

Directions: Please answer all questions and show ALL work for multi-step problems.

4.2 Classifying Triangles

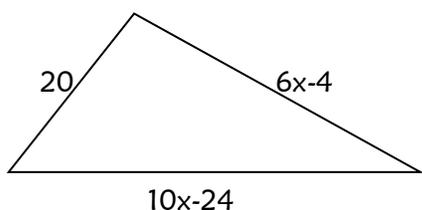
1 2 3 4 5

Learning Target 4.2: Classify a triangle by its sides and angles.

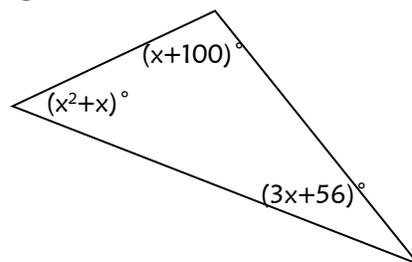
Determine if the statement is Sometimes, Always, or Never true.

- ____ 1. An obtuse triangle has all obtuse angles.
- ____ 2. An acute triangle has all acute angles.
- ____ 3. The base of an isosceles triangle is congruent to the sides.

- 4. Classify the triangle as **Scalene, Isosceles, or Equilateral**.
The perimeter of the triangle is 56.



- 5. Classify the triangle as **Obtuse, Acute, or Right**



4.3 Angle Relationships in Triangles

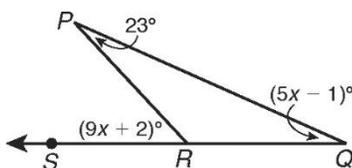
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Learning Target 4.3.a: Use the Triangle Sum Thm. to find a missing angle in a triangle.

Learning Target 4.3.b: Use the Exterior Angle Thm. to find a missing angle in a triangle.

Learning Target 4.3.c: Apply the Third Angle Theorem to find angle measures.

- 1. Find x and $m\angle PRS$



4.9 Isosceles and Equilateral Triangles

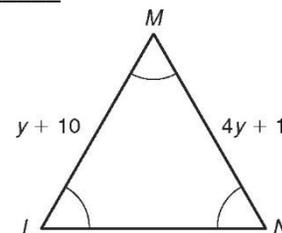
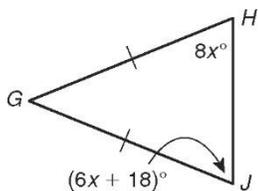
1 2 3 4 5

Learning Target 4.9.a: Use the Isosceles Thm to find missing angles/sides of triangle.

Learning Target 4.9.b: Use the Equilateral Thm to find missing angles/sides of triangle.

- 1. $M\angle G =$ _____

- 2. $MN =$ _____ $\angle L =$ _____



5.2 Perpendicular and Angle Bisectors

Learning Target 5.2.a: Use Perp. And angle bisector thrm to solve missing parts of triangles.

1 2 3 4 5

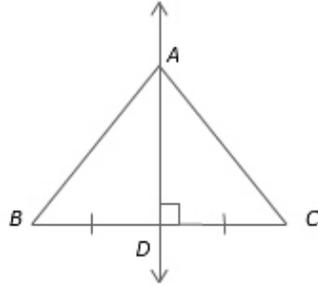
Perpendicular Bisectors:

If a point is on the perpendicular bisector of a segment, then it is equidistant from the endpoints of the segment.



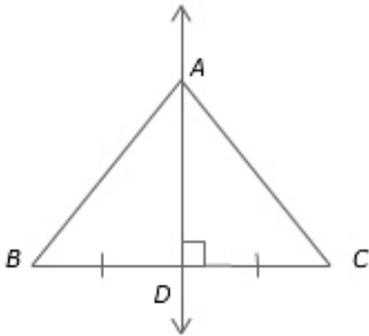
Example 1:

Given \overline{AD} is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{BC} , $AB=12.4$, $AC=12.4$, and $DC=12.6$, find BC .



Example 3:

Given \overline{AD} is the \perp bisector of \overline{BC} , $BD= 3a -1$
 $AB = 2a + 7$, and $AC = 6a - 21$, identify AC .



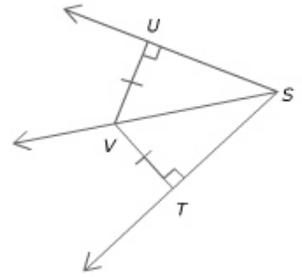
Angle Bisectors:

If a point is on the perpendicular bisector of an angle, then it is equidistant from the sides of the angles.



