
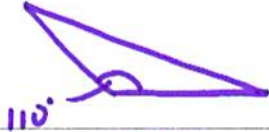
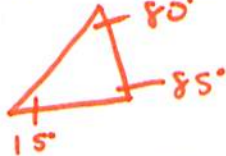





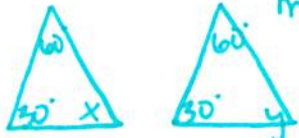
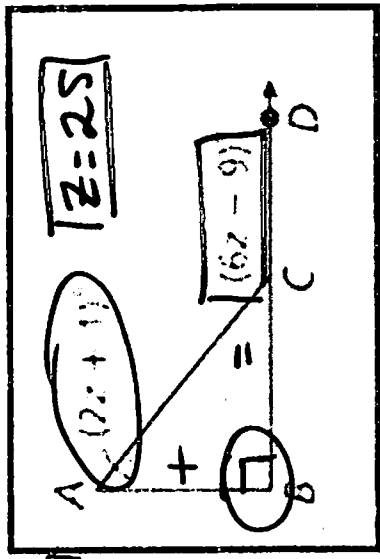


| Term | Definition | Example |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Right Triangle | Δ with one right angle. (90°) |  |
| Obtuse Triangle | Δ with one angle greater than 90° . |  |
| Acute Triangle | All three \angle 's of the Δ are less than 90° . |  |
| Isosceles Triangle | Δ with 2 \cong sides. |  |
| Scalene Triangle | Δ with <u>no</u> \cong sides. |  |
| Equilateral Triangle (Equiangular) | Δ with all \cong sides & \angle 's. |  |
| Regular Polygon | Any shape where sides & angles are \cong . | |
| Triangle Sum Theorem | The sum of the interior \angle 's of a Δ equal 180° . |  $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 + m\angle 3 = 180^\circ$ |
| Exterior \angle 's Theorem. | The measure of an exterior \angle of a Δ is equal to sum of <u>remote interior</u> \angle 's. |  $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle 4$ |
| Third \angle 's Theorem | If 2 \angle 's in one Δ are \cong to 2 \angle 's in another Δ , then the 3rd \angle 's are \cong . |  $m\angle x = m\angle y$ |

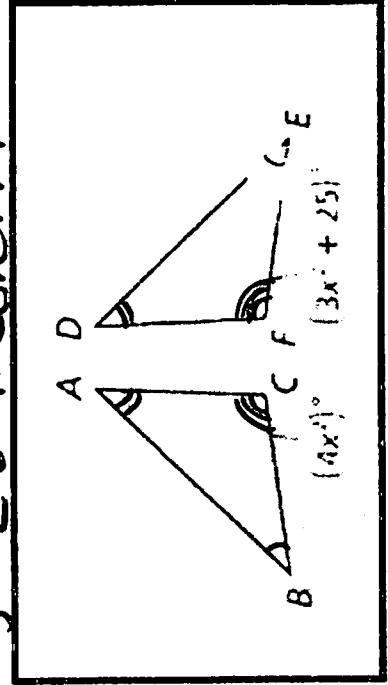
Solve for the missing variable.

*Exterior \angle 's Theorem

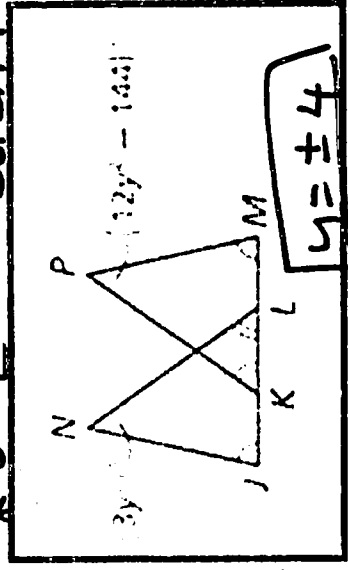


$$\begin{aligned} 2z + 1 + 90 &= 6z - 9 \\ 2z + 91 &= 6z - 9 \\ + 9 & \quad + 9 \\ \hline 2z + 100 &= 6z \\ - 4z & \quad - 4z \\ \hline 100 &= 4z \\ \boxed{z = 25} \end{aligned}$$

3rd \angle 's Theorem



*3rd \angle 's Theorem



$$\begin{aligned} 3y^2 &= 12y^2 - 144 \\ + 144 & \quad + 144 \\ \hline 3y^2 + 144 &= 12y^2 \\ - 3y^2 & \quad - 3y^2 \\ \hline 144 &= 9y^2 \\ \frac{144}{9} &= \frac{9y^2}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$16 = y^2$
 $\boxed{y = \pm 4}$

*EXT \angle 's Th.

