Week Overview Oct 28-31 Chapter 5 Triangles - pd 1 & 4

Monday - Warmup in Practice Soft Book pg 71 # 1-4

Use pg 71 # 5,6 to discuss and take notes on Ex terior Angle as sum of 2 remote interior angles

Highlight parts from pg 2 of handout on this objective

Review Thurs/Fri assignments from Kuta and worksheets

Tuesday - Warmup in Practice Soft Book pg 77 # 5 & 6 then continue with finishing all

Work online Dynamic Classroom 5.1 Practice # 1-5,9-14, copy diagram on paper # 27-34 to complete prior)

Wednesday - Warmup Work online Dynamic Classroom 5.4 Practice section # 1-8, 17

Review problems with students that caused problems online.

Handout Packet complete Puzzletime 5.1 pg 3 of handout and continue with next page 5.4 C.Practice thru pg 6

Thursday - Finish Handout packet pages

Friday - Teacher inservice (No classes for students)

Week's Objectives

Section 5.1: Angles of Triangles

Common Core State Standards: G.CO.C.10
Learning Target: Prove and use theorems about angles of triangles.
Success Criteria

- Classify triangles by sides and by angles.
- Prove theorems about angles of triangles.
- Find interior and exterior angle measures of triangles.

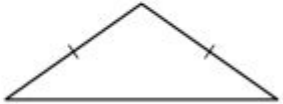
Vocabulary: interior angles, exterior angles, corollary to a theorem

EXAMPLE Classifying Triangles by Sides and by Angles

Classify each triangle by its sides and by measuring its angles.

a.

b.



Section 5.4: Equilateral and Isosceles Triangles

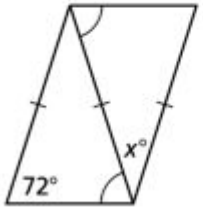
Common Core State Standards: G.CO.C.10
Learning Target: Prove and use theorems about isosceles and equilateral triangles.
Success Criteria

- Prove and use theorems about isosceles triangles.
- Prove and use theorems about equilateral triangles.

Vocabulary: legs of an isosceles triangle, vertex angle, base, base angles

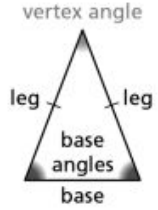
In Exercises 1 and 2, find the value of *x*.

1.



Main IDEAS

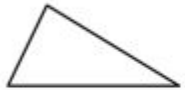
A triangle is isosceles when it has at least two congruent sides. When an isosceles triangle has exactly two congruent sides, these two sides are the **legs**. The angle formed by the legs is the **vertex angle**. The third side is the **base** of the isosceles triangle. The two angles adjacent to the base are called **base angles**.



Key Idea

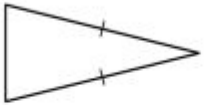
Classifying Triangles by Sides

Scalene Triangle



no congruent sides

Isosceles Triangle



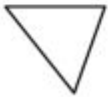
at least 2 congruent sides

Equilateral Triangle

3 congruent sides

Classifying Triangles by Angles

Acute Triangle

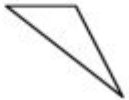


3 acute angles

Right Triangle

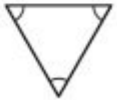
1 right angle

Obtuse Triangle



1 obtuse angle

Equiangular Triangle



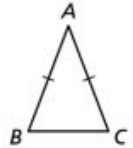
3 congruent angles

Theorems

5.6 Base Angles Theorem

If two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite them are congruent.

If $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$, then $\angle B \cong \angle C$.



5.7 Converse of the Base Angles Theorem

If two angles of a triangle are congruent, then the sides opposite them are congruent.

If $\angle B \cong \angle C$, then $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$.