

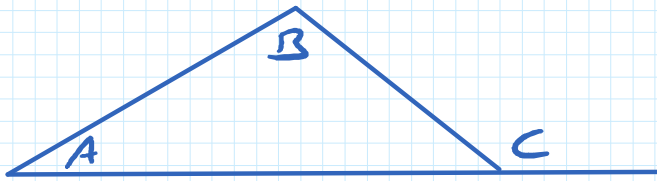
# Triangles-



$$A + B + C = 180^\circ$$

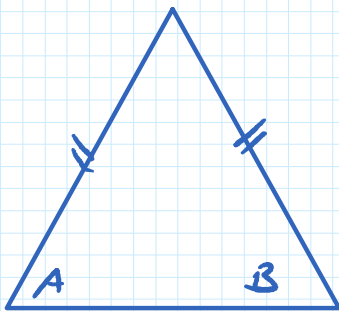
Angles of a  $\Delta$  sum to  $180^\circ$ .

$\Delta$  = triangle

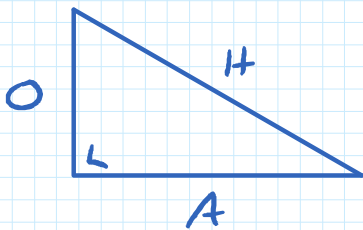


$$C = A + B$$

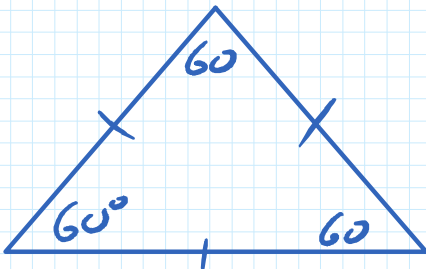
Exterior = sum of interior opposite angles



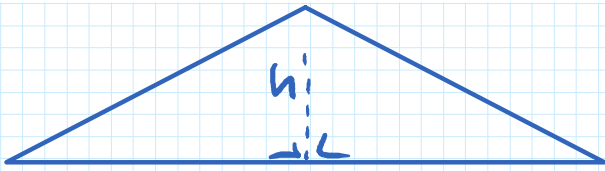
Base angle of isosceles  $\Delta$  are equal  
converse  
If two angles are equal the triangle is isosceles.



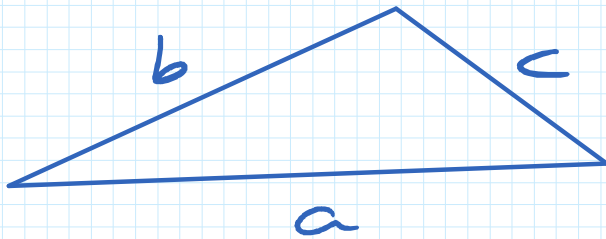
$$H^2 = O^2 + A^2$$



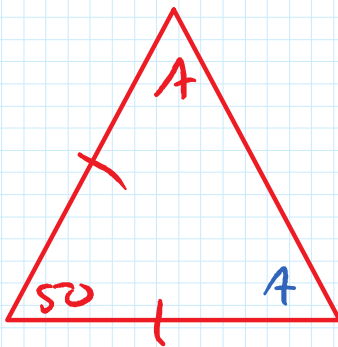
Equilateral = all sides and angles are equal.



$$\text{Area} = \text{base} \times \text{height}$$



$$\begin{aligned} a + b &> c \\ b + c &> a \\ a + c &> b \end{aligned}$$

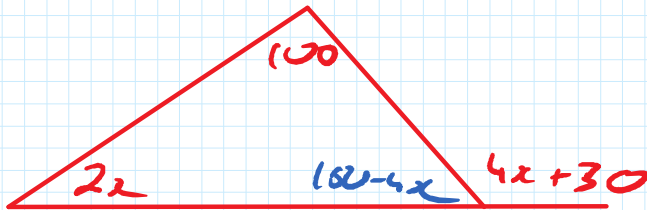


Find  $A$ .

