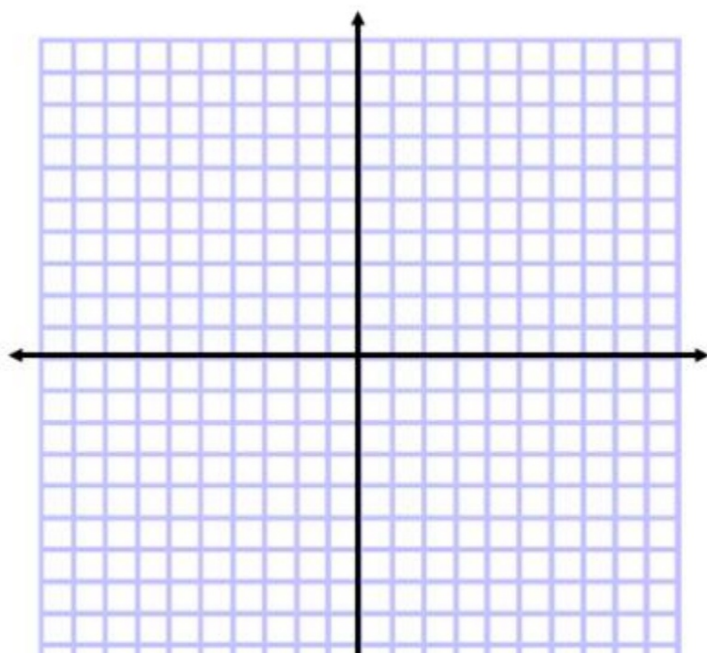


$$\triangle XYZ \cong \triangle JKL$$

4-4 Proving Triangles Congruent—SSS, SAS

Determine whether $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ$. Explain.

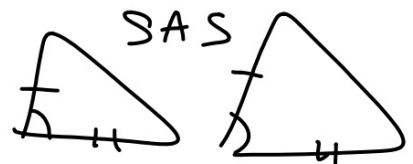
24. $A(5, 2)$, $B(1, 5)$, $C(0, 0)$, $X(-3, 3)$, $Y(-7, 6)$, $Z(-8, 1)$





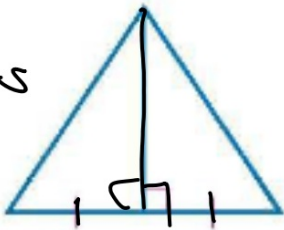
(SSS, SAS, ASA, AAS, but not ~~SSA~~)

Determine which postulate can be used to prove that the triangles are congruent. If it is not possible to prove that they are congruent, write *not possible*.

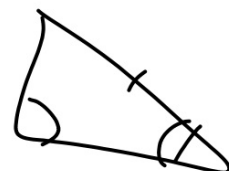
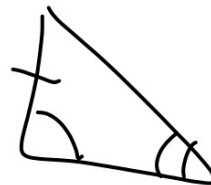
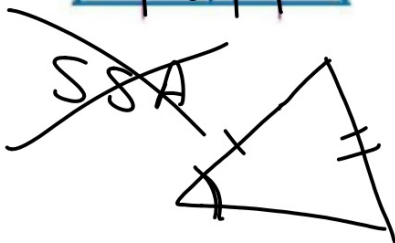
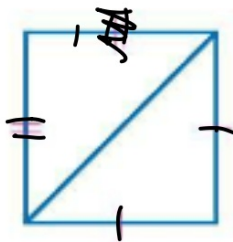


26.

SAS



27.



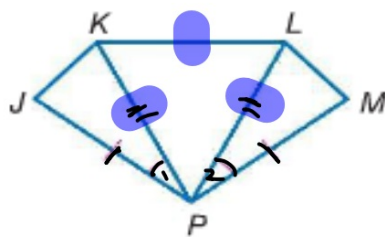
Write a two-column proof.

Given: $\triangle KPL$ is equilateral.

$$\overline{JP} \cong \overline{MP},$$

$$\angle JPK \cong \angle MPL$$

Prove: $\triangle JPK \cong \triangle MPL$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\triangle KPL$ is equilateral.	1. Given
2. $\overline{PK} \cong \overline{PL}$	2. Def. of Equilateral \triangle
3. $\overline{JP} \cong \overline{MP}$	3. Given
4. $\angle JPK \cong \angle MPL$	4. Given
5. $\triangle JPK \cong \triangle MPL$	5. SAS

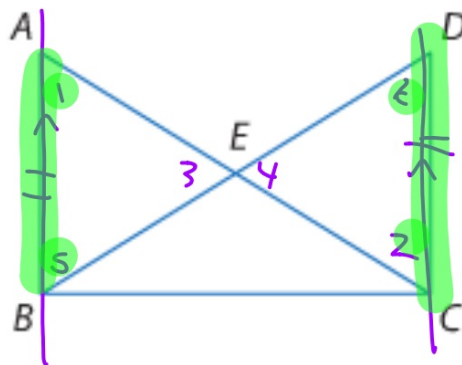
Can be helpful to un-overlap figures

4-5 Proving Triangles Congruent—ASA, AAS

Write a two-column proof.

29. Given: $\overline{AB} \parallel \overline{DC}$, $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{DC}$

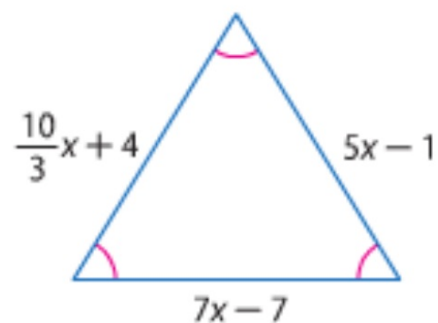
Prove: $\triangle ABE \cong \triangle CDE$



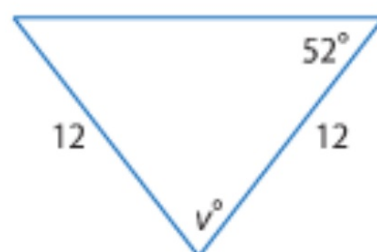
4-6 Isosceles and Equilateral Triangles

Find the value of each variable.

31.



32.



Example 8

Position and label an equilateral triangle $\triangle XYZ$ with side lengths of $2a$.

