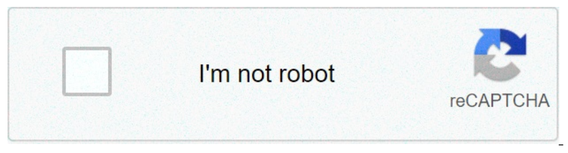

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Geometry unit 5 congruent triangles proof activity answers

Unit 5: Congruent triangles PG 51-52 introducing the concept of congruence statements and how the order and matter the position. LHP using a congruence in congruence to the congruent parts list and a triangle that runs to correspond to the position of the original triangle. RHP images corresponding to the correct congruence entries. PG 53-54 These pages are all thanks to Shireen. LHP I turned its worksheet in a leaflet to decide which types of postulates applies and the RHP I printed two on the page in size and the student name postulate and write a statement-one of my favorite pages. PG 55-56 LHP is a list of students' suggestions to use when writing proofs - I don't know how useful it is. RHP is only example tests. PG 57-58 LHP reminds the students what we know later we demonstrate triangles are congruent in order to remember what CPCTC means and when to use it. RHP Very simple examples of CPCTC tests. Here are the files: If you are looking for the web for better preparation of resources regarding great geometry mathematical ideas Ch 5 congruent triangles then this is the destination of a stop for all your needs. For a better understanding of the concepts we have filled out all the great ideas for the geometry geometry answers Ch 5 congruent triangles in a simple and easy way to understand the language. Enhance your mathematical skills and have a deeper understanding of the concepts that take help from the congruent triangles Bim Geometry Book Key Solution. Big ideas Mathematical book Response geometry Chapter 5 congruent triangles Prepare using great mathematical ideas Geometry book Chapter 5 Congruent response triangles and get a good hold of the entire concepts. Clarifying all your doubts that take the help of Bims Geometry book CH 5 Triangles congruent solutions provided. It is sufficient to touch the BIM geometry answers Chapter 5 congruent triangles and prepare the corresponding topic in a very short time. Great ideas for mathematics Geometry Congruent Triangles Key Solution covers lesson questions 5,1-5,8, practical tests, evaluation tests, test chapter, etc. Try the exam with confidence and mark better votes in the exams. Maintenance of congruent mathematician triangles Proficiency finds the coordinates of the medium point of the segment with the final points given. Then find the distance between the two points. Question 1. P (- 4, 1) and q (0, 7) Answer: The data points are: P (-4, 1), q (0, 7) We know that the average point M of the segment with the 2 FINAL POINTS IS: (("X1 + X2} {2}), (.) (x2, y2) Then, comparing the dates poits, we will have x1 = -4, x2 = 0, y1 = 1, y 2 = 7 then, the middle point m = (frac {-4 + 0} {2}), (frac {1 + 7} {2}) = ((frac {-4} {2}), (frac {8} {2}) = (- 2, 4) Thus, from the above, it can be concluded that the average point M of the segment with the given endpoints will be: (-2, 4) question 2. g (3, 6) and h (9, Ã ¢ 2) Answer: The data data are: G (3, 6), H (9, -2) We know that the medium point M of the segment with the 2 final points is: (("X1 + X2} { 2}), (frac {y1 + y2} {2}) Both the Give points are: (x1, y1) and (x2, y2) then, comparing the poits given, we will get x1 = 3, x2 = 9, y1 = 6, y2 = -2 Then, the middle point m = ((frac {3 + 9} {2}), (info {6 Ã ¢ 2} {2}) = ((frac {12} {2}), (info {4} {2}) = (6, 2) therefore, from the above, yes It can conclude that the medium point M of the segment with the given endpoints will be: (6, 2) question 3. u (- 1, 2) and V (8, 0) Answer: The points are indicated: u (-1, -2), V (8, 0) We know that the medium point M of the segment with the 2 parameters is: (("X1 + X2} {2}), (.) (Y1 + Y2} {2}) Leave the giving points (x1, y1) and (x2, y2) then, comparing the poits given, we will have x1 = -1, x2 = 8, y1 = -2, y2 = 0 then, the middle point m = (frac {- 1 + 8} {2}), (_ {--2 + 0} {2}) = (frac {7} {2}), (frac {-2} { 2}) = ((frac {7} {2}), - 1) Thus, from the above, it can be concluded that the average point M of the segment with the given endpoints will be: (frac {7} {2}), -1) resolve the equation. Question 4. 7x + 12 = = Answer: The date equation is: 7x + 12 = 3x then, 7x Ã ¢ â,¬ "3x = 12 4x = 12 x = (frac {12} {4}) x = 3 then, from what Above, we can conclude that the value of X is: 3 Question 5. 14 Ã ¢ â,¬ "6T = T Answer: The Date equation is: 14 Ã ¢ â,¬" 6T = T So, 14 = 6T + T 7t = 14 t = (frac {14} {7}) t = 2 therefore, from the above, we can conclude that the value of t is: 2 question 6. 