$$2A + 50 = 180$$

$$2A = 130$$

$$A = 65$$

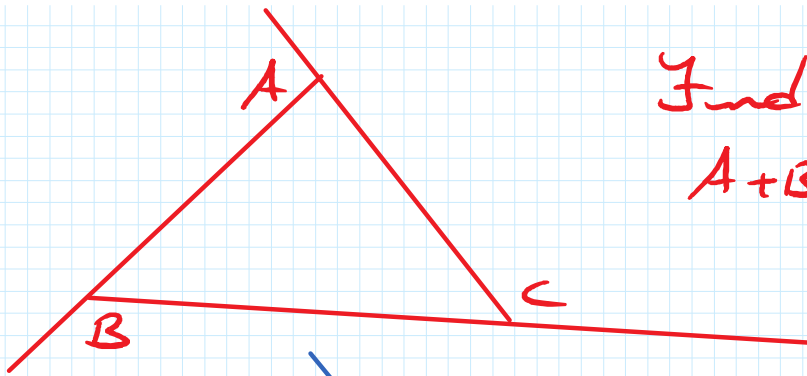


Find  $x$ .

$$180 - (4x + 30)$$

$$180 - 4x - 30$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4x + 30 &= 2x + 100 \\ 2x &= 70 \\ x &= 35 \end{aligned}$$

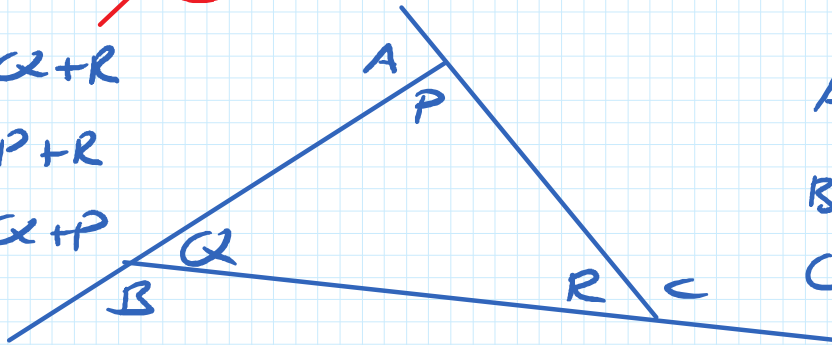


Find  
 $A+B+C$

$$A = Q + R$$

$$B = P + R$$

$$C = Q + P$$



$$A + P = 180^\circ$$

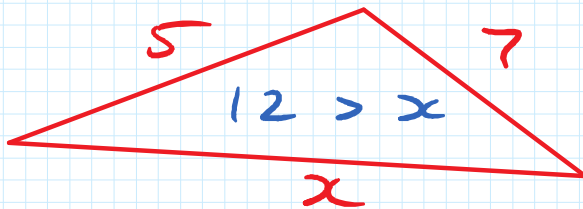
$$B + Q = 180^\circ$$

$$C + R = 180^\circ$$

$$A + B + C + A + B + C = 360^\circ$$

$$P + Q + R = 180^\circ$$

$$A + B + C + 180 = 540$$



Find possible  
 range of  
 values of  $x$

$$5 + 7 > x$$

~~$$x + 7 > 5$$

$$x > -2$$~~

$$x + 5 > 7$$

$$x > 2$$

$$2 < x < 12$$

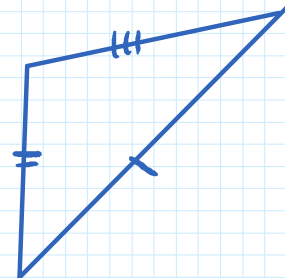
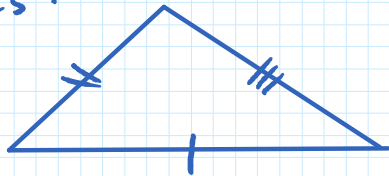
# Congruent Triangles.

Triangle which are the same in every way.

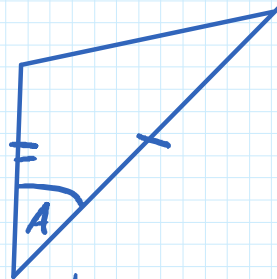
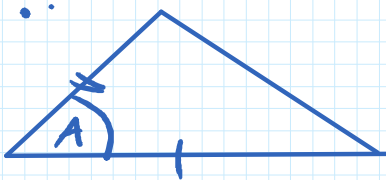
Corresponding (i) lengths  
(ii) Angles are the same.

Areas are equal.

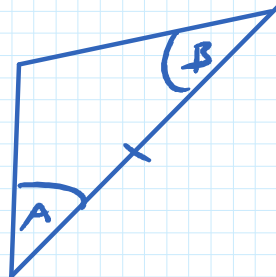
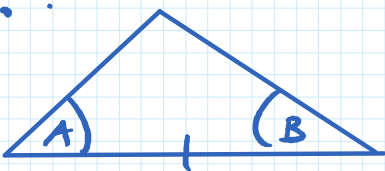
Reasons.