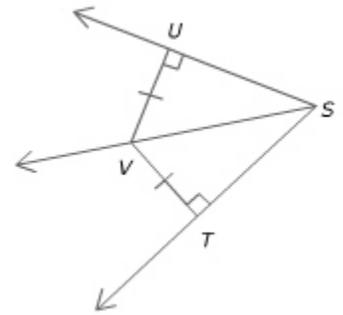
Example 2:

Given $m\angle TSV = 32^\circ$, find $m\angle UST$.



Example 4:

Given $m\angle USV = (2x + 17)^\circ$ and
 $m\angle VST = (5x - 10)^\circ$, find the $m\angle UVT$.



5.2-5.3 Median/Altitude

Learning Target 5.2.a: Use definition of medians and altitudes to solve missing parts of triangles.

1 2 3 4 5

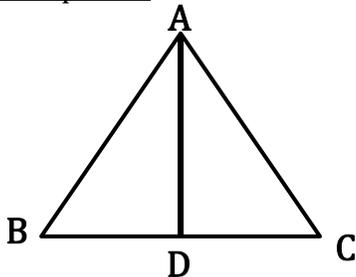
Example 1: What is a median?

Draw a picture and explain in words.

Example 2: What is an altitude?

Draw a picture and explain in words.

Example 3: Given \overline{AD} is an altitude and $m\angle ADB = x^2 + 54$, find x .



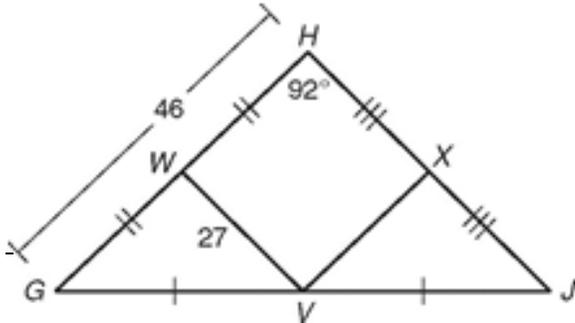
5.4 Midsegment Theorem

1 2 3 4 5

Triangle Midsegment Theorem:

A **midsegment** of a triangle is _____ to a side of the triangle, and its length is _____ the length of that side.

Example 1: Use the diagram below to answer Examples 1-4.



Example 1: $VX =$ _____

Example 2: $HJ =$ _____

Example 3: $m\angle VXJ =$ _____

Example 4: $XJ =$ _____

5.6 Inequalities in One Triangle

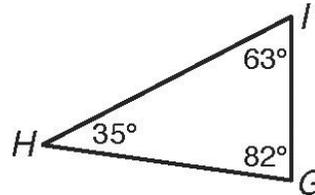
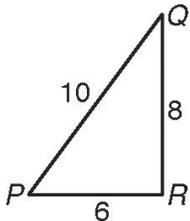
1 2 3 4 5

Angle-Side Relationships in \triangle 's:

The angle across from the smallest side of the triangle is going to be the _____ angle measure.
 The angle across from the longest side of the triangle is going to be the _____ angle measure.

Example 1: Name the angles in order from smallest to largest.

Example 2: Name the sides in order from smallest to largest.



Triangle Inequality Theorem:

The sum of any two _____ lengths of a triangle is _____ than the _____ side length.

Directions: For examples 1 and 2, tell whether a triangle can have sides with the given lengths. Explain.

Example 1:
8, 15, 25

Example 2:
3, 10, 12

Example 3:
If $a = 12$ and $b = 37$,
what are the possible
lengths for side c ?

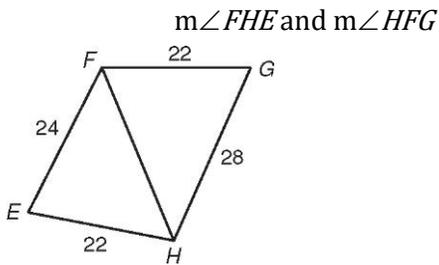
Hinge Theorem:

If 2 sides of one triangle are congruent to 2 sides of another triangle and the included angles are not congruent, then the longer third side is across from the larger angle.

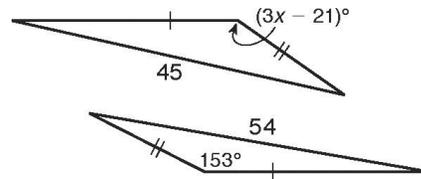
Converse of the Hinge Theorem

If 2 sides of one triangle are congruent to 2 sides of another triangle and the third sides are not congruent, then the larger angle is across from the longest side.

Example 1: Compare the given measures.



Example 2: Find the range of values for x.



To prepare for the test, please review all note sheets, homework & in-class assignments! Good Luck!