5p + 10 = 8p + 1 answer : the date equation is: 5p + 10 = 8p + 1 then, 5p Ã ¢ â,¬ "8p = 1 Ã ¢ â,¬" 10 -3p = -9 3p = 9 p = (frac {9 } {3}) p = 3 therefore, from the above, we can conclude that the value of p is: 3 question 7. w + 13 = 11w Ã ¢ â,¬ "7 answer: the date equation is: w + 13 = 11w Ã ¢ â,¬ "7 so, w Ã ¢ â,¬" 11w = -7 Ã ¢ â,¬ "13 -10w = -20 10w = 20 w = (frac {20} {10}) w = 2 therefore, from the above, we can conclude that the value of w is: 2 question 8. 4x + 1 = 3 Ã ¢ â,¬ "2x answer: the date equation is: 4x + 1 = 3 Ã ¢ â,¬ "2x so, 4x + 2x = 3 Ã ¢ â,¬" 1 6x = 2 x = (frac {2} {6}) x = (frac {1} {3}) then, from the above, we can conclude that the value of x is: (frac {1} {3}) Question 9. z Ã ¢ â,¬ "2 = 4 + 9Z Answer: The date equation is: z Ã ¢ â,¬" 2 = 4 + 9Z so, z Ã ¢ â,¬ "9Z = 4 + 2 -8Z = 6 z = Ã ¢ â,¬ "(frac {6} {8}) z = Ã ¢ â,¬" (frac {3} {4}) Then, from the above , we can conclude that the value of the z is: Ã ¢ â,¬ "(frac {3} {4}) Question 10. Abstract reasoning You can find the length of a segment in a coordinate plan without using The distance formula? Explain your reasoning. Answer: Yes, you can find the length of a segment in a coordinate plan without using the distance formula as the segment is a portion of a line, we can use the chart to calculate the distance of a segment even if It would not make it accurate results. Thus, we use the distance formula to find the length of a segment in a coordinate plane congruent triangles congruent mathematical practices monitor progress ranks each statement as a definition, a postulate or a theorem. Explain your reasoning. Question 1. In a coordinate plan, two non-vertical lines are perpendicular if and only if the product of their slopes is - 1. Answer: the date statement is: in a coordinate plan, two non-vertical lines are perpendicular If and only if the product of their slopes is "1. We know that, according to the theorem Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã Å" Paffallel and perpendicular ", two non-vertical lines are perpendicular if and only if the product of their slopes is - 1 Thus, from the above, we can conclude that the date statement is a question theorem 2. If you intersect two lines to form a linear couple of congruent angles, so the lines are perpendicular. Answer: The date statement is: if two lines intersect to form a linear couple of congruent angles, so the lines are perpendicular. We know that, according to the theorem Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã Å "-Line perpendicular", when two straight lines intersect at a point and form a linear pair of congruent angles, so the lines are perpendicular, from the above, we can conclude That the Data Declaration is a question theorem 3. If you intersect two lines to form a right angle. So the lines are perpendicular. Answer: The date statement is: if you intersect two lines to form a right angle. So Lines are perpendicular. We know that, according to Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "perpendix theorem lines", when two lines intersect to form a right angle, the lines are perpendicular, from here, from the above, we can conclude that the statement Date is a question theorema 4. Through any two points, there is exactly a line. Answer: The date statement is: through two points, there is exactly a line that we know that, between two points, it can only be drawn a line and we do not need any proof to demonstrate the aforementioned declaration, we know, the The declaration that Vera without the test to show it is called Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "postulated" therefore, from the above, we can conclude that the date statement is a postulate 5.1 angles of triangles exploration 1 by writing a work of conjecture with a partner. a. Use the dynamic geometric software to draw any triangle and label it, â € ABC. Answer: using the IL Geometry Software, designed the triangle is: b. Find the measures of the interior angles of the triangle. Answer: from part (A), we can observe that the vertices of the triangle are: A, B, and C leave that the interior angles of the vertices A, B, and C are Î ±, I², and I³ respectively, Le measures given triangle are: therefore, from the above, the measures of the interior angles are: Î ± = 62.1 Â °, i² = 64.1 Â °, and I³ = 53.8 Â ° C. Find the sum of the internal angular measurements. Answer: from the part (B), the measures of the interior angles are: Î ± = 62,17 Â °, I² = 64.1 Â °, and I³ = 53.8 Â °, therefore, the sum of the interior angles = 62,17 Â Â ° + 64.1 ° + 53.1 ° = 180 Â Â ° Thus, from the foregoing, we conclude that the sum of the internal