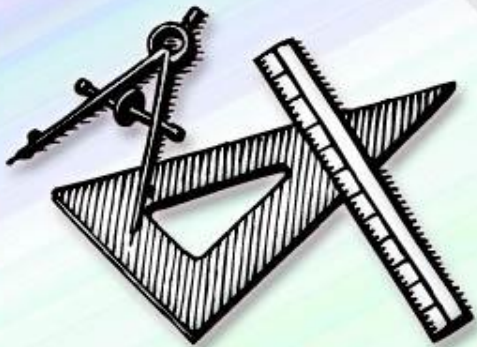


7.1 Triangle Application Theorems and 7.2 Two Proof-Oriented Theorems

Objective: To apply theorems about the interior angles, the exterior angles, and the midlines of triangles.



Index Card

Definition

- Exterior angles (page 296)

Be sure to include a diagram!!!



Theorems – INDEX CARDS

- The sum of the measures of the three angles of a triangles is 180.
- The measure of an exterior angles of a triangles is equal to the sum of the measures of the remote interior angles.
- If a segment joining the midpoints of two sides of a triangle is parallel to the third side, then its length is one-half the length of the third side (Midline Theorem).
- If two angles of one triangle are congruent to two angles of a second triangle, then the third angles are congruent (No-Choice Theorem).



See pages 295, 296, and 302

Don't forget to draw diagrams for each!!!!

Example 1

In the diagram as marked, if $m\angle G = 50$, find $m\angle M$.

Solution

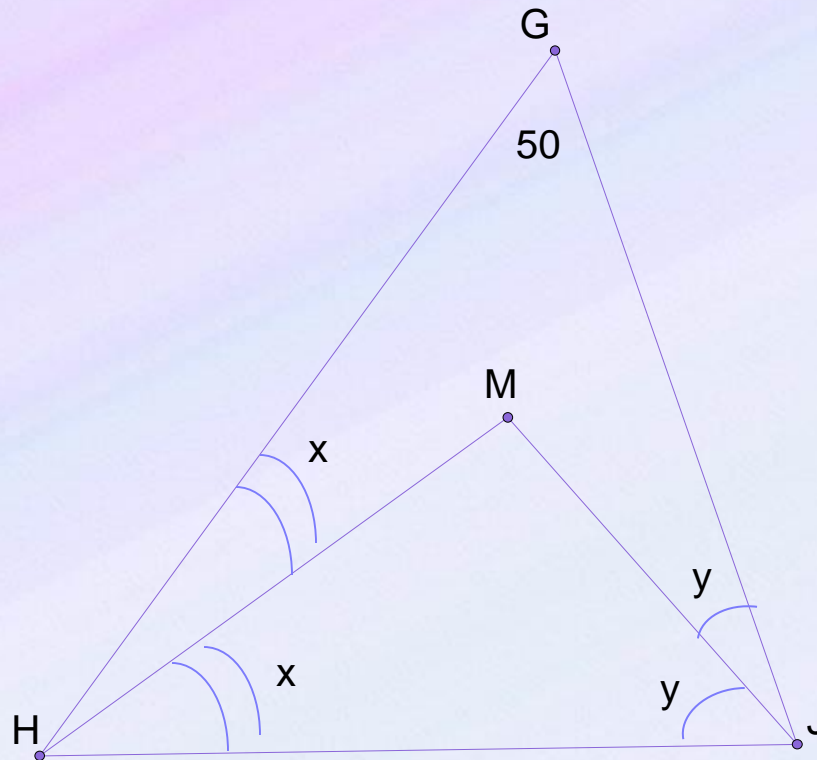
$$2x + 2y + 50 = 180$$

$$2x + 2y = 130$$

$$x + y = 65$$

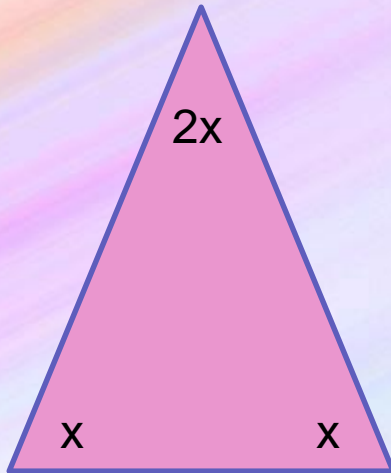
$$65 + m\angle M = 180$$

$$m\angle M = 115$$



Example 2

The vertex angle of an isosceles triangle is twice as large as one of the base angles. Find the measure of the vertex angle.



