## Classify each triangle by its angles and sides.

11) 


12)

13)

14)


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

Triangle 1: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Triangle 3: $\qquad$

Triangle 2: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Triangle 4: $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Complete the Isosceles Base Angle Card Sort: Draw the triangle that matches the description. Isosceles triangle whose base angles are $26^{\circ}$.

Isosceles triangle whose base angles are $43^{\circ}$.

Isosceles triangle whose base angles are $64^{\circ}$.
Isosceles triangle whose base angles are $77^{\circ}$.

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 $\boldsymbol{x}$.

17) 



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


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.

vimeo.com/258002053
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.

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


## Each figure shows a triangle with one or more of its medians.

15) Find $x$ if $K Z=3 x+4$ and $Z Y=x+5$

16) Find $x$ if $Q G=5 x+3$ and $Z G=2 x-1$


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.

2)

4)

5)

6) $m \angle 2=x+60$