angle measurements is: 180 Â ° D. Repeat the parts (a) - (c) with several other triangles. So write a guess on the sum of the measures of the interior angles of a triangle. Response: The representation of the 3 different triangles and their internal angular measurements are: therefore, from the foregoing, we conclude that the conjecture on the sum of the measures of the interior angles of a triangle is: the sum of the internal angle measures Of a triangle it is always: 180 Â ° Constructing valid arguments to be proficient in math, you need to think inductively on the data and write the guesswork. Answer: Inductive reasoning: inductive reasoning is the arrival process to a conclusion based on a series of observations. Inductive reasoning is similarly used in geometry. Conjecture: a statement that you believe to be true based on inductive reasoning. Exploration 2 Writing a guess work with a partner. a. Use dynamic geometry software to draw any triangle and label Â â ABC. Response: The triangle drawn using the dynamic geometry software is: therefore, from the foregoing, we conclude that the vertices of the triangle are: A, B and C B. Draw an outer corner at any vertex and finds its measure. Answer: from part (A), the vertices of the triangle are: A, B, and C leave that external angular measurements of the triangle are: Î ±, I² and I³, therefore, the representation of the external angular measurements of the triangle are: then , from the foregoing, we conclude that the external angular measurements of the triangle are: Î ± = 310.7 Â °, i² = 299.3 Â °, and I³ = 290 Â ° C. Find the measures of the two interior angles of the triangle not -Acenti. Answer: from the part (B), the outer angular measurements of the triangle are: Î ± = 310.7 Â °, i² = 299.3 Â °, and I³ = 290 Â °, therefore, the representation of the internal angles and non-adjacent outer corner the triangle measures are: therefore, from the foregoing, the angular measurements of two non-adjacent sides are: Î ± = 70 Â °, i² = 60.77 Â °, and I³ = 49.3 Â ° D. Find the sum of the measures of the two interior angles not -Acenti. Compare this sum on the external angle measurement. Answer: from the part (B), the outer angular measurements of the triangle are: Î ± = 310.7 Â °, i² = 299.3 Â °, and I³ = 290 Â ° from part (c), the measures of the two interior non-adjacent angles they are: Î ± = 70 Â °, i² = 60.77 Â °, and I³ = 49.3 Â °, the sum of the measures of the exterior angles of the triangle are: Î ± + i² + I³ = 310.7 + 299.3 ° Â Â ° + 290 Â Â ° = 900.0 ° The sum of the measurements of the two non-adjacent interior angles is: Î ± + i² + I³ Â 70 = + 60.77 ° Â Â ° + 49.3 ° = 180.0, and then, from the above , we can conclude that the sum of the measures of the exterior angles is 5 times the sum of the interior angles of the two measures, and not adjacent. Repeat parts (a) - (d) with several other triangles. So writing a conjecture that compares the measurement of an external angle with the sum of the measures of the two interior angles not -Acenti. Answer: therefore, from the foregoing, we conclude that the external measurement of the angle of a vertex for a given triangle = 360 Â ° - (internal measurement of the angle of a vertex which we are finding the external angle measurement) the sum the interior of the angular measurements of the triangle is: Â ° Communicate your answer question 3. How are the angular measures of a triangle triangle Answer: The angular measurements of a triangle are related as shown below: the measurement of the outer angle of a vertex for a certain triangle = 360 Â ° - (measure of the internal angle of a top that we are finding the angle measurement External) The sum of the internal angle measurements of the triangle is: 180 Â ° Question 4. An outer angle of a triangle measures 32 Â ° What do you know about the measurements of the internal corners? Explain your reasoning. Answer: It is given that an external angle of a triangle measures 32 Â ° ... we know, the measurement of the outer angle of a vertex for a certain triangle = 360 Â ° - (measure of the internal angle of a summit we are Finding the outer angle measure) so, 32 Â ° = 360 Â ° - (the size of the internal angle of 32 Â °) The size of the internal angle of 32 Â ° = 360 Â ° Â ¢ â,¬ " 32 Â ° The internal angle measurement of 32 Â ° = 328 Â ° from here, from the above, we can conclude that the measurement of the internal angle of a triangle for an external angle measurement of 32 ° is: 328 Â ° Lesson 5.1 Corners of Triangles Progress Monitoring Question 1. Draw a triangle obtuse isosceles and an acute scalene