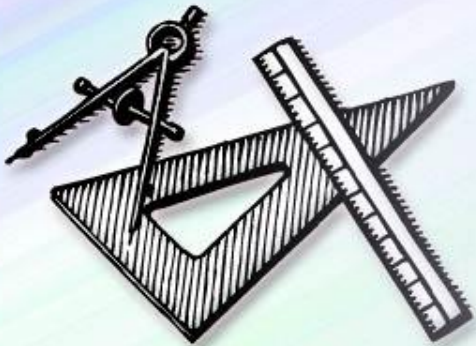
$$\text{Let } m \text{ vertex } \angle = 2x$$

$$x + x + 2x = 180$$

$$4x = 180$$

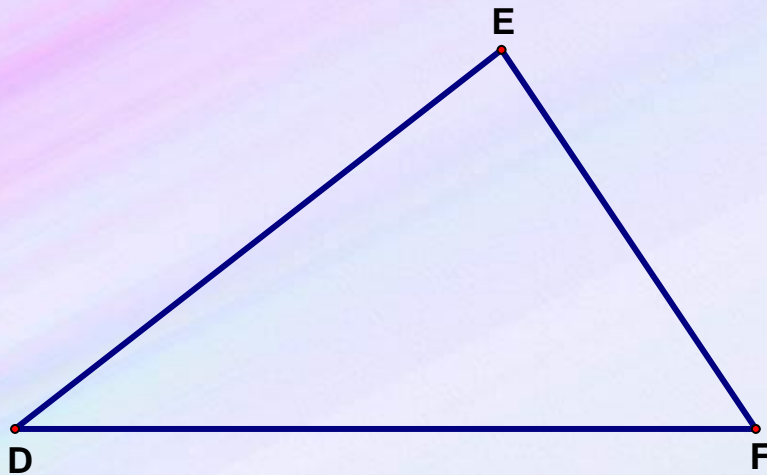
$$x = 45$$

$$m \text{ vertex } \angle = 2(45) = 90$$



Example 3

In $\triangle DEF$, the sum of the measures of $\angle D$ and $\angle E$ is 110. The sum of the measures of $\angle E$ and $\angle F$ is 150. Find the sum of the measures of $\angle D$ and $\angle F$.



Solution

$$\angle D + \angle E + \angle F = 180$$

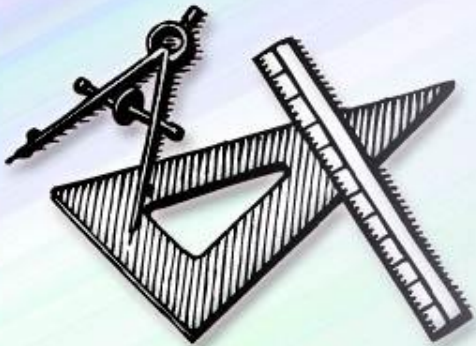
$$110 + \angle F = 180$$

$$\angle F = 70$$

$$\angle D + 150 = 180$$

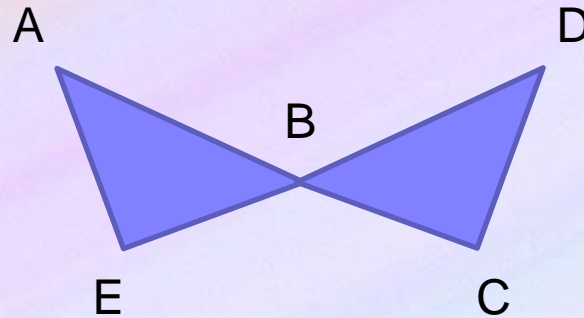
$$\angle D = 30$$

$$\therefore \angle D + \angle F = 30 + 70 = 100$$



Given: $\angle A = \angle D$

Prove: $\angle E = \angle C$

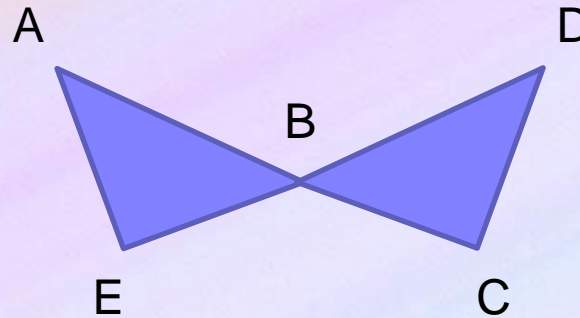


Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle A = \angle D$	1. Given
2. $\angle ABE = \angle DBC$	2. Vertical Angles Congruent
3. $\angle E = \angle C$	3. No-Choice Theorem



Given: $\angle A = \angle D$

Prove: $\angle E = \angle C$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\angle A = \angle D$	1. Given
2. $\angle ABE = \angle DBC$	2. Vertical Angles Congruent
3. $\angle E = \angle C$	3. No-Choice Theorem