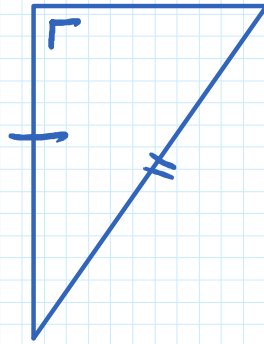
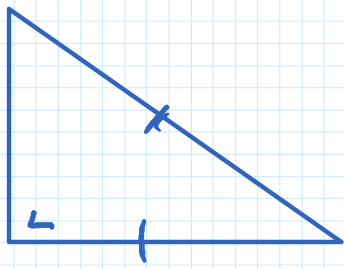
Side - side - side = S.S.S.



Side - angle - side = S.A.S



Angle - side - angle = ASA

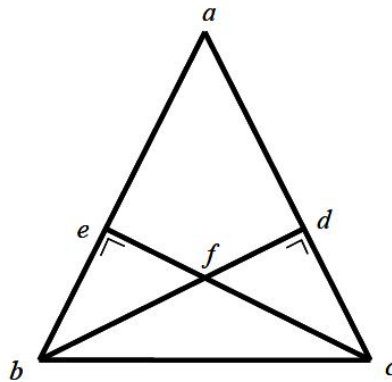


Right - hypotenuse - side = RHS.

The triangle  $abc$  is an isosceles triangle, with  $|ab| = |ac|$  and  $|\angle bec| = |\angle cdb| = 90^\circ$ .

The lines  $ec$  and  $bd$  intersect at  $f$ .

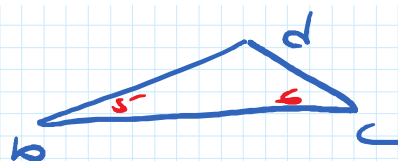
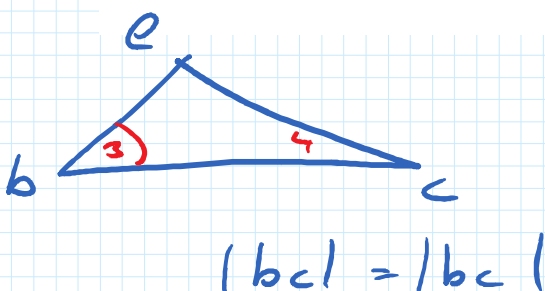
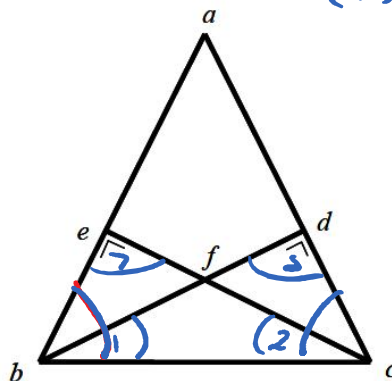
- (i) ✍ Prove  $|\angle dbc| = |\angle ECB|$ .
- (ii) ✍ Prove  $|ef| = |fd|$ .



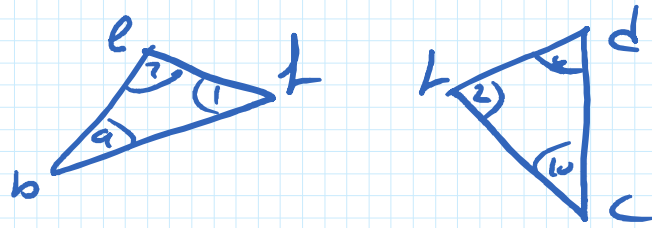
The triangle  $abc$  is an isosceles triangle, with  $|ab| = |ac|$  and  $|\angle bec| = |\angle cdb| = 90^\circ$ .

The lines  $ec$  and  $bd$  intersect at  $f$ .

- (i) ✍ Prove  $|\angle dbc| = |\angle ECB|$ .
- (ii) ✍ Prove  $|ef| = |fd|$ .



$$|\angle 3| = |\angle 6| \quad |\angle 7| = |\angle 8| = 90^\circ$$
$$(|\angle 1| = |\angle 2| = 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ angles of } \triangle$$



$$|\angle 4| = |\angle 2|$$

$$|\angle 7| = |\angle 8|$$

$$|\angle 9| = |\angle 10|$$

$$|eb| = |dc|$$

ASA.