triangle. Answer: The figures of an obtuse isoscele triangle and an acute triangle are the following: Question 2. Ã, â € ABC is vertical a (0, 0), B (3, 3), and C (- 3, 3), classify the triangle from its sides. Then determine if it is a right triangle. Answer: The data points are: A (0, 0) , B (3, 3), and C (-3, 3) and the triangle is Ãž "ABC we know, to find if the triangle given is a right angled triangle or not, we must demonstrate, ACSÃ ¢ â² = AbÃ ¢ â² + AbÃ ¢ Â² WHERE, AC is the distance between A and Points AB is the distance between A and B Points BC is the distance between points B and C, we know, the distance between 2 points = Ã ¢ å¡ (x2 Ã ¢ â,¬ "x1) Ã ¢ â² + (y2 Ã ¢ â,¬" y1) We will now let it let the data points are considered as a (x1, y1), b (x2, y2) and c (x3, y3) so, ab = Ã ¢ å¡ (3 Ã ¢ â,¬ "0) Ã ¢ â² + (3 Ã ¢ â,¬" 0) Ã ¢ â² = Ã ¢ å¡3Ã,Â² + 3 Ã ¢ Â² = Ã ¢ Å¡9 + 9 = Ã ¢ å¡18 BC = Ã, å (-3 Ã ¢ â,¬ "3) Ã,Â² + (3 Ã ¢ â,¬" 3) Ã ¢ â² = Ã ¢ å¡ (-6) Ã ¢ â² + 0 Â² = Ã ¢ Å¡6Ã,Â² = 6 ac = Ã ¢ å¡ (-3 Ã ¢ â,¬ "0) ã,Â² + (3 Ã ¢ Ã, ¬ "0) Ã ¢ â² = Ã ¢ å¡ (-3) Ã ¢ â² + 3 Ã ¢ â² = Ã ¢ Å¡9 + 9 = Ã ¢ Å¡18 Now, AcÃ ¢ â² = Abâ² + BCSÃ,Â² (Ã ¢ Å¡8) Ã,Â² = (Ã ¢ å¡18) Ã,Â² + 6 Â² 18 = 18 + 36 18 Ã ¢ 54 So, from the above, we can conclude that the given triangle is not a triangle question Right angle 3. Find Ã measure, 1 answer: the data The figure is: We know it, the measurement of an external angle of A Riangle is equal to the sum of the measurements of the two internal angles not adjacent from the given triangle, the external angle is: (5x Ã ¢ â,¬ "10) Ã ¢ Â ° The internal corners are: 40 Â °, 3x Â °, ã, 1 then, (5x Ã ¢ â,¬ "10) Ã ¢ Â ° = 40 Â ° + 3x 5x Â ° Ã ¢ Ã, ¬ "3xÃ ¢ Â ° = 40 Â ° + 10 Â ° 2xÃ ¢ Â ° = 50 Â ° x = 50 Â ° Â · 2 x = 25 Â ° then, the inside the corners are 40 Â °, 3 (25) Ã ¢ Â °, Ã ¢ 1 = 40 Â °, 75 Â °, Ã, 1 We know that, the sum of the internal corners of a triangle is: 180 Â ° SO, 40 Â ° + 75 Â ° + + Ã , 1 = 180 Â ° 115 Â ° + Ã, 1 = 180 Â ° Ã, 1 = 180 Â ° Ã ¢ â,¬ "115 Â ° Ã, 1 = 65 Â ° therefore, from the above, we can conclude that the Value of the Ã, 1 is: 65 Â ° Question 4. Find the measure of each acute angle. Answer: The figure given is: We know that, the sum of the internal angles in a triangle is: 180 Â ° from the date figure, the internal corners of the right angle triangle are: 90 Â °, 2xÃ ¢ Â °, and (x ã, â,¬ "6) Ã ¢ Â ° yes, 90 Â ° + 2x-â ° + (x Ã ¢ â,¬" 6) Ã ¢ Â ° = 180 Â ° 84 Â ° + 3x-Â ° = 180 Â ° 3x Â ° = 180 Â ° Ã ¢ â,¬ "84 Â ° 3xÃ ¢ Â ° = 96 Â ° xx = 96 Â · 3 Â ° x = 32 Â ° then, the measure of each Acute angle is 90 Â °, 2xÃ ¢ Â °, (x "6) Ã ¢ Â ° = 90 Â °, 2 (32) Ã ¢ Â °, (32 Ã ¢ â,¬" 6) Ã ¢ Â ° = 90 Â °, 64 Â °, 26 Â ° Well, from the above, we can conclude that, the measure of each acute angle is 90 Â °, 64 Â °, and 26 Â ° exercise exercise 5.1 corners of Triangles Vocabulary and Core Concept Check the question 1. Writing can also a fair triangle to be dull? Explain our reasoning. Answer: Question 2. Complete the sentence The measure of an external angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the measures of the two internal corners ____________. Answer: The date declaration is: L to a measure of an external corner of a It is the amount of the sum of the two internal corners ____________. Thus, the completed form of the given given It is: the measurement of an external angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the measures of the two non-adjacent internal corners. Monitoring of progress and mathematical modeling with in exercises 3-6, classify the triangle from the sides and measuring its corners. Question 3. Answer: Question 4. Answer: The Date Department is: We know that, A | A represents the Ã ¢ congruenta or Ã ¢ equal ¢ in geometry so, from the figure given, we can see that all three sides of the given triangle are the same we know that, if a triangle has all the same sides, then the triangle is called Ã ¢ equilatero triangleÃ ¢ therefore, from the above, we can conclude that the Ãž lmn is a Ã ¢ equilatero triangleÃ ¢ question 5. answer: question 6. answer: the date figure is: we know that, if each side is not equal among them in the triangle, then the triangle is called Ã ¢ scalene triangleÃ ¢ the angle greater than 90 ° is called back as an optus Anglea a angle less than 90 ° is called a sharp Anglea therefore, from the foregoes, yes It can conclude that Ãž ABC is an acute scalen triangleÃ ¢ in the exercises 7-10, classify an ABC for the sides. Then determine if it is a right triangle. Question 7. A (2, 3), B (6, 3), (2, 7) Answer: Question 8. A (3, 3), B (6, 9), (6, Ã ¢ 3) Answer: