Classifying Triangles

vimeo.com/258002079

Classify each triangle by its angles and sides.



Complete the Triangle Sum Theorem Card Sort: Record the angles you found for each triangle on the lines provided.

Triangle 1:	Triangle 2:
Triangle 3:	Triangle 4:

Complete the Isosceles Base Angle Card Sort: Draw the triangle that matches the description. Isosceles triangle whose base angles are 26°. Isosceles triangle whose base angles are 43°.

Isosceles triangle whose base angles are 64°.

Isosceles triangle whose base angles are 77°.

Exterior Angle Theorem:

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The exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the two non-adjacent interior angles of the triangle.



 $m \angle A + m \angle B = m \angle 1$

Solve for *x*.







Midsegment Theorem:vimeo.com/258002107The midsegment of a triangle is half the length of its parallel side.Equation:2(midsegment) = parallel side

What is a midsegment? <u>Midsegment</u>: a line that connects the midpoints of two sides of a triangle.



Find the value of x and z if the segment in the triangle is a midsegment.



Proportionality Theorem:

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A line parallel to one side of a triangle divides the other two proportionally and its converse. *When you see proportion remember to set up equal fractions.



dian

midpoint



Centroid Theorem:

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The medians of a triangle intersect at a point that is 2/3 the distance from the vertex to the midpoint of the opposite side. Vertex

What is median? <u>Median</u>: a line segment that connects the vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of its opposite side.



15) Find x if KZ = 3x + 4 and ZY = x + 5



16) Find *x* if QG = 5x + 3 and ZG = 2x - 1



Extra Practice for Exterior Angle, Triangle Sum, and Isosceles Base Angle

Find the measure of he indicated angle, or x. Then classify all triangles shown.