The points are shown: A (3, 3), B (6, 9), and C (6, -3) We know that, to find if the given triangle is a right angle or not, we must try, AcÃ,Â² = AbÃ,Â² + BCÃ,Â² where, AC is the distance between the points AE C AB is the distance between points AE B BC is the distance between points B and C the slope of any side must be equal to -1 Now, let out points are A (X1, Y1), B (X2, Y2), and C (X3, Y3) Therefore, A (X1, Y1) = (3, 3), B (X2, Y2) = (6, 9), and C (X3, Y3) = (6, -3) We know that, the distance between 2 points = Ã ¢ (x2 Ã ¢ x1) Â² + (y2 Ã ¢ y1) is then , AB = A (6 ¢ 3) â² + (9 ¢ 3) Ã,Â² = Ã ¢ 3Ã,Â² + 6Ã,Â² = Ã ¢ 9 + 36 = 45 = BC 6 to 6) Â² + (- - 3 Ã ¢ 9) Ã,Â² = to 0 + 12Ã,Â² = Ã ¢ 12Ã,Â² = 12 AC = A (6 ¢ 3) Â² + (-3 Ã ¢ 3) Ã,Â² = Ã ¢ (3) Â² + (-6) â² = Ã ¢ 9 + 36 = 45 Thus, from the length of the sides, we can say that the triangle proposal is a isoscele triangle, we know that, slop e (m) = (frac {y2 Ã ¢ y1} {x2 Ã ¢ x1} so, a path of ab = (frac {6} {3} = 2 slope of bc = (frac {-9 Ã ¢ 3} {6 Ã ¢ 6}) = (frac {-12} {0}) = slope Define ac = (frac {¢ -3 3} {6 Ã ¢ 3}) = (frac {-6} {3} = -2 Then, from the foregoing, you can conclude that the Data triangle is not a rectangle triangle Question 9. A (1, 9), B (4, 8), C (2, 5) Answer: Question 10. (- 2, 3), B (0, 3) , C (3, 2) Answer: The points data are: A (-2, 3), B (0, -3), and C (3, -2) We know that, to find if the triangle given is A right angle or not, we must demonstrate, acÃ,Â² = abã, + BCÃ,Â² where, AC is the distance between the points AE C AB is the distance between the points AE B BC is the distance between the points B and C The slope of one side must be equal to -1 now, Let Data Points are A (X1, Y1), B (X2, Y2), and C (X3, Y3) Therefore, A (X1, Y1) = (-2, 3), B (x2, y2) = (0, -3), and c (x3, y3) = (3, -2) we know that, the distance between 2 points = Ã ¢ (x2 Ã ¢ x1) Â² + (y2 Ã ¢ y1) Â² then, ab = ã, (0 ¢ [-2]) Â² + (3 Ã ¢ 3) Ã,Â² = Ã ¢ 2Ã,Â² + 0Ã,Â² = Ã ¢ 4 + 0 = 2 bc = 3 to 0) Â² + (-2 - [- 3]) Ã,Â² = Ã ¢ 9 + 1Ã,Â² = 10 AC = A (3 Ã ¢ [-2]) Â² + (-2 Ã ¢ 3) Ã,Â² = A (5) Â² + (-5) Â² = 25 + 25 = 50 Ã ¢ Now, AcÃ,Â² = AbÃ,Â² + BCÃ,Â² 50 = 10 + 4 50 Ã ¢ 14 Thus, from the length of the sides, we can say that the triangle proposal is a stale triangle because all the lengths of the sides are different we know that, slope (m) = (frac {y2 Ã ¢ y1} {x2 Ã ¢ x1} so, trail ab = (frac {9 to 3} {6 a 3} = (frac {6} {3}) = 2 slope of the bc = (frac {-9 Ã ¢ 3} {6 Ã ¢ 6}) = (frac {-12} {0} = slope Define ac = (frac {Ã ¢ -3 3} {6 Ã ¢ 3}) = (frac {-6} {3}) = -2 Then, from the foregoing, you can conclude that the given triangle is not a rectangle triangle in exercises of 11 to 14. Find MÃ ¢ 1. Then classify the triangle from its corners 11. Answer: Question 12. Answer: The Date Date is: We know that the sum of the internal angles of a triangle is: 180 Â ° So, from the above, the internal corners of the given triangle are: 40 Â °, Ã , 30Ã, Â °, AA 1 hour, 40 Â ° + 30 Â ° + to 1 = 180 Â ° 70 + to 1 = 180 Â ° to 1 = 180 Â Ã, 70 ° to 1 = 110ã, Â ° We know that the greater angle of 90 Â ° is called Ã ¢ Ottuso Anglea therefore, from the foregoing, it can be concluded that the triangle given is an optusible angled triangleÃ ¢ question 13. Answer: question 14. Answer: the proposal figure is: we know that the sum of the internal corners of a triangle is: 180 Â ° therefore, from the above, the internal corners of the given triangle are: 60 Â °, 60 ° ã,, ã, ã, 1 hour , 60 Â ° + 60 Â ° + Ã ¢ 1 = 180 Â ° 120 + Ã ¢ 1 = 180 Â ° Ã ¢ 1 = 180 Â ° 120 Â ° Ã, Ã ¢ 1 = 60 ° We know that, a lower angle of 90 ° is called Ã ¢ acute anglea the triangle that all angles 60 Â ° is called a equilateral triangleÃ ¢ therefore, from the foregoing, it can be concluded That the given triangle is a qua Anglea equilateral in exercises 15-18, find the measurement of the outer angle. Question 15. Answer: Question 16. Answer: The date figure is: We know that an external angle is the sum of the two non-adjacent internal corners in a triangle so, (2x Ã ¢ 2) Ã, Â ° = XA Â ° + 45 Â ° 2xa Â ° Ã, xa Â ° = 45 Â ° + 2ã, Â ° x = 47a Â ° Thus, the measurement of the outer angle is: (2x Ã ¢ 2) Ã, Â ° = (2 (47) Ã ¢ 2) Ã, Â ° = (94 Ã ± 2) Ã, Â ° = 92a Â ° therefore, from the foregoing, can be concluded that the measurement of the outer angle is: 92a Â ° Question 17. Answer: Question 18. Answer: The date figure is: We know that an external angle is equal to the sum of the two non-adjacent internal corners in a triangle then, (7x Ã ¢ 16) Ã, Â ° = (x + 8) Ã, Â ° + 4xa Â ° 7xÃ, Â ° ¢ 5xa Â ° = 16 Â ° + 8Ã, Â ° 2x = 24 Â ° x = 24 Â ° ÃƒÂ · 2 x = 12 Â ° , the measurement of the outer angle is: (7x ¢ 16) Ã, Â ° = (7 (12) to 16) Ã, Â ° = (84 Ã ¢ 16) Ã, Â ° = 68a Â ° from the foregoes, you can conclude that the measurement of the external angle is: 68a Â ° in 19-22 exercises, we find the measure each corner ACU To. Question 19. Answer: Question 20. Answer: The date figure is: from the proposed figure, it can be observed that a corner is 90 Â ° and 2 sides are perpendicular then, you can say that the data triangle is a rectangle triangle We know that the sum of the corners of a triangle is: 180 Â ° then, xa Â ° + (3x + 2) Ã, Â ° + 90 Â ° = 180 Â ° 4xa Â ° + 2ã, Â ° + 90 Â ° = 180 Â ° 4xa Â ° = 180 Â ã, 90ã, Â ° Ã, 2ã, Â ° 4xa Â ° = 88a Â ° x = 88a Â ° â · 4 Â ° x = 22 Â ° so , the measured angle 2 acute are: xa Â ° e (3x + 2) ã, Â ° = 22 Â ° E (3 (22) + 2) Ã, Â ° = 22 Â ° E (66 + 2) , Â ° = 22 Â ° and 68 Â ° therefore, from the foregoing, it can be concluded that the 2 acute angular measures are: 22 Â ° and 68 Â ° Question 21. Answer: Question 22. Answer: The date figure is : From the proposed figure, you can observe that a corner is 90 Â ° and 2 sides are perpendicular then, you can say that the data triangle is a rectangle triangle we know that the sum of the interior corners of a triangle is: 180 Â ° So, (19x Ã ¢ 1) Ã, Â ° + (13x Ã ¢ 5) Ã, Â ° + 90 Â ° = 180 Â ° 32xÃ, Â ° 6a Â ° + 90 Â ° = 180 Â ° 32xÃ, Â ° = 180 Â ° Ã, 90 Â ° 6a Â ° 4xa Â ° = 84a Â ° x = 84a Â ° â · 4 Â ° x = 21ã, Â ° so, the measured angle 2 acute are: (19x Ã ¢ 1) is, Â ° E (13x to 5) Ã, Â ° = (19 (21) Ã ¢ 1) Ã, Â ° E (13 (21) Ã ¢ 5) Ã, Â ° = 398a Â ° E (273 Ã ± 5) Â ° Ã, = 398a â ° and 268a therefore, from the above, can be concluded that the measures 2 acute angle are: 398a Â ° and 268a Â ° in the exercises 23-26. Find the measurement of each acute angle in the rectangle triangle. Question 23. The measure of an acute angle is 5 times the size of the other acute corner. Answer: Question 24. The measure of an acute angle is aimed at the size of the other acute angle. Answer: Question 25. The measurement of an acute angle is 3 times the sum of the size of the other acute corner and 8. Answer: question 26. The measurement of an acute angle is twice the difference of the size of the other corner Acute 12. Answer: The date statement is: the measurement of an acute angle is double the difference of the other acute corner and 12. Then, xa Â ° + [2 (xa 12)] Ã, Â Â ° = 90ã, Â ° Far + + A 2 (12) Â Â ° = 90 ° 3xA Â Â Â ° A 24 ° = 90 ° 3xA Â Â Â ° = 90 ° + 24 ° 3xA Â Â Â ° x ° = 114A = 114A Â ° Â Â · 3 x 38 = Â ° so, the second acute angle measured are: xA Â °, 2 (x Ã ¢ 12) Â Â Â ° = 38 °, 2 (38 to 12) ° Â Â 38 = Â °, 2 (26) Â Â Â ° = 38 °, 52A Â ° Thus, from the foregoing, it can be concluded that the measures are acute angle: 38 Â °, 52a Â ° error tracing in Exercises 27 and 28, describe and correct the error in the search for mÃ ¢ question 1. 27. answer: question 28. answer: we know that, the outer corner of a triangle is equal to the sum of the interior angles of a triangle not adjacent So, from figure, the outer corner is: 1 Ã ¢ Â interior angles are 80 °, 50 ° Â So, Ã ¢ Â 1 = 80 ° + 50 ° to Â 1 = Â 130 ° Now, the inner corner of the measuring Ã ¢ 1 = 180 ° Â Ã ¢ (measure external angle of 130 Â °) = 180 ° 130 Â Â ° Â Â = 50 ° Thus, from the foregoing, the internal angle measurement of a 1: 50 Â ° in of 29-36 exercises, find the numbered angle measurement. 29. Question 1 Answer: Question 2 30. Response: We know that the external measurement of the angle is equal to the sum of the interior non-adjacent corners So, Ã ¢ Â 2 = 90 ° + 40 ° Â Â Â = 130 ± 2 ° 31. question 3 answer: question 32. 3 answer: in the previous figure, a 2 = 4 Therefore, from the foregoing, it can be concluded that a 2 = a = 130A 4 Â ° question 33. 5 answer: question 34. 6 answer: the external measurement of the angle is equal to the sum of the interior non-adjacent corners So, Ã ¢ Â 6 = 90 ° + 3 6 = 90A Â ° + 50 ° Â Â ¢ Â 6 = 140 ° question 35 . 7 answer: 36. 8 question answer: the external measurement of the angle is equal to the sum of the interior non-adjacent corners So, Ã ¢ Â 8 = 90 ° + 1 6 = 90 + 50 ° Â Â ° to 6 = 140 Â ° question 37. using tools Three people are standing on a stage. The distances between the three persons are shown in the diagram. Classify the triangle from the sides and measuring its corners. Answer: Question using the structure 38. Which of the following series of angular measurements can form a triangle? Select everything you apply. (A) 100A Â °, 50 Â °, 40 Â ° Response: The determined angles are: 100A Â °, 50 Â °, 40 Â ° We know that the sum of the angles of a triangle should be equal to 180 Â ° Hence, the sum of certain angles = 100A Â Â ° + 50 ° + 40 ° = Â 100A to + 90 ° Â ° Â ° = 190a Thus, from the foregoing, it can be concluded that the pointed corners do not form a triangle (B) 96a Â °, 74A Â °, 10 Â ° answer: the determined angles are: 96A Â °, 74A Â °, 10 Â ° know that the sum of the angles of a triangle should be equal to 180 Â ° So, the sum of dates angles = 96A Â ° + 74A Â ° + 10 Â ° = 96a Â ° + 84A Â ° = 180 Â ° Thus, from the foregoing, it can be concluded that certain corners form a triangle (C) 165A Â °, 113A Â °, 82A Â ° answer: the determined angles are: 165A Â °, 113A Â °, 82A Â ° know that the sum of the angles of a triangle should be equal to 180 Â ° Then, the sum of dates corners = 165A Â ° bis + 113 + 82A = 165A Â ° Â ° Â ° + 195A = 360 Â ° But, we know that the the sum of the external angles of a triangle is: 360 Â ° Thus, from the foregoing, it can be concluded that certain corners form a triangle (D) 101A Â °, 41a Â °, 38 Â ° An Swer: The determined angles are : 101A Â °, 41a Â °, 38 Â ° We know that the sum of the angles of a triangle should be equal to 180 Â ° Then, the sum of dates angles = 101A Â ° + 38 Â ° + 41a Â ° = 101A Â ° + 79A Â ° = 180 Â ° Thus, from the foregoing, it can be concluded that certain corners form a triangle (E) 90 Â °, 45 Â °, 45 Â ° answer: the determined angles are: 90 Â ° , 45 Â ° ° 45A to know that the sum of the angles of a triangle should be equal to 180 Â ° Hence, the sum of the angles provided Â = 90 ° + 45 ° + 45 Â Â Â ° = 90 ° + 90 Â ° = 180 Â ° Then, from the above, it can be concluded that certain corners form a triangle (F) 84A Â °, 62a Â °, 34a Â ° answer: the determined angles are: 84A Â °, 62a Â °, 34a Â ° know that the sum of the angles of a triangle should equal to 180 Â ° So, the sum of the given angles = 84A + 62A Â ° Â ° Â ° + 34A = 84A + 96A ° Â Â Â ° = 180 ° Thus, from the foregoing, it can That certain angles forms a triangle question 39. Mathematical modeling You fold a metal strip in a isoscele triangle for a sculpture. The metal strip is 20 inches long. The first fold is made 6 inches from a fair. Extly. Two ways you could complete the triangle. Answer: Question 40. Finding the thought Find and draw an object (or part of an object) which can be modeled by a triangle and an external corner. Describe the relationship between the internal corners of the triangle and the outer angle in terms of the object. Answer: from the figure above, we can say that the sum of the internal corners of a given triangle is: 180 Â ° The sum of the external corners of a given triangle is: 360 Â ° The relationship between the internal corners and the external angles is ¨: The measurement of the outer angle = sum of the two non-adjacent internal angles application 41. Proven a corollary demonstrates the corollary to the triangle theorem (corollary 5. 1). Data â € ABC is a fair triangle that is a supplementary answer: the supplementary question: the question 42. Proving of a theorem shows the teorem of the external angle (theorem 5.2). Data â € ABC, external Ã ¢ ACD hard MÃ ¢ a + MÃ ¢ b = mÃ ¢ acd Answer: It is given that in Ãž "ABC, the external angle is Ã ¢ ACD that we must prove that MÃ ¢ to + MÃ ¢ b = MÃ, ACD Test: So, from the above, we can conclude that MÃ ¢ a + MÃ ¢ b = MÃ ¢ ACD is a proven test 43. Critical thinking can draw a triangle obtuse isosceles? Equalized triangle obtuse ? In this case, provide examples. Otherwise, he explains why it is not possible. Answer: question 44. Critical thinking can draw a isoscele triangle right? Fair equilateral triangle? In this case, provide an example. In opposite case, explains why it is not possible. Answer: You can draw a right isoscele triangle, but you cannot draw a right equilateral triangle, we know, in a triangle, if the length of the 2 sides is the same And a corner is a right angle, so it's called Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "Right Isosceles triangleÃ ¢ â,¬ in a triangle, if the length of all The sides is the same and every corner is 60 °, then it's a Ã ¢ â,¬ å "Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬", therefore, from the above definitions , from the above definitions, we can see that you can draw the isoscelles triangle on the right, but it is not possible to Dran Dran an equilateral triangle question 45. Mathematical connections Ã, â € ABC is isosceles. Ab = x, and bc = 2x Ã ¢ â,¬ "4. a. Find two possible values for x when the perimeter of ã, â € abc is 32. b. How many possible values are for x when the perimeter of â € â € ™ ABC is 12? Answer: question 46. How do you see it? Classify triangles, as many ways as possible. Without finding any measurement. A. Answer: The date figure is: from the figure, we can see that The entire length of the sides of the triangle is the same, we know that, the triangle that has the length of all the same sides is called a triangle Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬ "So, from what Above, we can conclude that the given triangle is a triangle Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬ b. Answer: The figure given is: from the figure, we can see that the lengths of all 3 sides are different, we know that, the triangle that has all the different lateral lengths is called Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "triangle scalena" then , from the above, we can conclude that the given triangle is called Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "scalena triangleÃ ¢ â,¬ c. Answer: The figure given is: from the figure, we can observe that the length of all 3 sides It is different and 1 corner is obtuse, ie, greater than 90 ° we know, the triangle that has an excellent angle is called Ã, Ã, â,¬BTUSUSE Angled triangle, therefore, from the above, we can conclude That the given triangle is a triangle Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "Angled obtuse reduced triangle ... Answer: The figure given is: from the figure, we can see that 1 angle is 90 Â ° and 2 sides are perpendicular to 'One with the other we know, the triangle that has an angle of 90 ° and the slope -1 is called to Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã Â â â â â â â â â â â â â "angled triangleÃ», therefore, from the above, possi I love to conclude that the data triangle is called Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "Right-angled triangle" Question 47. Analysis of relationships such as the following could represent the measures of a Angle and two internal corners of a triangle? Select everything you apply. A) 100 Â °, 62 Â °, 38 Â ° (b) 81 Â °, 57 Â °, 24 Â ° (c) 119 Â °, 68 Â °, 49 Â ° (d) (D) 85 Â °, 28 Â ° (s) 92 Â °, 78 Â °, 68 Â ° (f) 149 Â °, 101 Â °, 48 Â ° Answer: Question 48. Do a discussion your friend states that the measure Of an external corner will be increasingly greater than the sum of non-lying internal angular measures. Is your friend correct? Explain your reasoning. Answer: No, your friend is not a correct explanation: we know, according to the external angle theorem, the measurement of the outer angle is always equal to the sum of non-adjacent internal angular measures but, according to your friend, The outer angle The measure will be increasingly greater than the sum of the ancient internal non-adjacent measures, aside, from the above, we can conclude that your friend is not correct mathematical connections in exercises 49-52, find the values of X and Y . Question 49. Answer: Question 50. Answer: The figure given is: from the figure, we must obtain the values of XEY now, using the alternative angle theorem, x = 118 Â ° hour, using the outdoor angle theorem , x = y + 22 Â ° y = x Ã ¢ â,¬ "22 Â ° y = 118 Â ° Ã ¢ â,¬" 22 Â ° y = 96 Â ° Â »So from the above, we can conclude that The x and y values are: 118 Â ° and 96. Â ° request 51 respectively. Answer: Question 52. Answer: The figure given is: from the figure above, we must find the XEY values now, using the sum of the internal angle measurements, x-â ° + 64 Â ° + 90. Â ° = 180 Â ° x-Â ° + 154 Â ° = 180 Â ° xÂ, Â ° = 180 Â ° Ã ¢ â,¬ "154 Â ° xÃ,¨ = 26 Â ° Now, using the outdoor angle theorem, yÃ ¢ Â ° = x-Â ° + 64 Â ° Y. 64 Â ° Y. Therefore, from The foregoing, we can conclude that the values of x and y are: 26 Â ° and 90 Â ° request 53 respectively. Trying a theorem to use the diagram to write a test of the triangle theorem (theorem 5. 1). Your test should be different from the test of the Sum triangle theorem shown in this lesson. Answer: Maintenance of mathematical competence Use the scheme to find the measurement of the segment or angle. Question 54. MÃ ¢ khl Answer: from the figures indicated, we can observe that ABC = Ã ¢ GHK Ã ¢ khl = Ã ¢ GHK / 2 so, (6x + 2) Ã ¢ Â ° = (3x + 1) Ã ¢ Â ° + (5x Ã ¢ â,¬ "27) Ã ¢ Â ° 6x Ã ¢ â,¬" 3x Ã ¢ â,¬ "5x = 1 Ã ¢ â,¬" 27 Ã ¢ â,¬ "2 6x Ã ¢ â,¬ "8x = -27 Ã ¢ â,¬" 1 -2x = -28 2x = 28 x = 28 ÃƒÂ · 2 x = 14 yes, Ã ¢ khl = Ã ¢ ghk / 2 = [(3 (3 (14) + 1) Ã ¢ Â ° + (5 (5 (14) Ã ¢ â,¬ "27) Ã ¢ Â °] / 2 = [43 Â ° + 43 Â °] / 2 = 86 Â ° / 2 = 43 Â ° Thus, from the above, we can conclude that Ã ¢ khl = 43 Â ° Question 55. MÃ ¢ ABC â €

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